Globalization and sustainable prosperity slide deck

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Unit 3: Globalization and sustainable prosperity

Interdependence and resource decisions

An oil sands decision

- A Canadian trade official tracks export rules, buyer requirements, and royalty revenue from the Athabasca oil sands.
- A Cree or Dene land guardian from a Treaty 8 nation brings evidence about water, wildlife, and harvesting.
- A town worker in Fort McMurray depends on project wages and lives with the same air and water as the neighbours.

Relationships and speakers

- Politics, economics, the environment, and people's daily lives all sit inside one global resource decision.
- A perspective becomes usable when the speaker, the priority, and the evidence are named together.
- Interdependence appears when extraction moves wages, water, and the next approval at the same time.

Key terms

perspective

A perspective is a reading of a decision that comes from a person's role, values, and the evidence that person treats as decisive.

interdependence

Interdependence is a link among people, the economy, and the environment in which a change in one part moves the other parts.

royalty

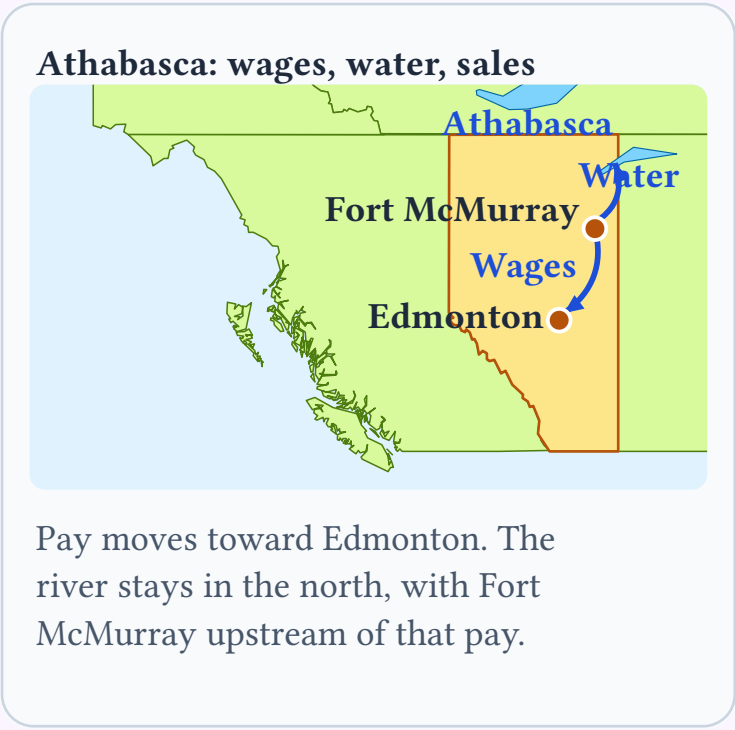
A royalty is a payment a firm makes to a government for the right to develop a publicly owned resource.

land guardian

A land guardian is a person who watches water, wildlife, and a community's use of territory and speaks from that evidence.

Two-way chains

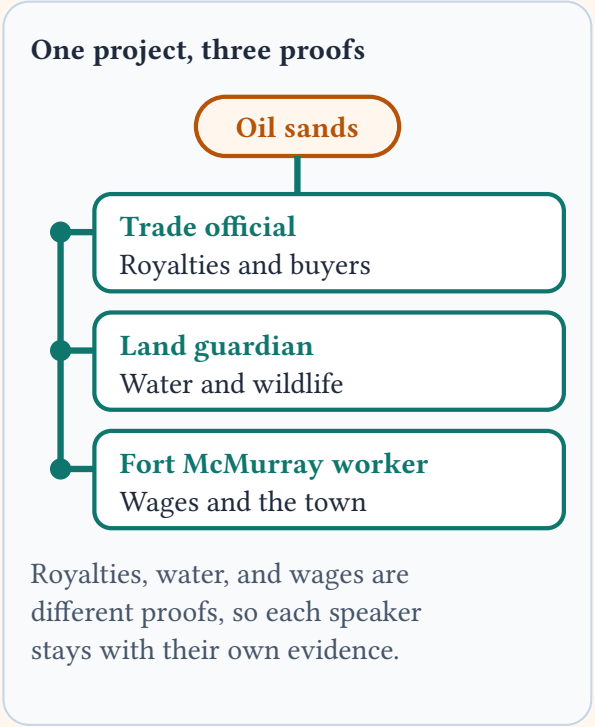
- Follow extraction into wages, royalties, and the public services those payments help fund.
- Follow the same extraction into water use, disturbed land, and habitat for animals people harvest.
- Follow community responses back into approvals, monitoring, and the trade positions governments defend.



