

GLOBALIZATION IN THE NEW MILLENNIUM/INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

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Aim 1: Afghanistan & The Taliban

Afghanistan



The Fight For Afghanistan

- ▣ Britain and Russia competed for control of Afghanistan
 - Britain wanted the land to ensure its control over India
 - Russia wanted access to Indian Ocean
- ▣ 1919 Afghanistan declared independence and formed monarchy
- ▣ During the Cold War, Afghanistan remained neutral
- ▣ In 1973 Soviet Union forces overthrew the Afghanis gov't took over in 1978

Revival of Afghanistan

- ▣ **Mujahideen** (holy warriors): group of Afghans opposition forces who fought against the Soviets
- ▣ Afghans defeated the Soviets after 10 years of war
- ▣ Afghanistan became a battlefield for control of country
 - Conservative Islamic group called the **Taliban** controlled 90% of country by 1998

The Taliban

- ❑ The Taliban was first perceived as a positive group
- ❑ Followed an extreme interpretation of Islamic law
 - Restricted women's lives
 - Banned mass media
 - Restricted some cultural celebrations
 - Severe punishments
- ❑ Played large role in world terrorism
- ❑ In 2001 the U.S demanded for the Taliban to turn over terrorist leader **Osama Bin Laden**
- ❑ Taliban refused, so U.S began bombing Taliban areas and drove them out of power by December 2001
- ❑ New gov't formed under Hamid Karzai
 - Faced task of rebuilding the country



Aim2: Terrorism

Modern Terrorism

- ▣ Terrorism: The use of violence against people or property to force changes in societies of gov'ts
- ▣ Since 1960s there've been more than 14,000 terrorist attacks in the world
- ▣ Motives:
 - Independence
 - Expelling Foreigners
 - Changing society
 - Sometimes religious or cultural methods
- ▣ Goals:
 - Destruction of what they consider evil
- ▣ Methods:
 - Almost always violence, use of bombs or guns
 - Often target crowded unexpected areas
 - Cyber Terrorism: politically motivated attacks on info systems

September 11, 2001

- ❑ Two hijacked planes crashed into The Twin Towers and caused their collapse
- ❑ A third plane crashed into the Pentagon and a fourth into an empty field in PA
- ❑ Death toll of 3,000 people
- ❑ Caused great feeling of vulnerability in the U.S



Response to Terrorism

- ▣ Gov'ts usually respond aggressively to terrorist attacks
 - Striking back
- ▣ U.S Response to 9/11
 - Targeted Osama Bin Laden and Al Qaeda
 - Led military action against Afghanistan in October
 - Department of Homeland Security: created in 2002 to coordinate national efforts against terrorism
 - U.S gov't began detaining and questioning suspicious Arabs
 - USA Patriot Act: Allowed gov't to: detain suspicious foreigners, tap phones and internet use, make warrants valid across states, investigate foreign bank accounts, and prosecute terrorist crimes without any restrictions or limitations
 - Improved Aviation security
 - ▣ The Aviation and Transportation Security Act (November 2001)

Worldwide Terrorism

- ▣ **Middle East:**
 - Many terrorists rooted in Middle East
 - Terrorist groups prevent peace between Israeli's and Palestinians
- ▣ **Europe:**
 - Catholic Irish Republican Army (IRA) involved in terrorist attack against Britain
- ▣ **Asia:**
 - Afghanistan became haven for terrorists under Taliban
 - Japanese religious cult (Aum Shrinrikyo) involved in terrorism
- ▣ **Africa:**
 - Wars because of terrorist activity
 - Al-Qaeda active in Africa
- ▣ **Latin America:**
 - **Narcoterrorism:** terrorism linked to drug trafficking

Aim3: Economic Globalization

Multinational Corporations

- ❑ Globalization: A process that makes something worldwide in its reach or operation
- ❑ Global economy: financial interactions between people, business and gov't that cross international borders
 - A global economy became easier to form
- ❑ Multinational corporations: companies that operate in a number of different countries
 - The corporations set up in areas where labor and resources were cheap
 - Goods & services distributed throughout world as if there were no national borders

