

How beneficial is globalization?

Issue

Study Source A.

Do you think the cartoonist is a supporter of globalization?
Explain your answer, using details of the cartoon. [6]

What can you anticipate about the effects of globalization?

What do you know globalization?

What were some features of globalization?

Source A: An American cartoon on the impact of globalization, 2003.¹



You **MUST** draw a conclusion about the cartoonist's intentions based on an inference. You cannot merely LIFT these words!

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***NAFTA** refers to the North American Free Trade Agreement signed by the United States, Canada and Mexico in 1994 to create a free trade area among these three countries.

^**WTO** refers to the World Trade Organization, an international organization formed in 1995 to supervise and liberalize or free international trade

NO LIFTING

NAFTA

FREE TRADE AT LAST,
FREE TRADE AT LAST,
THANK **GOD** ALMIGHTY,
WE HAVE FREE TRADE
AT LAST!

WTO

Foreground

NO LIFTING

NO LIFTING

U.S. WORKERS

CORPORATE AMERICA

WORKERS ABROAD

Background

MASSIVE LAYOFFS
VANISHING WORKER RIGHTS

SLAVE WAGES,
NO WORKER RIGHTS



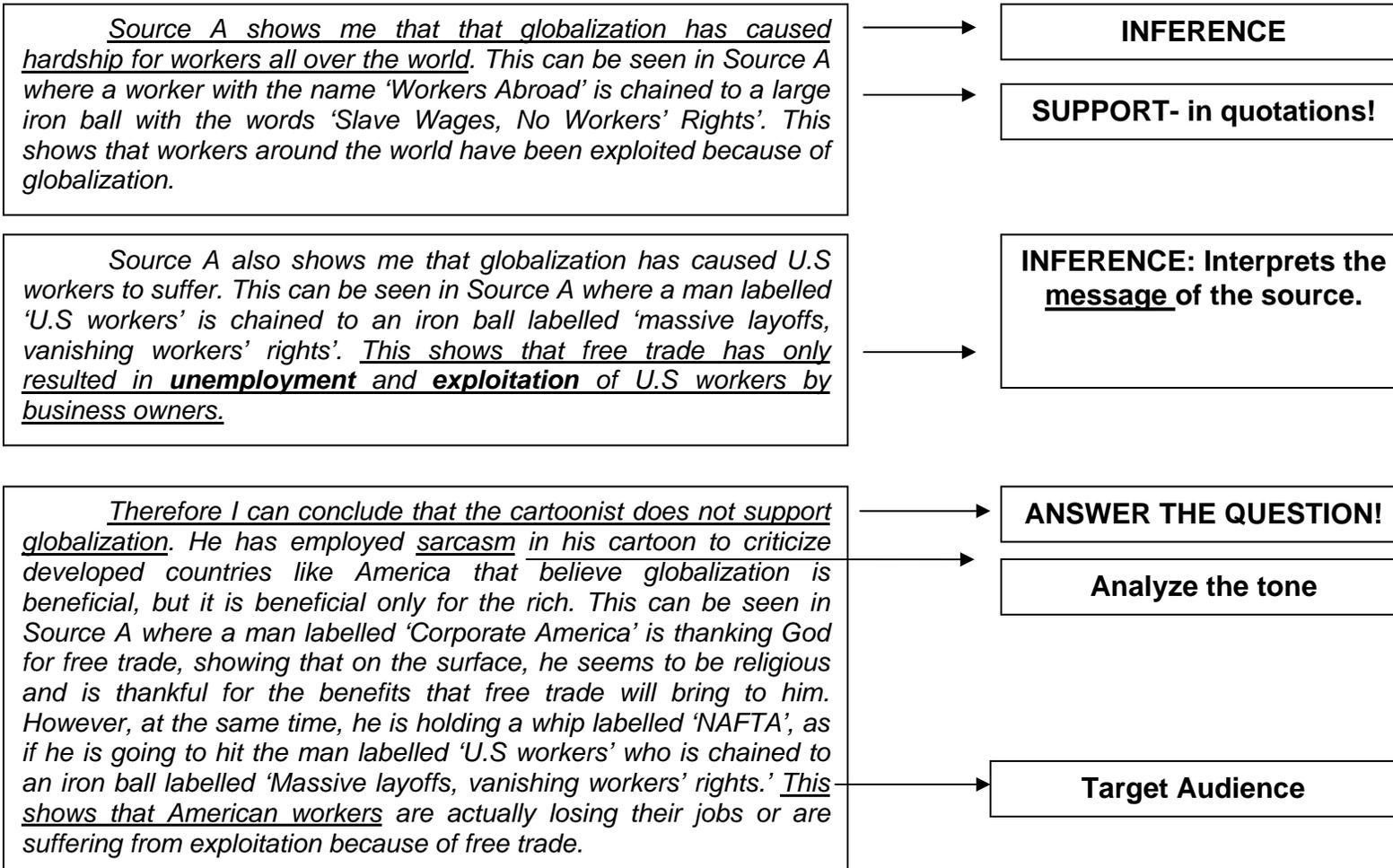
Section A (Source-based Case Study)

1 (a) Study Source A.

