Unresolved Problems of the Modern World

Previewing Main Ideas

**SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY** As humankind enters the 21st century, advances in electronics and computers have dramatically altered how millions work and live and have brought people together in ways that once seemed unimaginable.

**INTERACTION WITH ENVIRONMENT** At the dawn of a new millennium, humans face a host of environmental challenges as they try to strike a balance between economic and industrial growth and conservation of the earth’s natural resources.

**POWER AND AUTHORITY** Leaders of the world community have faced pressing problems in recent years. They include how to feed the earth’s growing population, how to keep the world safe against the increasing threat of terrorism, and how to ensure human rights for all.

**ECONOMICS** As less-developed countries seek a greater share of the world’s wealth and prosperity, they face numerous challenges in building strong and independent economies.
Families of the missing in Chile march for justice

Victims of the Khmer Rouge regime in Cambodia

Coalition troops battle in Iraq

Burning of the Brazilian Amazon Rain Forest
What can you do to make a difference?

In this age of multimedia—from radio and magazines to television and the Internet—it is easier than ever to become informed about today’s major issues and challenges. As you learn about these challenges, you wonder what you can do in your community to address them. Although you are not yet a voter or in the working world, you are interested in joining a local organization or activity to help make a difference in your part of the world.

EXAMINING the ISSUES

- What are some environmental, economic, and social concerns of your country or community?
- What things might you do locally to address these concerns?

As a class, discuss these questions. As you consider how to address the major challenges facing your country and community, talk about why you think it is important to get involved.
Technology Transforms Life

MAIN IDEA

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

The rapid emergence of new technologies holds promises as well as challenges for people around the world.

WHY IT MATTERS NOW

New technology touches nearly every aspect of life for many people.

TERMS & NAMES

• mass media

SETTING THE STAGE

For centuries, people have used science to find new ways to do things. But the pace of technological change has increased dramatically since the second half of the 20th century. The development of the silicon chip and other electronic circuits has paved the way for revolutions in electronics and computers. These technological revolutions have dramatically impacted numerous aspects of daily life, from how people live and work to the ways in which they communicate.

A Revolution in Electronics

New forms of electronic circuits have made possible the production of powerful new machines, such as computers. Computers, along with advances in telecommunications, have greatly changed the way people handle information. They have done so by vastly increasing the speed at which information can be carried.

The Influence of Computers

The earliest and most basic use of computers was computing—figuring out complex math problems. As electronic circuits have grown faster, computers have been able to solve problems even more quickly. Powerful computers can make billions of computations every second.

The ability to compute quickly makes computers very helpful. They are used to guide rockets and satellites into space. Air traffic controllers use them to track airline traffic. Many automobiles use computers to control fuel gauges, engines, and even brakes. Banks and other businesses use computers to keep track of accounts and inventory. In 1997, an IBM-built computer named Deep Blue defeated world chess champion Garry Kasparov in a six-game chess match. Some people feared that computers might some day control humans. David Gelernter, a Yale University computer science professor, offered a different opinion:

PRIMARY SOURCE

Deep Blue is just a machine. It doesn’t have a mind any more than a flowerpot has a mind. . . . Machines will continue to make life easier, healthier, richer, and more puzzling. And humans will continue to care . . . about the same things they always have: about themselves, about one another and, many of them, about God. On those terms, machines have never made a difference. And they never will.

DAVID GELERNTER, Time

CALIFORNIA STANDARDS

10.10.3 Discuss the important trends in the regions today and whether they appear to serve the cause of individual freedom and democracy.

10.11 Students analyze the integration of countries into the world economy and the information, technological, and communications revolutions (e.g., television, satellites, computers).

CST 4 Students relate current events to the physical and human characteristics of places and regions.

TAKING NOTES

Summarizing Use a chart to list various technological innovations and what effect each has had on daily life.
A Continuous Revolution

Electronic and computer technologies, it seems, are advancing at a breakneck pace. Every day, people are working to improve the latest equipment and devices or to create something entirely new. The result is an ongoing revolution in the way we do everything from travel to communicate. Perhaps nowhere is the pace of change faster than in the fields of computers and electronics—where what was once considered science fiction has become a reality.

▲ Iris Identification
A woman looks through the Iris Access system, which scans the iris, or colored ring around the eye’s pupil. Like fingerprints, the iris is unique to each person.

▲ Human Transporter
A police officer travels his beat on the Segway Human Transporter, an electric-powered machine that one drives simply by leaning forward. The Segway travels at a top speed of about 12 miles per hour.

▲ Miniature Music Player
A music lover shows off his MP3 music player-wristwatch, which enables him to download and listen to his favorite songs from pay-for-use Internet sites.

