Globalization and sustainable prosperity slide deck

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.

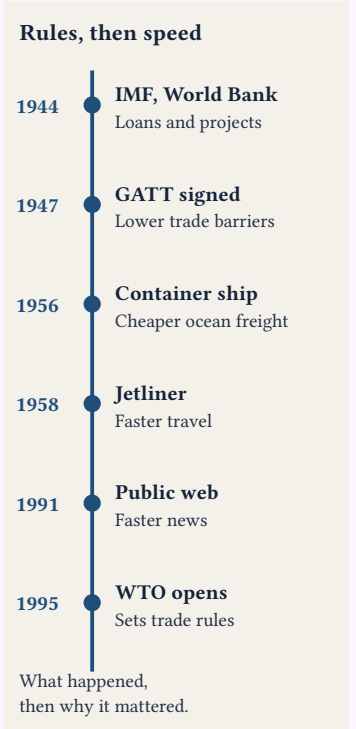
Key terms

transnational corporation

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

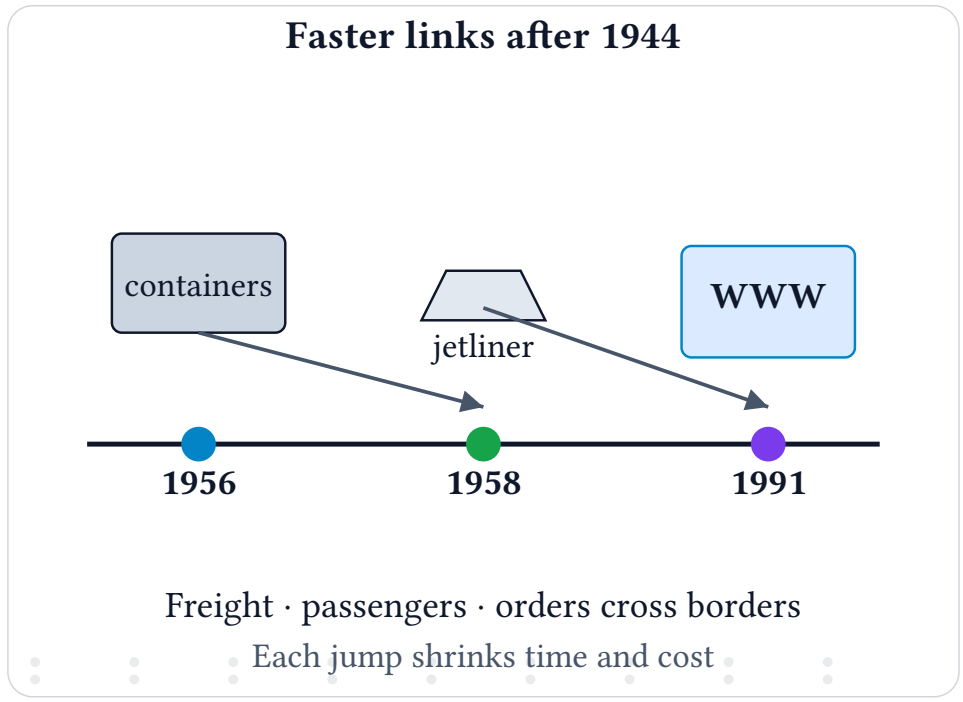
From Bretton Woods to containers

- 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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Social Studies 10-2

Unit 3: Globalization and sustainable prosperity

Trade challenges and opportunities

Four people around one parts plant

- A worker in a Canadian parts plant learns that an assembly task is moving to a sister plant in Mexico.
- A consumer in Lethbridge sees a lower sticker price on boots after a tariff cut.
- A provincial government courts a battery investor from abroad, and a river town downstream asks about effluent.

Stakeholders in trade

- A tariff cut can open a wider market. That is trade liberalization.
- Money from outside the country that builds activity here is foreign investment.
- Rising output and rising incomes are economic growth.
- Outsourcing can lower a firm's costs and can move a worker's task to another workplace or country.
- The knowledge economy pays people for specialized skill, such as designing software or running a lab.
- A river town can carry the pollution that comes with the same wider trade.

