

GLOBALISATION

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Part 1

1. What does David Held believe about globalisation?
2. What is the traditional way of thinking about identity?

Part 2

3. What does the lecturer consider one of the main challenges facing the global world?
4. What does the lecturer consider is breaking the traditional group mentality?
5. What are some of the threats and opportunities offered by globalisation that are mentioned?
6. What example does the lecturer use to illustrate that fact that globalisation means we are all in it together?
7. What does the lecturer claim is the attitude to organisations like the UN?
8. What does the lecturer say about the EU?

Part 3

9. What basic needs have we overcome as human beings?
10. What are the two positions the lecturer identifies?
11. What do the transformalists believe?
12. What is origin of ‘global village’?

Part 4

13. What is an inexorable process?
14. How do the Americans export their culture around the world?
15. What is the sceptic’s view on globalisation?

Part 5

16. What information does the lecturer demonstrate can be obtained from a website called ‘The World Value Survey’?

17. According to the website what is the most important aspect of their national identity to the Chinese, and what is the least important aspect for them?
18. Why does Anthony Smith say that globalisation is not happening?

Part 6

19. What example do the transformationalists give of the shift of national power from individual nations to global organisations?
20. What does the lecturer mean when he talks about 'indiginisation'?
21. What does the lecturer say were the two implications of globalisation?

Key

1. He believes that it is not just about losing power, but also about gaining power in some ways.
2. That our basic identity is formed by our national identity.
3. The clash of cultures.
4. The value of self-expression, which is given importance now, and reflected in how people are more individual-minded
5. 1)Threats - mass migration and refugees
2)Opportunities - world travel, which is fast and fairly cheap
6. Global warming; it's no good one government is doing something if others don't. We all need to act as one body to fight against this problem.
7. Some globalisation theorists feel we should have more of this type of organisation; others are very much against it.
8. He suggests it is a model that others might follow. It gives a common identity between member countries which also share certain political rights.
9. The needs for shelter and clothes and food. We can choose what we like, not what we need. This allows us to be more self-expressive and also underlies the shift from traditional to secular values.
10. 1)Traditionalists, and 2) Secularists
11. They believe that something is happening which may be good or bad depending on how we cope with it.
12. The phrase was coined by Marshall McLuhan, a Canadian, who wrote in the 1960-70's about the vastly improved ease of communication available around the world through the use of television and the telephone.
13. The process of globalisation, a process which cannot be stopped.
14. By films, television programmes and popular music.

15. They do not believe that globalisation is happening. They believe that true power remains within the nation state and that these remain largely independent of each other.
16. You can access the results of questionnaires from countries around the world showing what their citizens think about their own national identity.
17. To the majority of Chinese, the most important part of their national identity is being Chinese. The least important to them is seeing themselves as citizens of the world.
18. His view is that nationalism is stronger than globalisation as shown by the general lack of progress towards a global culture and economy.
19. They say that economic and other policies of nation states are being shaped and promoted by the World Trade Organisation.
20. He means that American cultural imperialism is being adapted by the recipients to suit their own cultural life style.
21. 1)The wish that sharing our diverse cultural, political and economic spaces will enrich all nations.
2)The second implication is a rejection of this movement and a wish to retain and strengthen national identities.