DOCUMENT-BASED QUESTIONS
1. Comparing and Contrasting What advantages and disadvantages does the Human Transporter have to a bicycle or automobile?
2. Forming and Supporting Opinions Which of these inventions do you consider to be the most important? Why?
Information Spreads in New Ways Electronic technology also has had a great impact on how people communicate. People are increasing their use of cellular phones, fax machines, and computers—including the Internet—to move information instantly across the planet. As a result, people can very easily conduct business, or just chat from great distances. These technologies have helped draw the world closer together.

The Internet has become one of the most exciting ways for people to communicate. People can use the Internet to find ever-increasing amounts of information. More and more businesses advertise and sell their goods on the Internet. Governments use the Internet to provide their citizens with more information than ever before. In addition, people around the world can use chat rooms and electronic mail, or e-mail, to send messages to one another.

A Connected World

The Internet and other new technologies have made the world a much smaller place, as these advances have enabled the flow of information, ideas, and entertainment across cities and nations, and across the globe.

A Changing Workforce Rapid communications and data transmission have helped to transform workplaces around the world. Many white-collar workers now “telecommute,” or do their jobs by computer from home. Investors can conduct business in any market in the world, from almost anywhere, by using telephones, fax machines, and computers. Television, radio, and the Internet can instantly give investors the news and information they need to conduct business. As a result, some professionals no longer need to live near business offices. In addition, modern telecommunications allow trading, banking, and financial transactions to be done electronically.

As you read in Chapter 20, technological changes such as these have had both positive and negative effects on businesses and workers. In manufacturing, robots perform more and more jobs that were once done by people. As a result, many companies have cut their workforces. In more technologically advanced economies, employment is shifting from blue-collar industries to high-tech industries. Many workers are being forced to improve their skills in order to keep their jobs because high-tech industries need workers with more technical skills.

Furthermore, high-tech workplaces are found mainly in industrialized countries, such as the United States, Japan, and the countries of western Europe. This technological imbalance has given rise to a new kind of economic imperialism in which the industrialized nations dominate less-developed countries.

Cultures Converge The mass media—which include television, radio, movies, the music industry, and the popular press—are expanding their influence with the growth of technology. Television has spread to the extent that billions of people around the planet now watch sporting events such as the Olympics and the World Cup soccer championships. In addition, some 2 billion people worldwide viewed the funeral of Princess Diana of England on live television in 1997.

On the afternoon of April 14, 1997, Sean Redden, a seventh-grader in Denton, Texas, received a startling message through the Internet: “Help me. I’m having trouble breathing.” At first, Sean thought the message was a joke. When the pleas continued, though, Sean realized that the emergency was real.

In fact, the writer—Tarja Laitinen, a 20-year-old student in Finland, 7,000 miles away—was having a seizure. Sean’s mother phoned 911, and after a series of phone calls, Finnish rescue workers found Tarja and rushed her to the hospital. Thanks to Sean and the Internet, Tarja’s life was saved.

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Because the media now reach around the world, they are able to spread images, ideas, and fashions from one country to another. Many of these ideas or trends travel from the developed world outward. But the mass media also bring cultural offerings from Africa, Asia, and Latin America to wealthier nations. The increased familiarity in Europe and the United States with African music, Asian philosophy, and Latin American literature demonstrates the power of the mass media to promote a greater awareness of and mixing of different cultures. For instance, the English translation of Como Agua Para Chocolate (Like Water for Chocolate), the popular novel by Laura Esquivel, sold over two million copies in the United States.

**Old Ways Abandoned** As mass media spread new images and ideas, however, they may cause deep changes in traditional cultures. Old ways may be lost. In some cases, people experience a loss of identity and culture. Or they may find themselves in conflict over competing values. In addition, some observers, such as author and columnist Thomas Friedman, worry that so much technology is weakening the old and more personal ways of interacting:

> **PRIMARY SOURCE**
> Yes, globalization and the Internet can bring people together who have never connected before—like my mom and her French Internet bridge partners. But rather than creating new kinds of communities, this technology often creates a false sense of connection and intimacy. It’s like two beepers communicating with each other. Can we really connect with each other through E-mail or Internet bridge or chat rooms? Or is all this standardizing technology just empowering us to reach farther into the world while exempting us from the real work required to build relationships and community with the folks next door?

> **THOMAS FRIEDMAN, The Lexus and the Olive Tree**

Sometimes the challenge posed by new ideas and technology can stimulate the desire to preserve traditions. Technology may even play a positive role in this process. In the Amazon region of Brazil, for example, some native Brazilians are using video cameras to document and preserve traditional ways of life.

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**TERMS & NAMES** 1. For the following term, write a sentence explaining its significance.

