The Age of Globalization
Chapter 32

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Outline of Chapter 32

• 8:45 Sept. 11, 2001, World Trade Center stuck multiple times and it fell to the ground
  • another plane strike at the Pentagon
  • Sign that the US was becoming involved in an age of globalism
• Bill Clinton- won less than half the electorate
  • Many mistakes and misfortunes early on, but some major achievements
    • Substantial tax increase on wealthiest Americans, large reduction in government spending, and a major expansion of tax credits to the poor
  • Advocate of free trade and globalism
    • Won approval of North American Free Trade Agreement- eliminated most trade barriers among the US, Canada, and Mexico
    • Tried to reform of the health-care system, but opposition from the right defeated
    • Bosnia was in civil war; American negotiator Richard Holbrooke ended
• 1994 republicans control both houses- construct an ambitious legislative program
  • reductions in federal spending
• 1994 election Clinton “the era of big government is over” shifts his agenda to the center
  • Plans to cut taxes and balance the budget, but president and congress couldn't agree. Turned into a political blunder. People turned against republicans
• Election of 1996: Clinton Vs Robert Dole
  • Clintons strength was the success of the American Economy and centrist position
  • Legal minimum wage bill and welfare reform bill passed
  • Democrats failed to regain houses in congress
• Bill Clintons Second Term
  • First to win 2 terms since Roosevelt
  • Modest domestic agenda- tax cuts and tax credits for middle class to educate
  • 1998 federal budget generating first surplus in 30 years- Clinton gained popularity
  • Clinton had a sexual relationship with Monica Lewinsky
    • Denied and popular support backed him up
• Second attempt Clinton admitted to Starr who recommended impeachment
  • Impeached for lying to grand jury and obstructing justice, led to acquittal

• Kosovo foreign policy crisis in the Balkans
  • Yugoslavia and Kosovo in civil war. NATO forces intervened and restored peace

• Election of 2000- controversy over results
  • George Bush versus Al Gore- neither had 270 electoral votes- Florida debate
    • Recounted votes and Bush won by fewer than 500 votes
    • Supreme court 5-4 decision decided the Gore campaigns contest

• George W. Bush
  • Tax reductions – largest in history- $1.35 trillion over a few years
  • Moderate conservative
  • Political adviser Karl Rove pushed for increasingly conservative positions
  • Proposed a constitutional amendment to bad gay marriage

• Elections of 2004- Bush vs. Kerry, bush won more decisive than in 2000

• Economic Boom- product of transformation of the American Economy
  • Stagflation to growth (Stagnant and inflation)
  • Business began to invest heavily in new technology
  • Corporations began to merge to priced a more diversified basis for growth
  • Businesses also sought to reduce labor costs
    • Harsher actions against unions, or avoided them
    • Also moved out of the US to China and Mexico for cheaper labor
  • Digital technology made possible computers, Internet, cell phones, etc.
  • Gross national product quadrupled from 2.7 to 9.8 trillion
  • Inflation was low, stock prices soared- Dow Jones Industrial Average
  • Boom created enormous new wealth for those lucky to profit from certain areas
  • Poverty was declining greatly, and education was increasing
  • Globalization- the US becoming more involved in the world economy
    • Exports and imports rising. Brought foreign competition

• Science and Technology
• Dramatic growth in computer usage and digital devices in every area of life
• Microprocessor led to minicomputer and personal computer
• Computer revolution created many new businesses to rival IBM

• The Internet
  • ARPA started in 1963. By 1971, 23 computers linked together
  • Interest spread and led to the creation of email and other inventions
  • Connection to the Internet increased exponentially after 1984
  • 1989, Berners-Lee introduced World Wide Web which established an orderly system for both distribution and retrieval of electronic info.