Do you think the cartoonist is a supporter of globalization? Explain your answer, using details of the cartoon. [6]

LEVEL	DESCRIPTOR	MARKS
L1	Copy details from source/provenance	[1]
L2	Answers with inference, no support	[2]
L3	<p>Answers with inference, with support Award 3m for 1 inference with support Award 4m for 2 inferences, BOTH with support <i>e.g.:</i> <i>Source A shows me that that globalization has caused hardship for workers all over the world. This can be seen in Source A where a worker with the name 'Workers Abroad' is chained to a large iron ball with the words 'Slave Wages, No Workers' Rights'. This shows that workers around the world have been exploited because of globalization.</i> OR <i>Source A also shows me that globalization has caused U.S workers to suffer. This can be seen in Source A where a man labelled 'U.S workers' is chained to an iron ball labelled 'massive layoffs, vanishing workers' rights'. This shows that free trade has only resulted in unemployment and exploitation of U.S workers by business owners.</i></p>	[3-4]
L4	<p>No, with message of source and supporting details from cartoon Award 5m for explanation of message with support from source, and 6m for additional details</p> <p>If student answers 'Yes' and provides support from source, give L3/3m. <i>e.g.:</i> <i>No, the cartoonist does not support globalization. He has employed sarcasm in his cartoon to criticize developed countries like America that believe globalization is beneficial, but it is beneficial only for the rich. This can be seen in Source A where a man labelled 'Corporate America' is thanking God for free trade, showing that on the surface, he seems to be religious and is thankful for the benefits that free trade will bring to him. However, at the same time, he is holding a whip labelled 'NAFTA', as if he is going to hit the man labelled 'U.S workers' who is chained to an iron ball labelled 'Massive layoffs, vanishing workers' rights.' This shows that American workers are actually losing their jobs or are suffering from exploitation because of free trade.</i></p>	[5-6]

Answer Analysis: Answer has to developed over 3 paragraphs.



Source C: *A comment by the Coalition for World Peace, a non-governmental organization based in the United States whose mission is to promote world peace and justice.*

Today the economic gap between poor and rich countries is over two times greater than in 1960.

Also the gap between poor and rich people in most countries (including the United States) has increased.

People in “developing countries” are forced out of their own countries, seeking a way to feed, clothe, and house their families by going to areas with employment opportunities.

The current U.S. economic foreign policy based on globalization is an important contributor to the inequalities in the current global economy.

Step 1: Analyze the issue

Step 2: Perform a line by line analysis!

Step 3: Identify the common criteria.

- 3a. Point of similarity
- 3b. Point of difference

Source D: *A comment in The Economist, an international magazine that focuses on international politics and business news and opinion, 2008.*

Since the mid-1990s, the incomes of the poorest fifth have risen everywhere.

In Asia, the incomes of the poorest fifth rose 4% a year; in Africa, by 2% a year, faster than the rise for other income groups.

The result is that the number of very poor people in the world is falling fast. In 1990 those on \$1 a day accounted for more than a quarter of the population of developing countries.

By 2015, on current rates, the proportion of very poor people should have shrunk to 10%.

Across the world, if not within nations, globalisation can be claimed to be making people more equal, not less.

Step 4: Detect the tone and purpose.

Study Sources C and D. Since these two sources give different views of globalization, one of them must be wrong. Do you agree? Explain your answer. [6]

LEVEL	DESCRIPTOR	MARKS
L1	<p>Uses source content but no valid explanation for choice of which is wrong <i>e.g.: I think Source C is correct because it says that “Today the economic gap between poor and rich countries is over two times greater than in 1960.”</i></p>	[1]
L2	<p>Assertion of bias based on provenance only or False matching <i>e.g.: Yes, Source D is correct because it is an international magazine and therefore it is right.</i></p>	[2]
L3	<p>No, established common criteria (unsupported) <i>e.g. No, as both sources are about the impact of globalization on income disparity within and among states.</i></p>	[3]
L4	<p>No, established common criteria (supported)/ No, and reconciles the content in the two sources</p> <p>Similarity <i>e.g.: No, as both sources are about income disparity within and among states. Source C states that, “Also the gap between poor and rich people in most countries (including the United States) has increased”. Similarly, Source D In Asia, the incomes of the poorest fifth rose 4% a year; in Africa, by 2% a year, faster than the rise for other income groups.</i></p> <p><i>e.g. No, as both sources account for the global income disparity (North-South Divide).</i></p> <p>Difference <i>e.g. No, both sources differ in explaining the distribution of wealth as a result of Globalization. Source C claims that globalization had created an unequal distribution of wealth. This is supported by, “Also the gap between poor and rich people in most countries (including the United States) has increased” and The current U.S. economic foreign policy based on <u>globalization is an important contributor to the inequalities in the current global economy.</u> In contrast Source D claims that globalization has created an even distribution of wealth and is supported by, “<u>Across the world, if not within nations, globalisation can be claimed to be making people more equal, not less.</u>”</i></p>	[4-5]
L5	<p>Choice based on purpose/viewpoint of sources <i>e.g.:</i> <i>Yes, I can believe Source C more. This is because even though Source C was written by an organization based in the United States and the U.S promotes free trade and globalization as seen in Source A, it has criticized the detriments of globalization, showing that it is not biased. In fact, Source C says that “The current U.S. economic foreign policy based on globalization is an important contributor to the inequalities in the current global economy.” Since its mission is to promote world peace and justice, its purpose of producing this source is to highlight that the U.S has been responsible for causing the divide so that the American government will do something more about it.</i></p>	[6]

SKILL: TESTING RELIABILITY

*(bi) Study Source C.