- **mass media**

**USING YOUR NOTES**

2. Which innovation has had the greatest impact? Why? (10.10.3)

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**MAIN IDEAS**

3. What are three modern communications devices? (10.11)

4. How has technology led to the emergence of telecommuting? (10.11)

5. What has been the main effect of the growth of mass media? (10.11)

**CRITICAL THINKING & WRITING**

6. IDENTIFYING PROBLEMS What challenges has technology created for some in the workforce? (10.11)

7. RECOGNIZING EFFECTS What are the benefits and drawbacks of the spread of mass media? (10.10.3)

8. ANALYZING ISSUES What problems, if any, do you see arising from the growth of the Internet? (10.11)

9. WRITING ACTIVITY [SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY] With a partner, use the library or the Internet to review the past year’s issues of a leading science journal. Write a report on an important technological advance that was made during the year. (Writing 2.3.c)

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**CONNECT TO TODAY**

CREATING A CHART

Create a two-column chart that lists the top three or four technological devices you use and briefly explains the benefits of using each one. (Writing 2.3.d)
Environmental Challenges

**MAIN IDEA**

**INTERACTION WITH ENVIRONMENT** Technology and industrialization have created environmental challenges that affect the entire world.

**WHY IT MATTERS NOW**

Failure to solve environmental problems will threaten the health of the planet.

**TERMS & NAMES**

- greenhouse effect
- sustainable development

**SETTING THE STAGE** Technology and industrialization have helped to raise standards of living for many people. But they have also affected the global environment. For two centuries, industrialization has increased the demands for energy and natural resources. In addition, industry and technology have increased the amount of pollution on the planet. Pollution and the potential shortage of natural resources have prompted everyone from world leaders to ordinary citizens to look for ways to better protect our natural surroundings.

**World Concern over the Environment**

Two major areas of concern are the effects of industrial pollution on the earth’s atmosphere and on its climate. As you read in Chapter 20, environmentalists are especially concerned that various human-made chemicals are destroying the ozone layer, which protects earth from the sun’s damaging rays. Scientists also are worried about global warming, also known as the greenhouse effect.

**The Greenhouse Effect** Scientists use the term greenhouse effect to describe problems caused by industrial pollution. Much of this pollution comes in the form of gases, such as carbon dioxide. These gases—sometimes called greenhouse gases—are the exhaust from factories and automobiles. The gases create a kind of ceiling, like the roof of a greenhouse, that traps heat near the earth’s surface. This buildup of heat near the earth’s surface causes a gradual warming of the earth’s atmosphere.

Not all scientists agree with the theory of the greenhouse effect. But tests do indicate that the earth’s climate is slowly warming. If this trend continues, deserts will expand and crops will fail. The polar icecaps will melt and oceans will rise.

To combat this problem, the industrialized nations have called for limits on the release of greenhouse gases. In the past, developed nations were the worst polluters. But future limits would have the greatest effect on those countries that are trying to industrialize. So far, developing countries have resisted strict limits. They argue that they are being asked to carry too much of the burden for reducing greenhouse gases.

**Air Pollution Varies** In addition to its possible warming effects, air pollution can be a serious health hazard. In recent years, many cities in Europe and the United States have taken steps to clean up the air. But air pollution is still severe...
in many parts of the world, especially Asia. The World Health Organization has pointed out that 13 of the world’s 15 most-polluted cities are in Asia.

Meanwhile, South Korea, China, and Japan have begun talks to reduce the effects of pollution caused by China’s rapid industrialization. And some Chinese cities are trying to reduce air pollution locally. For example, Shanghai has reportedly banned leaded gasoline and diesel fuel, which cause heavy pollution.

**Depletion of Natural Resources**

While air pollution and global warming are indeed a growing concern, so too is the growing strain on natural resources. Due largely to industrialization and increasing population, vital resources such as clean water, forests, and energy supplies all run the risk of becoming scarce.

**Scarcity of Clean Water** In the developing world, water pollution and scarcity of clean water are serious problems. One-fourth of the world’s population has no access to clean water. Eighty percent of all illnesses in developing nations can be traced to inadequate supplies of fresh water.

In some parts of the world, nations share the water supplies in lakes and rivers. In southwest Asia, for example, Israel and Jordan share the Jordan River—an essential source of water for farming. Any nation that pollutes shared water or stops water from flowing into a neighboring country runs the risk of starting an international conflict. Many nations try to cooperate to make sure water supplies remain clean.

In the United States, California has complex water issues. The state’s large population and agricultural industry have put severe pressure on water resources. The problems worsened during a drought that lasted from 1987 to 1992. However, the state limited the negative effects of the drought by developing new ways to conserve and use water.

**Destruction of Rain Forests** Another critical resource issue is the destruction of tropical rain forests in such countries as Malaysia and Brazil. By 1990, the world

![Depletion of the Brazilian Amazon Rain Forest](image-url)

**SKILLBUILDER: Interpreting Graphs**

Clarifying About how many square miles of the Brazilian Amazon rain forest were deforested by 1997?

Source: *The Brazilian Amazon Rain Forest; World Forests from Deforestation to Transition?*
had lost more than half its rain forests to logging or farming operations. Experts estimated that another 20 percent had been lost by the year 2000. This loss could affect all people on the planet. The rain forests help to maintain water quality, recycle rainfall and oxygen into the atmosphere, and protect the soil. These forests also are home to as many as half of the world’s species of plants and animals.

