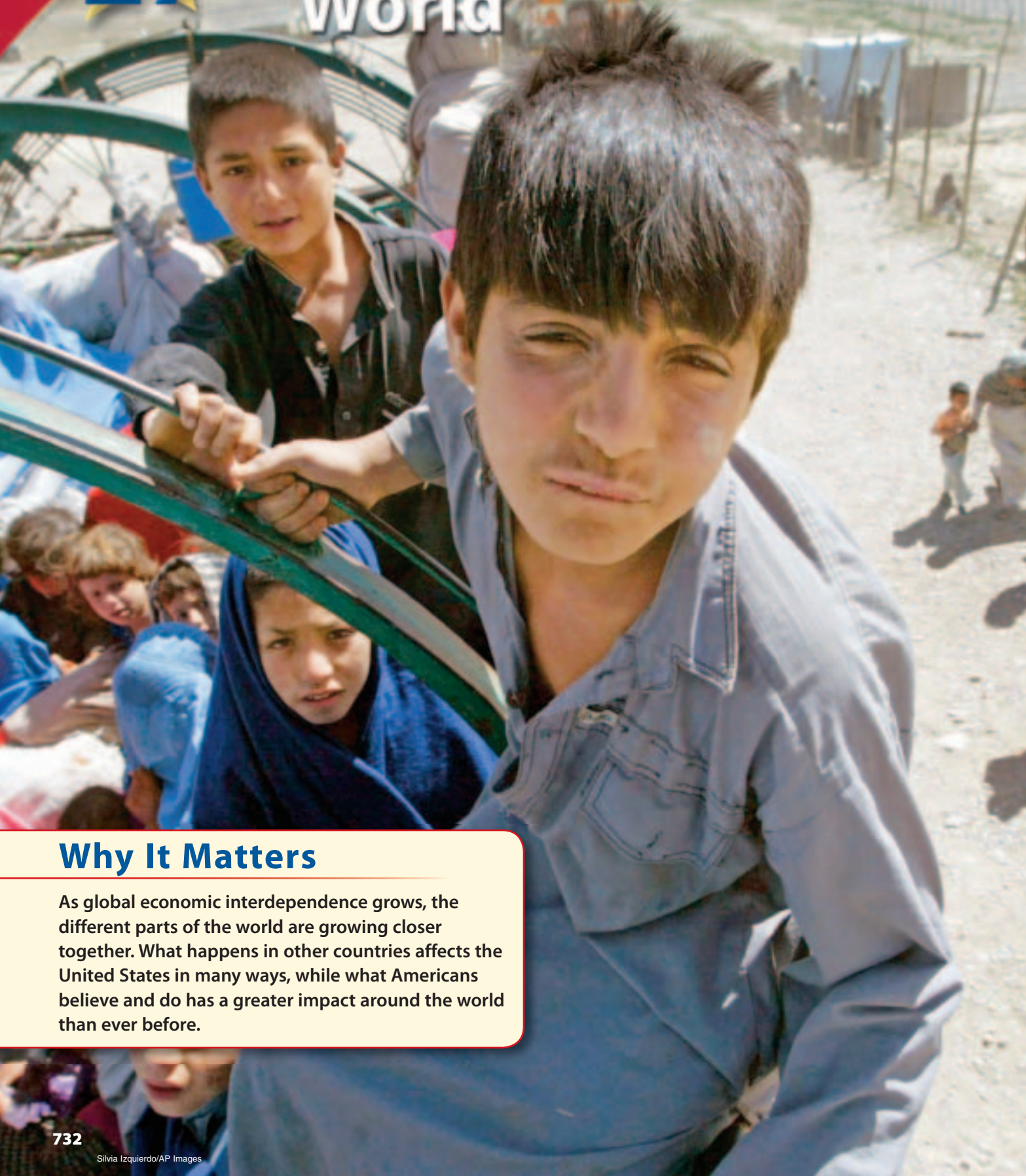




Chapter

27

An Interdependent World



Why It Matters

As global economic interdependence grows, the different parts of the world are growing closer together. What happens in other countries affects the United States in many ways, while what Americans believe and do has a greater impact around the world than ever before.



BIG Ideas

Section 1: Global Developments

The exchange of goods and services helps create economic interdependence among people in different places and different countries. We live today in an era of global economic interdependence, in which countries depend on one another for goods, services, and natural resources.

◀ Young refugees return to their homes in Kabul, Afghanistan, after Taliban leaders are overthrown

Section 2: The United Nations

Political and economic institutions evolve to help individuals and groups accomplish their goals. The United Nations was formed to promote common aims of the world's countries and has won some successes, but has suffered some failures as well.

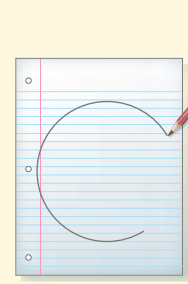
Section 3: Human Rights

Economic, social, and political changes create new traditions, values, and beliefs. In spite of important advances around the world for human rights and democracy, many people still do not live in freedom.

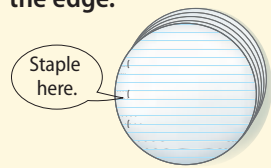
FOLDABLES™ Study Organizer

Defining Study Foldable Make the following Foldable to help you define the content vocabulary that you will encounter in this chapter.

Step 1 Stack four sheets of paper, one on top of the other. On the top sheet of paper, trace a large circle.

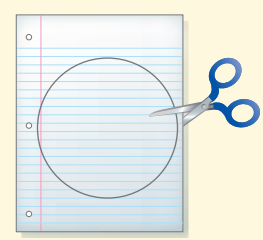


Step 3 Staple the paper circles together at one point around the edge.



Reading and Writing
As you read the chapter, record the content vocabulary terms with definitions for each section of Chapter 27 on the front and back of the sheets of your booklet for easy reference.

Step 2 With the papers still stacked, cut along the circle line you traced.



Step 4 Label the front circle Content Vocabulary.





Section
1

Global Developments

Guide to Reading

Big Idea

The exchange of goods and services helps create economic interdependence among people in different places and different countries.

Content Vocabulary

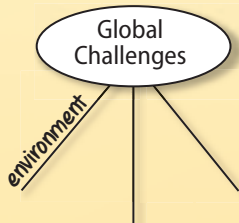
- protectionism (p. 735)
- acid rain (p. 737)
- conservation (p. 737)
- refugee (p. 738)

Academic Vocabulary

- cooperate (p. 735)
- access (p. 736)

Reading Strategy

Explaining As you read, complete a graphic organizer like the one below by identifying three global challenges. Then explain why each of these is a problem.



Real World Civics Independent workers, such as this tailor surrounded by mounds of fabric in Beijing, China, are part of the American economy. The United States more than doubled its imports of clothing from China and other Asian nations in a five-year period beginning in 1998—and imports continue to grow. International trade, quotas, and imports and exports are powerful tools in the area of American foreign relations.

