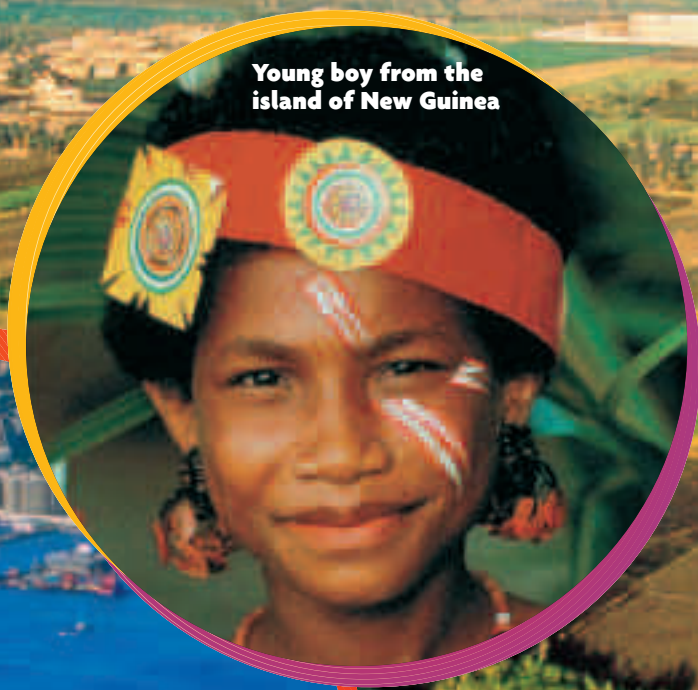


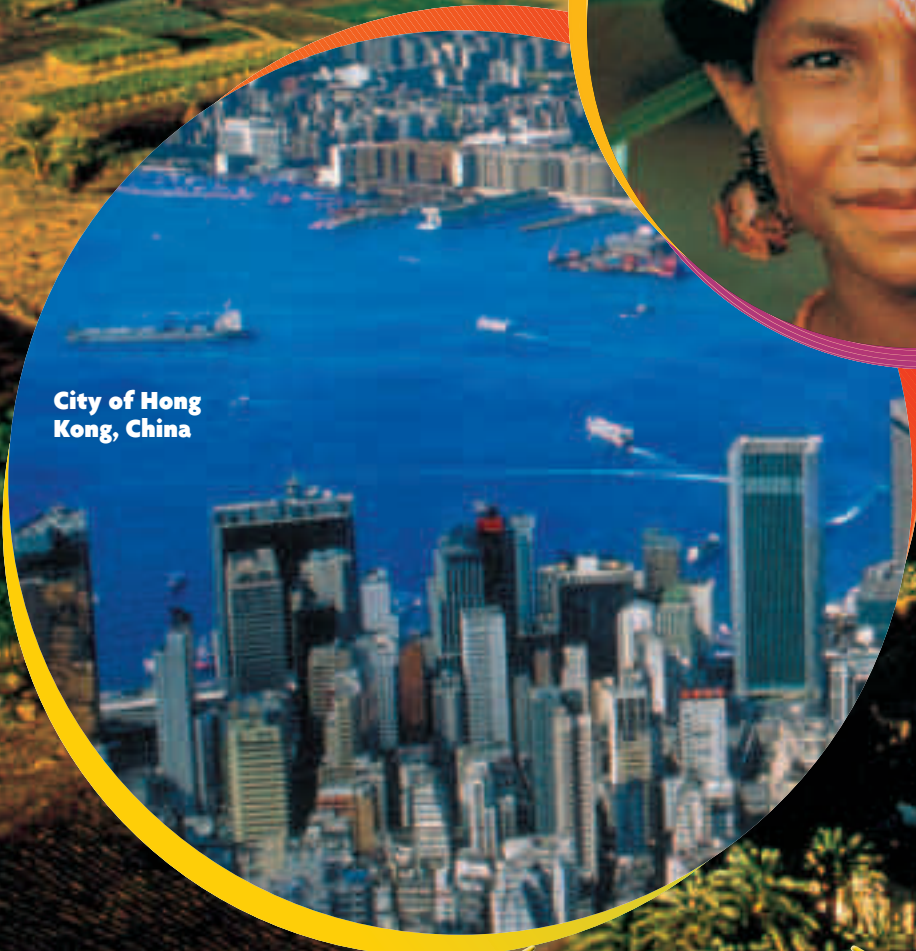
Unit



Young boy from the island of New Guinea



City of Hong Kong, China



Learning About Our World

You are about to journey to dense rain forests, bleak deserts, bustling cities and marketplaces, and remote villages. You are entering the many worlds of culture. In your study of the earth you will learn about different places and different peoples. Imagine that you could visit any place in the world. Where would you want to go? What would you want to see?

▲ Hot air balloon floating over cultivated fields, Egypt

NGS ONLINE

www.nationalgeographic.com/education

Chapter

1

Our Social World

The World and Its People

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC



To learn more about the world's culture regions, view *The World and Its People Chapter 3* video.



Our World Today

online

[CLICK HERE](#)

Chapter Overview Visit the **Our World Today: People, Places, and Issues** Web site at tx.owt.glencoe.com and click on **Chapter 1—Chapter Overviews** to preview information about the world's people.

CONTENTS

FOLDABLES™

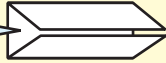
Study Organizer

TX TAKS Practice

Categorizing Information Study Foldable Make this foldable to help you organize what you learn about our world, its people, and their cultures.

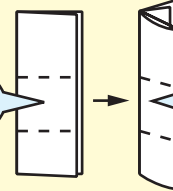
Step 1 Fold a sheet of paper into thirds from top to bottom.

This forms three sections.



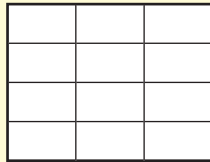
Step 2 Open the paper and refold it into fourths from side to side.

Fold it in half, then in half again.



This forms four sections.

Step 3 Unfold the paper and draw lines along the folds.



Step 4 Label your table foldable as shown.

	<i>Near</i>	<i>Far</i>
<i>World</i>		
<i>People</i>		
<i>Cultures</i>		

Reading and Writing As you read the chapter, write key words and phrases in your table foldable to help you remember main ideas.

Why It Matters

Discovering Other Cultures

A while ago it was common for people to spend most of their lives in the same town or place in which they were born. Today, your neighbor may be someone from another state, another country, or another continent. How do people in the rest of the world live? How do we get along with them? This book will help you learn about other people and places and what issues are important to them.

◀ Painted elephants are part of the Dussehra festival in India.

▶ CONTENTS ▶

People Far and Near

Guide to Reading

Main Idea

Modern technology has helped to bring the world's diverse peoples closer together.

Terms to Know

- ethnic group
- custom
- minority group
- majority group

Reading Strategy

Create a diagram like this one. On the spokes list reasons the world may be getting smaller.



NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC

Exploring our World

Early in 2001, Ann Bancroft and Liv Arnesen were trying to move into the history books as the first women to cross Antarctica. U.S. residents watched the live newscast on television.

As the women struggled against 100-mile-per-hour winds and temperatures so cold their hair froze, students around the world used the Internet to follow their progress.



Today, people can talk across an ocean as easily as across a backyard fence. This is what is meant when you hear people say that the world today is shrinking. *Our World Today: People, Places, and Issues* is a book about our shrinking world. It is about the world's peoples, who they are, where they live, and how past experiences helped shape the world they live in today.

Technology Shrinks the World

With modern technology, the world's people have been brought closer together. Because the world is getting smaller, the chance that you will meet people from other cultures is increasing. By studying other people and countries, you will become able to see connections between the United States and the world around us. Learning to understand and respect what makes each culture unique, and recognizing common experiences that link all people will help you

become an informed member of the global village.

Inventions Change the World

When the first telephone cable was laid along the bottom of the Atlantic Ocean in 1956, it could carry only 36 calls between Europe and North America at one time. Nearly forty years later, glass cables as fine as hairs were carrying 300,000 long-distance calls at once. Inventions are changing the world and it is changing faster every year.

Jet planes can cross oceans in brief hours, carrying people from one continent to another. Bullet trains speed workers from city to city while subways shuttle them across towns.

Communication satellites receive radio, television, and other signals in outer space. News can be broadcast live to the entire world so that more people than ever can watch. The result is a smaller world.