In recent years, nations like Brazil have made efforts to slow the destruction of the rain forests. Success has been limited, however, by Brazil’s desire to develop economically. As one American diplomat put it, “Environmental concerns are a luxury of the rich, and this is not a rich country. Brazilians are not going to just preserve the Amazon. They are going to develop it. The question is, how.”

Many other developing nations face the same problem as Brazil. They need to achieve sustainable development, the process of creating economic growth while preserving the environment.

A Growing Appetite for Energy
Sustainable development depends on using energy sources wisely. All sources of energy can be defined as renewable or nonrenewable. Renewable energy sources, such as wind, water, and solar power, can be replenished. Nonrenewable energy sources, such as oil and coal, cannot. Although nonrenewable sources are generally cheaper to use, supplies are limited. Also, their use can cause environmental damage.

Energy Use and its Challenges Eighty percent of the earth’s energy supply now comes from nonrenewable sources. Developed countries consume most of this

**Economics**
Deforestation is an issue that often pits economic and environmental interests against one another. Here, William Wade Keye, chairman of the Northern California Society of American Foresters, criticizes the efforts of environmentalists.

**PRIMARY SOURCE**
It used to be about protecting spotted owls, saving old-growth forests or putting an end to clear-cutting. That was 1990. . . . Now the demand is for absolute purity. To many environmentalists in 2001, nothing less than “zero-cut” is acceptable—no commercial timber harvesting from America’s vast network of publicly owned national forests. Not one stick. . . . In a region blessed with some of the planet’s most fertile and sustainable temperate forest ecosystems, struggling sawmill communities are subsisting on raw logs imported from hundreds—sometimes even thousands—of miles away.

**WILLIAM WADE KEYE**, from *Southern Loggin’ Times*

**Environmentalism**
Edward O. Wilson, a research professor emeritus at Harvard University, makes it clear that environmental concerns should outweigh all else when considering America’s forests.

**PRIMARY SOURCE**
If we have learned anything from the scientific studies of forests, it is that each such environment is a unique combination of thousands of kinds of plants, animals, and microorganisms. . . . It is this biological diversity that creates a healthy ecosystem—a self-assembled powerhouse generating clean water, productive soil and fresh air, all without human intervention and completely free of charge. . . . America’s national forests are the common property of its citizens. They are a public trust of incalculable value. They should be freed from commercial logging altogether and cut only very locally and in extreme cases.

**EDWARD O. WILSON**, from *The Washington Post*
energy. Although these nations account for just 25 percent of the world’s population, they use 75 percent of the energy consumed worldwide.

Using nonrenewable energy has many environmental effects. The burning of coal emits greenhouse gases. Cutting down trees leads to soil erosion and the expansion of deserts in some areas. Nuclear power plants produce radioactive wastes that can remain hazardous for many years.

The Exxon Valdez Oil Spill  Oil spills are another example of energy-related pollution. Every year, several serious oil spills take place around the world. They foul water and shorelines and kill sea life. Although oil companies take precautions to prevent spills, spills appear to be an inevitable result of oil use.

The largest oil spill in U.S. history occurred in March 1989. The giant oil tanker Exxon Valdez hit a reef in Prince William Sound, off the coast of Alaska. The ship spilled 11 million gallons of crude oil into the sea. The environmental consequences were horrendous. But the federal government responded forcefully. It ordered a cleanup and forced Exxon to pay more than $5 billion in damages.

Solutions for the 21st Century  Government action and stronger regulations may provide solutions to the world’s environmental problems in the 21st century. In the long run, however, improved technology might stand as the best hope for a cleaner environment. More inexpensive ways to use renewable energy sources, such as wind and solar power, may reduce air pollution and the greenhouse effect. In any event, the nations of the world will need to agree on how to achieve sustainable development in this new millennium.

Alternative Fuel Cars
Automobiles, which run on oil-based gasoline, use a great deal of the world’s nonrenewable energy. But perhaps not for long. Automakers have begun creating cars fueled by alternative power, such as hydrogen—one of the most abundant natural elements on earth.

While it may be a while before such cars catch on, the trend toward environmentally safer vehicles is growing. California, for example, recently required the production of millions of low-emission vehicles—which use a combination of gas and electric power—over the next two decades.
Feeding a Growing Population

**MAIN IDEA**

**POWER AND AUTHORITY**
Population growth has put great pressure on the earth’s resources, including the food supply.

**WHY IT MATTERS NOW**
Nations must find ways to support their growing human populations or else face famines.

**TERMS & NAMES**
- overpopulation
- biorevolution

**SETTING THE STAGE**
As humanity moves further into the 21st century, another issue of growing concern is world hunger. Potential causes of famine are overpopulation, forces of nature, and war. **Overpopulation** occurs when there are too many people for the natural resources of an area to support. In some cases, it is war or natural catastrophes that push groups into starvation. Across the globe, nations are working to implement both temporary and more long-lasting measures aimed at reducing starvation and hunger.

