Learning Targets
• To consider the steps since 1945 that have increasingly made human populations into a single "world" rather than citizens of distinct nation-states
• To explore the factors that make it possible to speak now of a true "world economy"
• To explore the debate about economic globalization
• To raise student awareness of global liberation movements, especially feminism, and their implications for human life • To investigate the “fundamentalist” religious response to aspects of modernity
• To consider environmentalism as a matter that cannot help but be global because the stakes are so high for all humankind
• To step back and ponder the value of studying history

Big Picture Questions
1. In what ways did the Global North/South divide find expression in the past century?
2. What have been the benefits and drawbacks of globalization since 1945?
3. Do the years since 1914 confirm or undermine Enlightenment predictions about the future of humankind?
4. “The most recent century marks the end of the era of Western dominance in world history.” What evidence might support this statement? What evidence might contradict it?
5. To what extent did the various liberation movements of the past century—communism, nationalism, democracy, feminism, internationalism—achieve their goals?
6. To what extent has globalization fostered converging values and common interests among the world’s peoples? In what ways has it generated new conflicts among them?

Margin Review Questions
1. What factors contributed to economic globalization in the second half of the twentieth century?
2. In what ways has economic globalization more closely linked the world’s peoples?
3. What new or sharper divisions has economic globalization generated?
4. What distinguished feminism in the industrialized countries from that in the Global South?
5. In what respect did the various religious fundamentalisms of the twentieth century express hostility to global modernity?
6. From what sources did Islamic renewal movements derive?
7. In what different ways did Islamic renewal express itself?
8. How can we explain the dramatic increase in the human impact on the environment in the twentieth century?
9. What differences emerged between environmentalism in the Global North and that in the Global South?

Key Terms
al-Qaeda: International organization of fundamentalist Islamic militants, headed by Osama bin Laden. (pron. al-KIGH-dah or alKAHY-dah)
antiglobalization: Major international movement that protests the development of the global economy on the grounds that it makes the rich richer and keeps poor regions in poverty while exploiting their labor and environments; the movement burst onto the world stage in 1999 with massive protests at a meeting of the World Trade Organization in Seattle.
bin Laden, Osama: The leader of al-Qaeda (1957–2011), a wealthy Saudi Arabian who turned to militant fundamentalism. (pron. oh-ZAHM-ah bin LAWD-n)
environmentalism: Twentieth-century movement to preserve the natural world in the face of spiraling human ability to alter the world environment.
fundamentalism: Occurring within all the major world religions, fundamentalism is a selfproclaimed return to the “fundamentals” of a religion and is marked by a militant piety and exclusivism.
**global warming**: A worldwide scientific consensus that the increased burning of fossil fuels and the loss of trees have begun to warm the earth’s atmosphere artificially and significantly, causing climate change and leading to possibly catastrophic results if the problem is not addressed.

**Guevara, Che**: Ernesto “Che” Guevara was an Argentine-born revolutionary (1928–1967) who waged guerrilla war in an effort to remedy Latin America’s and Africa’s social and economic ills. (pron. chay gah-VAHR-ah)

**Hindutva**: Fundamentalist Hindu movement that became politically important in India in the 1980s by advocating a distinct Hindu identity and decrying government efforts to accommodate other faith groups. (pron. hinDOOT-vah)

**neo-liberalism**: An approach to the world economy, developed in the 1970s, that favored reduced tariffs, the free movement of capital, a mobile and temporary workforce, the privatization of industry, and the curtailing of government efforts to regulate the economy.

**North/South gap**: Growing disparity between the Global North and the Global South that appears to be exacerbated by current world trade practices.

**Prague Spring**: Sweeping series of reforms instituted by communist leader Alexander Dubcek in Czechoslovakia in 1968; the movement was subsequently crushed by a Soviet invasion.

**reglobalization**: The quickening of global economic transactions after World War II, which resulted in total world output returning to the levels established before the Great Depression and moving beyond them.

**second-wave feminism**: Women’s rights movement that revived in the 1960s with a different agenda than earlier women’s suffrage movements; second-wave feminists demanded equal rights for women in employment and education, women’s right to control their own bodies, and the end of patriarchal domination.

**transnational corporations**: Huge global businesses that produce goods or deliver services simultaneously in many countries; often abbreviated as TNCs.