Key terms

trade liberalization

Trade liberalization is a government choice to lower tariffs, quotas, or similar official barriers on cross-border goods and services.

foreign investment

Foreign investment is money from outside a country used to build, buy, or expand a productive activity inside that country.

outsourcing

Outsourcing is a firm's decision to move a task to a different supplier or a different country while the firm sells the result.

knowledge economy

The knowledge economy is economic life organized around specialized skill, research, and services.

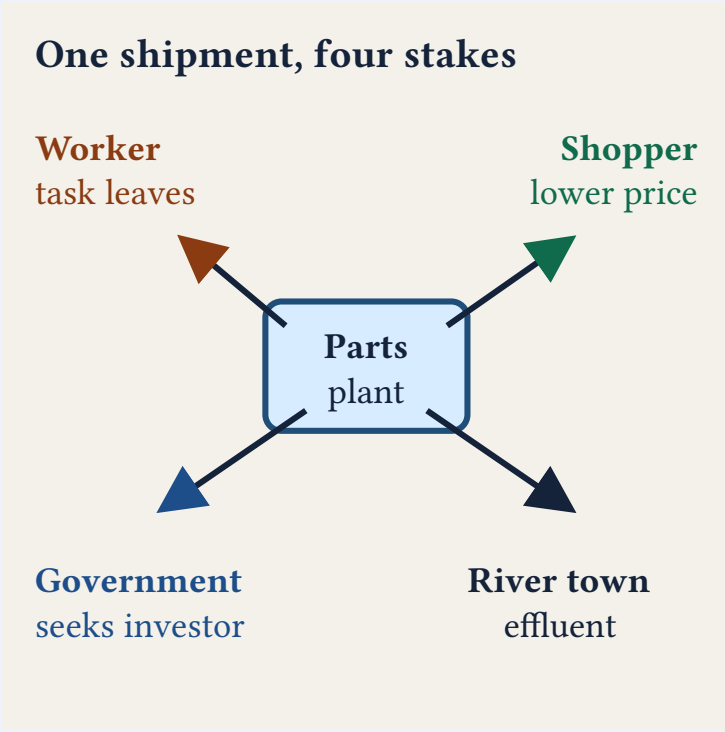
Key terms

CUSMA

CUSMA is the Canada-United States-Mexico Agreement, in force since 2020, which sets trade rules among those three countries and replaced NAFTA, in effect since 1994.

Four people, four stakes

- The worker whose task moves carries an outsourcing challenge. The shopper who pays a lower price meets an opportunity from trade liberalization.
- A government seeking a battery investor treats foreign investment as an opportunity. A river town living with effluent carries an environmental challenge.
- Economic growth can raise incomes and public revenue. The knowledge economy pays people for specialized skill, a different pattern from a routine task that moves.



Stakes in CUSMA

- A classroom case follows auto parts moving among Canada, the United States, and Mexico under CUSMA, the trade agreement among those three countries.
- NAFTA, the North American Free Trade Agreement, took effect in 1994. CUSMA came into force in 2020 as the agreement that replaced it.
- The worker, the shopper, the government, and the river town each keep a different course term.

Two trade cases

- A premier offers a site to a battery investor from another country, beside a town that drinks from the river downstream.
- A Lethbridge shopper finds a lower price on imported boots after a tariff cut.
- Write the opportunity and the challenge for each scene, with the program term named.

Review

- A tariff cut trims the sticker price of imported boots for a shopper in Lethbridge.
- From memory, name the program term and one person who meets an opportunity.
- Add one person who can meet a challenge from the same cut.

Stakes for each person

- Trade liberalization, foreign investment, and economic growth are opportunities when you name who gains a market, capital, or income.
- Outsourcing moves a task to another workplace or another country.
- That move challenges the worker who loses the task at the original plant.
- The firm or the place that receives the work can gain from it.
- The knowledge economy sells specialized skill. A community can carry environmental risk beside any of these patterns.

Social Studies 10-2

Unit 3: Globalization and sustainable prosperity

Land and stewardship

Income and the land

- A classroom case offers quarry wages that help a household buy groceries.
- The same quarry map covers a creek where a Cree family fishes and a hill the family treats as a ceremonial place.
- The quarry company describes permits, a wildlife plan, and reclamation as its care for that ground.

