**Essay Questions for Exams and Tests.**

The questions included here are tied closely to the information given in each chapter. You may also consider adding a critical reflective dimension to any of them by using an equity or power lense. Another effective device is to adapt the question with a “so how does this relate to your own life?” aspect.

**Broader questions:**

Compare and contrast economic and political globalization. What is the nature of the relationship between them? To what extent are the same factors driving these two processes? Can you think of possible examples in which the one might impede the other? Do you think that these two aspects of globalization are inevitable? What forces might be limiting the power of economic and political globalization in the current era?

**Chapter 2: History**

1. What forces combined first to create Europe’s rapid rise to global power in the 1500s and then undermined European dominance in the twentieth century? What intellectual contradictions existed within European imperialism that challenged it as a political force?
2. What historical factors have created modern population diasporas, and how have these diasporas changed through time? How did European imperialism shape ideas of race, and to what extent have these historical ideas persisted—or changed—globally?
3. In the 1990s many authors questioned the future of the modern nation-state system in an era in which globalization was the dominant global trend. Yet nation-states remain powerful actors. Why have nation-states proved to be enduring despite the power of globalization? What do you believe will be the future of the nation-state system?
4. Discuss the manner in which colonialism has shaped our modern world order. What factors led Europe’s colonial empires to collapse? What has been the legacy of colonialism in the modern world? What is neo-colonialism?

**Chapter 3: Economic Globalization**

1. Discuss the three key dimensions of neoliberal economic dimensions of globalization: privatization, liberalization, and deregulation. What are they and what is one example of each of them? Do these measures appeal to you? Why or why not?
2. Identify two strengths and two weaknesses of the Dispute Settlement Body (DSB). How does this WTO structure relate to the general function of the WTO? Provide one example of a dispute that has been discussed in the DSB. Does the resolution seem appropriate to you? Why or why not?
3. Both Soros and Ellwood discuss types of reforms to move us away from problems with the Big Three (IMF, WB, WTO). Choose EITHER the four reforms of Soros or the five redesigns that Ellwood proposes. Identify all of Soros’s reforms OR all of Ellwood’s redesigns at the start of your essay. Discuss them, commenting overall on at least two strengths and two weaknesses of the reforms/redesigns and whether you believe that the recommendations are realistic or not.
4. The European case study focuses on Greece. How did the fiscal crisis of 2007-8 affect this country? What is your understanding of what the austerity and recovery measures were that were chosen? What entity most affected the measures chosen (e.g. private bank, IMF, World Bank, European Union governance)? What is one specific lesson you can draw from what happened to the country you have chosen to report on?

**Chapter 4: Political Globalization**

1. Compare and contrast economic and political globalization. What is the nature of the relationship between them? To what extent are the same factors driving these two processes? Can you think of possible examples in which the one might impede the other? Do you think that these two aspects of globalization are inevitable?
2. Two trends of political globalization have been the evolution of human rights as a concept and the spread of democratization. What has been the context in which these ideals have gained power? Do you think that these ideologies will continue to expand into the future? Why or why not?
3. The UN has sent peace-keeping troops to nations in which they are not allowed to use force. This is an example of both the power and the weakness of the United Nations. In what ways is the United Nations a useful organization to resolve global issues? How has its charter limited its effectiveness? How effective has the International Court of Justice -the main judicial instrument of the UN- been in preventing both conflict and rights abuses?

**Chapter 5: Cultural Globalization**

1. Involuntary flows of people: What is the difference between a refugee, an internally displaced person, and a person with temporary asylum status? What roles should international organizations play in the management of these flows of people? What roles should specific sending and receiving nations play in the management of these flows of people? What moral obligations do you believe nation-states should abide by in making decisions about the lives of these individuals? Identify obligations that we have to either refugees fleeing war in Syria, or refugees escaping oppression and gang violence in Central America?
2. There are numerous complicated identity issues that arise when an individual leaves their home country for any reason and resettles in another country. In a brief essay outline the costs and benefits of becoming an individual with cultural and linguistic competence in more than one region and the costs of ongoing liminality.
3. Flows of information: The text described numerous roles of technology in managing and supporting flows of information. Discuss the roles of the Internet, satellite programming (radio and television), and the creative arts in maintaining cultural globalization. Identify one negative aspect and one positive aspect of this globalization, with reference to at least two of the above categories.

