**Globalization 4 – World Issues**

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| **Aim:** | **Date:** |
| **Key Words:**  **1.**  **2.** |  |

**A. Cyber Warfare**

Cyber Warfare is the use of computer technology to disrupt the activities of a state or organization, especially the deliberate attacking of information systems for strategic or military purposes. Part of this is WikiLeaks. Julian Assange created WikiLeaks which is an international organization that publishes secret information.

“A large-scale computer network attack took place in Downtown Brooklyn… but it was just a drill... ‘They will come in and try… pivoting from one machine to another machine and pretending that it comes from somebody within your network. Our job is to not just detect it; we are also going backward to see how they entered, where the weaknesses is, and we try to fill in the gaps.’… The event, called Cyber STRIKE (Simulated Threat Response and Incident Knowledge Exercise), will help protect the city’s infrastructure and systems from malicious attacks, which are becoming more sophisticated and increasing in number… ‘There are reports out there that say we need from one to two million cyber security professionals in the next five to ten year…”

*- Brooklyn Daily Eagle* (March 2019)

*Why is cyberwarfare a world issue?*

**B. Nuclear Non-Proliferation**

Nuclear weapons were developed during WWII and used by the U.S. against Japan. Other countries, such as the Soviet Union then created nuclear weapons to compete and protect themselves. By the late 1960s, Britain, France and China had developed their own nuclear weapons. However, many world leaders worked to keep the arms race from spreading any further. In 1968, many nations sighed the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT). The Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) is an international [treaty](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Treaty) to prevent the spread of [nuclear weapons](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nuclear_weapon) and to promote cooperation in the peaceful uses of [nuclear energy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nuclear_technology), and to further the goal of getting rid of all nuclear weapons (nuclear disarmament). However, some nations today don’t operate nuclear facilities safely so construction and maintenance needs to be regulated.

*Is nuclear non-proliferation an important world issue?*

*Would the world be safer nuclear weapons were outlawed?*

*Based on the video, what two things did you learn about North Korea’s nuclear program?*

**C. Infectious Diseases**

Infectious diseases are diseases that can be spread, directly or indirectly, from one person to another. The Bubonic Plague/Black Death was spread by bugs and poor health conditions. It is estimated that at least 1/3 of Europe’s population died during the Middle Ages because of this disease. With millions of people on the move daily, diseases can spread rapidly. Still, health experts, working together can often identify and limit outbreaks of many diseases. Today, Ebola and the Zika Virus are infectious diseases. Globalization has meant that health experts around the world cooperate to quickly identify and contain outbreaks of diseases, and organizations like the World Health Organization was created. Countries around the world are trying to stop the spread by using different medicines, vaccinations, stopping travel and sending doctors. Some diseases are harder to contain. When a disease spreads rapidly it is called an epidemic. HIV/AIDS is an epidemic that began in the 1980s. Thirty million people have died from HIV/AIDS and more than 34 million people live with HIV/AIDS. Better access to treatment and prevention campaigns slowed infection rates and brought a drop in AIDS deaths worldwide. Despite progress HIV/AIDS continues to spread, especially in Asia and Eastern Europe.

“For just the second time since the global epidemic began, a patient appears to have been cured of infection with H.I.V., the virus that causes AIDS. The news comes nearly 12 years to the day after the first patient known to be cured, a feat that researchers have long tried, and failed, to duplicate. The Both milestones resulted from bone-marrow transplants given to infected patients. But the transplants were intended to treat cancer in the patients, not H.I.V.

- *New York Times* (March 2019)

*How has globalization led to the spread and end of infectious diseases?*

*How can globalization lead to the end of infectious diseases?*

**D. Terrorism**

Terrorism is violence caused to create fear and force others to take action. Terrorism is generally directed against civilian (non-military) targets and carried out in a way that will achieve maximum publicity. Before the 1960s, terrorism was most often used by nationalist groups who were fighting against colonial rulers. For example, the Irish Republican Army (IRA) was created to end British rule in Ireland in the 1960s. Today groups like ISIS (Islamic state in Iraq and Syria) and Al Qaeda use terrorism around the world to express their hatred of western ideas (spread via globalization). The deadliest, and most well-known attacks were on the World Trade Center in New York City and the Pentagon in Washington, D.C. on September 11, 2001. From the point of view of Osama bin Laden (organized 9/11 attacks – trained by the US in the Soviet-Afghan War during the Cold War), globalization was the major problem causing the international weapons trade, the U.S. selling of arms to Saudi Arabia and debt owed by Middle Eastern countries to international organizations.

*How has globalization led to new terrorist attacks and organizations?*

*List three things you learned from the video.*