Internet Technology Millions of people today can use the **Internet**, a global network of computers, because of improved telephone cables and satellites. But other inventions made the Internet possible in the first place. The most important of these is the computer. Today's personal computers have more processing power than the large computers of the 1960s that helped put an American on the moon! Today, millions of people use the Internet to exchange mail, shop, do research, play games with friends in other countries, and much more. Again, the world seems to have grown a little smaller.

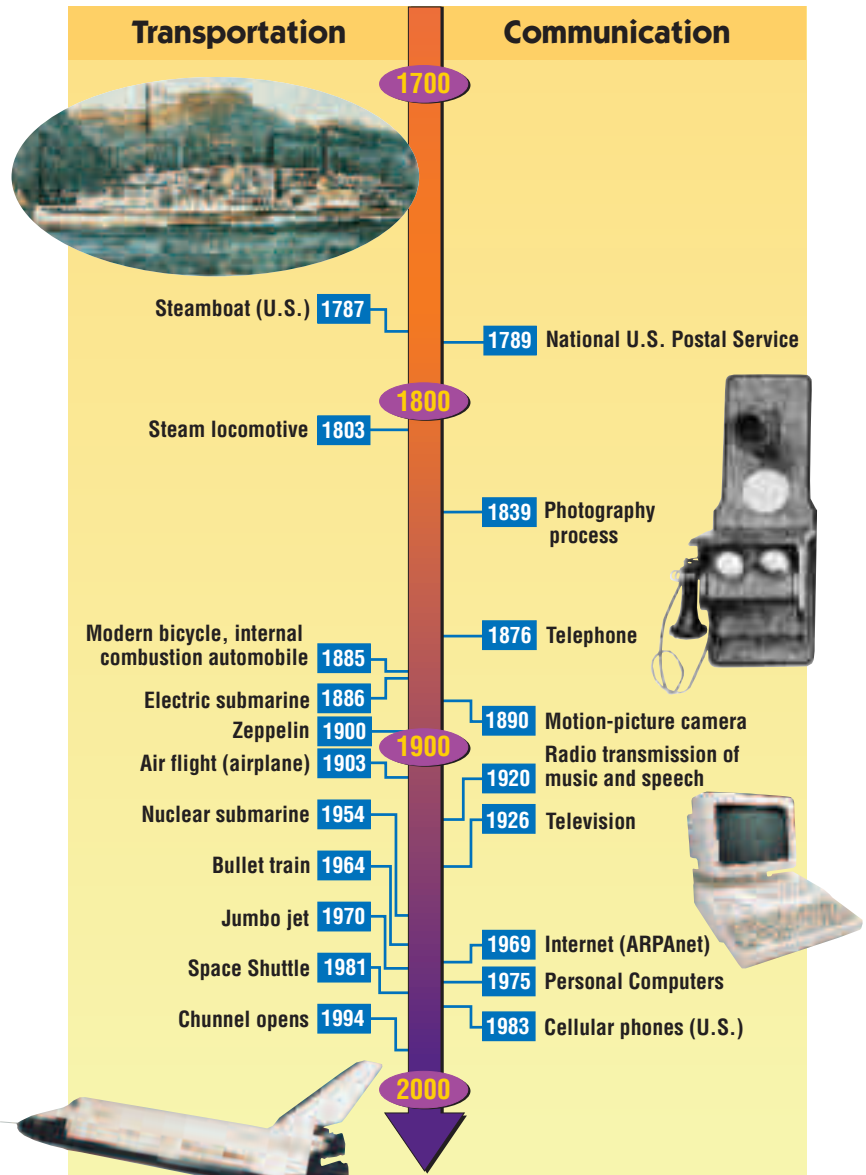
Reading Check Name two ways in which technology makes the world seem smaller.

The World Next Door

Sometimes the world really has become "smaller." A woman in a Houston suburb describes her neighborhood this way: "I was born in Chicago, Illinois, and have lived in the Houston area for 10 years. Inge, the woman next door, is from Denmark. Shiv, her husband,



Modern Inventions



Analyzing the Time Line

In the last century, communication and transportation technologies have evolved at an amazing rate.

Technology Which 19th century inventions are still used today?



Minority Groups

The largest ethnic minority populations in the United States are African Americans, Hispanics, Asian Americans, and Native Americans.

Issues In what way are people with disabilities also a minority?



was born in India, and Seeta and Rajiv, their kids, are Canadian citizens. My daughter's best friend, Ellen, was born in South Africa, and her mother, Janet, is from England. My best friend, Irma, came from Mexico. She works in a beauty shop owned by Van and her husband—a couple from Vietnam.” This kind of neighborhood is rapidly becoming common in the United States.

Ethnic Groups American communities include various groups of peoples called **ethnic groups**. An ethnic group is a group of people who have a common origin and share a language and a history. Members of an ethnic group often follow the same **customs**—practices handed down from the past. How many ethnic groups are represented in the Houston neighborhood described above?

Minority Groups Often ethnic groups are also minorities. A **minority group** is a group of people whose culture, race, or ethnic origin is different from that of most of the people in the region. Sometimes the minority group is treated differently from the **majority group**. Majority is normally defined as a number greater than half of a total. When studying societies however, the majority is the group in society that controls most of the wealth and power. However, the majority group is not always the largest group in numbers. For example, South Africa at one time had a government that favored its white citizens and passed laws that restricted the black African population. The blacks were considered a minority even though they made up a much larger percentage of the population. In many cases women are thought of as a minority group because they have less influence than men have in business and politics.

It is important to remember that a minority group is not always the same as an ethnic group. For example, Asian Americans are a minority group in the United States, but “Asian” is not a specific ethnic term. All Asian Americans do not share the same origin, language, or history. Asian Americans may be Vietnamese, Chinese, or Japanese, for example. Still others may come from many other countries in Asia.

Building Bridges Schools are the place where most young people first meet people from other ethnic groups. Public schools reflect the values in their neighborhoods. As one student says: “Making friends just depends on what you like to do, and who likes to do those things.” Curiously, about the time students enter middle school and high school, things begin to change. **Sociologists**, the scientists who study organized groups of people, have found that student friendships start forming along racial lines. Skin color is not the only reason for division between ethnic groups, however. Sometimes groups divide over religious beliefs and values. Building bridges between the “different worlds” in your community and school is possible. You can start by learning about the beliefs and values of other people in the world.

✓ **Reading Check** Why is “Asian” not a specific ethnic term?



Assessment

Defining Terms

1. **Define** ethnic group, custom, minority group, majority group.

Recalling Facts

2. **Culture** Explain the difference between a minority group and an ethnic group.
3. **Place** In what country was the group that controlled the wealth and power not the largest ethnic group?
4. **Technology** In what way is technology shrinking the world? Give examples.

Critical Thinking

5. **Understanding Cause and Effect** Why do you think minority groups are sometimes treated differently from the majority?
6. **Making Comparisons** What do you think it means that some groups are divided by religious beliefs and values?

Graphic Organizer

7. **Organizing Information** Create a diagram like this one that describes features of your culture. On the lines write the types of food, clothing, language, music, and so on found in your culture.



Applying Social Studies Skills

8. **Interpreting Time Lines** Look at the time line on page 23. During which century were most modern communication and modern transportation invented?

Making Connections

CULTURE

GOVERNMENT

PEOPLE

TECHNOLOGY

Counting Heads

How do we know there are more than 280 million people in the United States? Who counts the people? Every 10 years since 1790, the United States Census Bureau has counted heads in this country. Why and how do they do this?

The First Census

After the American colonies fought the Revolutionary War and won their independence, the new government required a census. By knowing how many people were in each state, the government could divide the war expenses fairly. The census would also determine the number of people that each state could send to Congress.

The census began in August 1790, about a year after George Washington became president. The census law defined who would be counted, and it required that every household be visited by census takers. These workers walked or rode on horseback to gather their data. By the time it was completed, the census counted 3.9 million people.