**Causes of World Hunger**
Since 1950, the world’s population has more than doubled, to about 6 billion people. More growth is predicted. According to researchers, the world’s population will increase to nearly 10 billion by 2050. Rapid population growth directly affects the quality of life on the planet. As more people try to live on a limited supply of natural resources, poverty rates rise—and so too does the risk of widespread hunger.

**The Role of Nature**
In some areas of the world, changes in the climate have played a major role in creating famine. In Africa, for example, rainfall was plentiful during the 1950s and 1960s. The rain helped produce good crops and steady economic growth for many African nations. In 1968, however, drought began to weaken African agriculture. In the 1970s and 1980s, rainfall returned to typically low levels. In many areas, food supplies ran short. Ethiopia, for example, confronted severe famines in the 1980s and 1990s because of drought. Tens of thousands of Ethiopians died. Many others suffered malnutrition and disease.

The situation is just as grim in other African nations. Traveling through Zimbabwe in late 2002, U.S. government official Tony P. Hall recalled witnessing the devastating effects of hunger:

**PRIMARY SOURCE**
I . . . met children in school, some of whom had not eaten at all that day. Others had a cup of tea for breakfast and nothing for lunch. Some were showing clear signs of malnutrition—with their hair turning orange and their limbs like twigs. The headmaster said that about 40 percent of the kids have dropped out of school. A few kids had their eyes glazed over and showed little ability to learn the lessons in front of them.

**TONY P. HALL,** statement in Harare, Zimbabwe, October 11, 2002

**CALIFORNIA STANDARDS**
10.10.3 Discuss the important trends in the regions today and whether they appear to serve the cause of individual freedom and democracy.
CST 4 Students relate current events to the physical and human characteristics of places and regions.

**TAKING NOTES**
Comparing and Contrasting Use a chart to compare and contrast the advantages and disadvantages of the green revolution and the biorevolution.
Government-Produced Famine  In addition to droughts, wars have contributed to famine. The drought that hit Ethiopia in the early 1990s hit Somalia as well. But Somalia was also engaged in a civil war that disrupted food production and delivery by outside relief agencies. As a result, thousands of Somalis died of starvation, and more than a million refugees fled the nation.

The reduction in food supply caused by drought and war created deep problems for many African nations. While agriculture declined, the prices for major African exports also fell. High African birth rates made these problems even worse. Food supplies were getting smaller while populations were getting larger.

Revolutions in Food Production

One response to the problem of rapid population growth, and the potential for hunger and starvation it brings, has been to boost food production. As you read in Chapter 20, agricultural scientists around the world embarked on what became known as the green revolution—a successful effort to increase food production through the use of fertilizers, pesticides and high-yield strains of crops.

Unfortunately, the techniques of the green revolution often call for much irrigation, or watering, of crops. Because many African nations have limited water supplies, they have not been able to make full use of the new seeds. This severely limits the usefulness of these methods in much of Africa, where there is little water.

Moreover, the new hybrid varieties of plants require chemicals, such as fertilizers, herbicides, and pesticides, to help them grow. This requirement has caused a number of problems. First, the chemicals are expensive. Peasant farmers usually cannot afford them. Second, the use of such chemicals often clashes with age-old methods of farming. Third, these chemicals pose a threat to the environment.

In addition to the methods of the green revolution, genetic research has played a growing role in agricultural science in recent years. In this approach, scientists

Vocabulary
A **pesticide** is a chemical used to kill insects; a **herbicide** is one used to destroy plants, especially weeds.
Clarifying
How has the biorevolution helped increase food production?

Red Cross and UNICEF

Two organizations that have played a crucial role in supplying food and other forms of aid to needy populations are UNICEF and the Red Cross. UNICEF, the United Nations Children’s Fund, was founded in 1946 to help children in Europe after World War II. Now, it provides food, medicine, and education funds to children in developing countries.

The Red Cross was first established in the 1800s to help war victims. Later it branched into peacetime service, including emergency food relief. The work of both of these organizations has been instrumental in helping to combat starvation, disease, and hardship in many lands.

Other Solutions to Population Problems

Various approaches to curbing overpopulation have been proposed over the years. Three main strategies are to improve the economies of less-developed countries, to limit population growth, and to improve the status of women.

Improving Economies

Many experts believe that the best way to tackle overpopulation is through economic development. When a country’s economy improves, birth rates fall. They do so for two reasons. First, women become pregnant less frequently because more newborn children survive. More children survive because stronger economies provide better health care, nutrition, and child-care education for mothers. Second, when economies are strong, families do not need as many children to work to support the family and parents in their old age. The result is slower population growth and less risk of widespread hunger.