▼ Tailor at outdoor market in Beijing



NORTH CAROLINA STANDARDS
Civics and Economics

- 9.02** Describe the impact of government regulation on specific economic activities.
- 9.05** Explain the impact on the United States economy of international trade and global products.
- 9.06** Investigate the ways that domestic and international economies are interdependent.



Global Interdependence

Main Idea We live today in an era of global economic interdependence, in which countries depend on one another for goods, services, and natural resources.

Economics & You Think of five products you use every day. Do you know many of these items were made in a foreign country? Read more to find out how global trade has created an interdependent world.

Global interdependence means that people and nations all over the world now depend on one another for many goods and services. An important part of global interdependence is trade. As you learned in Chapter 26, trade includes both competition and **cooperation**, or assistance. Nations compete to sell their products. They also cooperate to make trade beneficial for everyone.

Global trade has many advantages. Businesses can make more profit. Greater competition may result in lower prices and a wider choice of products. However, global trade can also lead to problems worldwide. Competition may force weak companies out of business, hurting some national economies and costing workers their jobs. Nations sometimes try to protect their industries from foreign competition by placing tariffs on imports. This forces the price of foreign goods up and makes local prices more competitive. This policy, called **protectionism**, can cause harm as well as good. Price increases can lead to trade wars, in which nations set up even greater trade barriers.

The European Union (EU)—an organization that continues to grow—has eliminated most trade and many other barriers in Europe. The North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) will gradually abolish all trade barriers among the United States, Mexico, and Canada.



Interdependence Hyundai autos are loaded for export at the port city of Ulsan. Hyundai, South Korea's largest carmaker, depends on the U.S. market, which accounts for about one-third of Korean vehicle exports. **Explaining** What is global interdependence?

The U.S. and Trade

The fuel to power our cars, planes, trains, trucks, and buses; to heat and light our homes; and to run our factories is an important example of growing interdependence. The United States must import more than two-thirds of the oil it uses, and the percentage is expected to keep rising.

In addition, the United States imports many of the minerals its industries need to keep working. For instance, 98 percent of the manganese, 93 percent of the bauxite, 81 percent of the tin, and 62 percent of the mercury used in American industries comes from other countries.

Global interdependence also means that other countries depend on us. The United States sells wheat, computers, telecommunications equipment, aircraft, medical equipment, machinery, and other high-technology products around the world. American services and entertainment products are also in demand. In addition, many poorer countries look to the United States for food, medicine, and defense weaponry.

Reading Check Explaining Why does the United States trade with other countries?



Global Issues

Main Idea The world community faces many serious global problems.

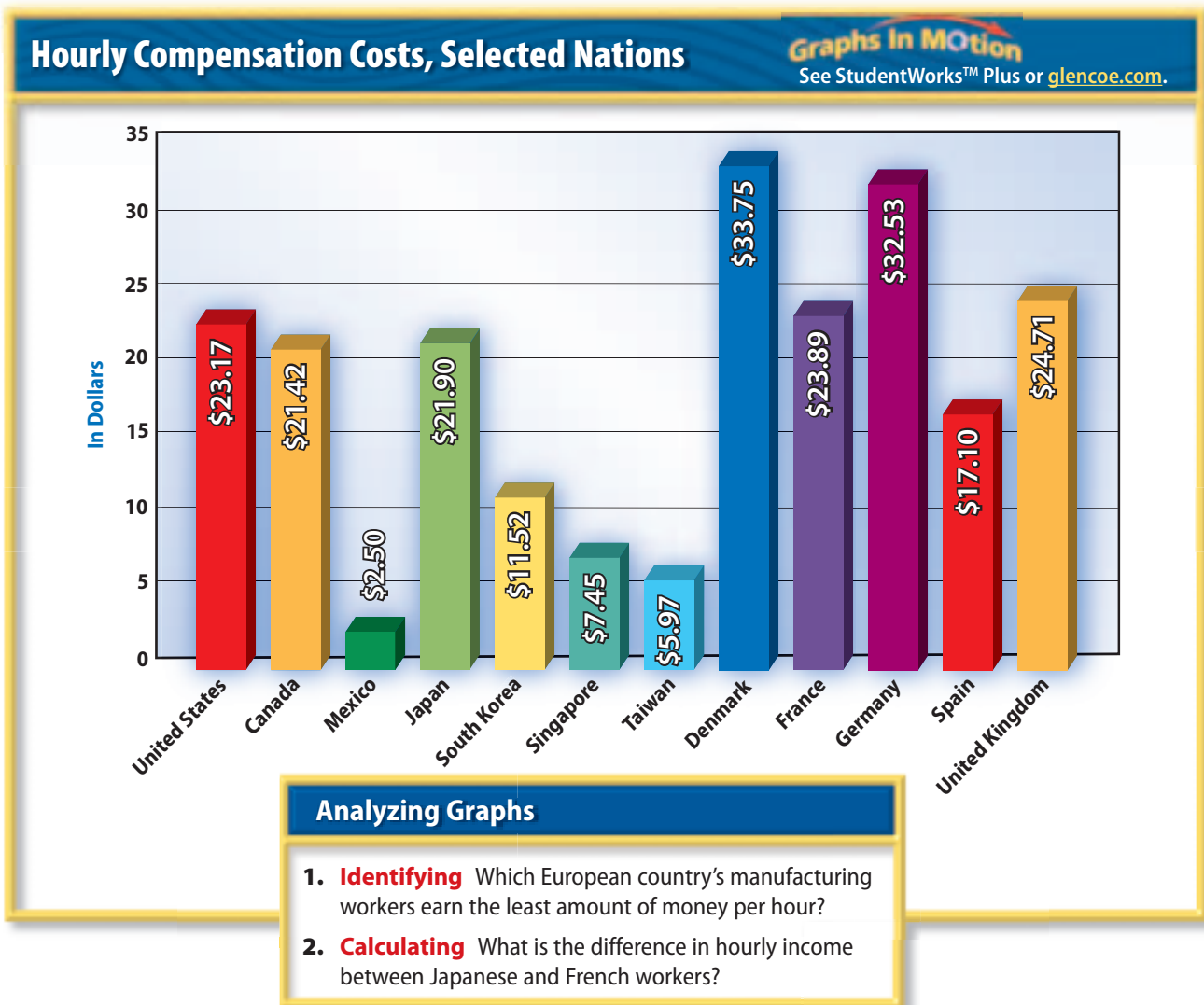
Economics & You What do you think makes a family rich or poor? Read to find out how countries can also be rich or poor and what factors make them so.