How reliable is Source C as evidence about the effects of globalization? Explain your answer. [7]

Source C: *A comment by the Coalition for World Peace, a non-governmental organization based in the United States whose mission is to promote world peace and justice.*

Today the economic gap between poor and rich countries is over two times greater than in 1960. Also the gap between poor and rich people in most countries (including the United States) has increased. People in “developing countries” are forced out of their own countries, seeking a way to feed, clothe, and house their families by going to areas with employment opportunities. The current U.S. economic foreign policy based on globalization is an important contributor to the inequalities in the current global economy.

Step 1: What is the claim made in the source? Note: the claim has to be based from an inference and not lifted from source

1a) What specific effect does Source C tell you about?

1b) Support the claim made in the source with support?

Step 3: Testing Reliability (Provenance)

(2a) Any biases?

(2b) Consider the following:

- Type of source
- Typicality of source
- Origins of the source
- Purpose of the source

Step 2: Testing Reliability (Content)

(2a) Are there any contradictions in the source?

(2b) Does the source provide any proof to substantiate its claim?

(2c) Cross-reference: to assess the reliability of the message to other sources esp. Source C/ Contextual knowledge

Source C, *A comment by the Coalition for World Peace, a non-governmental organization based in the United States whose mission is to promote world peace and justice*, asserts that globalization had caused a wide income disparity. Source A states that, “ Today the economic gap between poor and rich countries is over two times greater than in 1960. Also the gap between poor and rich people in most countries (including the United States) has increased. The current U.S. economic foreign policy based on globalization is an important contributor to the inequalities in the current global economy.” **The assertion that globalization has caused wide income disparity is unreliable . This is so because; Source C does not provide specific statistical proof to back up its claim.**

When cross-referenced to Source D, a highly reliable *The Economist* journal, one can conclude that the assertions of Source C is falsified as Source D shows that the income disparity is bridged by globalization. As Source D shows that, “People in “developing countries” are forced out of their own countries, seeking a way to feed, clothe, and house their families by going to areas with employment opportunities. The current U.S. economic foreign policy based on globalization is an important contributor to the inequalities in the current global economy.”

Now, cross reference this to Source B:

Overall, Source C’s claim that globalization has caused a wide income disparity is not a reliable source because it is the voice of an Anti-Globalization non-governmental organization aimed at pressuring the U.S government to scale back on employing foreign workers and hire US workers instead.

Study Source B.

How useful is this source as evidence about globalization? Explain your answer. [6]

LEVEL	DESCRIPTOR	MARKS
L1	<p>Answers based on provenance only <i>e.g.:</i> <i>It is useful because it was collected by the United Nations.</i></p> <p>OR</p> <p>Answers based on typicality <i>e.g.:</i> <i>I don't think it is very useful because it is only one set of statistics.</i></p>	[1]
L2	<p>Identifies ways in which source is useful OR/AND not useful, without support from source(s) Award 2m for identifying whether source is useful OR not. Award 3m for identifying both usefulness and limitation. <i>e.g.:</i> <i>Source B is useful because it shows that globalization has benefitted developing countries.</i> OR <i>Source B is not useful because it does not talk about the detriments of globalization.</i></p>	[2-3]
L3	<p>Usefulness of source based on source content OR Limitations of usefulness of source based on missing information and cross-reference to other sources Award 4m for reference to one source detail Award 5m for references to more than one source detail <i>e.g.:</i> <i>Source B is useful because it shows that globalization has benefitted developing countries. This can be seen in Source B where the percentage of people in developing countries that can purchase less than US\$1 worth of goods has decreased from 31.6% in 1990 to 19.2 % in 2004. It conversely follows that more people are now able to afford more than US\$1.</i></p>	[4]

	<p>OR</p> <p><i>There are limitations to the usefulness of Source B because it does not talk about the detriments of globalization which can be found in other sources. For example, Source A shows that workers all over the world are being exploited because of globalization. This can be seen in Source A where a worker with the name 'Workers Abroad' is chained to a large iron ball with the words 'Slave Wages, No Workers' Rights'. This shows that workers around the world are being exploited because of globalization.</i></p>	
L4	Both elements of L3	[5]
L5	<p>L4, plus a consideration of the reliability of the source</p> <p>Award L3/4m if only reliability is considered</p> <p>e.g.:</p> <p><i>[As L4 plus] I can also take Source B at face value. Since it is a set of statistics collected by the United Nations and the U.N is an international organization with members from all over the world, it will have access to such information and its members will help to check that the statistics are accurate. Therefore Source B is highly reliable for me to learn about the impact of globalization.</i></p>	[6]