

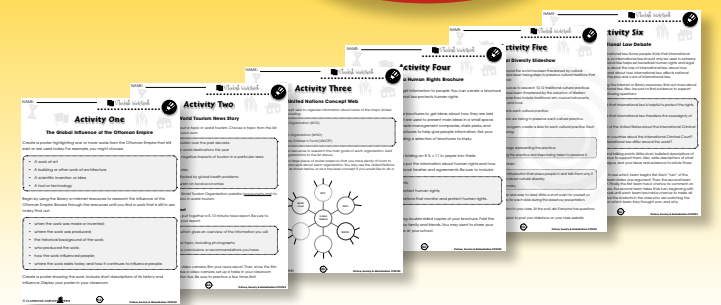
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## Globalization in Modern Times

1. a) On the spaces provided, briefly describe the **Great Depression**.

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- b) On the spaces provided, briefly describe **World War II**.

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2. Fill in the map labels with locations from the list below.

Great Britain  
San Francisco, USA

Japan  
Geneva, Switzerland

China  
South Africa



## Globalization in Modern Times

From the 1920s through the 1940s, the world struggled through the Great Depression and then World War II. Nations directed their wealth, technology, and workforce to support war efforts. People around the world suffered, and it seemed as if the global system was going through a period of breakdown. After the end of World War II, leaders worked hard to form **international** agreements and organizations that would support economic and political interdependence between nations. Their hope was that a world that was tied together through trade and world governmental organizations that protected and supported human rights would be less likely to suffer through world wars in the future. The foundations for this renewed globalization that began right after World War II continued to be built upon through the second half of the 20th century.



How did leaders support globalization after World War II?

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### The United Nations

In 1945, representatives of 50 countries met in San Francisco at the United Nations Conference on International Organization. Together they wrote and signed the United Nations Charter with the goals of helping nations cooperate on issues such as international law, economic development, world peace, and human rights. On October 24, 1945, the **United Nations (UN)** officially came into being when a majority of signatories ratified the charter. The UN now has its headquarters in New York City and Geneva, Switzerland, and has 192 member states, which make up almost all the independent nation states in the world today. The UN is made up of many bodies and agencies, including the International Court of Justice, also known as the **World Court**, the World Health Organization (WHO), and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).



The UN Headquarters in Geneva



## Globalization in Modern Times

1. Fill in each blank with the correct word or date from the reading.

- a) From the 1920s through the 1940s, the world struggled through the \_\_\_\_\_ and then \_\_\_\_\_.
- b) In \_\_\_\_\_, representatives of 50 countries met in San Francisco at the United Nations Conference on International Organization.
- c) On \_\_\_\_\_, the United Nations (UN) officially came into being when a majority of signatories ratified the charter.
- d) During the second half of the 20th century, a \_\_\_\_\_ emerged as ideas, music, art, movies, and other forms of popular culture spread quickly across distant nations and regions.
- e) Trade agreements made it easier for companies to move factories out of \_\_\_\_\_ to poorer areas with fewer labor and environmental laws.
- f) Concerns about the harmful effects of globalization led to large protests of international meetings of international trade and economic organizations, such as the \_\_\_\_\_.

2. List three agencies of the United Nations on the spaces provided:

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## Conduct a United Nations Meeting

Conduct a meeting of the United Nations in your classroom about an important issue related to globalization, for example, health, the environment, the protection of indigenous peoples, or human rights.

First, use the library or internet resources to research how the United Nations and its subgroups conduct meetings on important issues, such as drafting treaties. If possible, watch news coverage of a United Nations meeting. Find out about:

- How nations are represented. Does each nation get one or more representatives? Who are they, for example, are they ambassadors or members of a national government?
- How are representatives of nations seated? Is there a system for ranking members according to how their nations are affected by the issue at hand?
- What is the protocol for allowing each representative to speak? In what order do they speak? Do they all get an equal amount of time? In what languages do they speak? How are speakers translated so that representatives from different nations can understand each other?
- What is the outcome of the meeting? For example, does the meeting result in a draft treaty, a list of recommendations, or some other product?

Then, work with your classmates to choose a topic of interest. You may wish to brainstorm a list and vote. Possible topics include:

- drafting a treaty to protect an environmental commons
- creating recommendations for the protection of mother languages
- creating recommendations to deal with epidemics and pandemics
- drafting additions to human rights law

Allow each student to select a nation to represent. Do some background research about each nation to determine how that nation would be affected by the chosen topic. Write a short speech outlining how the nation is affected, what position the nation takes on the issue, and what the nation would like to see in the treaty or recommendations.

Conduct the meeting. Allow each student to make his or her speech. Follow with a debate or discussion. Finally, create a draft of the final document.