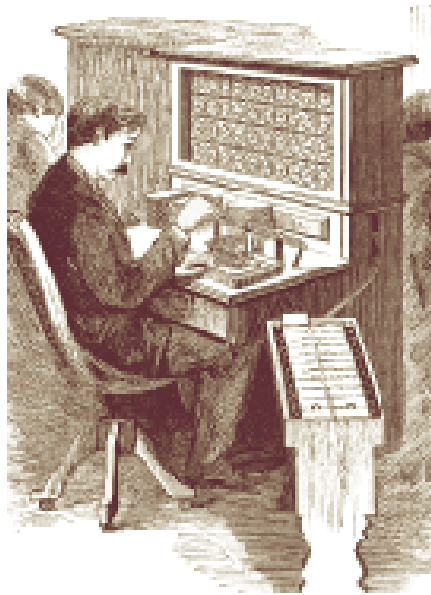
The first census asked for little more than one's name and address. Over time, the census added questions to gather more than just population data. By 1820, there were questions about a person's job. Soon after, questions about crime, education, and wages appeared. In 1950 the census used its first computer to process data. Census takers go door-to-door to gather information from those who do not return their census forms in the mail. Now census data are released over the Internet.

The Census and Race

Sometimes the census itself can cause debate. Many people are uncomfortable with answering questions they believe are their own business. Others worry about how the information might be used or misused. The 2000 census gave rise to concerns about how people are counted and classified into races.

Before 2000, the census form directed individuals to mark only one box from a list of different races. This meant people of mixed races were forced to claim membership in one race. Tiger Woods, for example, might have had to choose between identifying himself as African American or Asian American.

Now, for the first time, the census had allowed people to mark one or more categories for race. Figures show that nearly 7 million people have taken advantage of this new way to be counted.



▲ The Electric Tabulating Machine processed the 1890 census in 2½ years, a job that would have taken nearly 10 years to complete by hand.

Making the Connection

1. In what two ways were population data from the first census used?
2. How has technology changed the way census data are collected and processed?
3. **Drawing Conclusions** Why do you think the national and state governments want information about people's education and jobs?

Understanding Culture

Guide to Reading

Main Idea

People all over the world usually live close to others who follow similar beliefs and like the same foods, music, and clothing.

Terms to Know

- social scientist
- culture
- ethnocentrism
- cultural borrowing
- cultural diffusion
- limited government
- democracy
- unlimited government
- dictatorship
- absolute monarchy
- constitutional monarchy

Reading Strategy

Create a chart like this one. Fill in the spaces with specific examples of cultural borrowing and cultural diffusion.

Cultural Borrowing	Cultural Diffusion

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC

Exploring our World

Three thousand years ago, the Olmec people lived in Mexico. They sometimes wore skins of jaguars, cats that were sacred to them. This young boy lives in an area where the jaguar is still honored. He is preparing for a jaguar dance. An object from modern culture—a soft drink bottle—is used to make the “jaguar” spots of ash on the boy’s clay-covered skin.



Thanks to technology, many of us have the power to “tune in” to the world. By simply pushing a button or clicking a mouse, you can find out why polite Egyptians do not cross their legs in public, who introduced rabbits to Australia, who has made the most points in an NBA basketball game, when Russians celebrate Women’s Day, and where people dress in *kangas*. But just knowing facts is not enough. It is far better to learn how to organize information so that it is meaningful and so that it helps you better understand the world.

The Social Sciences

Organizing information to help people understand the world around them is the role of **social scientists**. Social scientists study the interaction of people and society. There are many important disciplines, or fields of study, in the social sciences. Four types of social scientists deal directly with society. **Anthropologists** study people and



Celebrations

In most cultures, people often bring out their most beautiful clothes for events like weddings. This wedding guest is from Morocco (upper right), and this bride is from Mauritius (above).

Place What aspects of daily life besides clothing reflect culture?

societies. **Sociologists** study human behavior as it relates to groups of people. **Historians** study how societies came to be what they are today. **Human geographers** look at people and their environments.

Geographers organize facts about Earth's surface and people. They do this with maps, graphs, and other tools. These tools help geographers to find patterns in the earth's organization. For example, geographers examine why people live where they do and how different industries change the environment. In fact, the work geographers do is so important that you will read more about it in the next chapter.

Social scientists also give us tools to examine new beliefs and values. They look at what makes different people and places special.

As one scientist warns: "There are two ways to make a person feel homeless—one is to destroy his home and the other is to make his home look and feel like everybody else's home." In this quotation, the home being talked about is *culture*.

✓ **Reading Check** What is the role of social scientists?

What Is Culture?

Waking up to rock music, putting on denim jeans, and celebrating the Fourth of July are part of the culture of the United States. **Culture** is the way of life of people who share similar beliefs and customs. These people may speak the same language, follow the same religion, and dress in a certain way. The culture of a people also includes their government, food, music, literature, and the ways they make a living. In the United States, people of many cultures live together. But people who live in the United States and who call themselves Americans believe in certain political values, such as

freedom of speech, free public education, and the right to practice a religion of their choosing. Americans believe that hard work should be rewarded. Americans pride themselves on getting things done quickly and in a practical way. These beliefs, among others, are part of what defines us as Americans. What other beliefs can you name that define American culture?

Once people learn their own culture, it is sometimes hard for them to imagine any other way of life. They may want to judge people in terms of their own culture and their own standards. This practice is called **ethnocentrism**. (Remember the term *ethnic group* from Section 1?) Ethnocentrism means your values are “centered” or based on those of your own particular ethnic group. It is very common for people to prefer their own cultures. In fact, it is very hard not to. Many positive qualities, such as patriotism and taking pride in your nation’s history, are ethnocentric feelings. Not all ethnocentric expressions are positive, however. Jokes about certain races or religions are really just ethnocentric statements about a different group of people. By making fun of the ways people are different, we are really saying that our way is better.

Cultural Borrowing Although all people have a culture, a large percentage is “borrowed” from other cultures. **Cultural borrowing** is the adoption of one group’s culture traits by another group. A culture trait is a normal practice in a specific culture. The **Maoris** of New Zealand traditionally press their noses and foreheads together when they meet. When the Maoris shake hands instead, they are using a borrowed culture trait. Today, baseball is a popular sport in Japan. The Japanese borrowed this game from the United States. Possibly, Americans first borrowed the idea of baseball from a similar game played in Britain.

Cultural Diffusion **Cultural diffusion** is how a culture spreads its knowledge and skills from one area to another. Merchants and traders used to be the major agents, or causes, of cultural diffusion. They spread cultures when they bought and sold goods.

Today, cultural diffusion occurs through radio, television, telephones, computers, and the Internet. For instance, as many as one-third of the world’s people have learned to speak English, often because of

