

Everyday Economics: Drivers of Global Integration

Lesson Description

In this lesson, students will examine major events and innovations that helped to further global integration and interdependence. First, using an interactive definition, students will define globalization. Next, students will separate global integration into the first and second eras of globalization. Finally, through a series of student-driven presentations, the class will examine major events in the history of globalization.

Voluntary National Content Standards in Economics

Standard 5: Trade

Voluntary exchange occurs only when all participating parties expect to gain. This is true for trade among individuals or organizations within a nation and among individuals or organizations in different nations.

Instructional Objectives

Students will:

- Define globalization.
- Identify the first and second periods of globalization.
- Analyze the contribution of historical innovations and events to the process of globalization.

Time Required

One 50-minute class period

Materials Required

SmartBoard

Notebook File

Class set of *Globalization*

Warning

The first time you teach the lesson, save a master copy to your computer or a flash drive. If you do not, you will not be able to save notes from each class. Before each class, reload the master copy of the notebook file to be certain that all the elements on each page are ready for use.

Procedure

- 1. Display Slide 1.** Tell students that the topic of this lesson is drivers of global integration.
- 2. Display Slide 2.** Review the instructional objectives with the class.
- 3. Display Slide 3.** Use the interactive definition to define globalization as a complex means through which national resources are more internationally mobile while national economies become increasingly interdependent and integrated.
 - Touch the words “national resources” to display information about the four types of productive resources.
 - i. Land: Natural resources like fossil fuels, fertile soil, minerals, food crops and water.
 - ii. Labor: Human resources like cab drivers, computer technicians, construction workers and accountants.
 - iii. Capital: Manufactured resources like buildings, equipment, tools and vehicles.
 - iv. Entrepreneurship: The resource responsible for combining the other three productive resources in the process of production.
 - Touch the words “increasingly interdependent and integrated” to display information about how economists determine if economies are integrating.
 - i. Economists look at trade volumes, movement of people and capital flows.
- 4. Display Slide 4.** Use the images on the slide and the information below to describe the first era of globalization.
 - 19th century through the start of World War I.
 - Many innovations in transportation, including steamships, canals and railroads.
 - Many innovations in communication, including telegraph, telephones and international communications.
 - Political developments supporting integration, including repealing the corn laws, gunboat diplomacy and the opening of China through the end of the opium wars.
- 5. Display Slide 5.** Use the images on the slide and the information below to describe the second era of globalization.
 - Post World War II.
 - Many innovations in transportation, including air travel and container ships.
 - Many innovations in communication, including wireless communication and the Internet.
 - Financial and service-based integration.
 - Political climate and international organizations supporting global integration.
- 6. Display Slides 6–18.** Separate students into groups and assign them one of the events or innovations on the slides. Give students a copy of *Globalization* and have them read the book and try to answer what their event or innovation is, how it facilitated trade and what markets it helped to connect. Students can supplement their understanding by using textbooks or other resources. Have students present their answers to the class and write them in the space provided on the slides. Each presentation should last roughly 2–3 minutes.

Closure

1. Define globalization.

Globalization is the complex means through which national resources become more internationally mobile while national economies become increasingly interdependent and integrated.

2. What event marked the end of the first era of globalization?

The beginning of World War I ended the first era of globalization. Increasing protectionism led to falling trade values that were further exacerbated by the Great Depression.