# Crossword Puzzle!



### Across

- the sharing of goods, ideas, culture, systems of government amongst people from different parts of the world
- European formed \_\_\_\_\_ empires beginning in the 15th century
- a global epidemic
- a mother \_\_\_\_\_ is passed down from parents to children
- native
- an agreement between nations
- a disease passed from person to person

### Down

- the increase in earth's average temperature
- to move from one region or nation to another
- Islamic art and architecture flourished in the \_\_\_\_\_ Empire
- the spread of Western culture around the world has led to cultural \_\_\_\_\_
- rights afforded to all people around the world by international law
- things from nature that people and other living things need to survive
- travel for leisure
- a series of trade routes across Asia, the Middle East, North Africa, and Europe



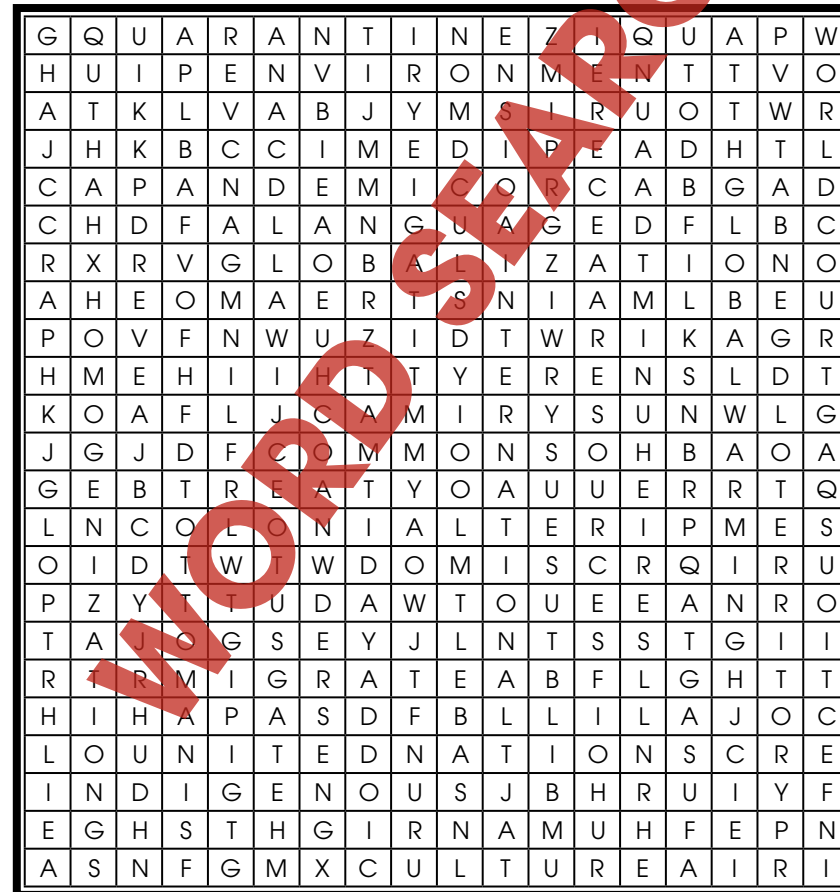
#### Word List

- |                |              |           |           |
|----------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|
| colonial       | human rights | migrate   | Silk Road |
| global warming | indigenous   | Ottoman   | tourism   |
| globalism      | infectious   | pandemic  | treaty    |
| homogenization | language     | resources |           |

# Word Search

Find all of the words in the Word Search. Words are written horizontally, vertically, diagonally, and some are even written backwards.

- |             |                |               |            |                |
|-------------|----------------|---------------|------------|----------------|
| chronic     | epidemic       | indigenous    | Ottoman    | tourism        |
| Colonial    | global         | infectious    | pandemic   | treaty         |
| commons     | global warming | international | quarantine | United Nations |
| culture     | globalization  | language      | resources  | World Court    |
| empire      | homogenization | mainstream    | territory  | WTO            |
| environment | human rights   | migrate       |            |                |



# Comprehension Quiz

### Part C

Answer each question in complete sentences.

- Explain the role of the Silk Road in historical globalization. 4  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Describe two potential problems for indigenous people that are caused by globalization. 2  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Describe two ways that globalization affects people's health. 2  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Explain the role of international treaties in the protection of environmental commons. 4  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Globalism and Health

### Pandemics & Epidemics



West Nile Virus



Foot & Mouth Disease



Swine Flu

### Global Impacts of the Western Diet



Asthma



Heart Disease



Obesity

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

After You Read 



## Globalization in Modern Times

### 3. Answer each question with complete sentences.

a) Explain why globalization accelerated in the second half of the 20th century.

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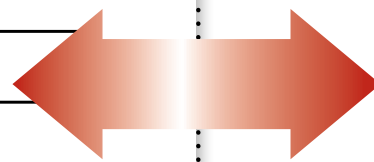
b) Describe three harmful effects of globalization.

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3.

Answers will vary.



### Research

4. Debate the pros and cons of globalization in modern times. Choose a position on a topic related to globalization in the second half of the 20th century. Use the library or internet to research your topic and write an opinion paper defending your position.

Possible topics may include:

- Globalization helps/harms the economies of underdeveloped nations;
- People's lifestyles in developing nations are better/worse because of globalization;
- The trade of products between countries is good/bad for the people who make the products;
- Globalization helps/harms the environment.

Read and respond to your classmates' opinion papers.

# EASY MARKING ANSWER KEY