Globalization and Networks

- _________ is not a natural evolution in humanity; it is fragmented and its flows are “chaotic in terms of origins and destinations.”
- The backbone of globalization is ________; the ______________ ___________ states that:
  1. ________ trade raises the well-being of all countries; they__________ in their most-efficiently produced goods,
  2. ________ raises long-term growth through access to ________ technologies & promoting ________.
- _______________ argue that the core continues to protect themselves and force the periphery to accept ________ _________ & remove protections for their __________ production (neo-colonialism).
- A ________ is “a set of interconnected nodes” without a center; has changed through ______________ - which has been seen by some to be more revolutionary than the printing press or the Industrial Revolution!
- We are shifting from ________-centered technologies to ________-centered (and diffused) technologies, as we continue making progress in ______________.

Networks in Development, Media, and Retail

- _________ cities (world cities): John Friedmann (1980s); dominant in terms of the global-political _________; centers of control of the world economy, not necessarily the largest in terms of population or industry; ex) N.Y.C., Miami, London, Tokyo, Sao Paolo,…
- ________ - Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development; born after World War II to coordinate the Marshall Plan; today has 30 member countries (which produce > 2/3 world’s goods & services), w/ more than 70 developing and transition economies working w/ them; sometimes accused of ________ (entrenchment of the colonial order (trade & investment) under a new economic (non-political) guise).

NGOs have created a web of global development networks in response to ________ decision making dominated by the core (e.g., World Bank, IMF).

The goal of NGOs is to have peripheral countries partake in _________ (locals should be engaged in deciding what development for them is and how it should be achieved); this is seen as ________ (hegemons are nations that dominate other nations – economically, politically, culturally, …).

There are over 1,000 _________ in use in the world today; they establish _________ ______________ in the ________ network separated from the formal economy. Identify a few examples of local currencies:
Many media corporations are ____________ integrated - having ownership in a variety of points along the production and consumption of a commodity chain. Give a few examples:

is the cross promotion of vertically integrated goods & services. Explain this through the venue of Disney World, or some other real-world example:

These companies (i.e., big media conglomerates) limit the number of _______________ (people or corporations who control access to information – as in CNN, Fox News, Al-Jazeera, …).

A __________ is a free service on the Internet – allow users to post thoughts, photographs, videos, and create _______ to other sites and “blogs” (over 112 million as of 2007! – according to Technorati).

Major retail corporations are typically ______________ integrated – where the same firm owns many companies that exist at the same point on a commodity chain. Give a few examples:

Global retailers engage directly with consumers and have a _______ presence in a place that manufacturing corporations do not.

Changing Identities in a Globalized World

is “how we make sense of ourselves”; we have identities at different _______; people can identify _______ or _______ at the local, regional, and global levels.

Some writers have hypothesized the “end of ____________” – in which place and territory are unimportant because things like global _______________ of information transcend place (internet, cell phones,…) … however people continue to recognize territories and create places.

The desire to personalize (localize) a tragedy feeds off of the _______________ in which we live. Give a few examples of this: