

## 10-1: Exploring Globalization

### CHAPTER 13: HUMAN RIGHTS, DEMOCRACY, AND GLOBALIZATION

1. The legacy of imperialism in Rwanda includes
  - A. authoritarian one-party rule
  - B. ethnic rivalries and genocide
  - C. political and economic self-determination
  - D. a well-educated civil service
  
2. Canada imposed economic sanctions on South Africa because of its
  - A. policy of apartheid
  - B. ideological position
  - C. cultural imperialism
  - D. privatization policies
  
3. One possible result of access to contemporary media is
  - A. freer trade
  - B. popular democracy
  - C. cultural imperialism
  - D. information overload
  
4. A focus on individual rights sometimes ignores the values of Indigenous peoples, who focus more on
  - A. basic needs
  - B. collective rights
  - C. universal rights
  - D. inalienable rights
  
5. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was the direct result of which event?
  - A. World War II
  - B. World War I
  - C. Bretton Woods Conference
  - D. French Revolution

6. An inalienable right is one that
- A. is universally accepted by all people around the world
  - B. cannot be guaranteed for immigrants to a country
  - C. cannot be taken away or transferred
  - D. does not apply to human rights

*Match a term from the list below with each of the statements in questions 7 to 9.*

- A. refugee
- B. exploitation
- C. immigrant
- D. human trafficking

7. A company or individual, for example, may recruit young Asian women with the promise of jobs as domestic servants in Canada or the United States. But when these young women arrive in North America, they find themselves forced into prostitution.

Answer: D

8. According to the United Nations, a person may live outside the country of his or her nationality “owing to well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion.”

Answer: A

9. Globalization has led to the freer movement of goods — and people. In some ways, this has made life easier for millions of people who [move] to new countries in search of better lives for themselves and their families.

Answer: C

*Use the following statement to answer question 10.*

In 1948, the United Nations created the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The title of this document reflects the belief that human rights are universal.

10. In what way are human rights universal, as expressed by this statement?
- A. Everyone around the world has the same rights.
  - B. Everyone has the same rights if their country is a member of the United Nations.
  - C. Everyone has the same rights because they are human beings.
  - D. Everyone has the same rights, no matter where they live in the universe.

Use the following sources to answer question 11.

### Source I

“The thinkers of the Enlightenment, such as Thomas Jefferson, Tom Paine, John Stuart Mill, and Karl Marx never doubted that the future for every nation in the world was to accept some version of western institutions and values. A diversity of cultures was not a permanent condition of human life. It was a stage on the way to a universal civilization, in which the varied traditions and culture of the past were superseded by a new, universal community founded on reason.”

— John Gray, in *False Dawn: The Delusions of Global Capitalism*

### Source II



11. These sources focus on

- A. the difficult progress of humankind
- B. cultural imperialism
- C. the need for a single set of global values
- D. the universal right to democracy

Use the following sources to answer questions 12 to 15.

**Source I**

“[The peoples of the Caribbean] are the most guileless, the most devoid of wickedness and duplicity, the most obedient and faithful to their native masters and to the Spanish Christians whom they serve... Yet into this sheepfold...there came some Spaniards who immediately behaved like ravening wild beasts, wolves, tigers, or lions that had been starved for many days... Their reason for killing and destroying such an infinite number of souls is that the Christians have an ultimate aim, which is to acquire gold.”

—Bartolomé de Las Casas, writing in the 16<sup>th</sup> century in *Brief Account of the Devastation of the Indies*

**Source II**

“Since trade ignores national boundaries and the manufacturer insists on having the world as a market, the flag of his nation must follow him, and the doors of the nations which are closed against him must be battered down. Concessions obtained by financiers must be safeguarded by ministers of state, even if the sovereignty of unwilling nations be outraged in the process. Colonies must be obtained or planted, in order that no useful corner of the world may be overlooked or left unused.”

— Woodrow Wilson, 1907

**Source III**

For transnational corporations, economic globalization is about securing their right to move people and goods freely across borders so they can maximize profits for shareholders. Many transnationals move factories to countries or regions where labour costs are lower and environmental regulations are less strict.

12. The sources each deal with a form of

- A. free trade
- B. imperialism
- C. nationalism
- D. economic liberalization

13. The situations expressed in the sources have their roots in

- A. religion
- B. democracy
- C. free trade
- D. greed

14. All the sources discuss a system in which

- A. human rights are more important than economic interests
- B. political ideals are more important than human rights
- C. economic interests are more important than human rights and political ideals
- D. economic interests are less important than political ideals and human rights

15. The sources indicate a progression from colonialism to

- A. corporate imperialism
- B. cultural imperialism
- C. economic freedom
- D. westernization