

Spring Semester 2020:

Distance Learning Assignments: World

Each week, there will be a reading assignment from your textbook. For each assignment, you will need to read the assigned pages AND:

- 1. Write a 5+ sentence summary in your own words of the material covered in the reading.**
- 2. Include 2 vocabulary definitions from the reading. The definitions should be in your own words.**
- 3. You will need to email me at dalmasc@luhsd.net your summary and vocabulary. (both should be in the same email.) BE SURE TO INCLUDE IN YOUR EMAIL YOUR FULL NAME (First and last) AND Period AND THE TITLE OF THE READING ASSIGNMENT. (for example, US Reading Assignment Week One)**

**You can email throughout each week day (Monday through Friday) 8:15 a.m. - 3:00p.m. if you have any questions.
Email: dalmasc@luhsd.net**

Globalization and Inequality Although globalization has improved the lives of many, its benefits have not been spread uniformly among the world's more than 7.7 billion people. Many argue that globalization has increased income inequality. In this way, today's globalization contrasts with the globalization that began in the 19th century.

Globalization in the 19th century was characterized by the mobility of labor, particularly from Europe. Restricted by few immigration controls, Europeans were able to emigrate to the Americas and Australia. With land and jobs scarce in Europe, the movement of people helped improve opportunities for those who remained. Income inequality between rich and poor countries in Europe and the Americas declined. However, inequality between these regions and the rest of the world grew.

Modern immigration policies limit the ability of workers to move to a new country. Instead, jobs now move to workers. To reduce costs, companies move the production of goods to and invest their resources in low-wage countries. This has resulted in economic growth in many parts of the developing world and increased income equality between nations. However, it has also resulted in growing income inequality within both developed and developing nations.

In developed countries, income inequality is at its highest level in 50 years, with the richest 10 percent earning around nine times that of the poorest 10 percent. In the United States in 2015, the top 1 percent of families earned more than 26 times what the bottom 99 percent did. Even as millions emerge from poverty in the developing world, the same patterns of income inequality are occurring there as well. For example, in China, around 1 percent of citizens own one-third of the country's wealth.

This inequality is reflected in the growth of slums in the developing world. With few jobs in rural areas, especially as agricultural productivity increased, people moved to cities to find work. Frequently, only unskilled, low-wage jobs without any legal protections were available. Low pay and insufficient affordable housing made slums migrants' primary housing option. Slums are often characterized by poor-quality housing, overcrowding, and a lack of basic services such as electricity, water, and sanitation.



The rapid growth of many urban areas has led to the rise of slums, even in otherwise wealthy areas. These slums in Mumbai, India, can be found on the outskirts of the city center.