I. Global Interaction and the Transformation of the World Economy
   A. Most commonly, “globalization” refers to international economic transactions.
      1. has come to seem inevitable to many since 1950
      2. global economic linkages contracted significantly in the first half of the twentieth century, especially between the two world wars
      3. the capitalist winners of WWII were determined not to repeat the Great Depression
            i. established the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund
            ii. laid the foundation for postwar globalization
            iii. the “Bretton Woods system” promoted relatively free trade, stable currencies linked to the U.S. dollar, high levels of capital investment
         b. technology also helped accelerate economic globalization
      4. 1970s: major capitalist countries dropped many controls on economic activity; increasingly viewed the world as a single market
         a. this approach was known as neo-liberalism
         b. favored reduction of tariffs, free global movement of capital, a mobile and temporary workforce, privatization of state enterprises, less government regulation of the economy, tax and spending cuts
         c. neo-liberalism was imposed on many poor countries as a condition for giving them loans
         d. the breakdown of communist state-controlled economies furthered the process
   B. Reglobalization
      1. global economic transactions quickened dramatically after WWII
      2. world trade skyrocketed ($57 billion in 1947; over $7 trillion in 2001)
      3. money became highly mobile globally
         a. foreign direct investment (FDI), especially after 1960
         b. short-term investment in foreign currencies or stocks
         c. international credit cards, allowing easy transfer of money to other countries (e.g., in 2003, MasterCard was accepted in 210 countries or territories)
      4. central to the process are transnational corporations (TNCs), huge global businesses that operate in many countries simultaneously
         a. some TNCs have greater economic clout than many countries
         b. by 2000, 51 of the world’s 100 largest economic units were TNCs, not countries
      5. large numbers of workers, both laborers and professionals, have moved all over the world from poor countries to richer ones
         a. millions more people have sought refuge in the West from oppression or civil war
         b. hundreds of millions of short-term international travelers and tourists
   C. Disparities and Resistance
      1. economic globalization accompanied, and maybe helped generate, the greatest economic growth spurt in world history; immense creation of wealth
         a. life expectancies rose nearly everywhere, infant mortality declined
         b. literacy rates increased
         c. great decline in poverty
      2. massive chasm has developed between rich industrialized countries and everyone else
         a. ratio between the income of the top and bottom 20 percent of world’s population was 3:1 in 1820; 86:1 in 1991
b. the great disparity has shaped almost everyone’s life chances
   i. provided the foundation for a new kind of global conflict
   ii. new fights over rules for world trade, foreign aid, representation in
       international economic organizations, indebtedness, and environmental and
       labor standards

c. growing disparities between the developing countries made common action difficult

3. growing economic inequality within individual states, both rich and poor
   a. the United States lost millions of manufacturing jobs, forcing factory workers into
      lower-paying jobs, while others prospered in high-tech industries
   b. northern Mexico (with links to the U.S.) became much more prosperous than
      southern Mexico
      i. reflected in the Chiapas rebellion, which began in 1994
   c. in China, urban income by 2000 was three times that of rural income

4. growing popular movement against globalization emerged in the 1990s
   a. involves people from both rich and poor countries
   b. they argue that free-trade, market-driven corporate globalization:
      i. lowers labor standards
      ii. is bad for the environment
      iii. keeps poor countries from protecting themselves
      iv. ignores local cultures and human rights
   c. attracted global attention with massive protest at World Trade Organization meeting
      in Seattle (1999)
   d. 2001: alternative globalization activists created the World Social Forum to coordinate
      strategy and share experiences

D. Globalization and an American Empire

1. for many, opposition to corporate free-trade globalization = opposition to growing U.S.
   power and influence in the world
   a. often seen as an “American Empire”
   b. most Americans deny that America is an empire
   c. perhaps best described as an “informal empire” like those exercised by Europeans in
      China and the Middle East in the nineteenth century
      i. marked by economic penetration, political pressure, and periodic military
         action, not direct governance
      iii. “soft power” of cultural attractiveness

2. the collapse of the Soviet Union and the end of the cold war left the United States without
   any equivalent power in opposition
   a. the United States was able to act unilaterally against Afghanistan and Iraq after being
      attacked by Islamic militants on September 11, 2001
   b. establishment of a lasting peace is more elusive
   c. the US is in a new global struggle, to contain or eliminate Islamic “terrorism”

3. the United States has faced growing international economic competition since about 1975
   a. U.S. share of overall world production: about 50% in 1945; 20% in the 1980s
   b. sharp reversal of U.S. trade balance: U.S. imports now far exceed its exports

4. armed struggle against U.S. intervention in Vietnam, Cuba, Iraq, etc.
   a. during the cold war, some states turned toward the USSR to limit U.S. influence;
      France even withdrew from NATO in 1967
   b. intense dislike of American “cultural imperialism”
c. by 2000, widespread opposition to U.S. international policies
   i. United States refused to accept International Criminal Court jurisdiction
   ii. United States refused to ratify the Kyoto protocol on global warming
   iii. U.S. doctrine of preemptive war used in Iraq
   iv. U.S. use of torture
5. the global exercise of American power has also caused controversy within the United States
   a. the Vietnam War split the country worse than anything since the Civil War
   b. the U.S. invasion of Iraq provoked similar protests and controversies

