

RELATED ISSUE #1

To what extent should we embrace globalization?

CHAPTER 1

CHAPTER 1

Fill up later.

CHAPTER 1

CHAPTER 1

CHAPTER 2

IDENTITY AND THE FORCES OF GLOBALIZATION

KEY TERMS:

TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATION

MEDIA CONCENTRATION

MEDIA CONVERGENCE

ECONOMIES OF SCALE

BIODIVERSITY

HOMOGENIZATION

ACCULTURATION

ACCOMMODATION

ASSIMILATION

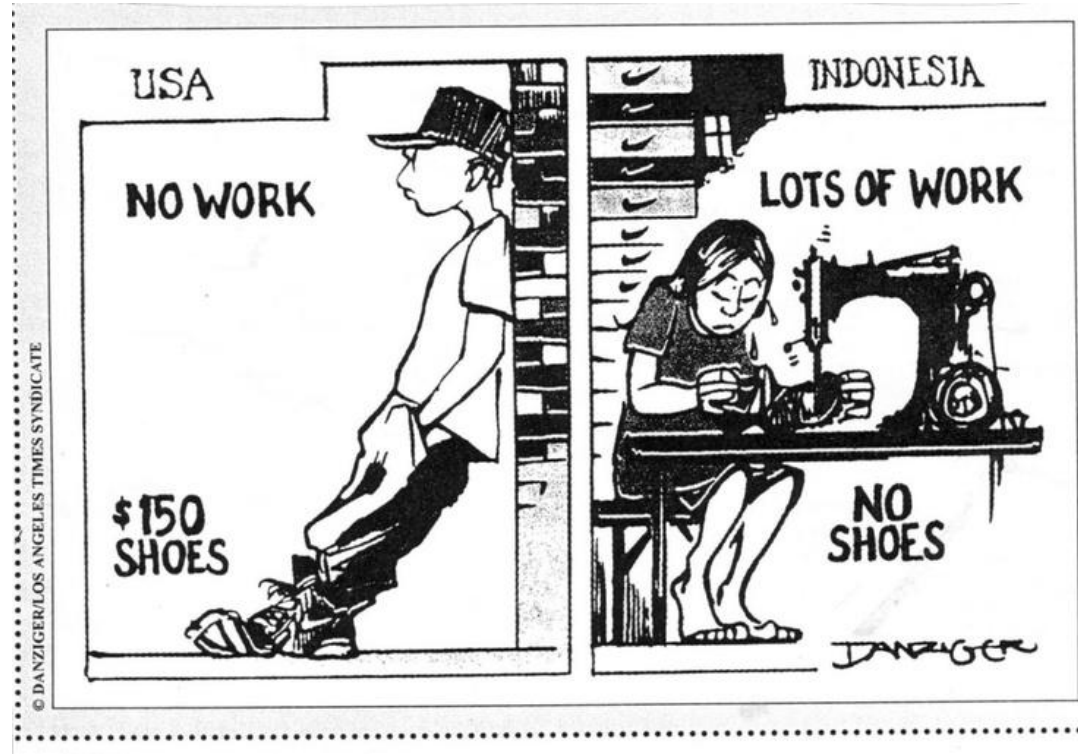
CULTURAL REVITALIZATION

CHAPTER 2



Is it?

IDEAS:



CHAPTER 2

GLOBAL shipped to *LOCAL* = “*GLOCAL*”

Draw and image/visual representation that represents this idea....



CHAPTER 2

Globalization and Trade in Food

(snack intro)

Record all the food you have eaten in the last 24 hours. As best as you can, identify the country or province of origin of the food.