• Genetics
  • DNA discoveries, new medical treatments and hybridization possible
  • Genes discovered that produced particular traits
    • Human Genome- mapping of human genes
  • DNA testing made possible to identify people like fingerprints do- helped in criminal investigations

• A Changing Society
  • A Shifting Population
    • more old people
      • caused by the post-WWII baby boom and the increased average lifespan
      • putting stress on social security programs
      • decrease in workers aged 25-54
    • more immigrants
  • African Americans in the Post-Civil Rights Era
    • civil rights had two effects
      • increased opportunities for minorities
      • sense of helplessness for those minorities who did not have access to upward mobility
    • middle-class blacks made great progress immediately following the civil rights movement
• "underclass" blacks didn't receive the benefits of civil rights

• Modern Plagues: Drugs and AIDS
  • dramatic increase in drug use in the 1980s
  • declined quickly in the middle-class
  • less quickly in poor urban neighborhoods

• AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome)
  • caused by the HIV virus
  • most common among gay men
    • transmitted by bodily fluids
  • became common among heterosexuals who were sharing contaminated hypodermic needles
  • treatment was discovered in the mid-1990s
    • very expensive
    • remained widely unavailable in Africa and other impoverished nations

• A Contested Culture
  • Battles over Feminism and Abortion
    • Roe v. Wade legalized abortion in 1973
    • "right-to-life" movement
      • mostly Catholics, Mormons, and Christians
        • believed that abortion was a form of murder
        • some saw abortion as a challenge to traditional family values
        • demanded a reversal of Roe v. Wade
    • "pro-choice" movement
      • believed that every woman had the right to choose to have an abortion
      • Bill Clinton's election in 1992 removed serious threat to Roe v. Wade

• The Growth of Environmentalism
  • creation of Earth Day (April 22 1970)
  • global warming
• leading industrialists met in Kyoto, Japan and agreed to reduce greenhouse
gas emissions
  • US and China refused to adopt the treaty
  • most environmentalists believed the treaty was dead
• The Perils of Globalization
  • Opposing the "New World Order"
    • globalization
    • opposition to America's interventionist foreign policy
      • US using military action for economic gain
      • US allowing itself to be influenced by the interests of other nations
    • globalization was an economic threat
      • exporting jobs
      • poor working conditions in developing nations
    • attacking industrial leaders
• Defending Orthodoxy
  • non-industrialized nations resented the world economy for leaving them
    impoverished and abused
    • religious and cultural grievances
  • Iranian Revolution of 1979
    • orthodox Muslims overthrew despotic gov't based on Western Culture
    • beginning of Islamic Fundamentalism
    • beginning of violence against Western influence
• Rise of Terrorism
  • 9/11 convinced the American people that terrorism was a serious threat to
    American life
• The War on Terrorism
  • against Al-Qaeda and the Taliban government in Afghanistan
  • US troops overthrow the Afghan government
    • fled into the mountains with Osama bin Laden
• relocated several hundred suspected terrorists and relocated them to a prison in Cuba
• Patriot Act of 2001
  • allowed suspected terrorists to be held for extended periods of time without formal trial
• The Iraq War
  • President Bush declares war on the "axis of evil"
    • Iraq, Iran, and North Korea
    • it is implied that the US would soon try to topple the government of Saddam Hussein in Iraq
  • justification for invading Iraq
    • Iraq was supporting hostile terrorist groups
    • Iraq was developing weapons of mass destruction
    • Hussein government was responsible for major violations of human rights
      • the only one that was actually happening
  • American and British troops topple the Hussein regime
    • the war dragged out for six years past Bush's declaration of victory
      • public support for the war declined sharply in the first few months
• End of the containment policy
  • US began to directly attack its adversaries
  • Bush Foreign Policy stated that the US had the right and responsibility to spread freedom throughout the world
    • even if military force was necessary
• Turbulent Politics
  • Bush Struggled: Suffered from unpopularity of Iraq War, his response to Hurricane Katrina & loss of Republican majorities in House & Congress
  • Obama Struggled: Hard to maintain support for war in Afghanistan, hostile congress, & Affordable care Act
• Bush popular overseas first 3 yrs in office

• At home:
  • Bush unpopular for '01 tax cuts that benefitted wealthy
    • Added to $10 trillion increase in debt
    • “No Child Left Behind”: Federal funding in schools based on standardized tests
    • John Kerry: Attacked Bush over policies near his reelection

• 2nd Term:
  • Iraq war going badly, declining approval rating (lowest ever in 2008)
  • Hurricane Katrina: Slow response caused anger through country
  • Scandals in justice department, illegal violations of civil liberties

