**k Chapter Five Questions - Self Check**

1. How and why did globalization begin? Support your answer with specific historical evidence.

There are varying perspectives as to when globalization began. Some say that globalization started when trade appeared among people. Others say that trade began when the Buddhist leader Chandragupta Maurya mixed religion, trade and military power in 325 BC. While others believe it did not begin until Christopher Columbus sailed to North America. At any rate, globalization found its origins in trade between different peoples and accelerated from there to become what it is today.

2. Define the following terms:  
     - **Imperialism** - One country's domination over another country's economic, political and cultural institutions.   
     **- Historical Globalization** - A period that is often identified as beginning in 1492, when Christopher Columbus made his first voyage to the Caribbean, and ending after WW II, when the US and the Soviet Union emerged as superpowers.  
     - **Mercantilism -** A policy followed by the European imperial powers from the 16th to the 19th century. In colonies, trade was strictly controlled to benefit the economy of the imperial power.  
  **- Indigenous**- People who originated their native land.   
  **- Grand Exchange -** A trading process that began when Christopher Columbus brought seeds, fruit trees and livestock to the Americas where is was cultivated and became staples.        
**- Industrial Revolution -** The period between about 1750 and 1850, when work became mechanized and began to occur in factories. The industrial revolution brought dramatic economic, social and cultural change.     
  **- Capitalism -** An economic system that advocates free trade, competition, and choice as a means of achieving prosperity.

3a. According to the information on pages 118-119 of your textbook what two different perspectives are held regarding Christopher Columbus? (identify and explain the perspectives in detail)  
  
There are two perspectives with regards to Columbus discovering Hispaniola (Haiti and Dominican Republic today). The two perspectives I are:  
(1) the one of people commemorating his discovery and   
(2) A group, mostly made up of Indigenous peoples, opposing the celebration of his discovery.  
Christopher Columbus made great discoveries of new lands, raw materials and the fact the world was round. Columbus` expedition was unique and important in that it resulted in the first intertwining of Europe with the Americas, resulting in the first permanent European colonies in the new world. The Europeans also brought in diseases that almost wiped out the indigenous people because they had no natural immunity against European illnesses and infections.  Columbus also promoted slavery, cruelty, and barbarization to the indigenous people. Columbus and other explorers after him exploited the Native people to get resources from their land.    
    
3b. If your community decided to hold an event to commemorate Columbus, what suggestions could you offer to ensure that all voices (different perspectives) are heard?   
**Student answers will vary, but here is one sample response:**  
 In view of the above differences, it would be very difficult to make everyone feel the same way and agree on the same thing however America celebrates courage and determination of Christopher Columbus. Even though the indigenous people were oppressed we could celebrate their courage and determination to keep their culture and their people free. Rather than celebrating the person i.e. Christopher Columbus we could celebrate the ideals of courage and determination.

4. Identify what major European nations divided up the world.

Britain, France Spain and Portugal  
  
5. Global trade of the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries brought economic prosperity and power to European nations. However, what were three major results of the contact with Indigenous peoples?

The three major results of contact with the Indigenous people were (1)  The Europeans started settlements and farms and First Peoples were forced out of their traditional territories.(2) Most colonists believed that the First Peoples should be more like them and assimilate. As the First Peoples adopted new things including goods, technologies, and world views their culture began to change.(3) Contagious diseases are believed by some historians to have been imported with European soldiers and settlers took a huge toll on First Peoples. Estimates suggest that 75 to 95% of the First People of the Americas may have died in result of contracting European illnesses.

6. On page 129 of Exploring Globalization, you learned about child labour. Does child labour exist today? If so, where and to what degree? The following links might help you...   
[National Geographic](http://magma.nationalgeographic.com/ngm/0309/feature1/index.html#links)  
[World Of New Media](http://www.21newmedia.com/media-directory/directory.asp?ID=Society/Issues/Children,_Youth_and_Family/Child_Labor/)

Slavery and child labour still exists. There are an estimated 27 million men, women, and children in the world who are enslaved, physically confined or restrained and forced to work, or controlled through violence, or in some way treated as property. For instance in Bosnia women and girl are bought and sold for prostitution. The labor exploitation of children is a widespread issue afflicting hundreds of thousands of children. They are subjected to unacceptable working conditions to produce low cost garments for the European and U.S. markets.

7. It becomes evident that as you view sites on child labour, you quickly realize that child labour, child exploitation and slavery are unfortunate practices around the world.   
Please watch the following videos (also located under resources):  
     This **BBC Link** focuses on Child Labour in a copper mine in the Democratic Republic of Congo - [BBC World News](http://video.google.com/videoplay?docid=-5843292715573061891)  
     This BBC Link focuses on the debate of Child Labour in Bangladesh -[Where Children Must Work - Tropic of Cancer - Episode 5](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dJiOSuG9gZ4)  
  
Based on these two videos, explain to what degree is child labour in impoverished nations necessary? (be sure to discuss the pros and cons, as presented within the videos)

**Student answers will vary, but here is a sample response:**Child labor is an atrocity and has to be improved. However children can not stop working in some cases because their families are impoverished and the money they earn, supports their family. However, child labor laws need to be enforced and conditions that children are working in need to be improved. Children should also be allowed time for education as well.    
  
  
8. Create a slogan and visual to inform the public of slave labour or child labour. Incorporate a slogan that has a short, powerful message and and a visual to enhance your message.  
  
Student answers will vary, but a visual and a slogan should be submitted.