Multinational Corporations

Rank	MNC (country)	Revenues (in \$ millions)
1	Wal-Mart Stores (USA)	378,799
2	Exxon Mobil (USA)	372,824
3	Royal Dutch Shell (Netherlands)	355,782
4	BP (Great Britain)	291,438
5	Toyota Motor (Japan)	230,201
6	Chevron (USA)	210,783
7	ING Group (Netherlands)	201,516
8	Total (France)	187,280
9	General Motors (USA)	182,347
10	ConocoPhillips (USA)	178,558
11	Daimler (Germany)	177,167
12	General Electric (USA)	176,656
13	Ford Motor (USA)	172,468
14	Fortis (Belgium)	164,877
15	AXA (France)	162,762
16	Sinopec (China)	159,260
17	Citigroup (USA)	159,229
18	Volkswagen (Germany)	149,054
19	Dexia Group (Belgium)	147,648
20	HSBC Holdings (Britain)	146,500

Free Trade

- ❑ Free Trade: the elimination of trade barriers among nations
- ❑ **General Agreement in Tariffs and Trade (GATT)**
 - Lowered tariffs and expansion of free trade
 - Overseen by the **World Trade Organization (WTO)** to ensure smooth trade
- ❑ In 1957 an organization called the **European Economic Community (EEC)** formed
 - Promoted tariff-free trade among countries
 - Became known as **European Union (EU)** in 1992
- ❑ Europe led the world economy
- ❑ **North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)** was formed between the U.S, Canada & Mexico
 - Similar policies formed in Asia, Africa, Latin America & South Pacific



World Trading Blocs, 2003



- Andean Community (CAN)
- Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)
- Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)
- Central American Common Market (CACM)
- Caribbean Community and Common Market (CARICOM)
- Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)
- Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU)
- European Free Trade Association (EFTA)
- European Union (EU)
- G8 Group of Eight (G8)
- Monetary and Economic Community of Central Africa (CEMAC)
- North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)
- Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)
- Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR)
- Southern African Development Community (SADC)

GEOGRAPHY SKILLBUILDER: Interpreting Maps

1. **Location** Which countries in OPEC are located outside of Southwest Asia?
2. **Location** To which world trade organizations does the United States belong?

Globalization Pros Vs. Cons

PROS

- ▣ Benefits all nations
- ▣ Increases standard of living
- ▣ Promotes peace
- ▣ More job opportunities
- ▣ Sense of a world community

CONS

- ▣ Only benefits developed countries
 - Poor countries suffer
- ▣ Creates conflict
- ▣ Takes jobs
- ▣ Erodes local cultures

Impact of Economic Globalization

POLITICAL

- Disruption of the distribution of oil (main source of energy) causes political problems
- Countries in control of oil were in control of the situation
- Persian Gulf War
 - Iraq invaded and seized Kuwaiti oil fields
 - In 1991 a coalition of 39 nations declared war on Iraq because they feared them invading Saudi Arabia
 - Iraq surrendered after only weeks of fighting

ENVIRONMENTAL

- Burning of coal and oil releases CO₂ into atmosphere
- Release of CFC's destroying Earth's ozone layer
- Large scale soil erosion
- Scientist believed in "Sustainable Growth"
 - Reduce negative impact on environment by
 - Meeting current economic needs while also ensuring environmental safety
 - Conserving resources for future

Aim4: Cultural Globalization

Mass Media & The Arts

- ❑ **Popular Culture**: cultural elements that reflect a groups common background and changing interests
- ❑ About 1/2 of the world population has access to a television
 - Worldwide TV programs
 - Basketball & soccer are most world televised sports
- ❑ Only few places in the world have no music access
- ❑ Transportation and technology have facilitated the sharing of ideas
- ❑ Art, Music styles, Clothing fashions, Literature are worldwide

Western Influence

- ❑ Western domination was a key factor on the spread of different world culture
- ❑ Left legacy of Western customs & ideas
 - English language
 - Clothing
 - Foods
 - Materialism : The Western mindset of placing a high value on acquiring material possessions

Impact

- ▣ Nations fear that Western domination of global pop culture will result in the loss of their unique identity
- ▣ Some nations have policies that reserve TV broadcast time for national programming
- ▣ Some nations place more emphasis on cultural practices
- ▣ Global Interdependence: Nations realize they have to depend on other nations
 - Greater sense of connectedness around the world