• Financial crisis & Election in 2008
  • John McCain: Arizona republican senator
    • Supported Iraq War, against national health insurance, tax cuts to spur investment
    • VP: Sarah Palin- conservative
  • Barack Obama: Illinois democratic senator- Young voters, messages of hope & change-
    • Against Iraq War, for national health insurance, tax increase on wealthy
    • VP: Joe Biden

• Crisis; Due to risky mortgages: ARM loans (increasing interest rates), Jumbo loans (to those who couldn’t pay back)
  • “Housing bubble”: increase in housing cost (high demand)
  • All due to repeal of the Glass-Steagall Act in 1999 (no irresponsible loans)
• Many people defaulted on loans: Banks invested in securities backing loans—lost sums of money

• Great Recession of 2008: loss of jobs, low wages, more foreclosures, people couldn’t pay back debts
  • TARP (Troubled Asset Relief Program)- Bailout of financial institutions ($750 bill)

• Obama Presidency:
  • Stimulus Package ($787 bill): Tax cuts, unemployment benefits, increased gov. spending
  • Affordable Care Act: Urged everyone to purchase health insurance, provisions to those who couldn’t afford it

• Tea Party: Opposition to Obamacare- Ted Cruz
  • Deficit reduction, tax reduction, & smaller government
  • 130 endorsed members in congress- legislative gridlock

• International Relations
  • Hillary Clinton Sec. of State
  • Obama tried to improve foreign relations: won nobel peace prize

• Occupy Wall Street: due to perception of increasing economic inequality
  • “We are the 99%”
  • Joseph Stiglitz: 1% of americans have 40 % of wealth

• Citizens United v. Federal Election Commission – Ruled gov. couldn’t limit campaign related expenditures from corporations or unions

• 2012 Election
• Mitt Romney: Republican- VP Paul Ryan

• Issues over health care reform, immigration reform, federal budget deficit, taxation & spending

• Obama: withdrew troops from Iraq, killed Bin Laden, Obamacare survived in the supreme court

• Obama’s 2nd Term

  • NSA Controversy: release of classified gov. documents to media by Edward Snowden who fled the US
    • Extensive surveillance of foreign leaders

  • Over in Iran chemical weapons were used on civilians by Assad- US resisted use of troops to dislodge Assad

• Political Gridlock: Both parties tried to reach latino population

  • Senate passes: Border Security, Economic Opportunity, & Immigration Modernization Act of 2013- Provisions for illegal immigrants

• Sandy Hook Shooting: Push for gun control- Blocked by NRA
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Study Questions Chapter 32: #1-37

1. What political weaknesses did Clinton face? What early missteps compounded his problems?

A: Clinton appointed his wife, Hillary, to task a force designed to reform nations health-care system. Substantial opposition from the right doomed the plan. Substantial tax increase, reduction of government spending, and tax credits to low income people also faced controversy.

2. What major domestic and international trade legislation did the Clinton administration manage to push through in its first year? In what ambitious domestic initiative did the administration fail? Why?

A: Clinton won approval of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), which eliminated trade barriers. He later approved the far-reaching trade agreements negotiated in the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (GATT).

3. What did the Clinton administration accomplish in Bosnia? What new Balkan conflict emerged?

A: Bosnia was involved in a civil war. The American negotiator Richard Holbrooke brought the parties together in 1995 and crafted an agreement to partition Bosnia.


A: Republicans gained control of both houses. Clinton proclaimed that the era of big government was over and shifted his own agenda conspicuously to the center.

5. How did Bill Clinton turn around his political fortunes between 1994 and 1996 to win reelection? What happened in the congressional elections?

A: He ran as the unopposed Democratic nominee. When congress could not agree on a budget, it shut down for several days, which in turn improved Clinton’s standing in the polls. The Republicans still controlled both houses.

6. Describe the welfare reform of 1996.

A: The bill ended the fifty-year federal guarantee of assistance to families with dependent children and turned most of the responsibility for allocating federal welfare funds to the states.

7. What were some of Clinton's fiscal policy accomplishments?

A: He passed a bill to raise minimum wage, a reform bill that marked the most important change in social welfare since 1935, and shifted welfare toward support for low paying jobs.
8. Explain how the Whitewater investigation merged with charges of sexual misconduct to lead to the impeachment of President Clinton. How did his standing with the public hold up through the long controversy?