One of the biggest global problems is the growing economic inequality among nations. There is a growing divide between the rich and poor nations of the world. As this gap grows, conflicts flare, and the United States faces difficult decisions. On one side of the divide are about 35 rich, industrialized countries, including the United States, Japan, Germany, Canada, Great Britain, and France.

These developed countries have natural resources such as coal and iron, or they have easy access, or connection, to such resources. They have many large industries, such as steel, electronics, and carmaking. These countries produce many of the manufactured goods sold around the world. They also consume much of the world’s natural resources, enjoying a high standard of living. On the other side of the divide are about 165 poorer and less developed nations. Because most of the poor countries are trying to develop industrial economies, they are called developing countries.

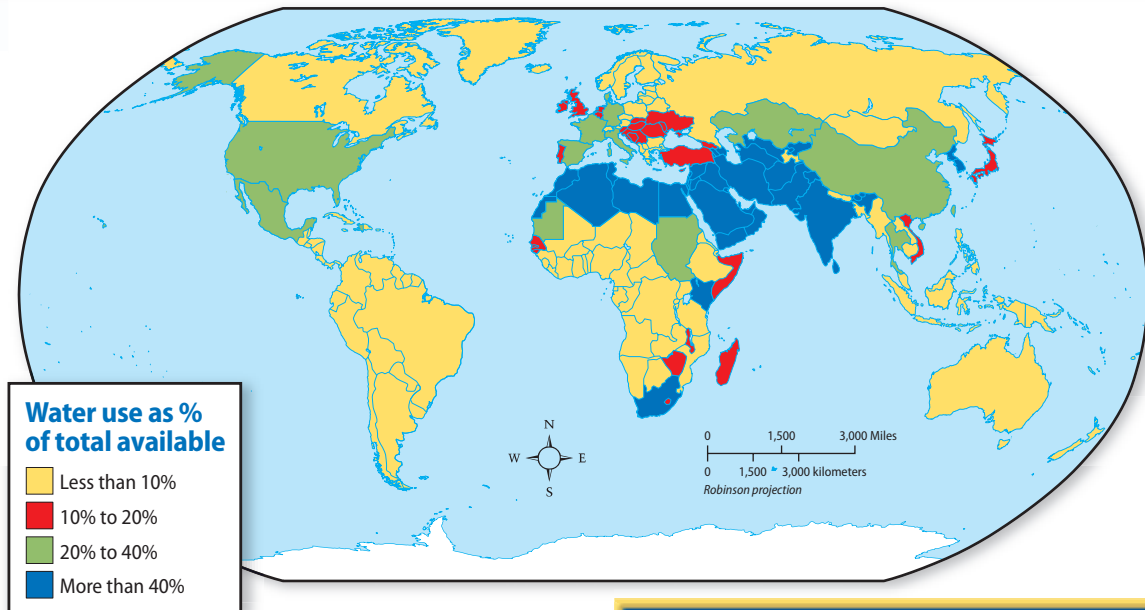
Comparing Developing Nations

Some developing countries, such as Chad, Albania, and Paraguay, are very poor. They have few natural resources and cannot





Projected Water Use, 2025



Analyzing Maps

- Identifying** What is the projection for the United States?
- Forecasting** What regions of Africa might be subject to high water “stress” by the year 2025?

produce enough food to feed their populations. They manufacture few products for export. They have high levels of unemployment, disease, and poverty. The average life expectancy in these countries is under 40 years.

Other developing countries have valuable natural resources. Countries such as Saudi Arabia and Venezuela have oil. Colombia grows coffee. The Democratic Republic of the Congo has copper. Some of these countries have little industry, though. Some do not have the governmental, health, and educational facilities to develop their human resources. It generally takes able leaders, scientists, engineers, bankers, and businesspeople to develop industry.

Cooperation Developed and developing nations need each other. Rich nations sell their products to the poorer nations.

Developed nations also get raw materials from developing countries. For their part, the developing nations badly need the food, technology, and money that developed nations can supply.

Environmental Destruction

Another global problem is the destruction of the natural environment. Industries and motor vehicles have pumped poisonous metals, such as mercury and lead, into the air and water. Coal-burning factories release sulfur dioxide gas into the air. Sulfur dioxide mixes with water vapor and later falls to the earth as **acid rain**, damaging forests and lakes. To save the environment, countries must work to end pollution both within their borders and internationally. An important way to reduce pollution is through **conservation**—limiting the use of polluting substances.



Conserving gasoline, for example, cuts the amount of gases that pollute the atmosphere. Conserving wood protects forests and wildlife habitats and leaves more trees available to absorb carbon dioxide. Some people oppose conservation efforts, claiming that they slow economic growth. Others argue that lack of conservation may produce short-term gains but long-term problems. Many experts believe that not dealing with air pollution, for example, may lead to dangerous changes in climate, destruction of forests and lakes, and health problems as people breathe polluted air.

Many people in poor nations believe that antipollution regulations are unfair because such rules would make it more difficult for them to develop their own industries. They argue that the developed countries polluted freely while they were becoming rich, but now the developed countries do not want to let poor countries do the same.

Other Global Challenges

An interdependent world community also faces other serious problems. Combating the international traffic in drugs and the influence of cross-border crime requires cooperation, as will repairing the damage caused by natural catastrophes such as the Asian tsunami of 2004.

Coping with the pressures of greater immigration from poor to rich countries is sure to concern future world leaders. Another growing problem is the plight of millions of **refugees**, people who have unwillingly left their homes to escape war, famine, or other disaster. Preserving peace remains a pressing global issue. The threat of war and other forms of violence continues to grow. Terrorism persists as a major global concern.

 **Reading Check** **Describing** What are the effects of acid rain?

Section Review

1

Vocabulary

- Define** the following terms and use them in sentences related to economic and environmental issues: *protectionism*, *acid rain*, *conservation*, *refugee*.

Reviewing Main Ideas

- Explaining** What do industrialized nations have in common?
- Comparing** How do developing countries differ from developed countries?

Critical Thinking

- Evaluating** What is the most serious problem the world community faces? Why?
- BIG Ideas** Create a diagram like the one below to explain four characteristics of developing nations.



- Analyzing Visuals** Study the graph on page 736. In what country are production workers' costs between \$10 and \$15 per hour?

CITIZENSHIP Activity

- Expository Writing** Select a developing nation and write a research report about its economic and social conditions. Consider including information in your report about the nation's housing, food production, and medical care.



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Ahmad Masood/REUTERS/Landov

Section 2

The United Nations

Guide to Reading

Big Idea

Political and economic institutions evolve to help individuals and groups accomplish their goals.

Content Vocabulary

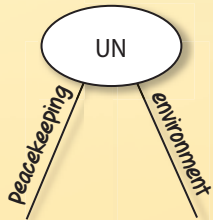
- internationalism (p. 740)
- charter (p. 740)
- globalization (p. 742)
- multinational (p. 742)

Academic Vocabulary

- maintain (p. 740)
- promote (p. 740)
- mutual (p. 741)

Reading Strategy

Describing As you read, complete a graphic organizer like the one below by describing how the UN has responded to these global issues.



