k**Chapter Six Questions - Self Check**

**Read** [**Chapter Six**](http://staff.gsacrd.ab.ca/%7Ecmadill@gsacrd.ab.ca/FOV2-00065971/FOV2-00065974/FOV2-00065975/FOV2-000659A2/Exploring%20Globalization,%20Chapter%206.pdf) **pages 137-157 and answer the following questions:  
  
     1. Define the following terms:  
          a. Euro centrism- A form of ethnocentrism that uses European ethnic, national religious and linguistic criteria to judge other peoples and their cultures.**

          b. Legacy  - something that has been passed on by someone in the past.        
    
     2. Define the term, ethnocentrism. What role has ethnocentrism played in Canadian history? (research and discuss two different examples)  
Ethnocentrism is a way of thinking and centers on ones own race and culture. Individuals who are ethnocentric believe that the only valid or correct world view is their own. They judge others on their beliefs, customs, and religion. Two examples are(1)In the 20th century more than half of Canadians were of the British culture and looked down on people who have immigrated from non-British countries. (2) In 1907 R.B. Bennett who later became prime minister told British Columbians that their province “must remain a white man`s country.”  
  
     3a. Briefly describe the Scramble for Africa.  
  
In the late 19th century large parts of Africa were independent from European empires. In 1884 representatives of the United States ,Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Britain, Italy, the Netherlands, The ottoman Empire, Portugal, Russia, Spain and Sweden/Norway met in Germany to divide Africa among themselves. They wanted to do this to avoid conflicts with other imperial powers, protect existing trade routes and gain control of Africa’s natural resources including gold, rubber, and diamonds.   
  
       b. Compare the following three [maps of Africa](http://resource2.rockyview.ab.ca/webdav/ss101/issue2_historical%20globalization/2b_africamap.htm) (click on the little map to view all three maps within this link) and answer these questions:

* **What is the main difference between the first two maps?**
* The first map only shows populated areas but does not show the division of the land by countries possession of it as the second map does.
* **How did the Scramble for Africa of the 1800's and 1900's affect the current borders of Africa?**
* The current borders of Africa are different than the borders from the 1800`s because (1)some countries were given independence from their imperial power. (2) Other countries fought for their independence. (3) Civil wars broke out in the land and further divided the land into smaller tribal units.
* 4. Explain the origin and impact of **de-population** on Africa and describe how the **indenture system** has had a similar impact on India.   
   **De-population** - The forced migration of African slaves off the continent onto another continent. .This included the Spanish forcing slaves to South America and the British moving the Africans to their Thirteen Colonies. The young and strong were taken and were most likely to be the future leaders. They broke up families and communities, and eventually left African countries vulnerable.  
    
  **Indenture System** - In 1834 once the British abolished slavery they had to look elsewhere for cheap labor. Millions of Indians of India were recruited as indentured laborers which means they were obligated by a contract to work for a specific time until their indenture ended. This was a problem because once they were longer under contract returning home was not an option due to the fact that they were still poor. Both of these systems had similar effects in that they broke up families and communities and they were still in poverty.   
    
       5. What is **de-industrialization** and how did the British government contribute to this in India? What was its impact?   
    
  De-industrialization is the loss of industry.  The British passed laws and heavy taxes, thus preventing the import of Indian cotton to protect their own textile industry against fabrics produced in other countries. Presently America has suggested to buy American made only to protect their industries and economy. This resulted in the devastation of the Indian cotton industry.   
    
    6. Click on the [Canadian Friends of Burma](http://www.cfob.org/) link, then click on the Issues link in the left tool bar. Identify and describe three human rights issues occurring in Burma today. Are Canadians able to take any type of action against these matters?
* Student answers will vary, but here are some sample responses...
* The economic collapse-Burma has become a dictatorship the country is left in poverty especially the children Political gatherings or gatherings of any sort are not allowed if this happens and is found out about ,the people involved are imprisoned under severe conditions. Many die in detention.
* Lack of health and education-All social services in Burma including the countries health and education systems are lacking governmental support. Less than 2% is spent on health care and 11% is spent on education 222% more is spent on military than on health and education combined. Three out of ten children don’t ever start school and only 40% of the ones who do are only able to up until grade five.
* Religious persecution -In some cases ethnic minorities are coerced into Buddhism over other religions. There are so many restrictions that its difficult for other religions to pursue  their mandate. The military are allowed to practice their preferred religion as long as it does not offend the laws or public interest.