A: He lied about having sexual relations with a White House intern, even though he firmly denied it. His popularity soared to record levels and remained high throughout the year that followed.

9. How did the Clinton impeachment trial end? What did the whole episode say about the nature of American politics?

A: The trial ended with a decisive acquittal of the president. Despite the scandals, Clinton’s popularity remained at an all time high.

10. How did President Clinton react to Saddam Hussein's refusal to allow weapons inspections?

A: In December of 1998, after Saddam Hussein refused to allow the continuation of weapons inspections President Clinton ordered a 3-day bombing of suspected weapons of mass destruction production facilities and other military targets within Iraq.

11. What role did the United States play in restoring a precarious peace to the Kosovo region of Yugoslavia?

A: NATO forced led by the United States began a bombing campaign against the Serbians. After a little more than a week, Yugoslavia agreed to cease fire and peace returned to the area.

12. Explain how the Florida vote count became critical to determining who won the Presidential election of 2000 even though Al Gore won the national popular vote. How did the U.S. Supreme Court get involved? What did the Court rule? Why was it so controversial?

A: Both candidates remained short of the 270 electoral votes needed to win because no one could determine who won the electoral votes of Florida. A recount was ordered and Gore contested the results. The Supreme Court ruled a 5-4 decision for Bush.

13. How was the closeness of the 2000 and 2002 elections reflected in control of Congress?

A: The closeness was reflected in that neither candidate had enough of the electoral votes to assume the presidency so the decision ultimately had to be relegated to the Supreme Court where, even there, the decision was close, ending in a 5-4 vote for Bush as president after it was determined he barely won Florida.

14. What was the goal of the George W. Bush tax policy?

A: Bush wanted to use the massive budget surplus to cut down on taxes, narrowly passing the largest tax cut in history. The cut was for over 1.35 trillion dollars over the following several years.
15. What unprecedented new approach toward foreign policy was articulated by the Bush administration?

A: The involvement in the Middle East after the September 11th attacks was different during the Bush campaign. Under Bush, the US saw heavy involvement in Iraq and was the most visible evidence of change in the structure of American foreign policy.

16. How did American corporations of the 1980s and 1990s seek to cut labor costs?

A: Businesses took a hard line against unions. Companies that didn’t have unions were more successful in keeping unions away. Some companies moved to where wages were low and unions weak. Most of all, many companies moved their production out of the US and into China and Mexico where labor costs are cheap.

17. Describe the economic boom that stretched from late 1983 to 2000. What led to the collapse of the stock process and the recession that followed?

A: The tough period of the 1970s caused business leaders to change their practices and laid the groundwork for the boom of prosperity that followed years later. The introduction of new technological practices also helped with the economic prosperity America was seeing at this time.

18. How evenly was the economic boom of the mid-1980s and 1990s spread across the population?

A: The distribution of the newfound wealth was not evenly spread. While poverty had been dropping since WWII, it had stopped and at a low of 12%. The rich and the lucky were the ones who benefited most from this boom.

19. Compare the benefits and costs of the rising globalization of the American economy. Which workers suffered most?

A: The United States prosperity in the 1950s was due to the relative isolation of the country. Once globalization started occurring, domestic manufacturers suddenly faced a lot of foreign competition. While exports increased exponentially, so did imports.

20. How did the Windows-based personal computer and Microsoft Corporation come to dominate the market?

A: Microsoft developed their OS and made a deal with IBM, the largest computer company at the time, to make operating systems for their computers. This cemented their place in the market and they’ve been on top ever since.

21. What parts of the country benefited especially from the computer industry?

A: Industries that benefited from the explosion of computers onto the market including PC manufacturers, chip developers, and software manufacturers like Microsoft.
22. Describe the technological evolution of the Internet. What was the role of government and universities in this process?

A: The internet started as a project by the government with the help from universities to make a network of information accessible from anywhere. In 1989, British scientist Tim Berners-Lee introduced the World Wide Web.

23. How did the Internet and the World Wide Web system revolutionize communications?

A: Information was now available nearly instantaneously. No longer did someone have to wait for the evening news or pick up a newspaper for them to have information. People could talk from across the globe thanks to the internet.