II. The Globalization of Liberation: Comparing Feminist Movements
A. The idea of liberation traveled around the world in the twentieth century.
   1. the 1960s in particular saw a convergence of protest movements around the world,
      suggesting a new global culture of liberation
      a. United States: civil rights, youthful counterculture, antipartheid protests
      b. Europe: protests against unresponsive bureaucracy, consumerism, middle-class
         values (especially in France in 1968)
      c. communist world: attempt to give socialism a human face in Czechoslovakia
         (“Prague spring,” 1968) movement was crushed by the Soviet Union
      d. China: Cultural Revolution
   2. development of the idea of a third world
      a. dream of offering an alternative to both capitalism and communism; cultural renewal
      b. third world ideology exemplified by Che Guevara (d. 1967): effort to replicate the
         liberation of the Cuban revolution through guerrilla warfare in Africa and Latin
         America
   3. among all the liberation movements, feminism had the most profound potential for change
      a. rethinking of basic relationships between men and women
      b. began in the West in the nineteenth century (suffrage)
B. Feminism in the West
   1. organized feminism revived in the West (1960s) with a new agenda
      a. against historic understanding of women as “other” or deviant
      b. demanded right of women to control their own bodies
      c. agenda of equal rights in employment and education
   2. “women’s liberation”: broad attack on patriarchy as a system of domination
      a. consciousness raising: becoming aware of oppression
      b. open discussion of issues involving sexuality
   3. black women emphasized solidarity with black men, not separation from them
C. Feminism in the Global South
   1. women had been welcomed in communist and revolutionary movements but were sidelined
      after movements’ success
   2. many African feminists (1970s) thought Western feminists were too individualistic and too
      focused on sex
      a. resented Western feminists’ interest in cultural matters like female circumcision and
         polygamy
      b. many African governments and many African men identified feminism with
         colonialism
   3. not all women’s movements dealt explicitly with gender
      a. Kenya: women’s group movement supported individual women and communities
b. Morocco: feminist movement targeted law defining women as minors; women finally obtained legal equality in 2004

c. Chile: women’s movement during Augusto Pinochet’s dictatorship (1973–1990) crossed class and party lines, helped groups survive economically, exposed human rights abuses

d. South Korea: women joined a mass popular movement that brought democracy by the late 1980s
   i. drew heavily on the experience and exploitation of young female workers in the country’s export industries

D. International Feminism

1. the “woman question” became a global issue in the twentieth century
   a. patriarchy lost some of its legitimacy
   b. UN declared 1975 as International Women’s Year
   c. and declared 1975–1985 as the Decade for Women
   d. UN sponsored a series of World Conferences on Women
   e. by 2006, 183 nations had ratified the UN Convention to Eliminate Discrimination against Women

2. sharp divisions within global feminism
   a. Who has the right to speak on behalf of women?
   b. conflict between developed and developing nations’ interests
   c. third world groups often disagreed

3. global backlash
   a. view that feminism had undermined family life

III. Religion and Global Modernity

A. Modernity presented a challenge to the world’s religions.

1. “advanced” thinkers of the eighteenth–twentieth centuries believed that supernatural religion was headed for extinction

2. sharp decline in religious belief and practice in some places

3. spread of scientific culture convinced small minorities that the only realities worth considering were those that could be measured scientifically

4. but the most prominent trends of the last century have been the further spread of major world religions, their resurgence in new forms, and their attacks on elements of a secular and global modernity

5. Buddhist ideas and practices were well received in the West
   a. Christianity spread even further; majority of Christians are no longer in Europe and the United States
   b. Islam also spread widely
   c. religious pluralism on a level never before seen

B. Fundamentalism on a Global Scale

1. “fundamentalism” is a major reaction against modernization and globalization
   a. a militant piety, defensive and exclusive
   b. has developed in every major religious tradition

2. many features of the modern world appear threatening to established religion
   a. have upset customary class, family, and gender relationships
   b. nation-states (often associated with a particular religion) were undermined by the global economy and foreign culture
   c. disruption was often caused by foreigners from the West
3. fundamentalists have responded with selective rejection of modernity
   a. actively use modern communication technology
4. the term “fundamentalism” comes from U.S. religious conservatives in the early twentieth century; called for a return to the fundamentals of Christianity
   a. many saw the United States on the edge of a moral abyss
   b. in the 1970s, began to enter the political arena as the religious right
5. another fundamentalism, called *Hindutva*, or Hindu nationalism, developed in India in the 1980s
   a. formed a political party (Bharatiya Janata Party)
   b. opposed state efforts to cater to Muslims, Sikhs, and the lower castes
   c. BJP promoted a distinct Hindu identity in education, culture, and religion