Pay moves toward Edmonton. The river stays in the north, with Fort McMurray upstream of that pay.

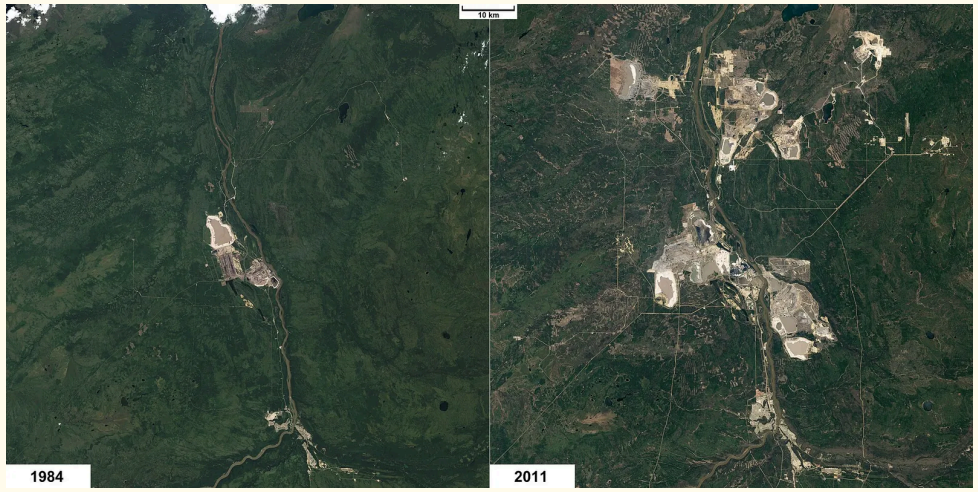
Comparison table

- Trade official: market access and royalty revenue matter most, with export rules and buyer requirements as evidence.
- Cree or Dene land guardian: water, wildlife, and treaty livelihood matter most, with land use and community monitoring as evidence.
- Fort McMurray worker: wages and a livable town matter most, with the job, housing, and the family's daily surroundings as evidence.



Interdependence chain

- The official's link runs from bitumen sales to royalties, public revenue, and Canada's export stance.
- The guardian's link runs from water and wildlife to harvesting, health, and a treaty duty.
- The two links meet where a government sets conditions on a project that also feeds trade.



A Fort McMurray worker’s view

- The worker’s evidence includes a paycheque, a shift schedule, and the cost of housing in town.
- The same person also breathes the local air and may fish or drink water from the region.
- The worker’s row can support the project and still carry environmental evidence.

Review

- A trade memo praises a proposed expansion for royalties and foreign sales.
- A Treaty 8 land user files a comment about caribou habitat and river access.
- A full answer builds a short interdependence chain that includes both writers.

Image credits

NASA, edited by Gretarsson (31 May 2015), NASA EO Athabasca tar sands environmental impact 1984 vs 2011, public domain

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Foundations of economic globalization

The 1944 conference

- Parts of a phone may be designed in one country, assembled in a second, and sold in a third.
- The factory may be funded by capital that crosses a border, under tariff and investment rules.
- In July 1944, delegates at Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, designed the IMF and the World Bank.



Flows and foundations

- Contemporary economic globalization joins cross-border production, capital, trade, and rules.
- The program names Hayek, the 1944 Bretton Woods Conference, and Friedman as foundations to place in context.
- A historical fact is a dated, sourced event, and a judgment about its meaning is an interpretation.

Key terms

economic globalization

Economic globalization is the growth of cross-border production, capital, trade, and the rules that govern those flows.

price coordination

Price coordination is Hayek's claim that prices carry dispersed knowledge through a complex economy when government direction of production stays limited.