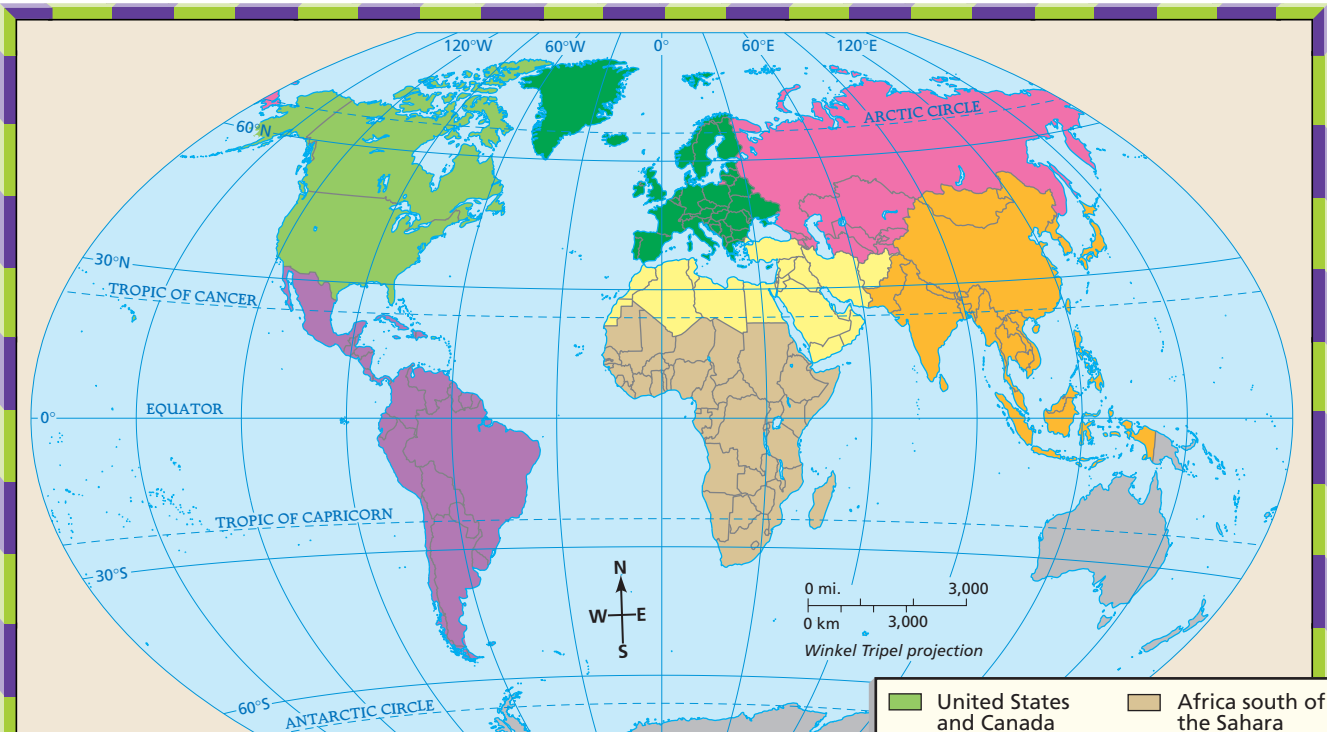
EXPLORING CULTURE

Culture

Cultural differences can be interesting but they can also cause misunderstandings. These can be avoided if we learn how cultures differ from our own. In the photos, Inuit greet with a nose rub, Japanese businessmen bow in meeting (top right), and the French women kiss each other on the cheek (bottom right).

Looking Closer How do members of your community greet one another?





Applying Map Skills

TAKS Practice

1. Which culture region includes most nations of Africa?
2. What culture region is on the continents of both Africa and Asia?

Find NGS online map resources @ www.nationalgeographic.com/maps

United States and Canada	Africa south of the Sahara
Latin America	Asia
Europe	Australia, Oceania, and Antarctica
Russia and Eurasian Republics	
North Africa, Southwest Asia, and Central Asia	

American television and the Internet. English is used in between 80 and 90 percent of Web sites worldwide. Airline pilots use English to communicate when they fly across national borders. Many experts predict that businesspeople worldwide will have to learn English—the language of most computer software—to keep up with world trade. Because of technology, English is the most widely used second language in the world.

Reading Check Name two ethnocentric values or practices that are common in your community.

Important Lessons in History

History is the story of the past. For thousands of years, history was passed on by word of mouth. This oral history was how cultures passed on the record of people and events that made them special. Famous epics like *The Iliad*, the story of a 10-year war between the Greeks and the Trojans, began as long poems memorized by professional storytellers. These storytellers were respected and important members of their cultures. Today, **Aborigines** of Australia still memorize much of their history and repeat it in the form of stories to the young people in their clan, or family groups.

Eventually, writing became the most important way to keep records of the past. Historians today search through legal documents, diaries, newspapers, and many other written sources for information about the past. They also use artifacts, such as tools and household goods, to try to recreate what happened long ago.

History also tells how past conflicts influence the present. For example, why are millions of people in **Sudan** starving when this African country has large areas of rich farmland? A historian will know that the conflicts of today have their roots in religious wars dating back hundreds of years. Acres of farmland are left unplanted because soldiers burn the land and kill the farmers who try to grow crops in disputed areas.

Studying history can also teach us important lessons and can guide our behavior in the present. A well-known saying is “Those who cannot remember the past are condemned to repeat it.” This means that if we do not study our own history, we may end up making the same mistakes of earlier generations.

✓ **Reading Check** How was the history of a culture first passed on?

Government Is Necessary

Most families have rules that guide how the family members behave. These rules might be about mealtimes, chores, homework, or allowances. Without rules, family members would not know how to behave or what to expect from one another. People need rules in order to live together without conflict. In countries, rules are created by governments. In a **limited government** even the people who make the laws must obey them. Constitutions, statements of rights, or other laws set limits on how much power government officials have so that they cannot take advantage of the people.

Democracy is a form of limited government. In a direct democracy, the people govern themselves by voting individually on issues. Direct democracy is still practiced in some small New England towns and in parts of Switzerland. In a representative democracy, people elect representatives. Then the representatives make and enforce laws. The United States is a representative democracy.

In an **unlimited government** power belongs to the ruler or rulers. No rules or laws exist to limit what the ruler can or cannot do. Unlimited governments include dictatorships and absolute monarchies. An example of a **dictatorship** is **Saddam Hussein’s** rule in Iraq. In an **absolute monarchy** kings or queens are born into ruling families. Their power is inherited and unlimited. King Fahd ibn Abdul Aziz of Saudi Arabia is an absolute monarch.

Not all monarchies are examples of unlimited government. **Queen Elizabeth II** of England is a monarch, but not an absolute ruler. Britain has a parliament and laws that limit the power of the British kings and queens. Great Britain is a **constitutional monarchy** and is a type of limited government.

✓ **Reading Check** Describe the characteristics of limited and unlimited governments.



▲ An African griot, or storyteller, shares cultural stories through song.



Analyzing the Chart

Service industries embrace a wide range of areas, including banking and finance, education, health care, communication, and many others.

Economics What classification would describe most industry where you live?

Classification	Description	Example Product
Primary	Takes natural resources from the earth –mining, forestry, fishing, and agriculture are included here.	Fishing 
Secondary	Makes products using the natural resources –construction, factories, and processing plants are in this classification.	 Canning plant processes the fish
Tertiary	Provides a service –such as restaurants, supermarkets, hospitals, education, and emergency services.	Supermarket sells the fish 
Quaternary	Gathers information–industries in this classification research, gather, and provide information.	 Bar codes tell the market when to reorder the fish

Balancing Our Wants and Needs

The different ways people and nations go about meeting their daily needs are known as *economic systems*. All economic systems are concerned with producing goods.

Traditional Economies In a traditional economy, people meet their needs on the basis of their customs. These have been handed down over many years. In some parts of Africa and South America, for example, children learn their trades from their parents who learned from their parents. In this way the same family does the same work generation after generation.

Command Economies Under a command economy, government makes all the decisions. Individuals have little or no say about basic economic questions such as what and how much to produce and what to charge. North Korea is a country with a command economy. Communism is an example of a command economy.

Market Economies In a market economy, individuals determine for themselves what to produce, who will want it (**demand**), how much to produce (**supply**), and how much to charge (**price**). No country has a pure market economy because governments regulate, or control, some parts of businesses. This system is sometimes called a “free enterprise system.”

Mixed Economies Most nations have a mixed economy. The Chinese, for example, have mostly a command economy but are working toward a market system by allowing some private businesses. The United States prides itself on its market economy. However, the government may regulate prices or set rules as in the airline industry and companies that provide gas and electricity.

Differences in Development

Countries differ in how much manufacturing and industry they have. **Industrialized countries** hold 97 percent of all patents ownership (rights to inventions). Many countries in Europe and North America, as well as Australia, Japan, and South Korea, among others, are industrialized countries. Other countries have only a few manufacturing centers. Many people in these countries grow only enough food for their own families. Countries that are working toward industrialization are called **developing countries**. Most developing countries are found in Africa, Asia, and Latin America.

Many corporations from industrialized countries are now building plants in developing countries. They have found a valuable “resource” in these places—people. The spread of industry has created growing economies in places like Mexico and China.

Issues faced by developing and industrialized nations can be very different. Increasing population, not enough jobs, poor schools, and lack of social and health services are problems in many developing countries. In more industrialized countries, leaders are looking at ways to clean up pollution, fight crime and drugs, and protect their economies. However, no country is unaffected by the problems of its neighbors.

 **Reading Check** What are two issues facing most developing countries?

 **TAKS Practice**

Section

2

Assessment

Defining Terms

1. **Define** social scientist, culture, ethnocentrism, cultural borrowing, cultural diffusion, limited government, democracy, unlimited government, dictatorship, absolute monarchy, constitutional monarchy.