Real World Civics These Afghan girls are learning to play guitar today in a country—Afghanistan—that until recently banned all music. How is this possible? The United Nations has funded an educational program, which will soon be self-supporting, to provide them with lessons. The girls are now also allowed to attend school under the protection of the United Nations.

▼ Women of the northern Afghan city of Mazār-e Sharif playing guitars



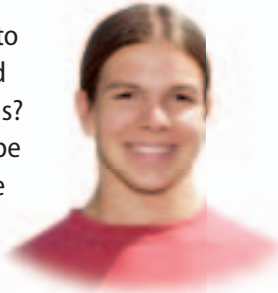
NORTH CAROLINA STANDARDS
Civics and Economics

9.06 Investigate the ways that domestic and international economies are interdependent.



Kevin McGregor

What would it be like to represent the United States at the United Nations? How about China? Or maybe Burkina-Faso? Students like Kevin McGregor, 17, of Russellville, Arkansas, who take part in Model United Nations (MUN), have a pretty good idea. When these American teens get together at MUN conferences, they act as if they are delegates from different countries.



QUESTION: Where can people find MUN?
ANSWER: All over the United States and the globe. The conferences provide an awesome chance to learn about diplomacy and the intricacies of international relations—while developing public speaking and research skills.

Q: How has MUN changed you?
A: I think it's made me a more responsible world citizen. I took up biking to school because I felt it was a more efficient use of resources. It makes you think more about what is going on in the world. You start to see people that look different from you are fellow world citizens.

Q: How will MUN help your future?
A: Students that participate in Model UN are more aware of global issues and adopt more analytical ways of looking at problems. Those same students become voters and leaders in their community, maybe even politicians.

ACTION FACT: Kevin loves to be outside doing things like backpacking and mountain biking.



Making a Difference

CITIZENSHIP

Explaining In what way has Kevin changed because of his participation in the program?

Purpose of the UN

Main Idea The United Nations was formed to promote the common aims of the world's countries.

Civics & You Think about a time you tried to get a group of your friends to agree on a movie or activity. What did you do? Read to find out how the nations of the world succeeded when they decided to form an international organization.

Internationalism is the idea that nations should cooperate to promote common aims, such as supporting economic development and fighting terrorism. They do this through membership in an organization, the United Nations, which is made up of many nations.

UN Goals

The United States and its allies started planning for the United Nations during World War II. In 1944 delegates from the United States, Great Britain, and the Soviet Union drafted a **charter**, or constitution, for the UN. In 1945 representatives from 50 countries—at that time, almost all the independent countries in the world—signed the charter at a meeting in San Francisco. The UN's main purposes are to **maintain**, or preserve, international peace; develop friendly relations among nations; **promote**, or encourage, justice and cooperation; and seek solutions to global problems. On United Nations Day, October 24, 2001, President George W. Bush praised the UN for its commitment to “promoting human rights, protecting the environment, fighting disease, fostering development, and reducing poverty.”

The UN now has 191 members. Its main headquarters is in New York City. The different parts of the United Nations are shown on the chart on page 741.

Reading Check Describing How many nations are members of the UN?



UN Activities

Main Idea The United Nations had some success in solving world problems, but lack of cooperation has hampered its efforts.

Civics & You Do you think it is difficult to get all your friends to agree on something? Read more to find out how the United Nations has struggled with the same problem.

The UN has been successful in several ways. It has served as a meeting place where representatives from many nations can discuss **mutual**, or common, problems. Special agencies of the UN have done a great deal to fight

sickness, poverty, and ignorance. However, a lack of cooperation among the Security Council’s permanent members has made the UN less effective in settling disputes and preventing conflict.

Efforts to Promote Peace

Nevertheless, the United Nations has helped bring about peace in some areas and helped those who live in war-torn countries. In nations, such as El Salvador, Cambodia, and Haiti, UN peacekeeping operations have helped sustain ceasefires, conduct free elections, monitor troop withdrawals, and prevent violence. The UN has also provided aid for more than 30 million refugees.

Organization of the United Nations

Principal Units	
International Court of Justice	Also known as the World Court, this is the main judicial agency of the UN. Consisting of 15 judges selected by the General Assembly and the Security Council, the court decides disputes between countries.
Security Council	The Security Council is the UN’s principal agency for maintaining international peace and security. Of the 15 Council members, 5 members—China, France, Russian Federation, the United Kingdom, and the United States—are permanent members. The other 10 are elected by the General Assembly for two-year terms. Decisions of the Council require nine yes votes.
General Assembly	All UN member states are represented in the General Assembly. It meets to consider important matters such as international peace and security, the UN budget, and admission of new members. Each member state has one vote.
Secretariat	The Secretariat carries out the administration work of the United Nations as directed by the General Assembly, the Security Council, and the other agencies. Its head is the secretary-general.
Economic and Social Council	The Economic and Social Council recommends economic and social policies.
Trusteeship Council	The Trusteeship Council was established to ensure the rights of territories as they took the steps toward self-government or independence.

Analyzing Charts

- Describing** What are the six main units of the UN?
- Explaining** What nations make up the General Assembly?



Responses to Global Problems

The United Nations was created in the early twentieth century to respond to global problems. Countries around the world have established progressively closer contacts over time, but recently the pace has increased significantly. This interdependence and interaction among individuals and nations working across barriers of distance, culture, and technology is called **globalization**. Former Secretary-General Kofi A. Annan of Ghana wrote, “Globalization is transforming the world. . . . Our challenge today is to make globalization an engine that lifts people out of hardship and misery, not a force that holds them down.”

The Environment In 1992 a major conference on the environment was held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. This Earth Summit brought together representatives from 178 nations who discussed ways of protecting the environment. Leaders signed treaties pledging to safeguard animal and plant life and limit

the pollution that causes global warming. In 1997 world leaders gathered at the United Nations for Earth Summit II. They agreed that, while some progress had been made, much remained to be done.

Economic Inequality In 2006 the United Nations addressed the problem of growing economic inequality that divides the world into rich and poor nations. The UN found that countries with weak economic structures (laws, institutions, and markets), and low infrastructure (roads, transportation, and water access) gain less from global markets. Globalization has been led by **multinationals**, large firms that do business or have offices in many countries. The UN has called on leaders of private enterprise to play a stronger role in integrating economic, social, and environmental development in the countries in which they operate.

Reading Check Identifying What factor makes the UN less effective in settling disputes than many had hoped?

Section Review 2

Vocabulary

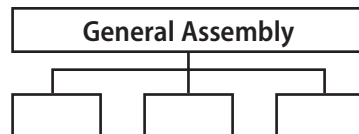
1. **Write** a short paragraph in which you use the following key terms: *internationalism, charter, globalization, multinational*.