Bretton Woods

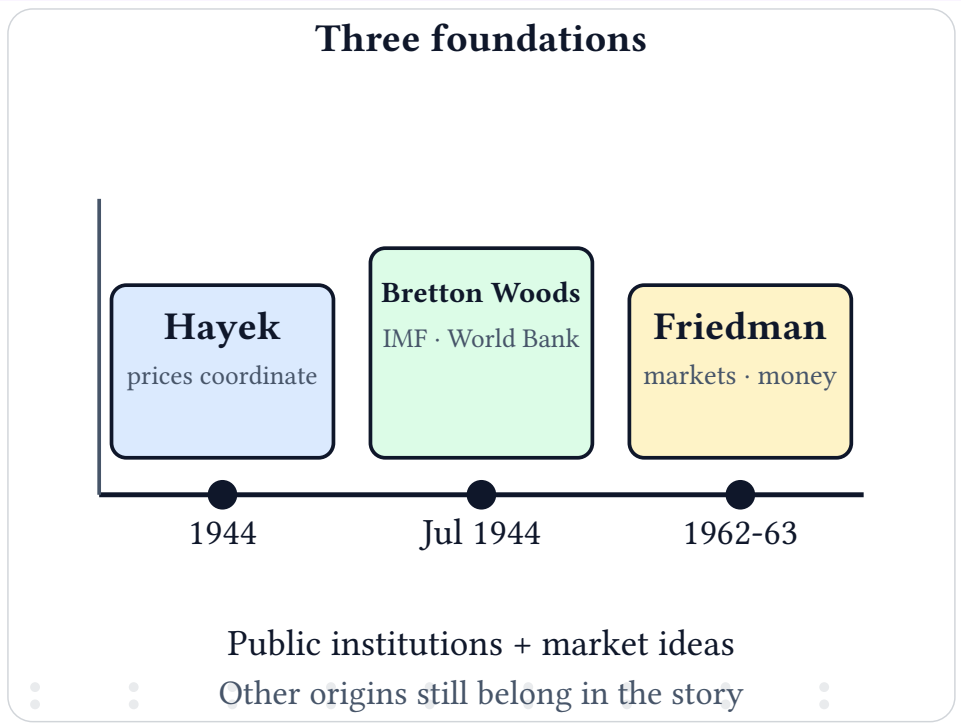
Bretton Woods names the July 1944 conference that created the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

monetary stability

Monetary stability is Friedman's claim that steady money and wide market choice should anchor economic life.

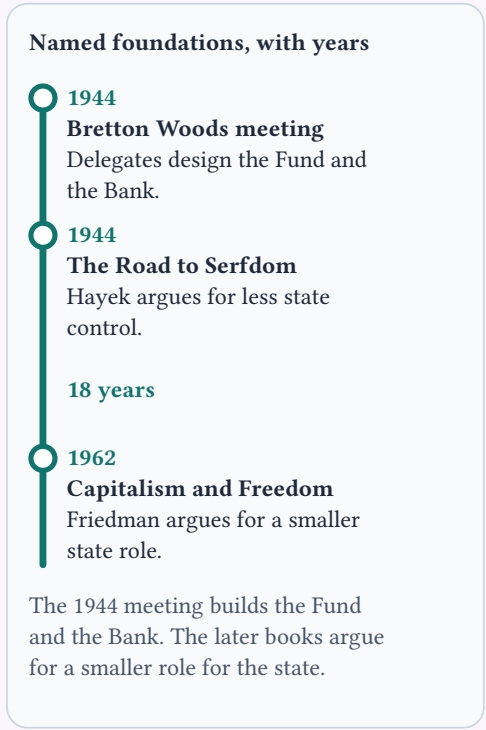
Three foundations and other origins

- F. A. Hayek, writing in 1944 and 1945, argued that prices coordinate a complex economy and that government direction of production should stay limited.
- The Bretton Woods Conference of July 1944 created the IMF and the World Bank as public institutions for currencies and reconstruction lending.
- Milton Friedman, in work published in 1962 and 1963, argued for monetary stability and for market choice, including criticism of fixed exchange rates.