Recalling Facts

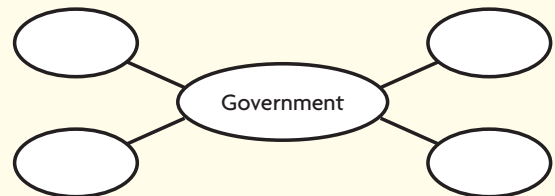
2. **Culture** What four groups of scientists study society?
3. **Government** People in the United States who call themselves Americans believe in certain political values. What are they?
4. **Culture** What are the main agents of cultural diffusion today?

Critical Thinking

5. **Understanding Cause and Effect** How does history shape a culture?
6. **Making Comparisons** Analyze two kinds of economic systems.

Graphic Organizer

7. **Organizing Information** Create a diagram like this one. In the outer ovals list practices that are characteristic of your government.



Applying Social Studies Skills

8. **Analyzing Charts** Look at the Types of Industries chart on page 32. Choose your own example product and show how it would go through the different processes.

Patterns in Today's World

Guide to Reading

Main Idea

All over the world people are moving from one place to another looking for freedom, jobs, and a better life.

Terms to Know

- migrate
- urbanization
- refugee
- rights
- responsibilities
- interdependence
- globalization

Reading Strategy

Create a chart like this one. List two regions under each that are experiencing conflict or cooperation at this time.

Conflict	Cooperation



NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC

Exploring our World

Imagine that you and your friends are in Berlin, Germany. Can you hear the music? Every summer, hundreds of thousands of young people gather here for a music festival. Although most of these young people are here only to visit, many thousands of others come to find jobs and new lives. Germany faces challenges in finding room for its newcomers.



People have been moving from place to place since the dawn of time. Some places “pull” people with opportunities for freedom and a better life. Other places, where poverty is widespread or where governments are unstable, tend to “push” people away. The push and pull of migration is just one of the social forces that shape today’s world.

Human Migration

Throughout the world, people **migrate**, or move, in great numbers. More and more people leave villages and farms and move to cities. This movement is called **urbanization**. Nearly half the world’s people live in cities—a far higher percentage than ever before.

People move to cities for many reasons. The most common reason is to find jobs. This movement is putting a tremendous strain on the ability of cities to provide basic services such as clean water, sewage removal, housing, and health care.

When movement is from country to country, problems can increase dramatically. **Refugees** are people who are forced to leave their homelands because of wars or unjust governments. Refugees often do not speak the language or know the customs of the people in their adopted countries. They usually must work at the lowest-paying jobs and often without benefits earned by other workers.

✓ Reading Check What is the most common reason people move to cities from rural areas?

Population Growth

How fast has the earth's population grown? The chart on page 36 shows the rapid increase in world population in recent years. Rapid population growth presents many challenges. An increase in the number of people means that more food is needed. Fortunately, since 1950 world food production has increased faster than population on all continents except Africa. Because so many people there need food, bad weather or war can ruin crops and bring disaster. Millions may suffer from a lack of food.

Also, populations that grow rapidly may use resources more quickly than populations that do not grow as fast. Some countries face shortages of water and housing.

✓ Reading Check Why is rapid population growth a problem for many countries?

Web Activity Visit the **Our World Today: People, Places, and Issues** Web site at x.owt.glencoe.com and click on **Chapter 1—Student Web Activities** to learn more about the world population “clock.”



 NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC

On Location



Kosovo

In 1999 a civil war exploded in Kosovo, a province of Serbia. Thousands of people were forced from their homes.

Movement What causes people to become refugees?



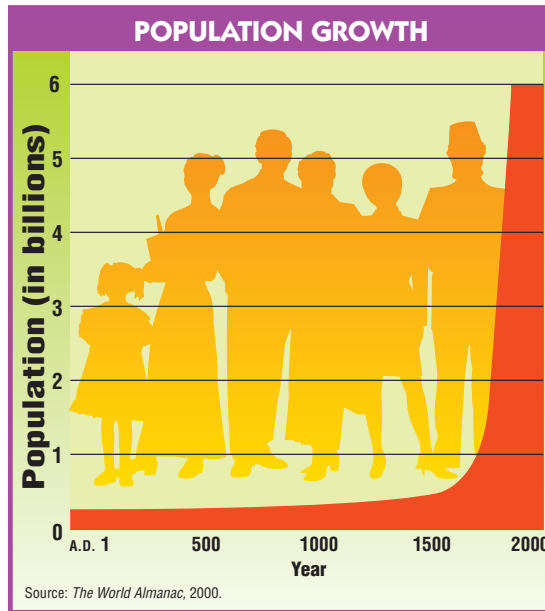
Analyzing the Graph and Chart

The world's population is expected to reach about 9 billion by 2050.

Place Which country has the second-largest number of people?



Visit tx.owt.glencoe.com and click on **Chapter 1—Textbook Updates**.



MOST POPULOUS COUNTRIES

Country	Millions of People
China	1,273.3
India	1,033.0
United States	284.5
Indonesia	206.1
Brazil	171.8
Pakistan	145.0
Russia	144.4

Source: *World Population Data Sheet*, 2001.

Conflict and Cooperation

Very few, if any, countries have been free of conflict in their history. As technology brings us closer together, however, nations are beginning to understand the importance of cooperation. Disagreement over land is a common reason for conflict between groups and nations. This is especially true when one culture has been displaced, or moved, by another culture. The **Israelis** and **Palestinians**, for example, have been fighting over land for more than 50 years. In eastern Europe, wars have broken out over who should control the land in countries once ruled by the former Soviet Union. These conflicts are also about religion, race, and politics. When groups and nations cooperate, they work together to find peaceful solutions to problems. Or, in the case of the **European Community**, they work together to prevent problems and to benefit from their combined strength. An example of economic cooperation can be found close to home. The **North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)** is an agreement among Canada, the United States, and Mexico to improve trade relations among these countries.

Reading Check What regions of the world have seen economic cooperation among nations?

Civic Participation

Civic participation is being concerned with the public affairs of a community, state, nation, or the world. It is being an involved citizen. Some forms of government demand more involvement from their citizens than other types. In a democracy, for example, citizens need to be aware of their rights and responsibilities. **Rights** are benefits and

protections guaranteed to you by law. In the United States, for example, you have the right to own property. **Responsibilities** are duties that you owe to your fellow citizens to make sure that the government continues. A major responsibility of democratic citizenship is voting. You also have a responsibility to respect the property and privacy of others. In totalitarian governments, the people have no rights. Their responsibilities are to obey the laws of the land.

✓ **Reading Check** How are rights different from responsibilities?

Globalization

Think of the many ways you use products from other countries. The fruit you put on your breakfast cereal might have come from Mexico or South America. Your running shoes were likely made in China or Taiwan. Your book bag might have been made in India. **Interdependence** exists when countries depend on one another for goods, raw materials to make goods, and markets in which to sell goods. You might hear the world referred to as a “global village.” In a village, people depend upon one another to provide what they need to live.

Many people are working to preserve the cultures of peoples such as the Masai in Kenya, Africa. They point out that **globalization**—the

 **TAKS Practice**

Primary Source

GLOBALIZATION

Kofi Annan, secretary-general of the United Nations, spoke to the General Assembly about globalization.



“If one word [describes] the changes we are living through, it is ‘globalization.’ . . . What are [the] global issues? I have grouped them under three headings, each of which I relate to a fundamental human freedom . . . First, freedom from want. How can we call human beings free and equal in dignity when over a billion of them are struggling to survive on less than one dollar a day? . . . The second . . . is freedom from fear. . . . We must do more to prevent conflicts from happening at all. . . . The third [is] the freedom of future generations to sustain their lives on this planet. . . . We need to remember the old African wisdom which I learned as a child—that the earth is not ours. It is a treasure we hold in trust for our descendents.”


Millennium Report, April 3, 2000.

Analyzing Primary Sources

Do you think these are the only global issues? Do these issues affect you in your daily life? If they do, how? If they don't, do you think you should have to worry about them?

 **CONTENTS** 

development of a world culture and interdependent economy—might erase traditions and customs of smaller groups. An important issue in the world today is how small countries can use products and services of developing nations and still preserve local cultures and values. A saying that has become popular in recent years is that we should “think globally and act locally.” What does that expression mean to you?

 **Reading Check** What is meant by the words “the world is becoming a global village”?

Technology and World Issues

Technology is a tool. Like any tool, it can be used both wisely and foolishly. The Internet, if used wisely, can help develop better citizens. Citizens can stay better informed. They can organize more easily. They can also communicate with leaders and representatives quickly and directly by e-mail.