Main Ideas

2. **Explaining** What is the purpose of the UN?
3. **Identifying** To which UN body do all member nations belong?

Critical Thinking

4. **Analyzing** What do you think is the most important role of the UN in the world today? Explain.
5. **BIG Ideas** On a diagram like the one below, describe how the General Assembly operates.



6. **Analyzing Visuals** Study the chart on page 741. How many judges sit on the World Court? How are the judges of the World Court selected?

CITIZENSHIP Activity

7. **Research** Take a poll of several adults in your community. Find out their opinions about the work of the United Nations and about U.S. involvement in that organization.
8. **Persuasive Writing** Every member nation has an equal vote in the UN General Assembly. Do you think this one-nation, one-vote system is fair? Explain in a one-page paper.



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Section 3

Guide to Reading

Big Idea

Economic, social, and political changes create new traditions, values, and beliefs.

Content Vocabulary

- human rights (p. 744)
- tribunal (p. 745)
- genocide (p. 745)
- apartheid (p. 746)
- sanction (p. 746)
- satellite (p. 747)
- Cold War (p. 748)

Academic Vocabulary

- commission (p. 744)
- adequate (p. 744)
- policy (p. 745)

Reading Strategy

Describing As you read, complete a graphic organizer like the one below by describing how the UN has responded to these global issues.



Human Rights

Real World Civics Human rights issues for migrant workers are huge questions in the Dominican Republic and elsewhere in the world. These Haitian children’s parents are migrant workers who cut cane in the sugar fields and work in the processing plants in the Dominican Republic. They are allowed to go to school only because a nongovernmental organization associated with the United Nations has intervened and set up the school.

▼ Young Haitian girls attend school on the grounds of a sugar plantation



NORTH CAROLINA STANDARDS Civics and Economics

- 10.05** Describe examples of recurring public problems and issues.
- 10.06** Discuss the consequences and/or benefits of the freedom of economic, legal, and political choices.



Marco Di Lauro/Getty Images

Standards for Human Rights

Main Idea Although basic human rights have spread to more countries, they are still not respected in many parts of the world.

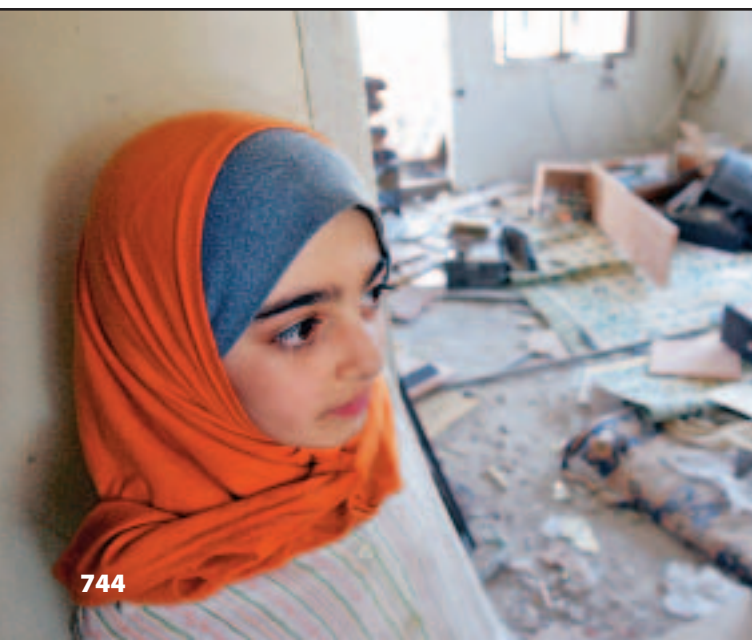
Civics & You What basic rights do you think all people should have? Read to find out about the spread of basic human rights around the world.

Human rights are the basic freedoms that all people should enjoy. Human rights include the right to safety, to food, and to shelter, among other things. In democracies like the United States, citizens and noncitizens can worship as they please, and speak, read, and write freely. In recent decades, the issue of human rights has captured world attention.

A Mixed Picture

Despite democratic advances, however, many governments still imprison and abuse people for speaking their minds. Among the

Right to Safety A returning refugee surveys the damage in her family’s apartment due to fighting in southern Lebanon. The right to safety is one of the basic freedoms for all people. **Explaining What are other human rights?**



countries accused of human rights violations are China, Indonesia, Myanmar (Burma), Iran, Cuba, and Sudan. The good news is that human rights abuses are more carefully monitored than in the past. In South Africa, Haiti, and El Salvador, for example, national commissions, or committees, have investigated abuses of past governments. International groups have also called on individuals to account for their war crimes.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights

In 1948 the United Nations adopted what has become the most important human rights document of the post-World War II years—the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Addressing social and economic freedoms as well as political rights worldwide, the articles of the Declaration form a statement not of the way things are but of the way they should be with a unified effort.

Protection of Rights Articles 1 and 2 proclaim that “all human beings are born equal in dignity and rights.” Articles 3–21 state the civil and political rights of all human beings, including many of the same liberties and protections of the U.S. Constitution. They also include other rights, such as freedom of movement, the right to seek asylum, the right to a nationality, the right to marry and found a family, and the right to own property.

Raising Standards of Living Articles 22 to 27 spell out the economic, social, and cultural rights of all people. These include the right to security, the right to work, the right to receive equal pay for equal work, and the right to form and join trade unions. The Declaration also lists the right to enjoy rest and leisure, the right to have a standard of living adequate, or acceptable, for health and well being, the right to education, and the right to participate in the cultural life of the community.



Protecting Human Rights


The UN High Commissioner for Human Rights directs programs that promote and protect human rights. For example, the UN Commission on Human Rights monitors and reports rights violations in all parts of the world. By drawing attention to these abuses, the UN hopes to bring pressure to halt them.

International Tribunals The Security Council has acted to punish human rights violators by establishing international **tribunals**. These courts have authority from the UN to hear cases and make judgments about violations of international human rights law.

Genocide During the 1990s, ethnic tensions in the East African nations of Rwanda and Burundi led to violent conflict. In a **genocide**, or the deliberate killing of members of a racial or cultural group, Hutu forces killed more than 500,000 people, mostly Tutsis. The International Criminal Tribunal Court for Rwanda began bringing to justice people accused of participating in the genocide.

Working for Human Rights The efforts of individuals make a difference in fighting for human rights. Salih Mahmoud Osman is an attorney from the Darfur region of Sudan. For 20 years, Osman has given free legal aid to people who have been taken into custody unfairly and tortured by the Sudanese government. Now a member of Sudan’s parliament, Osman has led investigations of ethnic cleansing and other crimes against the people of Darfur.