24. Describe the rise of genetic engineering. What were the new uses of DNA testing?

A: The new uses of DNA testing were new medical procedures and new techniques for hybridization of plants and animals. Scientists began to gradually investigate and learn what genomes did what and discover more about humans.

25. Q: What are the potentials of stem-cell research? Why was it so controversial?

A: New medical treatments and new techniques for hybridization of plants and animals became possible. Scientists began to identify specific genes in humans and other living things that determine particular traits, and to learn how to alter or reproduce them.

26. Q: Compare and contrast post-1960s accomplishments of the African-American middle class with those of the underclass. What explains the stark disparity?

A: The middle class moved to more "affluent" urban and suburban communities while the underclass lived in isolated, poor inner-city neighborhoods. A higher percentage of the middle class graduated from high school and held skilled jobs.

27. Q: What precipitated the massive 1992 Los Angeles riot? What broader implications did the event have for American race relations?

A: White police officers beat a black man on the run from the police. The police officers were found not guilty and riots precipitated. It implicated that blacks were still unequal.

28. Q: How effective was the "war on drugs"? How did drug-use patterns change?

A: The war on drugs was ineffective. Drug use declined significantly in middle class families but it declined slower in the poor urban neighborhoods.

29. Q: Why did the pattern of AIDS infection in the U.S. change over time? What new medications provided hope for those infected with HIV? What part of the world suffered most from the epidemic?
A: Gay men were first affected by AIDS until they began to take preventative measures. Thereafter, drug users rapidly spread the virus by sharing contaminated needles. A drug was discovered that was thought to allow an AIDS patient to have a normal lifespan. The drugs were expensive and thus the poor community was affected the most by AIDS.

30. Q: What were the motivations and key arguments on which the "right-to-life" movement rested its opposition to abortion? What gains did the movement make? How did the "pro-choice" forces respond?

A: The right to life movement found most of its supporters in the Catholic Church. Religious doctrines also motivated Mormons to join the cause. They claimed that abortion was murder. The federal government began to retract funding of abortions.

31. Q: To what extent was the environmental movement of the 1970s and 1980s a legacy of the New Left of the 1960s? What were environmentalists able to accomplish?

A: The environmentalists accomplished the establishment of earth day which increased awareness of environmentalism and interest in "global warming". However the U.S. Government did little to participate in the movement.

32. Q: Compare and contrast the forces leading to standardization of mass culture with the newer, more targeted and fragmented influences. How did new media technologies facilitate segmentation?

A: Americans on the left and right opposed the nation's interventionist foreign policy. An array of groups saw globalization as an economic threat.

33. Q: From where did the "most impassioned opposition to globalization" come? Toward what three organizations did these groups direct most of their ire?

A: An array of groups saw it as an economic threat. For example, Labor unions claimed that the rapid expansion of free-trade agreements led to the export of jobs from advanced nations to less developed ones. Environmentalists insisted that globalization, in exporting industry to low-wage countries, also exported industrial pollution and toxic waste to nations that had no effective laws to control them, and contributed significantly to global warming.

34. Q: Describe the tensions within Islam over fundamentalist orthodoxy. How did "Islamism" come to be defined as a battle against the West, especially the U.S.?

A: Many citizens of the Middle East resented the way the world economy had left them in poverty. There were additional grievances in religion in culture on top of economics. The resentments resulted in violence to disrupt western societies and governments and instill fear in the people.

35. Q: To what extent had terrorism affected the world and the U.S. prior to 2001? Why were most Americans relatively unconcerned?
A: Terrorism was originally used to describe the actions of radical Jacobins against the French government. Terrorism was more common outside of the U.S. Before 2001. Americans, therefore, considered terrorism a problem in other countries.

36. Q: What new actions and attitudes resulted from the tragedy of the airborne terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center towers and the Pentagon?

A: The events of September 11 alerted the American people to the presence of danger. New government regulations altered immigration policies. New security measures changed the way people traveled. Warnings of new terrorist attacks created tension and uneasiness.

37. Q: Describe the outpouring of acts of courage and generosity that followed September 11, 2001. How did the attitude toward government change?