Limiting Population Growth

A second major strategy is to lower the rate at which the population is growing. In 1994, in Cairo, Egypt, the International Conference on Population and Development met for the third time. Delegates

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agreed on a plan to keep population growth to a minimum through the year 2050. It called for greater use of family planning, reductions in child mortality, and increased women’s rights. Some delegates did not support the entire plan, but it passed nonetheless.

Some critics have pointed out problems in limiting population growth when it is carried out in extreme ways. A strict policy may reduce birth rates at the expense of personal freedom, or it may target specific groups that cannot defend their rights. For example, church leaders and some politicians in Peru have charged that a government program has forced poor Indian women to undergo sterilization, making them unable to have children. The critics have said that poor, uneducated women are lured into having the sterilization procedure by health workers who promise gifts for the families.

**Improving Women’s Status** Most experts believe that protecting the rights of women is essential to reducing birth rates. For example, the birth rate for uneducated Peruvian women in recent years was 6.2. By contrast, the rate for Peruvian women with some college education was only 1.7. According to population experts like Dr. Nafis Sadik of the United Nations Population Fund, there is a close link between women’s status in society and population growth. The greater the status of women, the lower the birth rates.

Improving conditions for women will be a crucial part of any effort to solve the world’s population problem. However, other actions will also need to be taken to reduce the threat of famine and food shortages. New technologies may provide a key to increasing food supplies. In addition, creating and protecting political stability around the world can help to ensure that people have access to food. The best way to conquer starvation, however, may be to improve the economies of developing nations.
Economic Issues in the Developing World

**MAIN IDEA**

**ECONOMICS** Developing nations face a set of economic challenges that must be resolved.

**WHY IT MATTERS NOW**

Sustainable economic development enables more people to lead productive lives and makes the world more stable.

**TERMS & NAMES**

- less-developed countries (LDCs)
- investment capital
- World Bank
- International Monetary Fund (IMF)
- grassroots development

**SETTING THE STAGE**

The economies of the industrialized nations grew rapidly after World War II. Such has not been the case, however, for many less-developed countries (LDCs), or countries not fully industrialized. Among other things, the LDCs have lacked financial resources and a strong infrastructure—roads, airports, plumbing, and electrical systems—necessary for economic growth. Nevertheless, the industrialized nations have remained interested in the LDCs as sources of raw materials and as potential markets for goods. Indeed, the industrialized nations would like the economies of the LDCs to become strong and stable.

**Providing International Aid**

Most economists cite the following factors as necessary for economic development:

- **investment capital**, funds to pay for the construction of industries and infrastructure, such as roads and bridges
- technology to help companies and workers be as productive as possible
- healthy and well-trained workers to help reduce waste and inefficiency
- qualified managers to make sure that workers and materials are used efficiently

**Roots of the Difficulties**

A serious problem that LDCs face is how to acquire these factors. Many people believe that imperialism and colonialism are the reasons that the LDCs have not industrialized. The imperial nations limited the economic growth of their colonies. In addition, the colonial governments robbed the colonized people of the chance to govern themselves. When most colonized regions gained their independence after World War II, they had underdeveloped economies and weak political traditions. These problems made it difficult for the LDCs to achieve stable economic growth. In recent years, however, more and more LDCs have been developing stable democratic governments and making greater strides toward a stronger economy.

Industrialized nations have tried to work with the LDCs by providing aid through international organizations, such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF). The World Bank provides loans for large-scale development projects, such as dams. The IMF offers emergency loans to countries in financial crisis.

**CALIFORNIA STANDARDS**

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**TAKING NOTES**

**Identifying Solutions**

Create a web diagram showing the various solutions to creating economic growth.
Tense Relations  International agencies can play an important role in development, but they also have drawbacks. The World Bank, for example, might fund a project that it considers worthy, such as a large dam. But the project may do little to help the people of a country. The IMF, as well, has been criticized for setting harsh financial conditions upon countries receiving IMF loans. For instance, the IMF might require a country to cut its government spending drastically.

Latin American nations have had troubled relationships with international lenders. For instance, Brazil repeatedly clashed with the IMF since the 1980s over economic policy and repayment schedules. By 1997, Brazil had worked out a repayment plan, but its debt level remained very high—$200 billion by the middle of 1999.

Different Economic Approaches

Today, many LDCs use two main approaches to spur economic growth—investment by multinational corporations and smaller, more localized efforts known collectively as grassroots development.

Multinational Corporations  As you learned in Chapter 20, multinational corporations are companies that do business in many countries. These giant companies build factories in countries where the costs of labor and materials are low in order to increase their profits. Multinational companies often bring jobs, investment capital, and technology to nations that need them. Yet some of these companies have been criticized for exploiting workers and harming the environment in their host countries.

Most LDCs want multinational companies to invest in them because the multinationals do create jobs. Some LDCs offer multinational corporations favorable tax rates and work regulations. For instance, Nicaragua offers a package of benefits to multinational clothing firms that operate maquilas, or factories, in Nicaragua. The package exempts the companies from having to pay income taxes for ten years and allows them to pay a minimum wage of 41 cents an hour.