Omid Memarian, an Iranian journalist and blogger, was arrested and tortured for his defense of human rights. He was released from prison after the international community campaigned for his freedom. He continues to expose arbitrary imprisonment, torture, and mistreatment of prisoners in Iran.

 **Reading Check** **Describing** What is genocide? How might an international tribunal deal with a case of genocide?

Spread of Democracy and Liberty

Main Idea Democracy has spread to more countries over the last 50 years, aided by support from democratic nations and the collapse of the Soviet Union.

Civics & You How do you define *freedom*? Read more to find out how freedom is described and encouraged around the world.

The United Nations has encouraged the spread of democracy and human rights throughout the world. So has the United States, which has made these causes an important part of its foreign **policy**, or guidelines.

Growth of Democracy

At the beginning of the twentieth century, only about 12 percent of the world’s people lived in a democracy. By 1950 there were 22 democratic nations, with 31 percent of the world’s population. Over the next 50 years, democracy grew rapidly, especially after 1980. Today nearly 60 percent of the world’s population in 120 countries live under politically democratic conditions. This has all taken place during the time the UN has been established.

A publication called *Freedom in the World* provides an annual evaluation of political rights and civil liberties for more than 190 countries. At a minimum, “a democracy is a political system in which the people choose their authoritative leaders freely in public elections from among competing groups and individuals who were not chosen by the government.” Countries that go beyond this standard for democracy offer the broadest range of human rights. These countries are “fully free” democracies. In 2006, there were 89 countries with free and democratic governments.



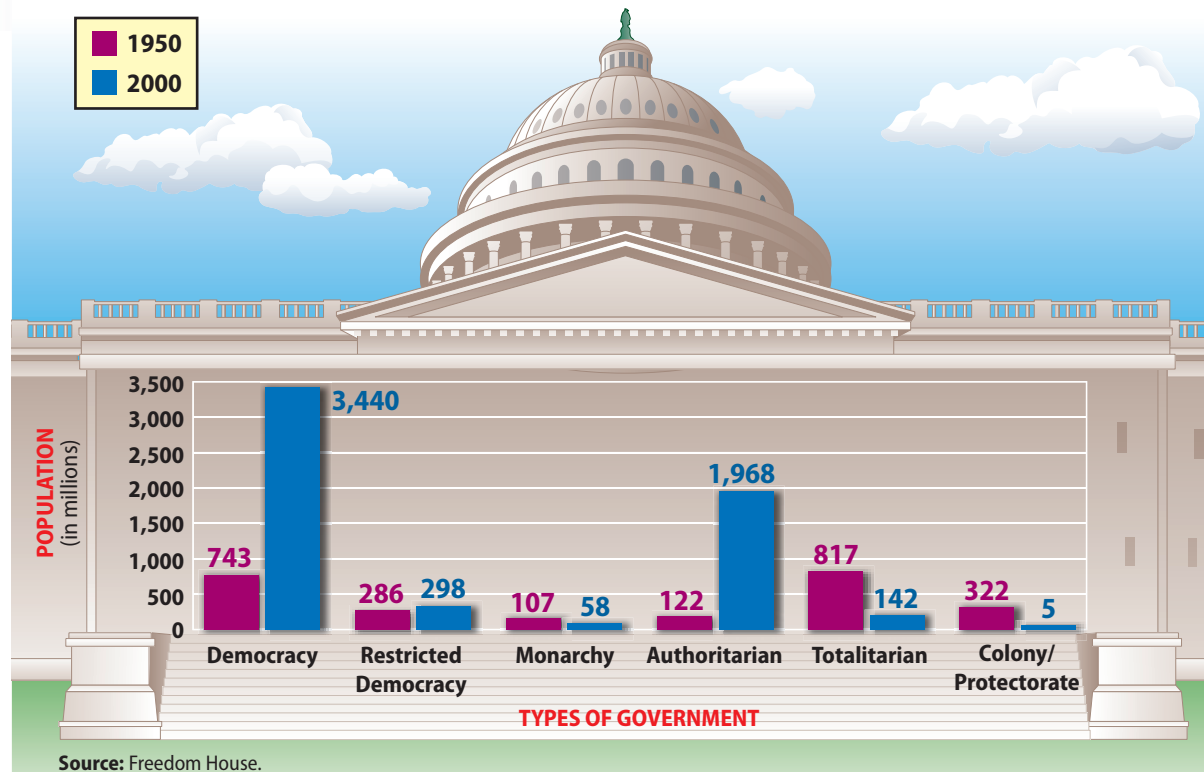
There were 58 “partly free” countries; none of these countries guaranteed a broad range of individual liberties beyond holding free and fair elections, however. In 2006 about 37 percent of the world’s population lived in 49 countries that were not free. These nondemocracies often practiced or permitted terrible violations of human rights.

Fight for Rights in South Africa

A success story of the late twentieth century is South Africa. White leaders of South Africa enforced a policy of racial separation between blacks and whites called **apartheid**.

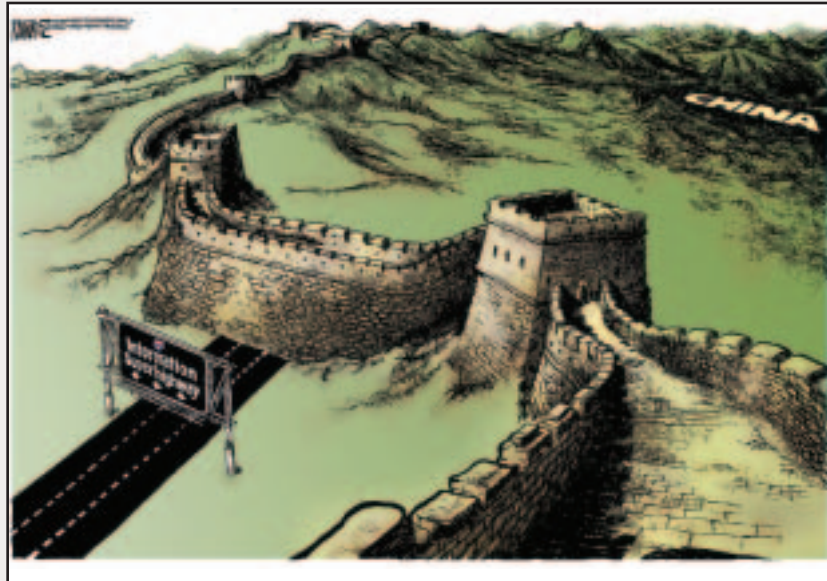
Apartheid laws dictated where blacks could travel, eat, and go to school. Black people could not vote or own property, and they could be jailed indefinitely without cause. For more than 40 years, people inside and outside South Africa protested against apartheid. Both the United States and the European Economic Community (now known as the European Union) ordered economic **sanctions**, or coercive measures, against South Africa. Mounting pressure brought a gradual end to apartheid. In April 1994, South Africa held its first election open to all races. Voters elected antiapartheid leader Nelson Mandela as the first black president.