Household and environment

- The economy, people, and the environment depend on each other. A wage, a household, and a creek change together.
- Spirituality here means a sacred relationship with the land.
- Stewardship is the duty to care for that land so the community can keep using it.
- Sustainability asks whether the land and the community can keep going together.
- A quarry is resource development: people organize the taking of stone or gravel from the ground.
- The company pairs that digging with permits, a wildlife plan, and a promise to repair the ground.

Key terms

interdependence

Interdependence means the economy, people, and the environment rely on one another, so a change in land or in work shows up in the other parts.

stewardship

Stewardship is a duty to care for land, water, and living beings so they remain healthy for present people and for coming generations.

sustainability

Sustainability is a pattern of living and producing that keeps ecosystems and communities able to continue.

resource development

Resource development is the organized removal or harvesting of timber, minerals, energy, or water for human use.

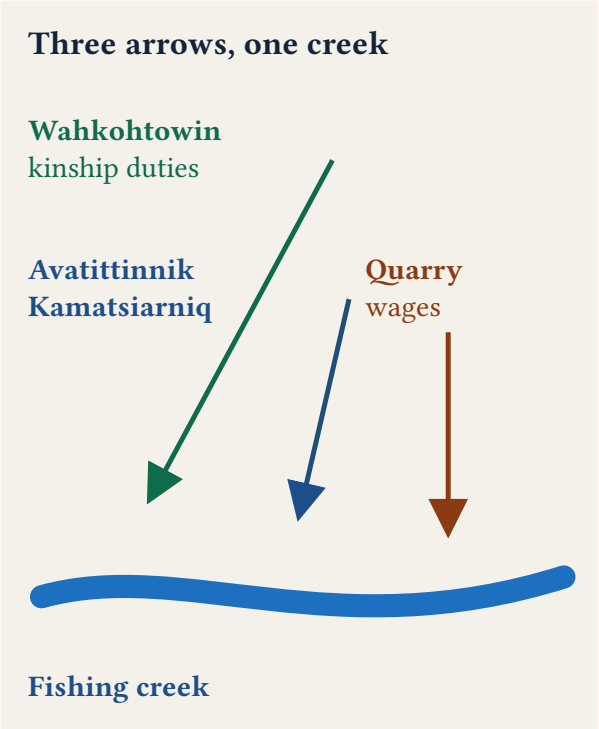
Key terms

spirituality

Spirituality, in this lesson, is a perspective that treats land, water, or living beings as part of a sacred relationship, a teaching, or a ceremony.

Three ways to read the same ground

- Wahkohtowin is a Cree teaching that people, land, and other beings owe each other duties.
- Avatittinnik Kamatsiarniq, an Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit principle, is respect and care for the land, animals, and the environment. That is an Inuit stewardship perspective.
- The company reads the same quarry as wages, contracts, and public revenue.
- Permits, a wildlife plan, and reclamation are the duties the company names as its care for the ground.



Three readings of one quarry map

- The classroom map shows a quarry proposal, a Cree family's fishing creek, a ceremonial hill, and a company brief about wages and reclamation.
- One reading uses wahkohtowin, a Cree teaching of mutual duties, and names spirituality and stewardship.
- Another reading uses the company brief as resource development. Both readings still have to answer the sustainability question.

Sea ice and employment

- An Inuit community weighs a longer shipping season on sea ice that hunters use.
- A job poster at the classroom quarry offers wages and names a reclamation plan.
- Label the Inuit case with the stewardship principle, and label the poster with resource development.

Review

- A Cree family describes kinship duties toward a fishing creek beside a proposed quarry.
- From memory, name the Cree teaching in the family's words and the perspective label that fits it.
- Add the interdependence link among the household, the wage, and the creek.

Stewardship and development

- Interdependence means the economy, people, and the environment rely on one another.
- Spirituality is sacred relation, stewardship is duty of care, and sustainability asks whether the pattern can continue.
- Resource development is organized taking, and a fair answer gives industry and Indigenous speakers their own evidence.