On the whole, Nicaraguan maquilas are a mixed blessing for the country. The unemployment rate is high, and the maquilas provide jobs. But maquilas do little to contribute technology, capital, or infrastructure to the country.

Grassroots Development  Another approach to economic development is grassroots development. Grassroots development calls for small-scale, community-based projects to help poor people lift themselves from poverty. Grassroots programs usually focus on helping individuals and communities to improve their lives. Grassroots development responds to community needs and can help raise standards of living while preserving local customs.
An example of a grassroots development program is microcredit. Microcredit programs give small loans—often less than $100—to individuals as seed money to enable them to begin small-scale businesses and lift themselves from poverty. Many organizations, including the World Bank and multinational corporations, run microcredit programs.

Julia Sairitupac, a single mother living in Sarita Colonia, Peru, was one person who benefitted from the microcredit program. She received between $100 and $200 for kitchen tools and other equipment to help her struggling business selling fruit juice and salchipapas (hot dogs and french fries.) “I feel like I have begun, for the first time, to leave poverty,” she said. “Although my work requires many sacrifices, I want to continue progressing and install my business in my own home, which, with the help of my children, we are already building bit by bit.”

No matter what approach is used, however, the development process is slow. And the gap between rich and poor nations remains large. Although the economic output of Asia and Africa grew during the 1980s, these regions still lag far behind the richer, more productive nations.

**Free Trade or Protectionism** Another key issue that developing countries face is whether to follow policies of protectionism or free trade. Free trade, as you learned in Chapter 20, is the reduction of trade barriers among nations. This includes eliminating tariffs, or taxes on imported goods. Supporters of free trade believe that doing away with tariffs stimulates commerce by increasing trade among nations. Protectionists are those who oppose free trade. They support tariffs as a way to protect local products and industries from international competition.

Since the 1980s, many LDCs have embraced free trade under the terms established by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), both of which were detailed in Chapter 20. Regional trading blocs are now forming in Latin America, Africa, and Asia. These blocs may provide many LDCs with the support they need to strengthen their economies. The success of these trading blocs appears to be crucial to the economic growth and long-term stability of developing countries.
Seeking Global Security

MAIN IDEA

POWER AND AUTHORITY War, terrorism, and weapons of mass destruction threaten the safety of people all over the world.

WHY IT MATTERS NOW

People can work against the dangers posed by war, terrorism, and weapons of mass destruction.

TERMS & NAMES

• conventional arms
• bioweapons

CALIFORNIA STANDARDS

10.9.1 Compare the economic and military power shifts caused by the war, including the Yalta Pact, the development of nuclear weapons, Soviet control over Eastern European nations, and the economic recoveries of Germany and Japan.

10.9.8 Discuss the establishment and work of the United Nations and the purposes and functions of the Warsaw Pact, SEATO, NATO, and the Organization of American States.

CST 4 Students relate current events to the physical and human characteristics of places and regions.

SETTING THE STAGE

Among the most pressing issues facing the world community today are warfare and terrorism. So long as nations continue to use the threat of military force as a tool of foreign policy, armed conflicts will erupt. In addition, the threat of terrorism—the use of violence against people or property to force changes in societies or governments—strikes fear in the hearts of many people. Nevertheless, many nations and organizations have been working together to reduce the threats of such violence and bloodshed.

Worldwide Arms Trade

Many people hoped that the end of the Cold War would reduce the risk of armed conflict around the world. However, developments following the Cold War have introduced new threats. First, the collapse of the Soviet empire led to political instability and violence in parts of the world the Soviets once controlled. Second, a bustling international arms trade has emerged to ensure that few conflicts around the world suffer from a shortage of weapons.

The Market for Weapons

During the Cold War, the main suppliers of conventional arms—tanks, planes, rifles, and all other non-nuclear weapons—were the United States, Western Europe, and the Soviet Union. These nations sold most of their weapons to developing nations. This government-sponsored trade has declined considerably since the mid-1980s, but it has not ceased.

What has grown, however, is the illegal market for weapons. Many of the weapons bought on the illegal market find their way to trouble spots around the world. These illegal weapons have frequently contributed to armed conflict in regions with political, ethnic, or religious tensions.

Protests against Weapons Sales

Some people are beginning to take action against international arms dealers. In Belgium, the Flemish Forum voor Vredesaktie (Forum for Peace Action) has organized nonviolent protests against the Armed Forces Communication and Electronics Association (AFCEA), which held its annual arms fair in Brussels, Belgium, in 1997. Protesters convinced Belgian customs officers to seize all of the military equipment at the fair that year because the equipment was not properly licensed.
Demonstrations such as those in Belgium have a long way to go before they stop international arms deals. But opponents of the arms trade are determined not to abandon their fight.

