Social Studies 10-2

Unit 3: Globalization and sustainable prosperity

Economic globalization after 1944

Trade flows and the 1944 meeting

- A pallet of Alberta canola leaves Vancouver for Osaka, and the buyer pays the exporter from a bank in Japan.
- In 1944, Allied delegations at Bretton Woods created the International Monetary Fund (IMF), which lends money to countries in trouble.
- They also created the World Bank, which lends money for projects such as roads, schools, and power.
- A container ship carries goods in same-size metal boxes from truck to ship to train, which made ocean freight cheaper and faster.



Flows and postwar expansion

- Economic globalization is goods, money, companies, and work crossing borders.
- It also includes the public rules around those flows. In 1944 the Bretton Woods Conference created the IMF, which lends to countries in trouble, and the World Bank, which funds roads, schools, and power.
- Since the Second World War, four things widened the pattern: trade agreements, international organizations, faster media and transport, and companies that run in several countries.

Key terms

economic globalization

Economic globalization is the cross-border flow of goods, money, companies, and work that links economies in different countries.

Bretton Woods Conference

The Bretton Woods Conference of 1944 is the meeting that wrote the agreements creating the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank.

International Monetary Fund

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) lends money to countries in trouble.

World Bank

The World Bank lends money for development projects such as roads, schools, and power.

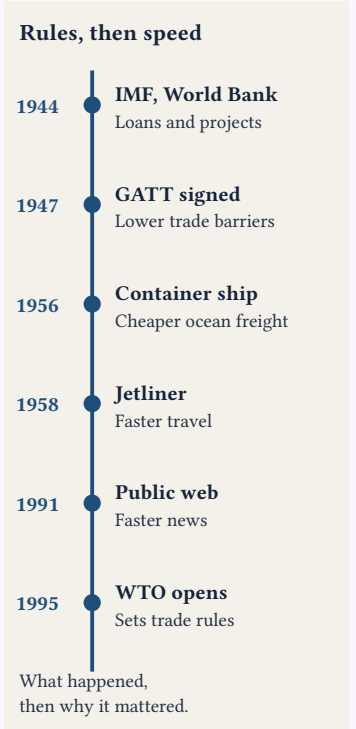
Key terms

transnational corporation

A transnational corporation is a company that organizes production, sales, or finance in more than one country.

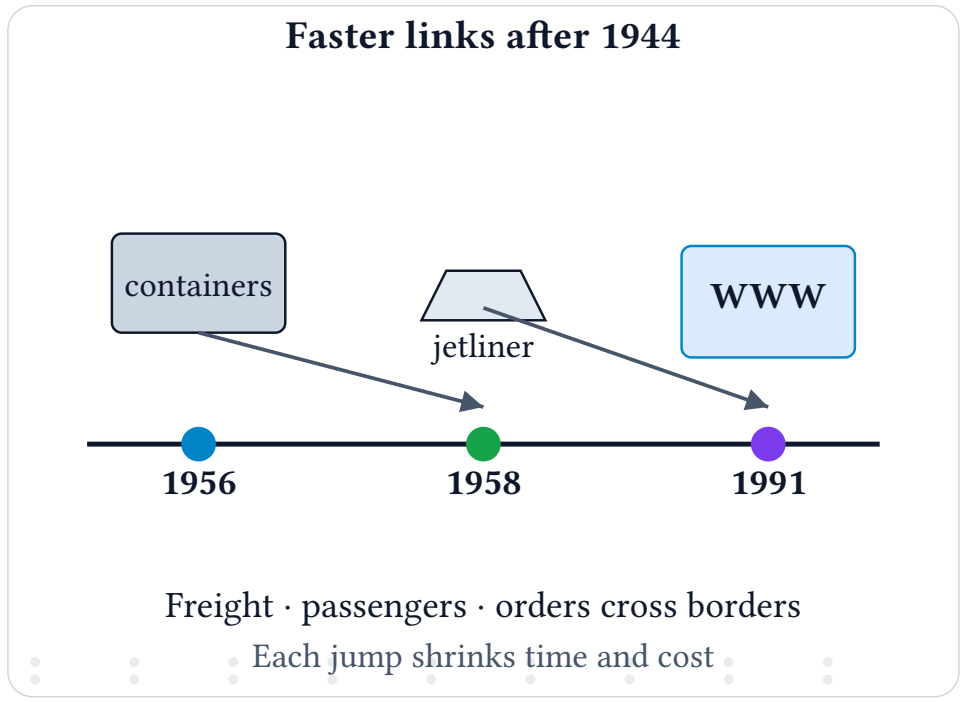
From Bretton Woods to containers

- In 1944 at Bretton Woods, delegates created the International Monetary Fund (IMF), which lends money to countries in trouble.
- They also created the World Bank, which lends money for projects such as roads, schools, and power.
- The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), signed in 1947, lowered barriers to trade.
- The World Trade Organization (WTO) opened in 1995 and sets trade rules for its member countries.



Transport and communication

- In 1956, container ships began moving goods in same-size metal boxes, which made ocean freight cheaper and faster.
- In 1958, jetliners began regular flights across the Atlantic, which made passenger travel much faster.
- In 1991, the public World Wide Web let orders and news cross borders quickly.
- A transnational corporation is a firm with plants or offices in more than one country.



Six dates on one timeline

- The class timeline marks 1944, 1947, 1956, 1958, 1991, and 1995.
- Name each mark as the 1944 foundation, an agreement, an organization, transportation, media, or a company that works in several countries.
- A firm with a design office in Seoul and an assembly line in Guadalajara belongs with the company mark.

A phone firm and a town market

- A phone firm designs in Seoul, assembles in Guadalajara, and sells the phone in Calgary.
- On the same day a baker in Red Deer sells bread to a neighbour on the same street.
- Decide which scene is economic globalization and which time-line factors the phone firm uses.

Review

- Canola leaves Vancouver for Osaka, and payment returns to the Canadian exporter.
- From memory, say what this scene is, and name the 1944 foundation that governs money in the wider system.
- A complete answer uses economic globalization and names the IMF or the World Bank.

Summary

- Economic globalization is goods, money, companies, and work crossing borders.
- Bretton Woods in 1944 is a foundation. Its institutions are the IMF, which lends to countries in trouble, and the World Bank, which funds roads, schools, and power.
- After the Second World War, agreements, organizations, media and transport, and transnational corporations widen the pattern.

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