Q: What impact does TRADE have on globalization? (discussion)

CHAPTER 2

TRADE AS A GLOBALIZATION FORCE

PEOPLE HAVE ALWAYS REACHED OUT TO OTHERS TO OBTAIN THINGS THEY CANNOT GROW OR MAKE THEMSELVES. IN NORTH AMERICA, FOR EXAMPLE SOME AREAS OF THE EASTERN ARCTIC ARE RICH IN SOAPSTONE, BUT WOOD IS SCARCE. SO THE INUIT OF THE EASTERN ARCTIC REACH OUT TO OTHER ABORIGINAL GROUPS, WHO LIVE FARTHER SOUTH, AND TRADE WHAT THEY HAVE FOR WHAT THEY NEED.

OTHER EXAMPLES OF HISTORICAL TRADE?

CHAPTER 2

PEOPLE TRADE WITH ONE ANOTHER TO OBTAIN GOOD AND SERVICES THAT ARE:

- NOT _____ IN THEIR OWN _____.
- BETTER _____ OR LESS _____.
- DIFFERENT FROM _____ PRODUCED AT _____.

CHAPTER 2

DEFINE “TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATION” BELOW:

HOW DOES THE HBC --> ZELLERS ---> TARGET TRANSITION DEMONSTRATE TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS?

Video: <http://tinyurl.com/h6sxq2s>

CHAPTER 2

Transnational corporations play an important role in globalization process. Companies like McDonald's, Coca-Cola, and Nike sell fast food, soft drinks and shoes around the world. In many countries they provide training and jobs for people who might not otherwise have work.

However, critics of transnationals say that the jobs are often “**McJobs**”: Low-level positions that require little skill and provide few opportunities to advance.

Another criticism, is that the profits from these products go back to the ‘home’ country and do not stay in the country of manufacturing. The profits do not benefit the people of the country where the goods are actually made or sold.

Yet another *criticism* of TNCs is that the loose environmental restrictions in the countries where items are being produced result in health concerns and environmental degradation that is not policed or regulated.

CHAPTER 2

BLOG Response #1 - Who should hold TNC accountable?

(Case Study: Monsanto)

(40 min)

CHAPTER 2

Behind the Swoosh: Video

Catholic Social Justice and Nike

<http://tinyurl.com/pnczd8n>



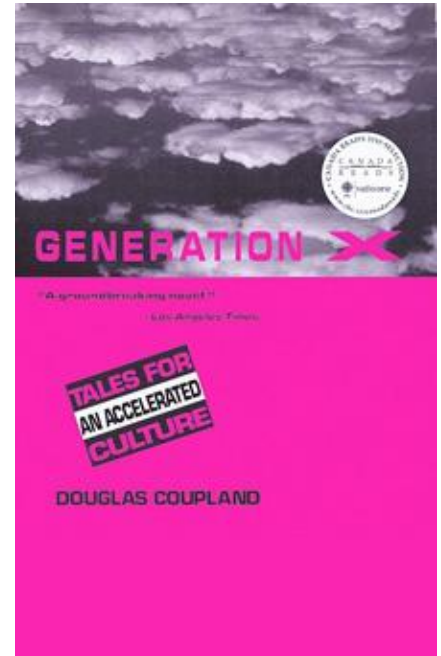
VIPs and DISCUSSION:

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-
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CHAPTER 2

CANADIAN AUTHOR (and a Weber favourite) Douglas Coupland did not coin the word McJob, but he made it popular in his book *Generation X: Tales for an Accelerated Culture*.

.....Webster's dictionary definition for “McJob”



CHAPTER 2

Source Review: Can McDonald's Alter the Dictionary? - TIME
<http://tinyurl.com/jc2vtsz>



DISCUSSION/RESPONSE:

CHAPTER 2: TRANSPORTATION AS A GLOBALIZING FORCE



Source: Image

Explicit Details:

Implicit Details:

Inquiry Questions: How has this style of transportation revolutionized trade (and globalization?) (pg. 46 textbook)

My Response:

CHAPTER 2: COMMUNICATION TECH AS A GLOBALIZING FORCE

Just as containers revolutionized the way goods are transported, so the computer and media technologies revolutionized the way information flows. (textbook pg. 47 - graphs). The development of computers took a huge leap during WWII, but the Internet wouldn't appear until the 1990s for everyday consumption. Since then, the explosion of information (and misinformation) has become a force to be reckoned with. Information spreads at such a rapid rate that we are unable to contain information or keep hold on facts.