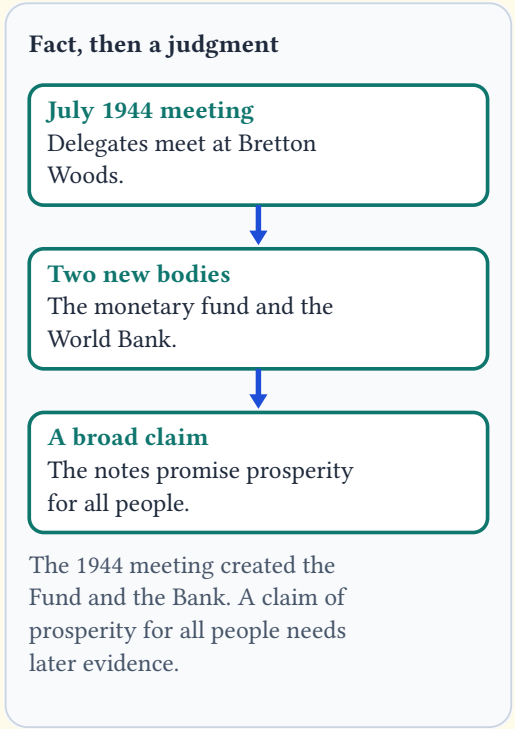
Comparison table

- Hayek, 1944 to 1945: prices coordinate dispersed knowledge, and the state should limit its direction of what gets produced.
- Bretton Woods, July 1944: forty-four Allied nations designed the IMF and the World Bank after depression and war.
- Friedman, 1962 to 1963: monetary stability and market choice, with floating exchange rates preferred to a rigid peg.



Fact and interpretation at Bretton Woods

- Fact: the conference met in July 1944 and its agreements created the IMF and the World Bank.
- Context: delegates were responding to the Depression, the tariff conflicts of the 1930s, and a world war.
- Interpretation: a claim that those bodies produced prosperity for all people needs evidence from later decades.



Hayek and Friedman on a timeline

- Hayek's 1944 book and 1945 essay answer wartime fear of state-directed production.
- Friedman's 1962 book and 1963 monetary history answer debates about money, choice, and the state's economic role.
- Each placement needs a date, a context, and one sentence that is marked as an interpretation.

Review

- A bank based in one country lends to a mill in a second country.
- A trade rule sets the tariff on the mill’s exports.
- A full answer names the economic flow and one 1944 institution that belongs to this family of rules.

Image credits

King of Hearts, Mount Washington Hotel Bretton Woods October 2021 002, CC BY-SA 4.0

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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

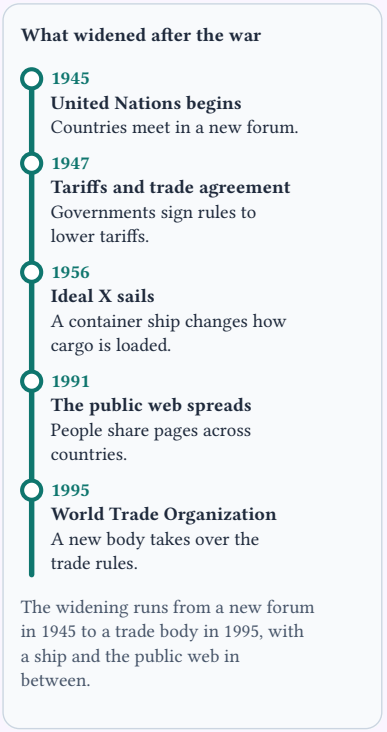
Containerization is the use of same-size metal boxes, begun in commercial service in 1956, that cut the time and cost of moving goods.

oversimplification

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

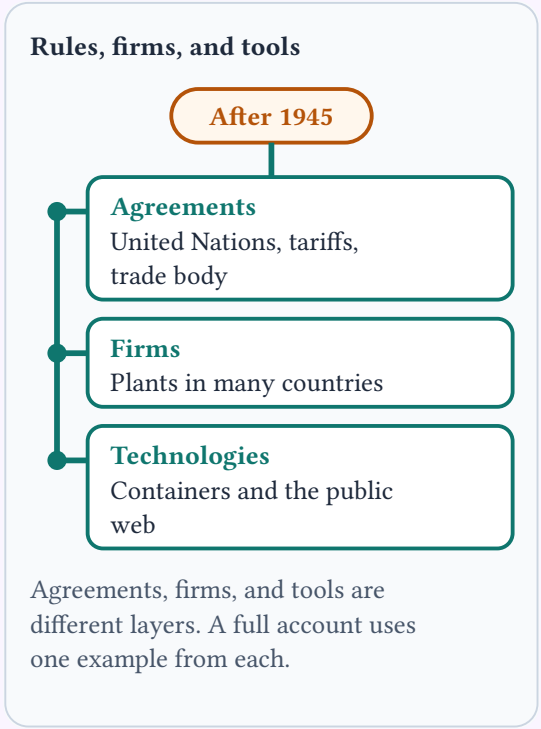
Four dated factors

- 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

Caelie Frampton from Vancouver, BC, Canada, COSCO Vancouver (ship, 2004) 001, CC BY 2.0

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Trade and investment in Alberta

Three Alberta cases

- Energy projects in Alberta have drawn capital from Canadian firms and from firms based in other countries.
- Wheat, canola, and beef from Alberta farms sell to buyers abroad when trade rules lower barriers.
- Accounting, software support, or engineering design for those sectors can be located in Alberta or in another country.