Population Living Under Various Types of Government



Analyzing Graphs

- Analyzing** How would you describe the stability of the number of monarchies from 1950 to 2000?
- Comparing** Why do you think those living under democracy showed the most change?



Michael Ramirez/Copley News Service

Every year, more than half of all Americans do volunteer work. Every year, more than half of all Americans do volunteer work. Every year, more than half of all Americans do volunteer work.

This cartoon, drawn by Michael Ramirez, focuses on laws regarding Internet use.

1. What is the setting for this image?
2. In the cartoon, where does the Information Superhighway lead?
3. What does the “great wall” symbolize?
4. What do you think Ramirez’s intention was in creating this cartoon?

Fight for Rights in Afghanistan

After Afghanistan collapsed into civil war in the 1990s, many people turned to the Taliban for leadership. By 1996 the Taliban had taken control of about 80 percent of the country. They put in place harsh policies based on a strict interpretation of Islam. Basic freedoms were severely restricted, especially for women. In late 2001 the United States accused the Taliban of supporting terrorists. The U.S. and a coalition of European forces have been waging war on the Taliban ever since. The United Nations began working with the nation’s leaders to create a climate that protected human rights.

Safeguarding Democracy

During most of the twentieth century, the global advancement of democracy and liberty was a main objective of the U.S. government. President Woodrow Wilson declared during and after World War I that the United

States and its allies should “make the world safe for democracy.” During World War II, President Franklin D. Roosevelt said that the United States and its allies were fighting for democracy and freedom in the world. Roosevelt said,

“Freedom means the supremacy of human rights everywhere. Our support goes to those who struggle to gain those rights or to keep them.”

—Franklin D. Roosevelt

The Cold War After World War II, the Soviet Union dominated Eastern Europe. It forced countries there to become **satellites**—countries politically and economically dominated or controlled by another more powerful country. Soviet actions during these years convinced the United States and its allies that the Soviet goal was to expand its power and influence.



Most of the world soon divided into two hostile camps—the democratic nations and the Communist nations. This bitter struggle between the two sides was known as the **Cold War** because it more often involved a clash of ideas than a clash of arms. The struggle was between the American ideas of democracy and freedom and the Soviets' communism and totalitarianism.

Soviet Domination Ends From 1945 until the fall of the Soviet Union in 1991, American presidents declared their commitment to the spread of democracy and liberty. After the collapse of Soviet totalitarianism, American presidents promoted the advance of democracy in the former Soviet Union and in other countries in central and eastern Europe that had suffered under Soviet domination. The spread of democracy elsewhere in the world continued to be a goal of U.S. foreign policy.

War Against Terror In response to the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks on the United States, President George W. Bush repeated America's commitment to democracy and liberty around the world. He said in a speech to Congress,

“The advance of human freedom—the great achievement of our time, and the hope of every time—now depends on us.”

—President George W. Bush

A world that is increasingly democratic and free means that the United States and other nations will have an easier time maintaining peace, prosperity, and national security. Thus, it is in the national interest of the United States to promote the global advancement of democracy and liberty.

Reading Check Identifying What was the Cold War?

Section 3 Review

Vocabulary

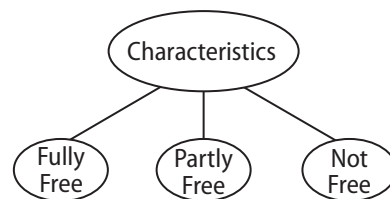
- Write** a paragraph that summarizes key points of this section. Use all of the following terms: *human rights, tribunal, genocide, apartheid, sanction, satellite, Cold War.*

Main Ideas

- Explaining** What are human rights? List two important political rights.
- Explaining** What actions are being taken to safeguard human rights?

Critical Thinking

- BIG Ideas** Why are many nations turning to a more democratic form of government?
- Classifying** In a diagram like the one below, describe the characteristics of these types of government.



CITIZENSHIP Activity

- Expository Writing** Choose a country discussed in this section. Research the country. Imagine that you are traveling to the country. Write a letter to a friend describing the country and the extent to which the government affects people's everyday lives.



Study Central™ To review this section, go to glencoe.com.

Visual Summary

Main Idea

Supporting Details

<p>We live in an era of global economic interdependence, in which countries depend on one another for goods, services, and natural resources.</p>	<p>Trade among nations is a major part of global interdependence.</p>	
<p>The world faces many serious global challenges.</p>	<p>Challenges include the growing split between developed and developing nations, destruction of the natural environment, international traffic in drugs and other crime, damage caused by natural catastrophes, greater immigration from poor to rich countries, and the plight of millions of refugees.</p>	
<p>The United Nations was established to provide a forum for nations to settle their disputes by peaceful means.</p>	<p>The UN's main purposes are to maintain international peace, develop friendly relations among nations, promote justice and cooperation, and seek solutions to global problems.</p>	
<p>The UN has had some success in solving world difficulties, but a lack of cooperation has hampered its efforts.</p>	<p>The UN has battled sickness, poverty, and ignorance around the world, but has had less success in narrowing the gap between rich and poor and in protecting the environment.</p>	
<p>Although acknowledgment of basic human rights has spread to more countries, rights are still not respected in many parts of the world.</p>	<p>The Universal Declaration of Human Rights lists basic human rights of all people, but these rights have been limited in places like Rwanda, the former Yugoslavia, China, Indonesia, Myanmar, Iran, Cuba, and Sudan.</p>	
<p>Democracy has spread to more countries over the last 50 years, aided by support from democratic nations and the collapse of the Soviet Union.</p>	<p>A growing number of countries have instituted democratic reforms.</p>	



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North Carolina End-of-Course Test Civics and Economics Practice

TEST-TAKING TIP

Read through all of the answer choices before choosing the one that provides a general restatement of the information.

Reviewing Vocabulary

Directions: Choose the word(s) that best completes the sentence.

- The policy of _____ involves a nation guarding its own industries against outside competition.
A internationalism **C** globalization
B protectionism **D** sanctions
- _____ are courts with UN authority to hear cases involving international human rights violations.
A Tribunals **C** Satellites
B Sanctions **D** Charters
- During the Cold War, many nations became _____ of the Soviet Union.
A satellites **C** sanctions
B charters **D** multinationals
- Basic freedoms that should be available to all people are called _____.
A charters **C** human rights
B multinationals **D** sanctions

Reviewing Main Ideas

Directions: Choose the best answers for each question.

Section 1 (pp. 734–738)

- Which of the following is NOT a way in which developed and developing nations help one other?
A Developed nations get raw materials from developing nations.
B Developed nations sell products to developing nations.
C Developed nations are less strict with antipollution regulations for developing nations.
D Developed nations send aid to developing nations.

