Social Studies 10-1

Unit 3: Globalization and sustainable prosperity

Expansion of globalization since 1945

Shipping and digital media

- In 1956, Malcolm McLean's ship Ideal X carried truck bodies as same-size containers from Newark toward Houston.
- In 1991, the World Wide Web opened a public way to send designs, orders, and ads across borders in seconds.
- A shipping-company advertisement and a dockworkers' report describe that same industry for different purposes.



Factors in postwar expansion

- Since 1945, agreements and organizations such as GATT, the WTO, the United Nations, the IMF, and the World Bank have widened the rule book.
- Transnational corporations organize production across countries, and container shipping and the internet move goods and instructions.
- A media check asks about authority, purpose, evidence, and oversimplification in a corporate ad and in a labour report.

Key terms

international organization

An international organization is a body that states create to carry shared rules, talks, or lending across borders.

transnational corporation

A transnational corporation is a firm that directs production or distribution in more than one country.

containerization

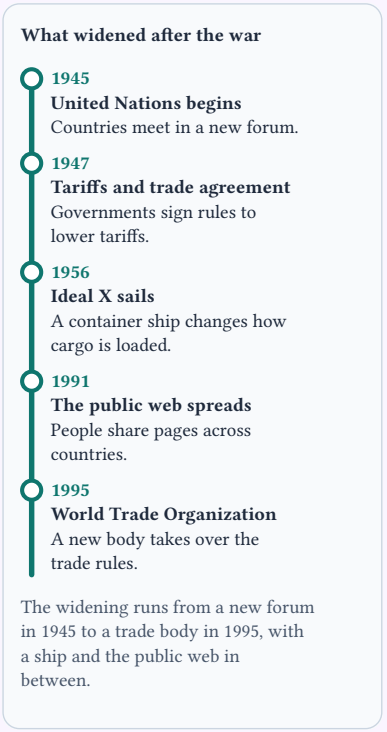
Containerization is the use of same-size metal boxes, begun in commercial service in 1956, that cut the time and cost of moving goods.

oversimplification

An oversimplification is a media claim that turns a many-sided situation into one slogan and leaves other evidence aside.

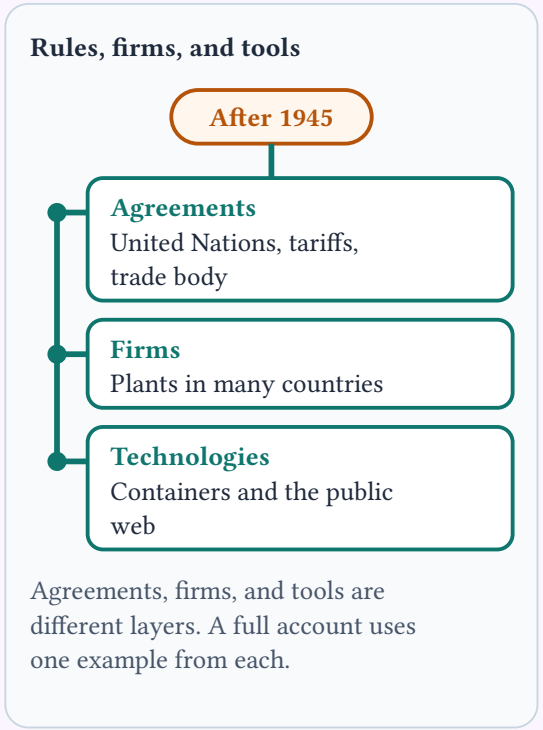
Four dated factors

- The United Nations began in 1945, the GATT was signed in 1947, and the WTO replaced that arrangement as an organization in 1995.
- The IMF and the World Bank, created at Bretton Woods, lent and monitored as globalization expanded after the war.
- Transnational corporations, container fleets, and the internet linked factories, ports, and customers across many countries.



Comparison table

- Agreements and organizations: United Nations 1945, GATT 1947, IMF and World Bank in operation, WTO 1995.
- Transnational corporations: firms that direct production or distribution in more than one country.
- Technologies: container shipping from 1956 and the public internet from the 1990s, which cut time for goods and for instructions.



Agreements, firms, and tools are different layers. A full account uses one example from each.

A shipping ad and a labour report

- The classroom sample ad comes from a shipping firm and aims to win customers with images of speed and plenty.
- The classroom sample report comes from a dockworkers' organization and aims to document hours, contracting, and safety.
- Each item has authority, a purpose, evidence, and a point where the claim becomes too simple.

An ad and a labour report

- A transnational phone brand advertises connection, design, and a low price.
- A labour report on an assembly contract describes shifts, supervision, and who employs the line.
- The student names authority, purpose, and one oversimplification for each item.

Review

- A container line's recruitment poster promises travel and global friendship.
- A port safety bulletin lists a contracting practice and an injury review.
- A full answer names speaker, purpose, evidence, and one over-simplification, plus one postwar factor the poster leaves aside.

Image credits

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