Opportunities and challenges

- Trade liberalization and foreign investment open markets and bring in capital, and each one also ties local work to distant rules.
- Economic growth and privatization can expand output and shift a public company to shareholders, and each one raises the question of who benefits.
- Outsourcing and the knowledge economy let design or support work sit in more than one country, which can bring files in and send files out.

Key terms

trade liberalization

Trade liberalization is the lowering of tariffs, quotas, and other barriers so goods and services cross borders more easily.

foreign investment

Foreign investment is capital from outside the country that builds or buys lasting assets such as a plant, a mine, or a firm.

outsourcing

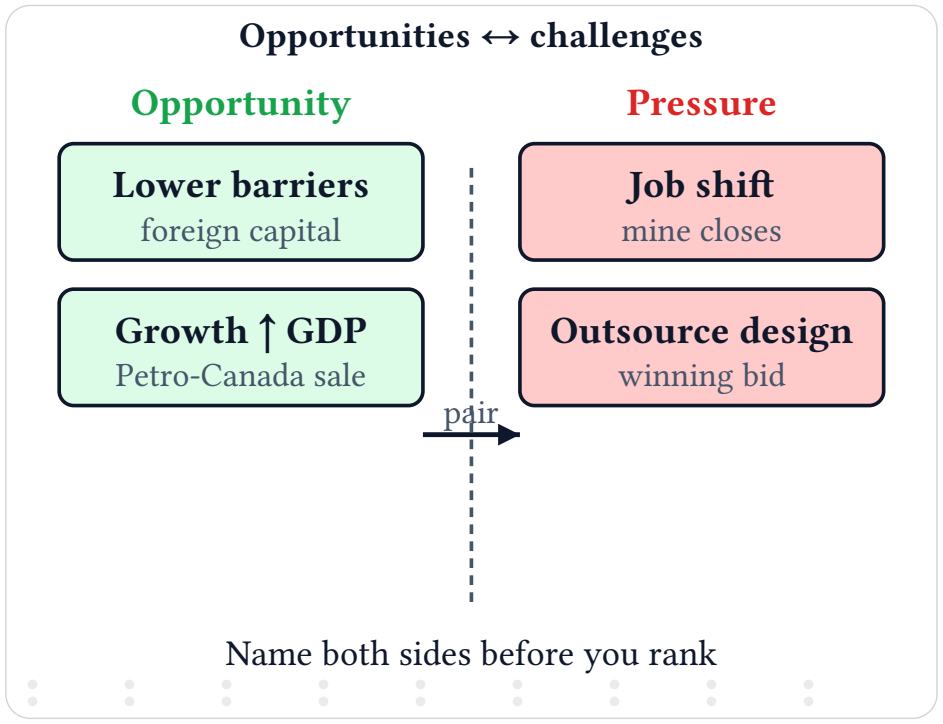
Outsourcing is moving a task to another firm, often in another place, in search of a lower cost or a special skill.

knowledge economy

The knowledge economy is the share of economic life in which research, design, software, and specialized services create much of the value.

Paired opportunities and challenges

- Trade liberalization lowers barriers, and foreign investment supplies capital for plants and mines that local savings might build more slowly.
- Economic growth is a rise in goods and services produced, and privatization, as with Petro-Canada between 1975 and 2004, moves a Crown firm to shareholders.
- Outsourcing and the knowledge economy relocate design, software, and professional tasks to the office that wins the work.



Comparison table

- Energy investment: foreign and domestic capital fund projects, with jobs and technology as the opportunity and distant control as the challenge.
- Farm exports: wheat, canola, and beef gain buyers under liberalized rules, and farmers meet prices and border decisions made far away.
- A movable professional job: design, software, or accounting can sit in Alberta or abroad, which is outsourcing inside the knowledge economy.



Outside capital and energy come in, crops go out, and a job can leave with a distant decision.

Source check of an announcement

- A classroom sample of a company news release announces an energy investment and promises local benefits.
- The speaker is the firm, and the purpose is to inform markets and attract support.
- The release can carry news of a plan, and community effects and current provincial totals need other sources.



Farm export note

- A farm organization’s note celebrates access for canola or beef under a trade agreement.
- The speaker is the organization, and the purpose is to inform members and argue for open markets.
- The note is strong on the opportunity and thin on households outside that commodity.