Beyond the problem of how technology is used, is the problem of how technology can be shared. Developing countries complain that they do not have access to the information that technology provides. What responsibility, if any, do industrialized countries have to share technology? Because progress, in many ways, is determined by technology, this may be the most important issue of all.

 **Reading Check** In what way is technology a tool? Give two examples.

 **TAKS Practice**

Section 3

Assessment

Defining Terms

1. **Define** migrate, urbanization, refugee, rights, responsibilities, interdependence, globalization.

Recalling Facts

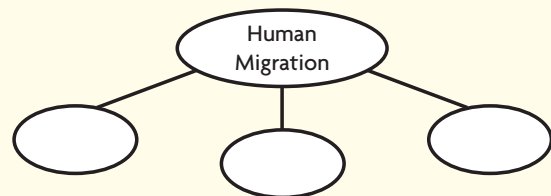
2. **Place** About how much of the world’s population lives in cities?
3. **Movement** What is the most common reason people move to cities?
4. **Government** What responsibilities do people in democracies have?

Critical Thinking

5. **Synthesizing Information** What products found in your classroom were made in other countries?
6. **Understanding Cause and Effect** How can conflict affect human migration?

Graphic Organizer

7. **Organizing Information** Create a diagram like this one and list three results of human migration.



Applying Social Studies Skills

8. **Understanding Citizenship** Describe the civic participation expected of citizens of the United States.

TIME REPORTS

FOCUS ON
WORLD
ISSUES

Our Shrinking World

Indians in Peru use the Internet to line up buyers for their farm goods.

The Global Economy and Your Future

THOMAS MULLER

CONTENTS



Two forms of globalization: In Cuba, a student and her professor develop medicines to sell abroad. A woman in China makes goods for export.

DAVID ALAN HARVEY/MAGNUM



How Trade Changes Lives

For Nora Lydia Urias Perez, life has never been easy. A single mother, she lived with her five-year-old daughter in the Mexican state of Veracruz. The only work she could find there was on a farm, earning \$5 a day. That just wasn't enough.

In 2000 she moved to Nogales, a city just south of the New Mexico border. She got a job in a stapler factory that had moved to Nogales from New York City. Ms. Urias's job paid her \$10 a day. To her, it was a fortune.

Thanks to the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), hundreds of thousands of Mexicans work in factories

like Ms. Urias's. Companies in the United States, Japan and Europe own their factories. Their workers assemble products with parts that come from the United States. They send the finished goods—everything from dresses to TVs—back to the United States and Canada.

Global Relationships

This relationship is an example of **globalization**, the linking together of the world's nations through trade. What's driving globalization today is the search for cheap labor. Cheap labor helps manufacturers keep costs low. Low costs can mean lower prices for many things you buy.

A Sweatshirt's Global Journey

This map follows the route cotton has actually taken to a popular store near you.

1. Uzbekistan:
Workers harvest cotton.

4. South Korea:
Workers spin cotton into thread and weave it into cloth.

3. Indian and Pacific Oceans:
A ship carries the cotton 4,000 miles to South Korea.

2. Iran: A freight train moves bales of raw cotton to the Arabian Sea.

6. Russia's Far East:
Workers cut and stitch the cloth into sweatshirts.

7. Pacific Ocean:
A ship takes the finished sweatshirts to California.

8. The United States:
Trucks haul the sweatshirts to stores.



Source: The Nation

INTERPRETING MAPS

Making Inferences How do you think the price of the sweatshirt might be affected if the sweatshirt were made entirely in the United States?



SERGE ATTAL/GAMMA
LIAISON NETWORK

ROBIN MOYER

Some fear global companies may neglect the environment.

ITSU INOUE/AP

Police block a march by globalization's foes in 1999.

REUTERS/TIMEPIX

A U.S. resident made this Taiwanese movie in China.

Globalization is changing far more than prices. More people, money, and goods are crossing national borders than ever before.

Pop Goes Global

Popular entertainment is no exception. A movie popular in the United States is likely to be a favorite elsewhere. Asians love basketball as much as Americans do. Kids everywhere listen to Latin pop music and wear jeans and sneakers to school.

That doesn't mean all kids think and act the same way. "It is important to see individual differences from one country to the next," advises a woman who has studied teens in 44 nations.

Culture Clash

Companies that forget that advice can get into trouble. A U.S. company opened a theme park outside Paris, France. But the French stayed away. They hated the fast food the park sold. They didn't even like the park's name. It contained the word "Euro," short for "European." The French see themselves as French first, Europeans second.

When the park's owners figured all this out, they made the park more French. They offered food and drinks that suited French tastes, for example. They even put the word "Paris" in the park's name. Today that theme park is one of the most popular in the world.

Good for Everyone?

As the park's owners learned, globalization isn't "Americanizing" the world. Local cultures are too strong for that.

But globalization hasn't been good for everyone. The poorest countries have seen little or no increase in trade. Many Americans' jobs have moved to countries where wages are low. And so far the lives of people like Ms. Urias haven't improved much. It costs more to live in Nogales than in Veracruz. So Ms. Urias is still poor.

Gaining Skills

Experts say these problems are only temporary. In recent years trade has created millions of jobs. It has enabled people in poorer countries like Mexico to pick up new skills. The more skilled workers are, the more they get paid.

Ms. Urias looks forward to better times. "I am not saying it will be easy to start life [in Nogales]," she told a reporter. "But at last there is a chance that things for me will get better. There was no chance of that in Veracruz. I had no hope." ■

EXPLORING THE ISSUE

- 1. Cause and Effect** How might the health of the U.S. economy shape Ms. Urias's life?
- 2. Making Inferences** Why do you think that the poorest countries have seen few gains from globalization?

Globalization's New Face

The Phoenicians were great sailors. They lived in Southwest Asia, on the coast of Lebanon. They set up **trade routes** all around the Mediterranean Sea. Some experts think they may have sailed to England to bring back tin. They did all this as far back as 1200 B.C.

High-speed cargo ships crisscross the oceans, carrying goods from nation to nation.

The Internet

The Internet has changed the way we swap goods, too. Twenty-five years ago, an American importer might have used “snail mail” to order a shipment of French bikes. Today she can check out the manufacturer’s stock on his Web page. Then, in seconds, she can e-mail her order halfway around the world.

The deals she makes aren’t much different from those the Phoenicians made. They traded timber for horses. She trades money for bicycles.

What’s different is that she makes her trades in a flash, and without leaving her seat. She can do more business in the same time, and she can do business anywhere. The Phoenicians could do business only where they could sail. ■



GARWOOD & AINSIE,
PLANET PROJECT

▲ **A Yagua tribesman (right) takes part in an Internet poll in the rain forests of Peru.**

As the Phoenicians showed, globalization is not new. People have traded in faraway lands, moved around, and mixed cultures for thousands of years.

What is new is the speed at which these exchanges take place. Technology is shrinking the world. Telephones zip our voices around the world. Jet planes carry us great distances in a few hours.

EXPLORING THE ISSUE

- 1. Making Inferences** How might trade help people from different cultures understand one another?
- 2. Analyzing Information** How does the Internet make growing up different for you than it was for your parents?

Sharing Globalization's Gains

A little more than 6 billion people live on Earth. About half of them get by on less than \$2 a day. What does globalization mean to them? So far, not much.

Overall the impact of increased trade has been amazing. The ability of people to make and spend money has grown almost everywhere.

Yet the fruits of globalization haven't been spread evenly. **Industrialized countries** have more to trade than **developing countries**. Foreign companies prefer to build more factories in rich countries than in poor ones.

The result is that countries like Kenya tend to create new jobs slowly. Places like Canada tend to create them more quickly. Some countries in Asia and Africa are barely able to create any new jobs at all.

A Wider Gap

Those differences worry a lot of people. If the trend continues, experts say that the gap between rich and poor countries can only get wider.

What can be done to narrow that gap? There are no easy answers. International businesses are certainly part of it. During the 1990s, private companies spent more than \$1 trillion to build factories in developing countries.

Rich nations are also part of the answer. They are already helping poorer countries pay for new roads, phone lines, seaports, and airports. And they are encouraging poor nations to



MARIE DORIGNY/TIMEPIX

▲ **Nowhere is the gap between rich and poor clearer than in Pakistan. Here a child laborer makes soccer balls for sale around the world.**

produce things that people elsewhere want to buy.