Social Studies 10-2

Unit 3: Globalization and sustainable prosperity

Environment and prosperity

Oil sands and livelihoods

- Northern Alberta's oil sands, in the Athabasca, Cold Lake, and Peace River deposits, are a major resource development region.
- Workers, contractors, and public royalties and taxes are the prosperity evidence people in the region and in the province can point to.
- Open pit mines, in situ wells, tailings, water use, and greenhouse gas emissions are the land, water, and climate evidence.



Three policy tools, two families of view

- Land and resource use is the physical choice to mine, drill, cut, flood, or otherwise work a place.
- A resource development agreement sets jobs, business, monitoring, or access among a company, a government, and sometimes an Indigenous government.
- Environmental legislation sets legal duties for air, land, water, and the species that live there.
- People then read the result as prosperity, as sustainability, or as both.

Key terms

environmental legislation

Environmental legislation is law that sets duties for how people and firms use land, water, air, and living beings.

resource development agreement

A resource development agreement is a formal deal among a company, a government, or an Indigenous government about jobs, business, monitoring, or access to a resource.

prosperity

Prosperity is a condition of secure livelihoods, useful infrastructure, and public revenue that communities can spend on services.

oil sands

Oil sands are deposits of bitumen mixed with sand and clay in northern Alberta, which industry separates to produce heavy oil.

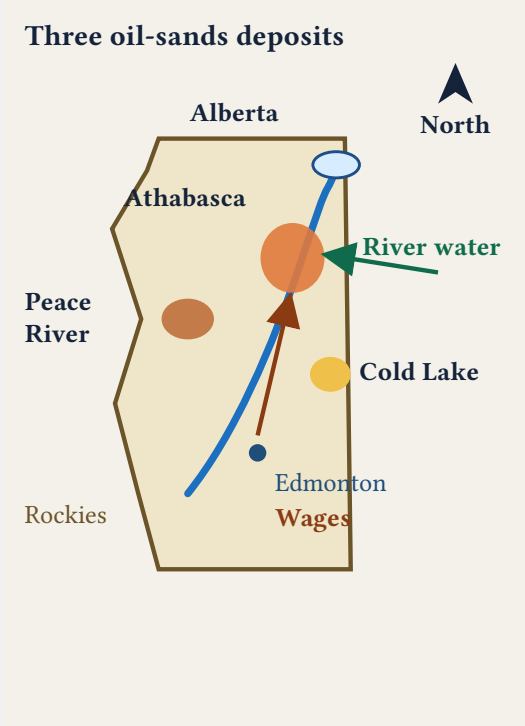
Key terms

sustainability

Sustainability is a pattern of living and producing that keeps ecosystems and communities able to continue.

Perspectives on the oil sands

- An oil sands worker in the Athabasca region points to wages as the benefit of the work.
- Royalties and taxes are the public money side of that work, the share governments collect.
- A First Nation guardian points to the Athabasca watershed and the wildlife that depend on it.



Three tools on the oil sands

- Open pit mines and in situ wells are land and resource use.
- Some First Nations and Métis communities sign agreements about jobs and about monitoring the land.
- Alberta's Environmental Protection and Enhancement Act sets legal duties for air, land, water, and wildlife.

Laws and perspectives

- The brief holds an oil sands mine, a royalty note, a watershed concern, and a community agreement about jobs and monitoring.
- The statute lines cover approvals and enforcement under Alberta's Environmental Protection and Enhancement Act.
- Five speakers stay on the page: worker, public revenue, reclamation lead, watershed guardian, and climate obligation.

A pipeline and a clinic

- A fisheries officer reviews a pipeline water crossing under environmental rules before construction.
- A qualitative note says oil sands royalties help fund a clinic wing in the provincial health system.
- Decide which scene is environmental legislation at work and which scene is a prosperity reading.

Review

- A bitumen mine needs approvals under Alberta’s Environmental Protection and Enhancement Act.
- From memory, say what kind of policy tool the Act is and what job it does.
- Name one person who would talk about this mine through wages or public money.

Prosperity and sustainability

- Land and resource use, resource development agreements, and environmental legislation are three different policy tools.
- Prosperity is secure work, local business, and public revenue for services.
- Sustainability is land, water, wildlife, reclamation, and climate obligations continuing together with communities.

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