**Democratization**

1. Changes to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   1. After \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, many countries \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ democracy
   2. After the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, most countries have some \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ but not all have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ individual \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   3. Many countries are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to become \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ corruption, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ leaders, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ new \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   4. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Democracy-** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ elections, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ political \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, accountable \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, personal \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ court system
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Law
   1. The United \_\_\_\_\_\_ has worked to \_\_\_\_\_ democracy and \_\_\_\_\_
   2. **UN \_\_\_\_\_\_ Council**- has \_\_\_\_\_ power, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ UN \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   3. **Universal \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Human \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**- adopted by \_\_\_\_\_\_ countries, created \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ law protecting \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   4. International \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ have worked to try \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ but have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ power

**Globalization**

1. Economic \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-** The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the world \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, culture, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as countries \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on each other for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, goods, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to free trade: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (taxes on imports), \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (assistance to domestic industries), government \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Trade Organizations
5. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**- North \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Free Trade \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ between \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Mexico, and the \_\_\_
6. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ countries have a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ market and many share a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (Euro)
7. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Organization**- Works to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ trade and \_\_\_\_\_\_ down trade \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ vs. Negatives of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Globalization- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and competition, access to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and information, Spread of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Globalization- Hurt \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ industries, economic \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ countries

**Developing Countries**

1. What is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Country?
   1. **Developing Country**- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ standard of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with a \_\_\_\_ income, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, education, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ developing countries are in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Asia, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ counties are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to Developing Countries
   1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- domestic industries and allowed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to be traded around the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   2. Foreign \_ Investment into businesses and increased funding for education
   3. Foreign aid to the poor
3. Conflicts in Developing Countries
   1. **Apartheid**- racial segregation ended in 1994 in South Africa; sparked significant internal resistance and violence
   2. **Rwandan Genocide** (1994)- Ethnic conflict in which over ½ a million killed Tutsis by the Hutus
   3. **Genocide in Darfur** (2003)- rebellion against the government, 2.5 million displaced and around 300,000 killed

**Environmental Challenges**

1. Environmental Problems
   1. Over-Population- world population has doubled in the last 50 years
   2. Climate Change- burning of fossil fuels and forests causes greenhouse gases to be trapped in the atmosphere, leading to global warming
   3. Pollution- air, water, and soil
   4. Desertification- desert spreading
   5. Ozone Depletion- Ozone breaks down causing thinning in the Ozone layers causing UV to penetrate the earth’s surface
   6. Plant and Animal Extinction
   7. Ocean Overfishing
2. Possible Solutions
   1. Reducing greenhouse gases and pollution
   2. Renewable energy sources
   3. Conservation of the natural environment
   4. Technology and innovation

**Terrorism**

1. Types of Terrorism
   1. **Terrorism-** using violence and the fear from threats to promote political, religious, or ideological goals
   2. Methods have been used for hundreds of years and not limited to one region or religion
   3. Separatist groups- have used terrorism to get independence for their nationality (ex: Irish Republican Army, Basques in Spain, Chechens in Russia, Uighurs in China)
   4. State terrorism- gov’ts use terror to promote a political goal (ex: Syria- currently in civil war, gov’t attacking the people)
   5. Religious- Hamas and Hezbollah have used terrorism to attack Israel, Boko Haram- Nigerian group attacking Western values, Al Qaeda, ISIS- want to create a religious state in Iraq/Syria
2. War on Terror
   1. September 11, 2001- al Qaeda hijacked 4 U.S. planes and killed nearly 3000 people
   2. **War in Afghanistan** (2001-2015?)- US invaded Afghanistan to force out the Taliban government which had supported members of al Qaeda
   3. **War in Iraq** (2003-2011)- US invaded Iraq, targeting Saddam Hussein, because believed to have WMDs (weapons of mass destruction)

**Technology**

1. Communication
   1. Innovations: computers, the Internet, cell phones
   2. Impact: cultural diffusion in an interconnected world
2. Medical
   1. Innovations: Vaccinations, genetics, child and maternal care, Pharmaceutical advancements, Transplants and artificial organs
   2. Impact: Global life expectancy has grown from 48 years in 1950 to nearly 70 years
3. Transportation
   1. Innovations: Inexpensive cars and planes, high-speed rail, space exploration
   2. Impact: interconnected world, new understanding of the solar system