A: After 9/11, Bush launched the "war against terrorism". New laws were created to deal with terrorism including the Patriot Act of 2001. The new laws allowed suspected terrorists to be detained for months without facing formal charges.
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Chapter 32 Vocabulary #1-14

1. AIDS - A serious (often fatal) disease of the immune system transmitted through blood products especially by sexual contact or contaminated needles. AIDS is the product of the HIV virus, which is transmitted by the exchange of bodily fluid. Significance - By the 1980s, the rapid increase in the spread of the disease occurred among heterosexuals, through needles.

2. Al Gore - Served as the 45th Vice President of the United States from 1993 to 2001 under President Bill Clinton. Significance - Ran for President in 2000 and won popular vote but lost Electoral College.


4. Barack Obama - 1st African-American to be elected President, he defeated Sen. John McCain in 2008. Pledged to have the most transparent administration in American history and to reform health care. Significance - He made certain promises, yet these promises were hard to pass through the house and the senate, resulting in people getting upset with the president. He also entered the presidency in a financial crisis.

5. Bill Clinton - 42 president, 1992 and 1996; first two term Democrat since FDR; Don't Ask Don't Tell policy implemented by Congress, Scandals: Whitewater controversy, first balanced budget since 1969 and ended up with a surplus. Significance - Formed a good relationship with house and senate (specifically Newt Gingrich). Democrat (1993-2001) War in Bosnia; NAFTA, campaign that emphasized broad economic issues instead of the racial and cultural questions that had divided Democrats in the past., extended Palestinian self-rule and arranged timetables for Israeli withdrawal from disputed lands, was impeached due to the Monica Lewinsky scandal and was later acquitted, cut spending; lowered taxes; decreased national debt.

6. George W. Bush - 43rd president of the US who began a campaign toward energy self-sufficiency and against terrorism in 2001. Significance - he was conservative, promoted orthodox values such as pro life. Also passed tax cuts.

7. Hillary Rodham Clinton - She was born in Chicago, Illinois on October 26, 1946, and graduated from Yale Law School. She married Bill Clinton in 1975 and had one daughter, Chelsea, in 1980. Significance - During her husband's presidency, she headed a Task Force on National Health Care Reform as well as supported women's rights at home and abroad. She was elected to the United States Senate on November 7, 2000. She is currently the Secretary of State.

8. John McCain - This Republican senator was a prisoner of war during the Vietnam War and is sought the Republican nomination in the 2008 presidential election. Significance - He is
conservative, and had Sarah Palin as his Vice President. Went against Obama and Joe Biden in 2008.

9. Monica Lewinsky - 1990s; had affair with Clinton who denied it under oath, but there was physical evidence. Significance - Bill Clinton was impeached for perjury and his resulting political battles kept him from being productive in his final term paving way for the seemingly moral Bush in 2000.

10. New World Order - A description of the international system resulting from the collapse of the Soviet Union in which the balance of nuclear terror theoretically no longer determined the destinies of states. Significance - This wanted to form peace between world powers.

11. Newt Gingrich - Gingrich was the Republican speaker in the House. He pushed for more conservative legislation during Clinton's presidency. After the disagreement in the federal government over the budget between Republican leaders and the president, Public opinion turned quickly and powerfully against the Republican leadership and against much of its agenda. Significance - This controversial Republican Speaker of the House, quickly became one of the most unpopular political leaders in the nation, while President Clinton slowly improved his standing in the polls.

12. North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) - A series of treaties designed to lower trade barriers stretching back from the 1960s. Free trade agreement among USA, Canada & Mexico. Significance - Their goal was to promote economic prosperity & cooperation. Easier perhaps to achieve at regional level than global level (World Trade Organization).

13. Osama Bin Laden - (1957-) Founder of Al-Qaeda, He was killed in 2011. Significance - He was responsible for the terrorist network responsible for the attacks of September 11, 2001, and other attacks. Later killed in 2011.

14. Taliban - A fundamentalist Muslim movement whose militia took control of much of Afghanistan from early 1995, and in 1996 took Kabul and set up a radical Islamic state. Significance - The movement was forcibly removed from power by the US and its allies after the September 11, 2001, attacks.