Review

- A firm posts a software or drafting role that may be filled in Calgary or in an overseas office.
- The posting is a source with a hiring purpose.
- A full answer links the posting to outsourcing and the knowledge economy and keeps numbers for Statistics Canada.

Image credits

Darren Kirby from Edmonton, AB, Canada, Canola in Alberta Canada, CC BY-SA 2.0

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Land and resource agreements

The James Bay project

- In 1971 Quebec announced dams on rivers flowing west into James Bay, including the La Grande.
- On 11 November 1975, Cree and Inuit leaders signed the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement with Quebec, Canada, and the hydro corporations.
- Electricity from the La Grande complex travels south, while the changed river meets Cree communities near its mouth.



People and land on one map

- Spirituality, stewardship, sustainability, and resource development are four ways people describe the relationship between a community and a river project.
- In 1975 Cree and Inuit leaders signed the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement.
- Later hydro debates show the questions stayed alive.
- Impact assessment is a tool of environmental law, and a sketch map shows who lives downstream of a dam and who uses the power.

Key terms

stewardship

Stewardship is the work of caring for land, water, and animals so a community can keep living from that place.

sustainability

Sustainability is a pattern of resource use that keeps health, culture, and livelihood available for the next generation.

resource agreement

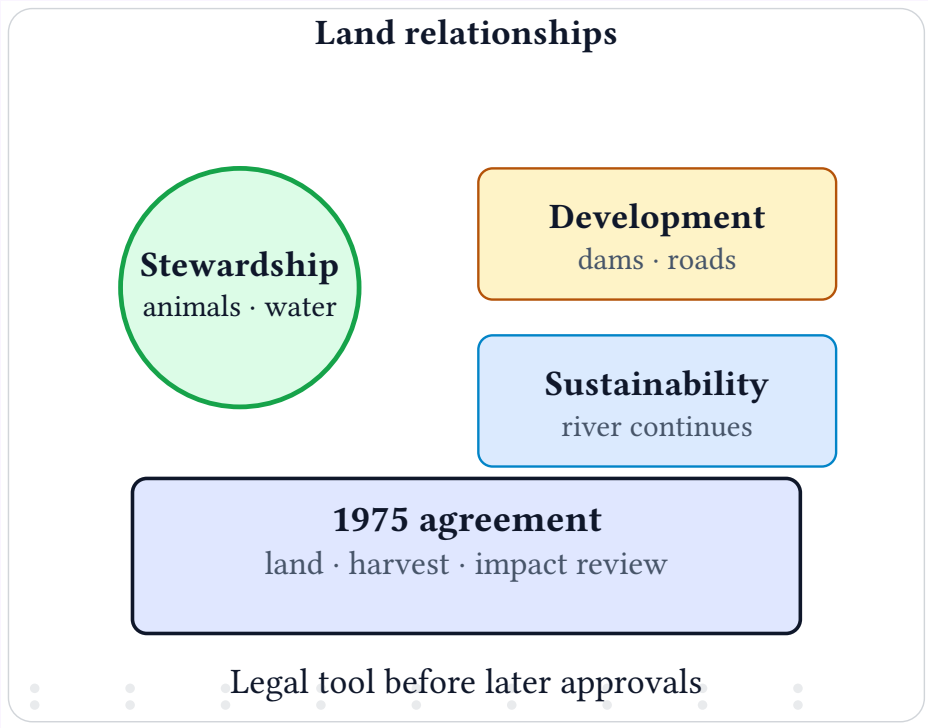
A resource agreement is a formal deal among governments and the peoples of a territory about land, harvesting, compensation, and development.

impact assessment

An impact assessment is a legal study of a project's effects on the environment, health, society, and Indigenous peoples before a government decision.

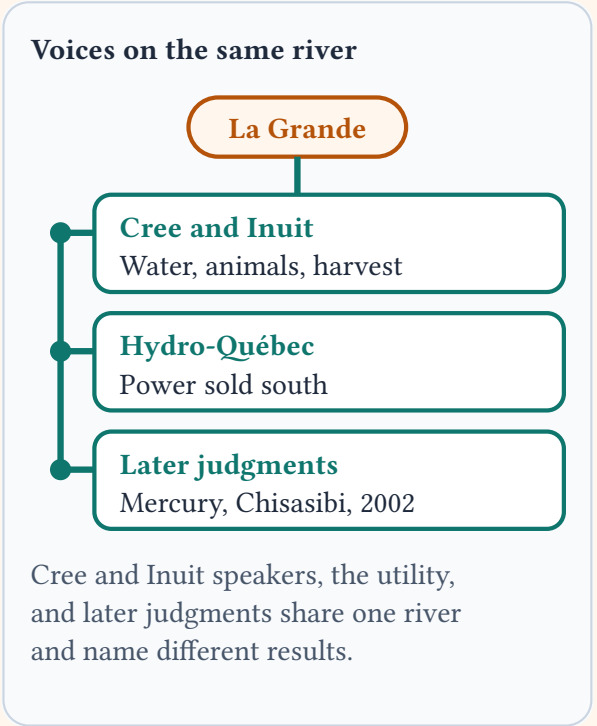
Four relationships and a legal tool

- Public Cree and Inuit statements describe a spiritual relationship with animals, water, and future generations, which grounds stewardship of hunting territories.
- Sustainability asks whether community life and the river system can continue, while resource development builds dams, reservoirs, roads, and transmission.
- The 1975 agreement set land categories, harvesting rights, compensation, and institutions, and impact assessment studies effects before a later approval.



Comparison table

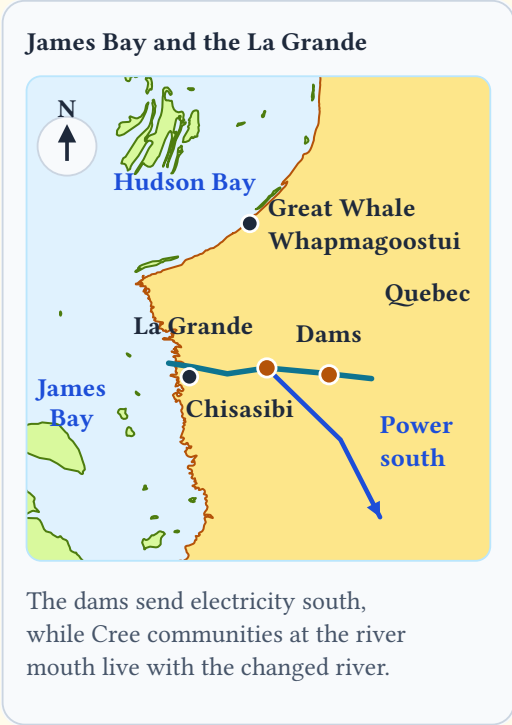
- Cree and Inuit land relationships: public teachings of spiritual responsibility, stewardship of animals and water, and harvesting that families still rely on.
- Hydro development: Quebec and Hydro-Québec sought electricity, construction work, and power that could be sold far to the south.
- Later judgments include mercury in fish, the 1980 move to Chisasibi, Great Whale, and the 2002 Paix des Braves.



Cree and Inuit speakers, the utility, and later judgments share one river and name different results.

Sketch map of the La Grande River

- Draw James Bay on the west, the La Grande flowing west, a dam and reservoir inland, and Chisasibi near the mouth.
- Draw a transmission corridor running south toward southern users and export markets.
- Write one inference about who lives with the changed river and who receives the electricity.



The dams send electricity south, while Cree communities at the river mouth live with the changed river.

Impact assessment as a tool

- An impact assessment gathers studies of water, wildlife, health, society, and effects on Indigenous peoples.
- Review committees under the James Bay agreement are a regional form of that study-and-comment work.
- The finished study informs a cabinet decision, and consent remains a political and nation-to-nation question.

Review

- The 2002 Paix des Braves set a new Cree-Quebec framework for development.
- A partial diversion of the Rupert River went ahead under that framework.
- A full answer uses stewardship or sustainability and one geographic inference.

Image credits

fargomeD, Évacuateur de crues R-B, CC BY 2.5

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Sustainability and prosperity

Wages and harvesting

- A household in a resource region can see wages rise when a project is busy.
- A public community report can describe language programs, hearings, and access to camp.
- Health ties the two pages together when water, food, and care are part of daily life.

Indicators of prosperity

- An income reading of prosperity watches wages, revenue, and the goods a household can buy.
- A community reading also watches health, language, time on the land, and political voice.
- A sustainability reading asks whether the next generation still has those goods, and the research skill uses three source types.

