

Globalization

AP World History ■ Unit 9

AP World History



Globalization

What we will cover

- 1 Advances in Technology and Exchange
- 2 Technological Advances and Limitations: Disease
- 3 Debates About the Environment
- 4 Economics in the Global Age
- 5 Calls for Reform and Responses
- 6 Globalized Culture

1

Advances in Technology and Exchange

Advances in Technology and Exchange

Unit 9 covers 1900 to the present, and its central move is evaluative rather than narrative: almost every development it names produced both a benefit and a cost, and questions reward answers that hold both.

- **New modes of communication** 通信方式 – radio, cellular technology, and the internet.
- **Energy technologies** 能源技术, including the use of **petroleum** 石油 and **nuclear power** 核能.
- **Medical innovations** 医学创新, including **vaccines** 疫苗 and **antibiotics** 抗生素, which **increased lifespans** 寿命.

Advances in Technology and Exchange: costs

- The **Green Revolution** 绿色革命 and commercial agriculture, which **increased the global food supply** 粮食供应.
- More effective forms of **birth control** 节育, which gave women greater control over **fertility** 生育, transformed reproductive practices, and contributed to declining fertility rates in industrialised states.

Advances in Technology and Exchange, continued

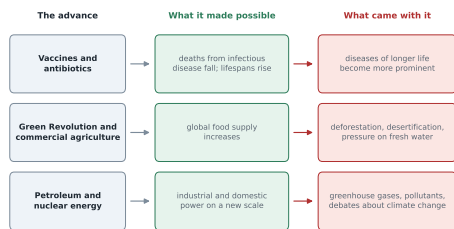
Note the last one carefully.

It is a technological change with a demographic *and* a social consequence, which makes it unusually useful evidence in questions about the changing role of women.

2

Technological Advances and Limitations: Disease

Every advance carries a cost



An exam answer that names only the left-hand column has described the century. Naming both is what evaluates it.

- Diseases associated with poverty **persisted** 与贫困相关的疾病, while other diseases **emerged as epidemics and pandemics** 流行病与大流行病.
- Diseases associated with **longer lifespans** - conditions such as heart disease and neurological illnesses of old age - became more prominent precisely *because* medical advances extended life.

Technological Advances and Limitations: Disease

That second point is the unit's logic in miniature: the success of one intervention produced the conditions for a different problem. It is not a contradiction, and saying so is what makes an answer analytical.

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3

Debates About the Environment

Globalization
└ Debates About the Environment

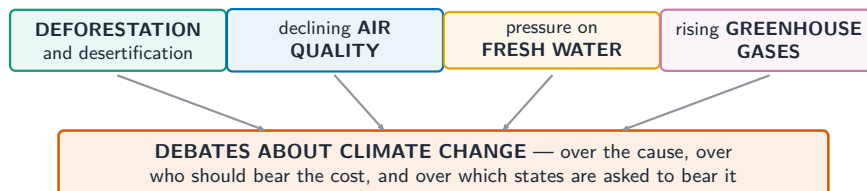
Debates About the Environment

Human activity contributed to **deforestation** 森林砍伐, **desertification** 荒漠化, a **decline in air quality** 空气质量下降, and increased consumption of the world's supply of **fresh water** 淡水.

The CED's word is *debates* – the examinable content is that the science and its policy implications became a subject of international argument, not a settled instruction.

Globalization
└ Debates About the Environment

Measured pressures, argued responses



The pressures are **measured**; the response is **argued**. A question here is usually about the second, and needs the first as evidence

4

Economics in the Global Age

Globalization
└ Economics in the Global Age

Economics in the Global Age

Three developments define the period's economic history, and all three accelerated after 1990:

- Many governments encouraged **free-market economic policies** 自由市场政策, a trend accelerated by the **end of the Cold War**.
- Revolutions in **information and communications technology** led to the growth of **knowledge economies** 知识经济 in some regions, while other regions remained centred on agriculture or manufacturing.
- **Changing economic institutions, multinational corporations** 跨国公司, and **regional trade agreements** 区域贸易协定 reshaped how production and trade were organised across borders.

Globalization
└ Economics in the Global Age

Economics in the Global Age, continued

The continuity worth naming: this is the same story as Unit 6's economic imperialism, in new institutional form.

Firms in wealthy states again hold disproportionate influence over the terms on which producers elsewhere participate.

