

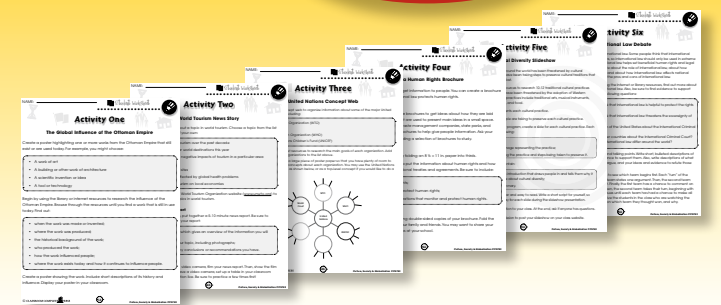
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NAME: _____



Globalism and Tourism

1. Use the library or internet resources to find out more about the terms **DEVELOPED**, **DEVELOPING**, and **UNDERDEVELOPED NATIONS**. Then, use your own words to define these terms using the spaces provided.

A **developed nation** is:

A **developing nation** is:

An **underdeveloped nation** is:

2. What do you think the term *tourism* means? How is tourism different from other kinds of travel? Write your response on the spaces provided. You may use a dictionary to help you.



NAME: _____

Globalism and Tourism

Travel for leisure, or **tourism**, was once a pastime available mainly to people who were very wealthy or members of a powerful ruling class. However, that changed dramatically during the course of the 1900s with the advent of airplanes and the growth of the air travel industry. The cost of international travel became affordable to many people. By the 1950s, 25 million people had traveled to a foreign country. In the year 2000, nearly 700 million people visited a foreign country.

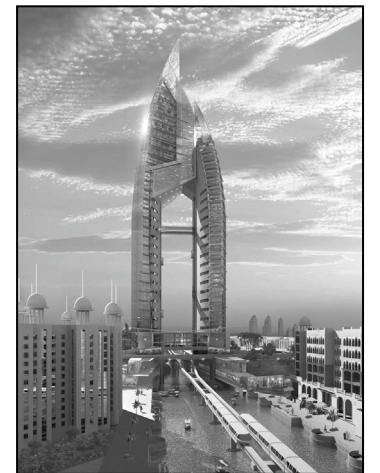


What industry allowed the growth of international travel?

Benefits and Problems of Tourism

When travelers from wealthy, developed nations visit developing or underdeveloped nations, they bring money that can benefit the local economy; visitors may take tours of local historical sites, view natural wildlife, eat local foods, or attend performances of local artists. These activities can help support local people. But travelers also bring traffic, congestion, garbage, and Western culture to an area. Natural and historical sites can be overwhelmed or even destroyed by travelers. Construction of hotels, restaurants, and roads to accommodate tourists can also have a negative ecological and cultural impact in a region.

Even the economic impact of tourism can have negative effects. Economies of developing and underdeveloped host countries may become dependent on tourism. But since tourism is a leisure activity, it decreases significantly during periods of economic downturn in developed nations, and then the economies of tourism-dependent nations suffer greatly. Water, food, and other natural resources in host countries may be used more for tourists who can pay a higher price for them than for local indigenous people.



Palm Trump Hotel in Dubai

NAME: _____



Globalism and Tourism

1. Use the words in the box to answer each question.

tourism
dependent

economy
resources

congestion
indigenous

- a) What are air, water, and food?
- b) What is the system of money and goods?
- c) What are people who are native to a certain region called?
- d) What is travel for fun or personal interest?
- e) Which term means having to rely on something for support?
- f) Which word describes an excessive amount of people in one place?

2. Put a check mark (✓) next to the answer that is most correct.

a) How many people have traveled internationally by the 1950s?

- A 1 million
- B 25 million
- C 50 million
- D 700 million

b) How many people traveled internationally in the year 2000?

- A 1 million
- B 25 million
- C 50 million
- D 700 million



Conduct a Mother Language Survey at your School

You learned about the spread of official languages and the loss of mother languages that can occur during globalization. You also learned about efforts to protect and preserve the world's mother languages. Find out more about the mother languages of the students at your school, whether they are being passed down to current generations, and inspire students to preserve their mother languages.

First, design a survey to find out information about mother languages of students at your school. Ask yourself the following questions:

- What format do you want the responses to be in? For example, you might consider short answers, lists, multiple choice, rankings. What format will be easiest to collect and analyze? What format will provide the most detailed information? Will you use different formats for different questions?
- How can you word questions to find out what languages are spoken at home, by whom, what languages were spoken by previous generations of students' families, and whether students themselves are able to speak all the mother languages of their families?
- Would you like to ask students to provide a couple of words or phrases in a mother language? Will you ask everyone for the same kind of phrase?
- How long should the survey take to complete?
- How many students will take the survey? If you do not survey every student at school, how can you get a sample of students that best represents the overall student population?
- How will you analyze the data you collect?
- How will you report the results?

Then, conduct and analyze your survey:

- Ask teachers for a few minutes of class time to introduce the survey. Hand out survey forms and request that students fill out and return the surveys as soon as possible, for example by the end of class time.
- Compile all of the students' responses and analyze the results. Compile a list of all mother languages, and how many students have family members that speak each language, and how many students are able to speak the mother languages. Analyze any other questions you asked.

Now, create a set of posters to display your results. You may want to create one poster that lists all of the mother languages in your family and the regions of the world where each language originates. Create another poster with the number results from all the questions in your survey. Create a third poster that celebrates mother languages and inspires students to learn mother languages. You may wish to include words from mother languages. Display your posters in a central area at your school so that students may view the results.