**Chapter 6: Development**

Exam Questions:

1. The Millennium Development Goals focus on eight areas for change. Identify three of these goals. Reflect on the reasons these three are part of the list. How will achievement of these three goals change the current state of development?
2. Muhammad Yunus developed a set of microfinance principles as he established the Grameen Bank in Bangladesh. Describe three of the principles the Grameen Bank uses to determine changes in poverty levels of its borrowers. What aspects of this program make it so successful that the model is now used in a multitude of countries, both wealthy and poor?
3. Look at the text distinctions between “women in development,” “women and development,” and “gender and development.” Define each of these and then compare and contrast two of them. What do you think accounts for why each of the two approaches you discuss developed over time? What may have pushed scholars and practitioners to revise their paradigms?
4. Using the Lekali case study as your base, identify two advantages and two disadvantages of large-scale government disaster assistance and two advantages and disadvantages of small-scale or grass roots disaster response assistance. In your opinion, how successful was the aid given to Lekali, and why?

**Chapter 7: Security**

1. What is the concept of human security? What are its strengths and weaknesses as an approach to security? Why has it become more popular in recent years? How effective a concept do you believe it to be compared to Realism? Why?
2. How has the idea of security changed through time? What do you believe are the major threats to global security today? Where do you believe the threat of a Great Power war is most likely?
3. How did nations rethink the meaning of security after the end of the Cold War? How did the 9/11 lead nations to adopt new approaches to security, and what were the costs of these choices? What have been the surveillance and privacy issues associated with efforts to fight terrorism? Do you believe that terrorism remains a major threat to global security?

**Chapter 8: Food**

Exam Questions:

1. Discuss what happens to one community with a monoculture export (coffee, cacao, sugar) when one of these events occurs: natural disaster, political strife, or new competition from another country. Use a specific example to support your point. Can you think of any ways for a community to survive one of these disasters and remain competitive in the marketplace?
2. How will water rights, intellectual property rights, and changing climate patterns affect food security in the next ten years? Include a specific example in your response. How do you anticipate the issue of food insecurity to change over this same time period? Give a specific example.
3. What is “niche marketing”? What effect does building up a new export product have on individuals and their communities when a “periphery” country suddenly begins to export what had been a country-resource, e.g. quinoa?

**Chapter 9: Health**

Exam Questions:

1. Why is it not possible to think of health issues from a purely medical perspective? In what ways do technology and economic change facilitate the development of new health challenges with both infectious and chronic diseases?
2. In 2020, the United States decided to pull out of the World Health Organization in the middle of a global pandemic In a brief essay, identify two advantages and two disadvantages of global and nation-state-based responses to epidemics and/or pandemics. What power and authority should an individual nation state have to manage crises and what power and authority should be delegated to regional or global organizations (refer back to Chapter Four (political globalization) for information on regional and global organizations).
3. In the chapter you read a case study that compared Canada’s response to tuberculosis in Nunavut, with Australia’s response to HTLV-1 in the outback. How are these two particular outbreaks similar or different? What do the similarities between them tell us about Indigenous health, and the legacies of imperialism and colonialism?

**Chapter 10: Energy**

Exam Questions:

1. Compare and contrast the different alternatives to petroleum as an energy source. Is there one energy source that seems likely to emerge as the key alternative? Why? Use details to support your argument.
2. Environmental issues impact individuals, communities, nation-states and the globe. Discuss how fracking impacts each of these groups. You should discuss both pros and cons for each group.
3. Nuclear power provides energy without releasing carbon dioxide. For this reason, some people argue that countries should adopt it as a tool to fight climate change. What are the pros and cons of nuclear power? In your mind, does it represent an alternative approach to fight global warming? Based on the information in the chapter, do you believe that nuclear power will remain an important part of the global energy mix in the future?

**Chapter 11: Environment**

Exam Questions:

1. What are some factors that account for differing environmental perspectives on the part of the Global South and the Global North? Identify one aspect of the Global North perspective and one aspect of the Global South perspective. Which of the two perspectives seems most appealing to you and why?
2. Identify two or three dimensions of the anti-environmental critique. Within this critique, which point seems most compelling to you and why? How are these arguments used or manipulated in a political setting?
3. Our global interdependence becomes more evident with each year the earth warms. Revisit the small island nation case study and the proposed resettlement policies for climate refugees. What do you think of the proposal to allow a Free Movement Passport for them? Identify one advantage and one disadvantage to them and the nation states that receive them. What might be one difficulty for your home country if this were approved?

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