5

Calls for Reform and Responses

Globalization
└ Calls for Reform and Responses

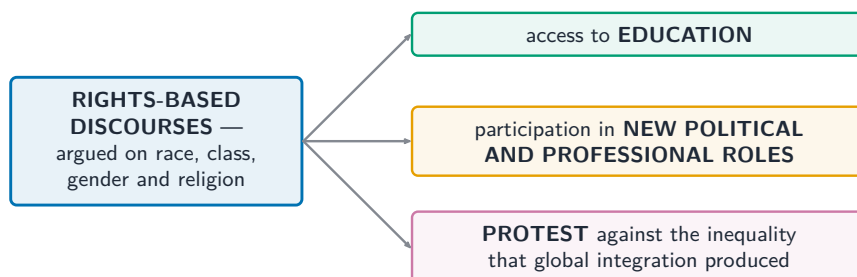
Calls for Reform and Responses

At the same time, movements throughout the world protested the inequality of the environmental and economic consequences of **global integration** 全球一体化.

Both halves are examinable: greater inclusion, and organised objection to how the benefits were distributed.

Globalization
└ Calls for Reform and Responses

One form of argument, different claimants



The same **form** of argument in every case: something is distributed unequally, and a right is claimed to it

6

Globalized Culture

Globalization
└ Globalized Culture

Globalized Culture

The CED makes three separate claims about culture, and they are not the same claim:

- Political and social changes of the twentieth century **led to changes in the arts** 艺术 and other forms of cultural expression.
- Arts, entertainment, and popular culture **increasingly reflected global influence** 全球影响 – forms borrowed, adapted, and recombined across regions.
- **Consumer culture** 消费文化 became globalised and **transcended national borders**.

Globalization
└ Globalized Culture

Globalized Culture, continued

The third is the strongest for essays because it is the most measurable: the same products, brands, and consumption patterns appearing across very different societies.

7

Resistance to Globalization

Globalization
└ Resistance to Globalization

Resistance to Globalization

Movements defending **local or national cultural identity** 本土文化认同 against homogenising influence.

Organised opposition to **trade agreements and international financial institutions** on economic grounds.

Religious and traditionalist movements 宗教与传统主义运动 rejecting the social changes that accompanied integration.

Globalization
└ Resistance to Globalization

Resisting globalisation

GLOBAL INTEGRATION — free-market policy, communications technology, multinational corporations, regional trade agreements

defending a **LOCAL OR NATIONAL** cultural identity

opposing **TRADE AGREEMENTS** and international financial institutions

RELIGIOUS AND TRADITIONALIST movements

Three refusals of **different** things — a culture, an institution, a way of living.
“Anti-globalisation” collapses all three into one word

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Institutions in a Globalized World

Globalization
└─ Institutions in a Globalized World

Institutions in a Globalized World

This closes the arc of the course: Unit 7 opened with the collapse of an order and unprecedented conflict; Unit 9 ends with the institutions built in response, and with the argument – still unresolved – about how much authority they should hold.

9

Continuity and Change in a Globalized World

Continuity and Change in a Globalized World

The unit's reasoning skill is **continuity and change**, applied across the whole modern period.

Exam tips

- Unit 9 questions are **evaluative**. For almost every advance, name the benefit **and** the cost. That single habit lifts most answers here.
- **Birth control** is technological, demographic, and social evidence at once – unusually flexible in questions about women's changing roles.
- The rise of **diseases of longer life** is caused by medical success. Say that explicitly; it demonstrates causal reasoning.
- On climate, the CED's word is **debates**. Write about the argument, not a verdict.
- Connect the **global economy** back to Unit 6: the same asymmetry, new institutions. Cross-period links score well on essays.
- For resistance to globalisation, give **distinct kinds** – cultural, economic, religious – not one kind three times.

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Recap

Unit 9 – key takeaways

1 Advance+cost

name the benefit and the cost every time

2 Birth control

tech, demographic, and social evidence at once

3 Disease

diseases of longer life are caused by medical success

4 Climate

the CED's word is debates, not a verdict

Check yourself

- 1 What habit lifts Unit 9 answers?
- 2 Why is birth control unusually flexible evidence?
- 3 What caused diseases of longer life?
- 4 What word does the CED use on climate?

Answers: benefit and cost ■ tech + demography + society ■ medical success ■ debates