CHART – POSITIVES/NEGATIVES of Rapid Communication

CHAPTER 2:

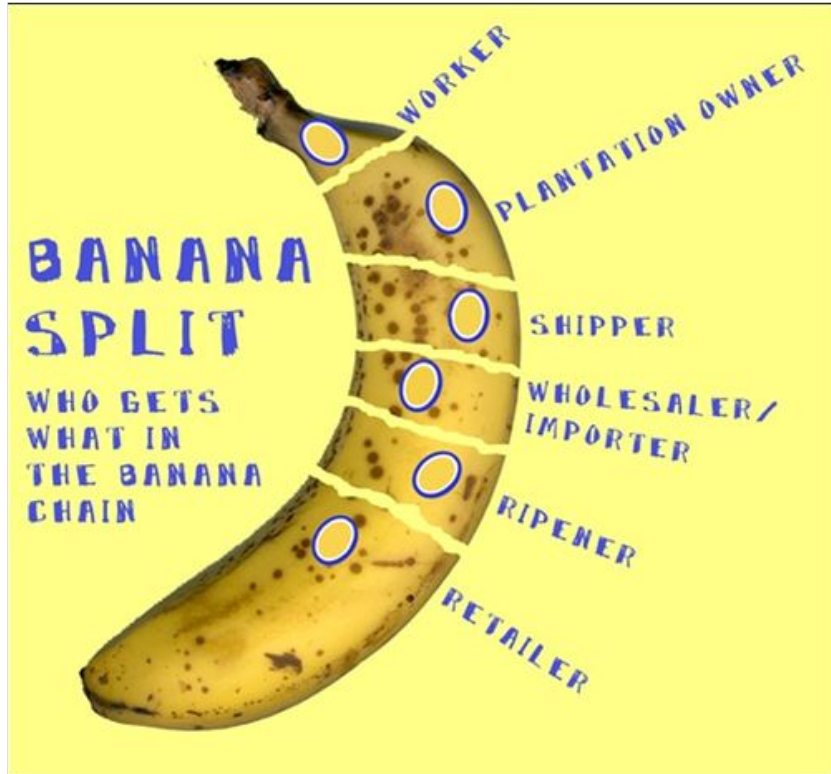
SOURCE RESPONSE - Social 10 Blog

<http://houseofweber.weebly.com/social-10-blog>

THIS CLASS IS BANANAS...B-A-N-A-N-A-S...

Canadians eat about 3 billion bananas a year - about 100 bananas per person. After apples, bananas are the most popular fruit in Canada. Why do you think they are so popular?

CHAPTER 2:



Pg. 51-55 - Read

Sam the Banana Man -

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sam_Zemurray

THE BANANA WARS -
Presentation

World Cafe Day(s)

THE DEATH OF THE BANANA...OH NO...

Biodiversity and Disease:

[Cavendish species under threat - news article](#)

HOW is this article related to globalization? (discussion)

CHAPTER 2: How do Some forces of Globalization present challenges to identity?

Group Jigsaw:

Homogenization:

Acculturation:

Accommodation:

Assimilation:

CHAPTER 2: IDENTITY AND GLOBALIZATION

Case Study: The Metis People

- Who are the Metis?
- How is this an example of globalization challenging/shaping identity?



CHAPTER 2: POINTS OF VIEW

POINTS of VIEW (pg. 59) and Detecting ***BIAS***

- Read each point of view.
- Do you detect bias in the remarks of either speaker?
- Is bias always a negative thing?
- Describe what you think Barber means by “Theme-parking” of culture. Create a drawing or collage of ideas that represents how your own culture of community might look in the world he envisions.