China figured out how to do that years ago. Thanks to trade, the ability of the Chinese to earn and spend money now doubles every 10 years. Finding ways to help about 200 other nations equal that success is one of today's biggest challenges. ■

EXPLORING THE ISSUE

- 1. Making Inferences** Why do you think experts worry about the widening gap between rich and poor countries?
- 2. Problem Solving** What would you do to help spread the fruits of globalization more evenly around the globe?

Preparing for a Smaller World: What Can One Person Do?

Every day in 2000, half a million airline passengers, 1.4 billion e-mail messages, and \$1.5 trillion crossed national borders. All that shifting about of people, ideas, and money would have been unthinkable 10 years earlier. The Internet was a toddler. The World Wide Web had just been born.

What will the world look like 10 years from now? No one can say. But two things are sure. Inventions that create faster ways to communicate will make the world seem a lot smaller than it is today. And more and more Americans will have jobs that require them to deal with people from other nations.

Learning About Other Cultures

You will be able to do that well if you have taken the time to learn about other countries. To really get to know people from other cultures, you need to understand what makes them tick. You



▲ Which of Pepperdine University's nine teammates was born in the U.S.? It's Anh Nguyen, fourth from left.

can do that best by speaking to them in their own language.

You won't have to leave the United States to need that knowledge. Globalization has enabled more and more people to cross borders to find work. Employers will want to hire people who can work well with people born in other countries.

They will also want to know if you are committed to a **lifetime of learning**. As technology changes, your job will, too. Your need to learn new things won't stop when you leave high school or college.

Globalization is shaping tomorrow's job market. Only you can prepare yourself to thrive in it. And there's no time like today to start. ■

EXPLORING THE ISSUE

- 1. Determining Cause and Effect** How does the Internet make the world seem smaller?
- 2. Analyzing Information** Modern companies require employees at every level to solve problems they face on the job. Why are lifetime learners better equipped than others to solve problems?

REVIEW AND ASSESS

UNDERSTANDING THE ISSUE



1. Defining Key Terms

Write definitions for the following terms: *globalization, communication, trade route, Americanizing, culture, developing country, lifetime learner.*

2. Writing to Inform Write a short article about how globalization shapes the way people live and what they do. Use as many words as you can from the above list.

3. Writing to Persuade Overall, is globalization good or bad for the world? Defend your answer in a letter to an imaginary friend who lives in a developing country in Africa.

INTERNET RESEARCH ACTIVITY

4. With your teacher's help, use Internet resources to contact two classrooms—one in an industrialized country and one

in a developing country. Exchange lists on what imported goods kids in your country and theirs own or use. Compare the lists, and discuss what they say about the importance of trade.

5. Use the Internet to find information on the history of the Internet. Write an essay telling how the Internet sped up communication, noting the key milestones described on the time line.

BEYOND THE CLASSROOM

6. Look through your local newspaper for a week. Find articles on topics related to globalization. For example, look for stories about the Internet, imports and exports, immigration, and even crimes like drug-smuggling. In an oral report, tell how the articles suggest that globalization is making the world smaller.



PHOTODISC

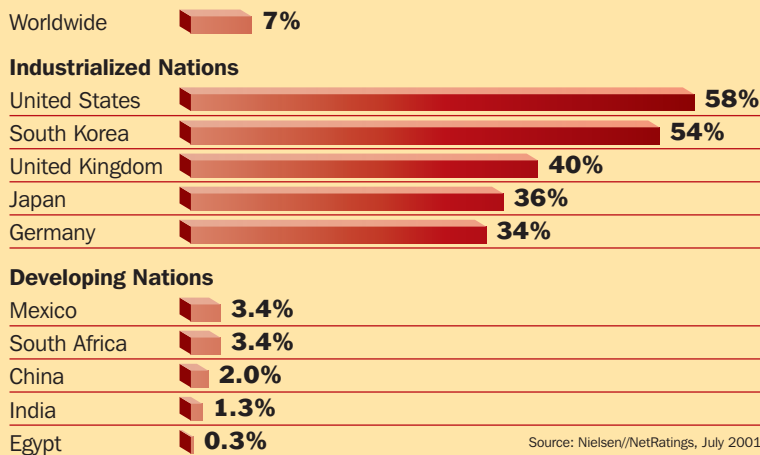
▲ **More and more Americans are crossing the borders for fun.**

7. Take an inventory of your room at home. Write down the name of each item made in another country. Count the items imported from the same country. Then make a bar graph to show how many imported items you own. Have each bar stand for one category—clothing, CDs, or sports equipment, for example. Write a caption explaining what the graph says about how important trade is to you.



The Digital Divide

(Individuals with home access to the Internet in 2001)



Source: Nielsen/NetRatings, July 2001

Where in the world are people wired to the Internet at home? Almost everywhere. But industrialized nations have a big lead. People with home access make up a big chunk of the populations of these richer nations. It's just the opposite with developing nations. People with home access make up a tiny part of the populations of these poorer nations. Experts call this gap the "digital divide," and it worries them. The Internet is a tool. Nations must use it to participate fully in world trade.

BUILDING GRAPH READING SKILLS

1. Comparing Compare the amount of Internet use in industrialized and developing nations.

2. Determining Cause and Effect What does a nation need besides Internet access to succeed in world trade?

FOR UPDATES ON
WORLD ISSUES GO TO
www.timeclassroom.com/glencoe

Social Studies

Skill



Reading Thematic Maps

Thematic (special purpose) maps focus on a single theme. This theme may be to show the battles of a particular war or locations of endangered species, for example.

Learning the Skill

To read a special purpose map, follow these steps:

- Read the map title. It tells what kind of special information the map shows.
- Find the map's scale to determine the general size of the area.
- Read the key. Colors and symbols in the map key are especially important on this type of map.
- Analyze the areas on the map that are highlighted in the key. Look for patterns.

Practicing the Skill

Look at the map below to answer the following questions.

1. What is the title of the map?
2. Read the key. What four civilizations are shown on this map?
3. Which civilization was farthest west? East?
4. What do the locations of each of these civilizations have in common?

Applying the Skill

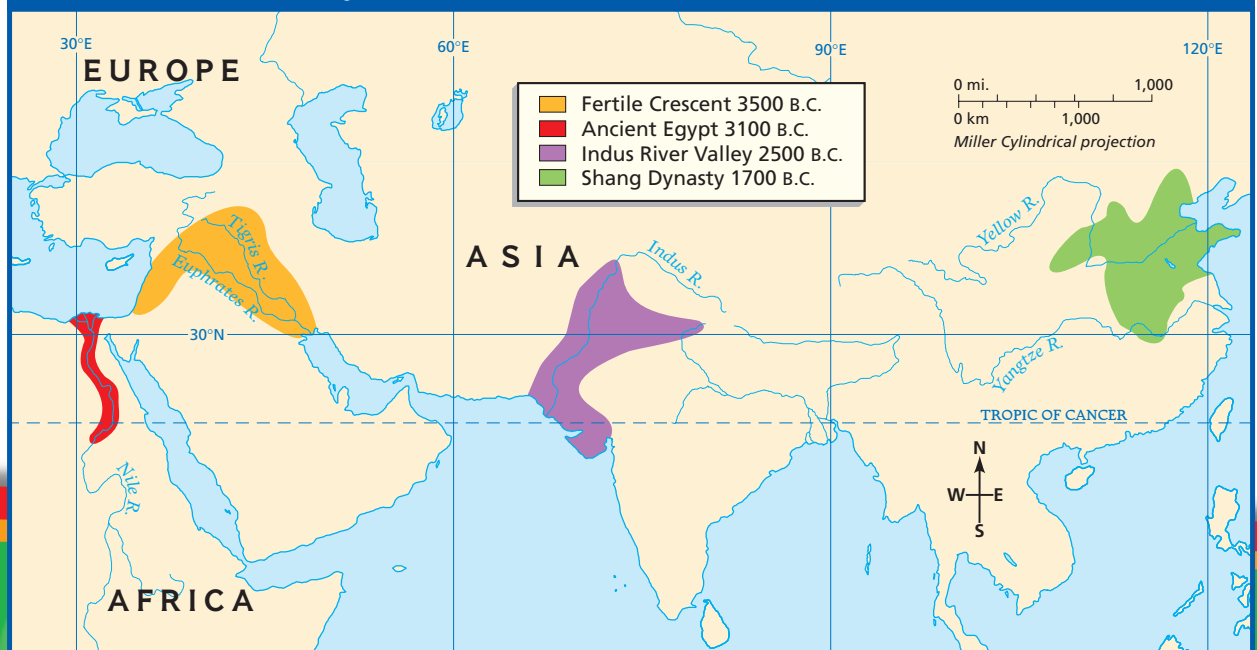
Find a special purpose map in a newspaper or magazine. Pose three questions about the map's purpose, then have a classmate answer the questions.