- Many developing nations have _____.
A abundant natural resources
B low unemployment
C high levels of poverty
D many industries

Section 2 (pp. 739–742)

- The principal agency of the United Nations for maintaining peace and security is the _____.
A Secretariat
B Security Council
C General Assembly
D Earth Summit
- An important force that is driving globalization are multinationals, which are _____.
A UN peacekeeping forces
B large firms that do business in many countries
C organizations that promote conservation
D made up of business leaders from developing countries

Section 3 (pp. 743–748)

- The deliberate killing of members of a racial or cultural group is called _____.
A genocide
B apartheid
C domestic terror
D totalitarianism
- Apartheid laws dictated where blacks could travel, eat, and go to school in _____.
A Sudan
B China
C Myanmar
D South Africa

Critical Thinking

Directions: Base your answers to questions 11–13 on the chart and your knowledge of Chapter 27.

U.S. International Trade, 2000 and 2005 (in millions of dollars)		
Exports:	2000	2005
Goods	\$771,994	\$894,631
Services	\$298,603	\$380,614
Imports:	2000	2005
Goods	\$1,224,408	\$1,677,371
Services	\$223,748	\$314,604

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services*

- 11.** This comparison of U.S. trade statistics shows that _____.
- A** trade decreased between 2000 and 2005
 - B** the United States imported more goods than it exported
 - C** the United States exported more goods than it imported
 - D** services made up a larger share of U.S. trade than did goods
- 12.** In both 2000 and 2005, the United States imported more goods and services than it exported, which means that the nation had _____.
- A** a positive balance of trade
 - B** a negative balance of trade
 - C** a system of tariffs in place
 - D** instituted protectionist policies
- 13.** In 2005 the United States exported about _____ times as many goods as it did services.
- A** two
 - B** five
 - C** ten
 - D** fifteen

Document-Based Questions

Directions: Analyze the document and answer the short-answer questions that follow.

In December 2006, Ban Ki-moon of the Republic of Korea was sworn in as the eighth secretary-general of the United Nations. The excerpt is from a news story.

[I will do] everything in my power to ensure that our United Nations can live up to its name, and be truly united, so that we can live up to the hopes that so many people around the world place in this institution, which is unique in the annals of human history. . . .

You could say that I am a man on a mission. And my mission could be dubbed 'Operation Restore Trust': trust in the Organization, and trust between Member States and the Secretariat.

I hope this mission is not 'Mission Impossible, . . .'

Member States need a dynamic and courageous Secretariat, not one that is passive and risk-averse. The time has come for a new day in relations between the Secretariat and Member States. The dark night of distrust and disrespect has lasted far too long.

—UN News Service

- 14.** What does Ban Ki-moon convey as one of the problems facing the UN? Why do you think he considers this a problem?
- 15.** What is the Secretariat? Do you think Ban is criticizing it? Explain.

Informational Writing

- 16.** Why might industrialized nations such as the United States exercise influence on developing nations to develop free market economies and democracy? Express your answer in a one-page essay.



For additional test practice, use Self-Check Quizzes—
Chapter 27 on glencoe.com.

STOP

Need Extra Help?

If you missed question. . .	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Go to page. . .	735	745	747	744	736	736	741	742	745	746	735	735	735	741	741	745



Analyzing Primary Sources

Comparing Constitutions

Reading Focus

The Preamble to the U.S. Constitution sets forth the general purposes for which our government was established. The Preamble also declares that the power of government comes from the people. Have you ever wondered how the Preamble to our Constitution compares to the preambles of other nations' constitutions?

Read to Discover

Each nation has its own unique culture and history. As you read, think about these points:

- How do the words in each preamble relate to the shared experiences of the people who live in that country?
- What values and beliefs expressed in each preamble are similar to the expressions in the other preambles?

Reader's Dictionary

multinational: originating from several countries

immutable: never changing

Constitution of the Russian Federation

The Constitution of the Russian Federation was ratified December 12, 1993.

We, the **multinational** people of the Russian Federation, united by a common destiny on our land, asserting human rights and liberties, civil peace and accord, preserving the historic unity of the state, proceeding from the commonly recognized principles of equality and self-determination of the peoples honoring the memory of our ancestors, who have passed on to us love of and respect for our homeland and faith in good and justice, reviving the sovereign statehood of Russia and asserting its **immutable** democratic foundations, striving to secure the well-being and prosperity of Russia and proceeding from a sense of responsibility for our homeland before the present and future generations, and being aware of ourselves as part of the world community, hereby approve the Constitution of the Russian Federation.

Constitution of the Argentine Nation

This constitution was adopted by the people of Argentina in 1853 and, like the United States Constitution, has had a number of amendments added to it since its adoption.

We, the representatives of the people of the Argentine Nation, gathered in General Constituent Assembly by the will and election of the Provinces which compose it, in fulfillment of pre-existing pacts, in order to form a national union, guarantee justice, secure domestic peace, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves, to our posterity, and to all men of the world who wish to dwell on Argentine soil: invoking the protection of God, source of all reason and justice: do ordain, decree, and establish this Constitution for the Argentine Nation.

Constitution of India

India is the world's largest democracy. This constitution became the law of the land on November 26, 1949, shortly after India received its independence from Great Britain.

WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC and to secure to all its citizens:

JUSTICE, social, economic and political
LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship
EQUALITY of status and of opportunity
FRATERNITY, assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the Nation.
IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY this twenty-sixth day of November, 1949, do HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION.

Constitution of Iraq

In October 2005, more than 63 percent of eligible Iraqi voters went to the polls to decide whether to accept or reject the nation's new constitution. The constitution was overwhelmingly ratified.

We the people of Iraq, newly arisen from our disasters and looking with confidence to the future through a democratic, federal, republican system, are determined—men and women, old and young—to respect the rule of law, reject the policy of aggression, pay attention to women and their rights, the elderly and their cares, the children and their affairs, spread the culture of diversity and defuse terrorism.

[We accept this constitution] which shall preserve for Iraq its free union of people, land and sovereignty.



Photographs as Primary Sources An Iraqi woman displays her ink-stained finger after voting. Why do you think voters' fingers were marked with ink? Some Iraqis call it the "ink of freedom." What does that phrase tell you about what voting means to them?

DBQ Document-Based Questions

- 1. Analyzing** What does this statement from the Russian constitution "multinational people . . . united by a common destiny" mean?
- 2. Responding** What do you think it means to "promote the general welfare and secure the blessing of liberty"?
- 3. Predicting** In what ways do racist and extreme policies affect countries and bring harm to the people?
- 4. Connecting** Compare the preambles that are presented in this activity. Describe how they are similar and how they are different. Explain what you believe is the purpose of a preamble to a constitution. Then identify which preamble best expresses that purpose.