CHAPTER 2: LOCAL REVITALIZATION PROJECT - IDENTITY

[Saving a Language - Local News Article](#)

- Presenter: Vicky Whinniandie

(October 26, 2016 - am)

CHAPTER 2: OPPORTUNITIES TO AFFIRM AND PROMOTE IDENTITY

www.native-languages.org : how is this an example of globalization PROMOTING identity?

What does it mean to **AFFIRM** something? (use it in a sentence)....

[The double edged sword of globalization - Article and UN report 1999](#)

IDEAS:

HOW GLOBALIZED ARE OUR LIVES?

[Critical Challenge- How globalized are our lives?](#)

Expectations:

Criteria:

Summative Assessment:

Timeline:

CHAPTER 3

KEY WORDS

Digital Divide

propaganda

pop culture

Universalization

hybridization

CHAPTER 3

Using words/images/diagrams express your CURRENT point of view on globalization:

- How does this compare, do you think, to the point of view of globalization of your mom/dad, grandparent, sibling, and/or teacher? Is it similar or different?

CHAPTER 3

Communication Tech and Choices:

Our communication tech options help us stay connected to friends and family, as well as to others in your community and beyond. At one time, distance was a HUGE barrier to communication, but today, tech has basically eliminated this barrier. Connects like these help affirm people's' membership in the world community. They provide opportunities for people to share their views with others and beyond their local community.

CHAPTER 3

INTERVIEW....a parent, grandparent or someone else from an earlier generation about how she or he communicated with others as a teenager. (video tweet - with permission- this interview as an ironic twist. Use the hashtag #rm244tweets. Alternatively, upload your interview - audio or video - to our googleclassroom). Discuss how the range of choice has expanded for communications. Does the person your interviewed think these technological changes have made a difference to your identity as a teenager? Do you agree or disagree? Explain!

Rubric /12 (see posted)

CHAPTER 3

Stories that are Told and those that are not

Pg. 81

Cartoon - Figure 3-16

- What is the cartoonist saying about how media coverage affects aid to disaster victims? What does his comment say about the people receiving the media messages?

CHAPTER 3

Reflect & Respond:

“What is one world event that recently captured media attention? Why do you think the media selected this event as a focus of attention? Is this the kind of event that you think the media should focus on?”

OR

“Decide on a world event that you think merits more media coverage. Explain WHY it deserves or needs more coverage”

CHAPTER 3

How is sesame Street and example of **hybridization**? (hint: pg. 83)

CHAPTER 3

INQUIRY PROCESS and Source Analysis: An Essential Skill

(identity affected by media coverage of world events - bias/coverage - 9/11, stories that are told and those that are not)

- Process and Format
- First Inquiry into source analysis (4 classes)
- Rubric for Source Analysis

(SEE SOURCE ANALYSIS WORKSHOP PRESENTATION)

CHAPTER 4

CHAPTER 4

Key Words:

Cultural Content laws

Cultural diversity

CHAPTER 4

Endangered languages (pg. 91)

The number of languages spoken in the world declines every year. On average, one language disappears every two weeks. Language experts believe that between 6000 and 7000 languages are spoken on earth. Of these languages, 96% are spoken by only four per cent of the world's people. More than half of these languages are endangered.

Even linguists disagree over exactly how many languages exists and how many are in danger. Why would it be hard to nail down how many and what languages are spoken in the world? Why do languages disappear?

CHAPTER 4

Dominance of English

- Pg. 92

Q: What different will it make if the number of people who speak english as a first language declines? Consider the countries where English speakers are being born. Where in general, do these countries rate as world powers approximately? In a globalizing world, which is more influential: the number of speakers of a language or the dominance of a language group?

CHAPTER 4

Critical Challenge

GLOBISH (approx. 2 classes)

CHAPTER 4

Cultural Revitalization - Challenges and Opportunities

read pg. 97

Challenges	Opportunities

CHAPTER 4

Official Languages Act, 1971

- Debate
- Position Paper
- Approx. 4 classes

CHAPTER 4

The CRTC

- Cultural content laws and Netflix - Blog response (background - read pg. 102)

SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT - RELATED ISSUE #1