Key terms

prosperity

Prosperity is a judgment of how well people are doing that can count earnings, health, a living language, days at camp, and a say in decisions.

sustainability

Sustainability is a test of whether the next generation can still meet health, culture, and livelihood needs.

oral history

Oral history is a spoken account of lived experience, gathered with a community's permission and checked with the teller.

source mix

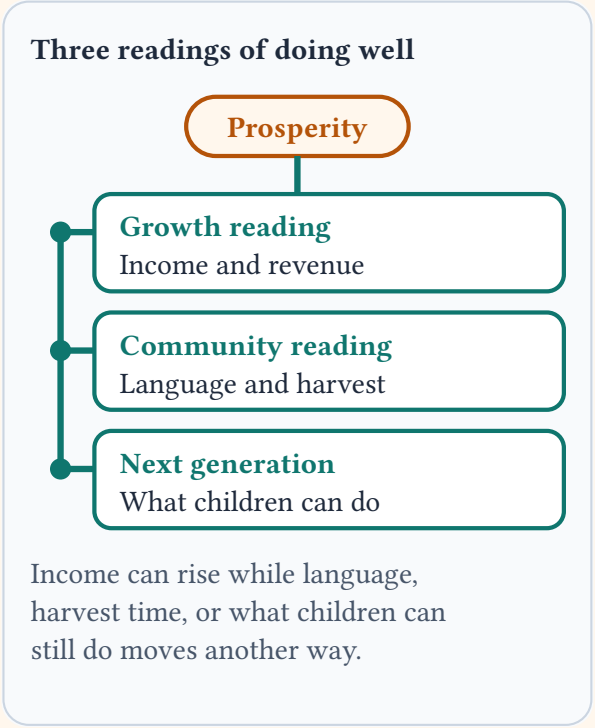
A source mix is a set of at least three source types chosen so each type answers a different part of one research question.

Indicators and source types

- Statistics Canada can answer questions about income, employment, and some health measures, and the table title and date belong in the citation.
- A hearing transcript or a public report from a Cree, Inuit, or First Nations government can answer questions about voice, land, and language programs.
- Oral history, gathered with permission and checked with the teller, can answer questions about daily time on the land.

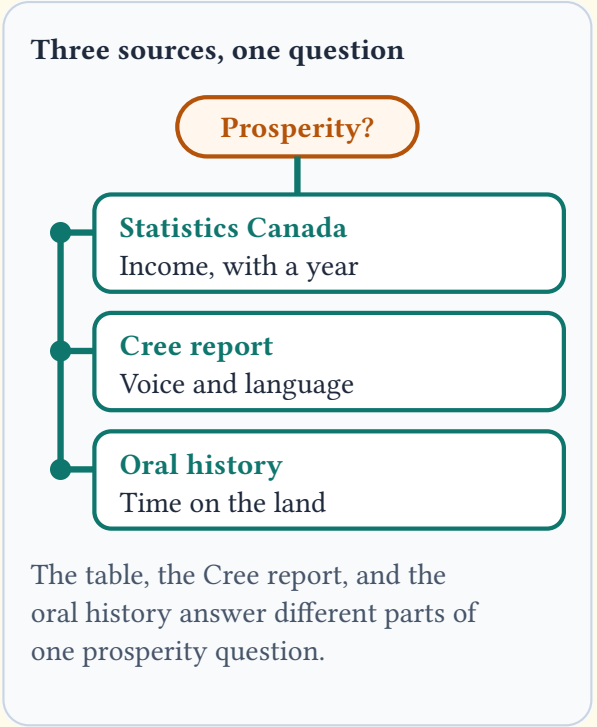
Comparison table

- Growth reading: speakers in firms and trade offices often treat rising income, output, and revenue as the decisive indicators.
- Community reading: many Indigenous governments' public reports treat language, harvesting time, health, and a seat at negotiations as part of doing well.
- Next-generation reading: sustainability holds those goods up to the question of what children will still be able to do.



Three-source research plan

- Question: did the La Grande project bring prosperity to Eeyou communities?
- Put income on a Statistics Canada table and voice on a Cree report or hearing.
- Assign time on the land to an oral history gathered with permission, and cite every item.



The table, the Cree report, and the oral history answer different parts of one prosperity question.

An oil sands community

- The question asks whether an oil-sands expansion brought prosperity to a Treaty 8 community and to Fort McMurray households.
- The same three source types return, aimed at this region.
- The student predicts how the position might change when the third source arrives.

Review

- The new question asks whether a northern town is prospering after a mine opening.
- Income, language, and a seat at the hearing all have to be covered.
- A full answer names three source types and refuses a single-blog research plan.