

## The Little Things That Mean a Lot!

### The Green Revolution

Started in the 1950's agricultural scientists attempted to increase the world food supply. The goal was to stop famine in Asia and increase the yield from crops worldwide. In order to do this scientists used a combination of:-

- Fertilizers
- Pesticides (such as DDT)
- High-Yield, Disease-Resistant strains of a variety of crops.
- The creation of the Gene-Revolution of hybrid seeds

### Problems:-

- Fertilizers, pesticides cause cancer and other diseases.
- They pollute the environment
- They are too expensive for the average farmer to afford
- Smaller farmers were forced off their lands by larger agricultural businesses
- Not all of these benefits reached the poorest regions such as Africa and Asia.
- Some of these techniques caused new disease-causing organisms, harmful to the fields.

Today there is much world debate over genetically altered seeds while there are millions in the poorest parts of the world starving!

**Developed Nations:** Countries with the industrialization, transportation, and business facilities for advanced production of manufactured goods.

**Developing Nations:** Those in the process of becoming industrialized.

Developing countries become prime locations for new manufacturing operations, e.g. India is currently becoming the new home for the computer technology industry.

**The Global Economy:** includes all the financial interactions among people, businesses, and governments that cross international borders. Telephone and computer linkages make global transactions quick and easy.

**Multinational Corporations:** Companies that operate in a number of different countries e.g. Ford, Exxon, Honda, Volvo.

**Free Trade:** elimination of trade barriers such as tariffs and duties among nations.

1947 - GATT- General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

1995 - The World Trade Organization began to supervise free trade.

**EEC - European Economic Community** – set up in 1951 to promote free-trade within Western European countries. Its nickname was the “common-market.” Today it is simply called the **EU - European Union**. It is headed by Germany, France, England, Belgium and Holland with a total of 12 member nations. This year it is to expand into Eastern Europe and double in size.

**NAFTA - North American Free Trade Association** – came into effect in 1994 as a result of the European Union. It is a free-trade agreement between Canada, The United States and Mexico.

**LAFTA - Latin American Free Trade Agreement** – The free trade association for Central and South American countries.

**OPEC - Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries** – created post World War II this is a **cartel** (delegation of countries that produce the same product) that controls the production and prices of oil worldwide. Includes other countries of the Middle East such as Morocco, Libya, Nigeria and Venezuela.

**Terrorism** – The use of force or threats to frighten people or governments to change policies. A tactic used by political or ideological groups to call attention to their demands and gain major media coverage of their positions.

**Fundamentalism** – a strict belief in the basic truths of a particular faith e.g. Ayatollah Khomeini in Iran (1979) and the Taliban in Afghanistan (1997).

**Popular Culture** – involves music, sports, movies, clothing fashions, foods and hobbies or leisure activities that bring different people of the world together e.g. soccer is the world's most popular sport played by more nations than any other game.

**Materialism** – the Western ideal of placing a high-value on acquiring material possessions e.g. he with the most toys in the end wins! This does not work in Non-Western cultures.

**AIDS - Acquired Immune-Deficiency Syndrome** - a virus known as **HIV** that first appeared in 1981.

1994 – More than 14 million affected, 9 million were in Africa

2000 – 40 million are infected. The largest area is Sub-Saharan Africa but rapidly growing areas are Latin America, Asia especially China, Eastern Europe and the C.I.S.

There are over 3 million orphans in Ethiopia alone whose parents have died from AIDS!

There is no known cure – any medicines we have discovered are too expensive for the poor to afford.

**Overpopulation** – a major world problem in Third World Countries

Largest Urban Agglomerations 1950, 1985, 2000 (Top 10 in population)

<b>1950</b> Urban Agglomeration	Population (millions)	<b>1985</b> Urban Agglomeration	Population (millions)	<b>2000</b> Urban Agglomeration	Population (millions)
New York	12.34	Tokyo- Yokohama	19.04	<b>Mexico City</b>	25.82
<b>Shanghai</b>	10.26	<b>Mexico City</b>	16.65	<b>Sao Paulo</b>	23.97
London	10.25	New York	15.62	Tokyo only	20.22
Tokyo- Yokohama	6.74	<b>Sao Paulo</b>	15.54	<b>Calcutta</b>	16.53
<b>Beijing</b>	6.64	<b>Shanghai</b>	12.06	<b>Bombay (Mumbai)</b>	16.0
Paris	5.44	<b>Buenos Aires</b>	10.76	New York	15.78
<b>Tianjin</b>	5.36	London	10.49	<b>Shanghai</b>	14.30
<b>Buenos Aires</b>	5.13	<b>Calcutta</b>	10.29	<b>Seoul</b>	13.77
Chicago	4.94	<b>Rio De Janeiro</b>	10.14	Tehran	13.58
Moscow	4.84	<b>Seoul</b>	10.07	<b>Rio De Janeiro</b>	13.26