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

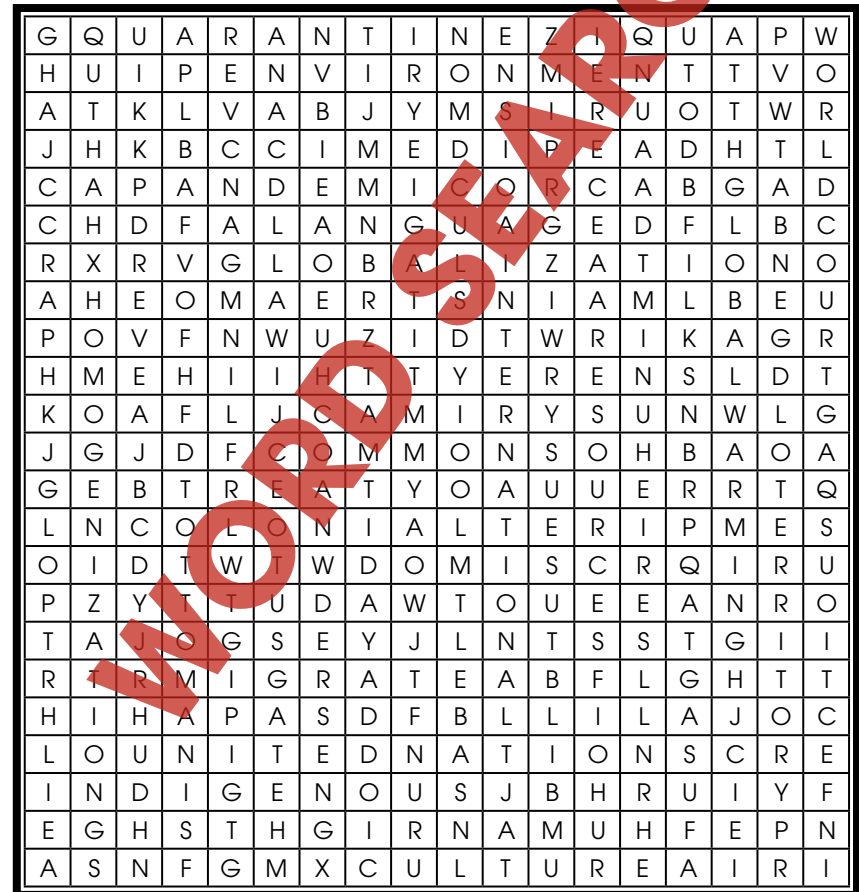
- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|
| colonial | human rights | migrate | Silk Road |
| global warming | indigenous | Ottoman | tourism |
| globalism | infectious | pandemic | treaty |
| homogenization | language | resources | |



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 A

25

Circle **TRUE** if the statement is TRUE or **FALSE** if it is FALSE.

- Globalism began in the 20th century.
TRUE **FALSE**
- The spread of Western culture has led to cultural homogenization.
TRUE **FALSE**
- The rights of migrant workers are protected by international human rights law.
TRUE **FALSE**
- The Kyoto Protocol or Copenhagen Climate Change Conference aims to protect and preserve the world's oceans.
TRUE **FALSE**
- The International Criminal Court prosecutes serious war crimes.
TRUE **FALSE**
- English is one of six official languages used by the United Nations.
TRUE **FALSE**
- The Ottoman Empire included territories in North America, South America, and Australia.
TRUE **FALSE**
- Infectious diseases spread from person to person.
TRUE **FALSE**

Part B

On the spaces provided, list five human rights that are protected by international law.

5

Silk Road



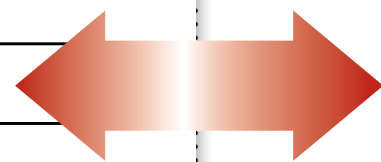
Beginning in the first millennium B.C.E., the Silk Road allowed travelers from Eurasia, Asia, and the Middle East to trade goods with one another. Silk and jewels were traded out of Asia; musical instruments, such as cellos, were traded from India to China and Europe; early Persian reed instruments were brought to Europe, which led to the Clarinet and the Oboe. Goods were not the only thing traded along the Silk Road. Scientists and technologies were brought over to Europe from Asia, such as the magnetic compass, the printing press, and mathematics.



Globalism and Tourism

3. a) On the spaces provided, explain what you think is the main benefit of hosting tourism for developing and underdeveloped nations. Defend your reasoning.

b) On the spaces provided, explain what you think is the main problem of hosting tourism for developing and underdeveloped nations. Defend your reasoning.



3.

a) Answers will vary.

b) Answers will vary.

Research

EASY MARKING ANSWER KEY

4. How does tourism affect people in developing or underdeveloped regions? Choose a popular tourist destination in a developing or underdeveloped nation. Use the library or internet to research how indigenous or other local people have been affected by the tourist activities. Find out about:

- Why tourists visit the area and what activities they usually do there;
- Who are the indigenous groups in the area and other local people;
- How has the local economy been affected by tourist activity;
- Whether local people benefit from tourists;
- The environmental and social problems caused by tourism.

Using this information, write a report outlining the benefits and problems of tourism in your region. In your report, make recommendations about how to make tourism more beneficial to local people, and how to lessen, or help fix, any problems related to tourism.