C. Creating Islamic Societies: Resistance and Renewal in the World of Islam
1. Islamic fundamentalism is the most prominent fundamentalism of the late twentieth century
   a. Osama bin Laden and the attack on the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001
   b. WTC destruction is only one sign of a much bigger phenomenon
2. great disappointments in the Muslim world by the 1970s
   a. new states (e.g., Egypt, Iran, Algeria) pursued basically Western and secular policies
   b. new policies were largely unsuccessful
   c. foreign intrusion continued
      i. Israel, founded in 1948, was regarded as an outpost of the West
      ii. Israel defeated Arab forces in the Six-Day War (1967)
      iii. Western cultural penetration
3. growing attraction of an Islamic alternative to Western models
   a. foundations laid early in the century
      i. insistence that the Quran and the sharia provide a guide for all life
      ii. decline and subordination of Islamic world caused by departure from Islamic principles
   b. effort to return to true Islam was labeled “jihad”
4. penetration of fundamentalist thought in the Islamic world
   a. increase in religious observance
   b. many women voluntarily adopted modest dress and veils
   c. many governments used Islamic rhetoric and practice as anchor
   d. series of Islamic organizations were formed to provide social services
   e. Islamic activists became leaders in unions and professional organizations
   f. entry into politics
      i. the Algerian Islamic Salvation Front was set to win elections (1992), but the military government canceled elections; led to 10 years of civil war
5. some groups sought overthrow of compromised regimes
   a. the Egyptian Islamic Jihad assassinated Anwar Sadat in 1981
   b. in 1979, a radical Islamic group in Mecca tried to overthrow the Saudi government
   c. Islamic movements took power in Iran (1979) and Afghanistan (1996); implemented radical Islamization
6. attacks on hostile foreign powers
   a. Hamas (Palestine) and Hezbollah (Lebanon) targeted Israel
   b. response to Soviet invasion of Afghanistan (1979)
      i. Osama bin Laden founded al-Qaeda (“the base”) to funnel support to the Afghan resistance → bin Laden was disillusioned by the stationing of U.S. troops in Arabia
c. In 1998, al-Qaeda issued a *fatwa* (religious edict) declaring war against America
d. attacks on Western interests in East Africa, Indonesia, Great Britain, Spain, Saudi Arabia, Yemen
e. the “great enemy” was irreligious Western-style modernity, U.S. imperialism, and economic globalization

D. Religious Alternatives to Fundamentalism
1. militancy isn’t the only religious response to modernity
2. considerable debate within the Islamic world
3. other religious traditions responded to global modernity
   a. Christian groups were concerned with the ethical issues of economic globalization
   b. “liberation theology” (especially in Latin America) advocated Christian action in areas of social justice, poverty, human rights
   c. growing movement of “socially engaged Buddhism” in Asia
4. World Peace Summit (2000): more than 1,000 religious and spiritual leaders explored how to confront conflicts in the world

IV. The World’s Environment and the Globalization of Environmentalism
A. The Global Environment Transformed
1. three factors have magnified the human impact on the earth
   a. world population quadrupled in the twentieth century
   b. massive use of fossil fuels (coal in the nineteenth century, oil in the twentieth)
   c. enormous economic growth
2. uneven spread of all three over the world
   a. but economic growth came to appear possible and desirable almost everywhere
3. human environmental disruptions are now of global proportions
   a. doubling of cropland and corresponding contraction of forests and grasslands
   b. numerous extinctions of plant and animal species
   c. air pollution in many major cities and rivers
   d. chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) thinned the ozone layer
4. by 2000, scientific consensus on the occurrence of “global warming” as the result of burning of fossil fuels and loss of trees

B. Green and Global
1. environmentalism began in the nineteenth century as a response to the Industrial Revolution
   a. did not draw a mass following
2. environmentalism only became a global phenomenon in the second half of the 20th century
   a. began in the West with Rachel Carson’s *Silent Spring* (1962)
   b. impetus for action came from the grass roots and citizen protest
   c. in Germany, environmentalists entered politics as the Green Party
3. environmentalism took root in developing countries in 1970s–1980s
   a. tended to be more locally based, involving poorer people
   b. more concerned with food security, health, and survival
   c. more focused on saving threatened people, rather than plants and animals
   d. environmentalists sometimes have sought basic changes in political and social structure of their country (e.g., Philippine activism against foreign mining companies)
      i. some movements have included guerrilla warfare (“green armies”)
4. environmentalism became a matter of global concern by end of twentieth century
   a. legislation to control pollution in many countries
   b. encouragement for businesses to become “green”
c. research on alternative energy sources
d. conferences on global warming
e. international agreements on a number of issues

5. sharp conflicts between the Global North and South
   a. Northern efforts to control pollution and global warming could limit the South’s industrial development
   b. developing countries perceive the developed ones as unwilling to give up their extravagance and really help matters
      i. e.g., U.S. refusal to ratify the Kyoto protocol
   c. controversy over export of hazardous wastes by rich countries

5. nonetheless, global environmentalism has come to symbolize focus on the plight of all humankind
   a. it’s a challenge to modernity itself, especially commitment to endless growth
   b. growing importance of ideas of sustainability and restraint