GO TO

Practice key skills with **Glencoe Skillbuilder Interactive Workbook, Level 1.**



Early Civilizations



Reading Review

Section 1

People Far and Near

Terms to Know

ethnic group
custom
minority group
majority group

Main Idea

Modern technology has helped to bring the world's diverse peoples closer together.

- ✓ **Culture** Our shrinking world makes it more likely that the people around us will represent other ethnic groups.
- ✓ **Culture** It is important to understand what makes people similar and different so that we can get along in a world that is changing.
- ✓ **Place** Schools are good places to build bridges between different peoples living in the same region.

Section 2

Understanding Culture

Terms to Know

social scientist
culture
ethnocentrism
cultural borrowing
cultural diffusion
limited government
democracy
unlimited government
dictatorship
absolute monarchy
constitutional
monarchy

Main Idea

People all over the world usually live close to others who follow similar beliefs and like the same foods, music, and clothing.

- ✓ **Culture** Anthropologists, sociologists, historians, and human geographers are all social scientists who study the interaction of people.
- ✓ **Culture** Culture is the way of life of people who share similar beliefs and customs.
- ✓ **Culture** Most people have pride in their ethnic group and prefer their own culture.
- ✓ **Culture** Culture is continually spreading around the world. It spreads in two main ways, through cultural diffusion and cultural borrowing.
- ✓ **History** The story of a people's past helps us to understand its present and possibly its future.
- ✓ **Government** People need rules in order to live together.
- ✓ **Economics** People all over the world use natural resources to fill their wants and needs.

Section 3

Patterns in Today's World

Terms to Know

migrate
urbanization
refugee
rights
responsibilities
interdependence
globalization

Main Idea

All over the world people are moving from one place to another looking for freedom, jobs, and a better life.

- ✓ **History** Throughout the world people are continually moving toward a better life and away from conflict and poverty.
- ✓ **History** As the world is getting smaller, people are living closer together and more conflicts are arising. People must learn to cooperate with each other.
- ✓ **Region** Americans living in the United States enjoy freedom and democracy. They have a civic responsibility to their government to make sure it continues.
- ✓ **Interdependence** The movement of goods and services is helping to bring our world closer together.

Assessment and Activities



Using Key Terms

Match the terms in Part A with their definitions in Part B.

A.

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. ethnic group | 6. cultural diffusion |
| 2. minority group | 7. rights |
| 3. majority group | 8. responsibilities |
| 4. culture | 9. urbanization |
| 5. ethnocentrism | 10. interdependence |

B.

- countries depending on one another
- people moving from the country to the cities
- duties that you owe to your government
- how a country spreads its knowledge and skills
- people believe their way of life is best
- way of life of people who share similar beliefs and customs
- people who have a common origin
- group of people whose culture, race, or ethnic origin is different from most of the people in the region
- group in society that controls most of the wealth and power
- benefits and protections guaranteed by law



Reviewing the Main Idea

Section 1 People Far and Near

- Culture** In what way is the world shrinking?
- Culture** Why are schools good places to “build bridges” between ethnic groups?
- Culture** List three traits that would be common to an ethnic group.

Section 2 Understanding Culture

- Culture** If you wanted to study people, what type of scientist might you want to be?
- Culture** Give one example of cultural borrowing and one example of cultural diffusion.
- Government** Why do countries need governments?
- Economics** What is the difference between an industrialized country and a developing country?

Section 3 Patterns in Today's World

- Place** Why are so many people moving to cities?
- Region** Name two places where there is conflict going on in the world today.
- Government** Name one of the rights we have as citizens of the United States.

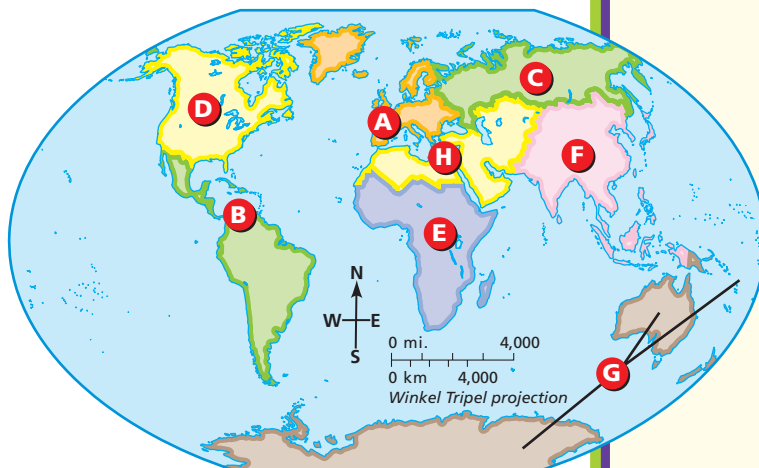


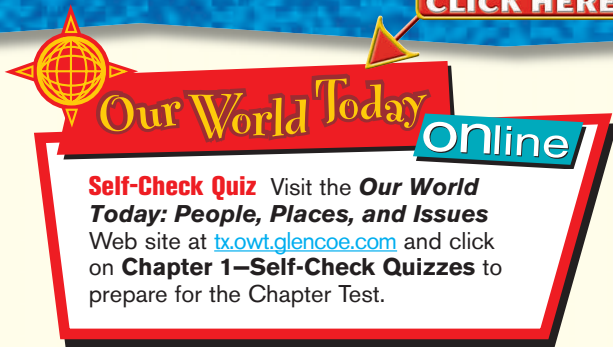
World Culture Regions

Place Location Activity

On a separate sheet of paper, using chapter or unit maps, match the letters on the map with the numbered places listed below.

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Latin America | 5. East Asia |
| 2. North Africa, Southwest Asia, and Central Asia | 6. United States and Canada |
| 3. Europe | 7. Australia, Oceania, and Antarctica |
| 4. Russia | 8. Africa south of the Sahara |





Self-Check Quiz Visit the *Our World Today: People, Places, and Issues* Web site at tx.owt.glencoe.com and click on **Chapter 1—Self-Check Quizzes** to prepare for the Chapter Test.

Critical Thinking

21. **Making Predictions** In what ways do you think a company investing in a developing country could help the people there? How could that same company harm the culture?
22. **Analyzing Information** Imagine that you are a sociologist visiting your school. What characteristics of the local culture would you observe? What conclusions might you develop about your campus culture?
23. **Organizing Information** Create an outline that includes information from each section in this chapter. On your outline, list the title of each section and then list at least three important facts under each title.

Current Events Journal

24. **Analyzing Quotations** Read the following quote and analyze it using information you learned in this chapter. "Own only what you can always carry with you. Know languages, know countries, know people. Let your memory be your travel bag."

Mental Mapping Activity

25. **Focusing on the Region** Create a simple outline map of North America and South America. On the map label the following culture regions.
 - United States and Canada
 - Latin America

Technology Skills Activity

26. **Developing Multimedia Presentations** You are on assignment for your school newspaper. Walk around the halls, attend sports events and fine arts productions, and take photos of many faces around your campus. Scan the photos into presentation software on your computer. Develop a presentation that represents the many cultures that make up your school climate.



TAKS Test Practice

Directions: Study the graph, and then answer the following question.



1. According to the graph, what is the combined value of the goods exported by the United States and Canada?
 - A \$1,005,900,000,000
 - B \$1,005,900,000
 - C \$1,005,900
 - D \$1,005

Test-Taking Tip: In order to understand any type of graph, look carefully around the graph for keys that show how it is organized. On this bar graph, the numbers along the left side represent billions of dollars. Therefore, you need to multiply the number on the graph by 1,000,000,000 to get your answer.