**Weapons of Mass Destruction**

Weapons of mass destruction, which you read about in Chapter 20, pose a different kind of threat to peace. Such weapons, which include nuclear armaments and biological and chemical weapons, have the potential to kill or injure large numbers of people at one time. Many of these tools of war are the products of sophisticated technologies. Even so, some are frighteningly easy to make and use.

**The Threat of Nuclear Weapons** The existence of nuclear weapons poses a significant threat to world peace—and even to human survival. In the years since World War II, a number of nations have developed nuclear weapons while other countries continue working toward that goal. Opponents of nuclear weapons have tried to prevent the proliferation, or spread, of such weapons.

A major step toward stopping nuclear proliferation was the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT). This treaty was passed by the United Nations General Assembly in 1968. It went into force in 1970 for 25 years. In 1995, 170 nations signed on to renew the NPT forever. Only India and Pakistan have continued to test nuclear arms. However, there is growing concern that hostile nations, such as North Korea, are on the verge of developing nuclear weapons. Such a dilemma highlights the continuing threat of nuclear war.

**Biological and Chemical Weapons** The possible proliferation of biological and chemical weapons is also a growing concern to many nations. These weapons are
Analyzing Primary Sources

Why are biological weapons more destructive than chemical weapons?

P R I M A R Y S O U R C E

Bioweapons are microorganisms, bacteria or viruses, that invade the body, multiply inside it, and destroy it. Bioweapons can be used as strategic weapons. That is, they are incredibly powerful and dangerous. They can kill huge numbers of people if they are used properly, and their effects are not limited to one place or a small target. Chemical weapons, on the other hand, can be used only tactically. It is virtually impossible to put enough of a chemical in the air in a high enough concentration to wipe out a large number of people over a large territory. And chemicals aren’t alive and can’t spread through an infectious process.

RICHARD PRESTON, “The Bioweaponeers,” The New Yorker

The War in Iraq

In the spring of 2003, amid growing worries about terrorism and the development of deadly weapons that resulted from the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, the United States confronted the leader of Iraq, Saddam Hussein. The longtime dictator had concerned the world community for years. During the 1980s, Hussein had used chemical weapons to put down a rebellion in Iraq. In 1990, he had invaded Kuwait, only to be pushed back by a U.S.-led military effort. In light of such history, many viewed Hussein as a threat to peace and stability in the world. As a result, the United States led an effort to remove the Iraqi leader from power.

The Path to War

Throughout much of 2002, the United States and other nations accused Hussein of developing weapons of mass destruction. Bowing to world pressure, Hussein allowed inspectors from the United Nations to search Iraq for such outlawed weapons. Some investigators, however, insisted that the Iraqis were not fully cooperating with the inspections. U.S. and British officials soon threatened to use force to disarm Iraq.

The UN Security Council debated what action to take next. Some countries, such as France and Germany, called for letting the inspectors continue searching for weapons. British prime minister Tony Blair, however, accused the Iraqis of “deception and evasion” and insisted inspections would never work.

Operation Iraqi Freedom

In March 2003, U.S. president George W. Bush demanded that Hussein and his top aides leave the country or face a military strike. The Iraqi leader refused. Within days, a coalition led by the United States and Britain launched air strikes in and around the Iraqi capital, Baghdad. Coalition forces then marched into Iraq through Kuwait. The invasion of Iraq to remove Saddam Hussein, known as Operation Iraqi Freedom, had begun.

The military operation met with strong opposition from numerous countries. Some world leaders criticized the policy of attacking a nation to prevent it from future misdeeds. U.S. and British officials, however, argued that they would not wait for Hussein to strike first.
As coalition forces marched north to Baghdad, troops parachuted into northern Iraq and began moving south toward the capital city. By early April, Baghdad had fallen and the regime of Saddam Hussein had collapsed. After less than four weeks of fighting, the coalition had won the war.

**The Struggle Continues** Despite the coalition victory, much work remained in Iraq. With the help of U.S. officials, Iraqis began rebuilding their nation. They established an interim government several months after the war. The new governing body went to work creating a constitution and planning democratic elections.

Meanwhile, numerous U.S. troops had to remain behind to help maintain order in Iraq and battle pockets of fighters loyal to Hussein. The defeated Iraqi dictator disappeared toward the end of the war but was later captured on December 13, 2003. Finally, the United States and Britain came under increasing fire for failing to find any weapons of mass destruction in the months after the conflict ended. U.S. and British officials insisted that it would be only a matter of time before they found Hussein’s deadly arsenal. As of late November 2004, no weapons of mass destruction had been found.

Despite the unresolved issues, coalition leaders declared the defeat of Saddam Hussein to be a victory for global security. “The war on terror is not over, yet it is not endless,” declared President Bush shortly after the fighting. “We do not know the day of final victory, but we have seen the turning of the tide. No act of the terrorists will change our purpose, or weaken our resolve, or alter their fate. Their cause is lost. Free nations will press on to victory.”
Defending Human Rights and Freedoms

**MAIN IDEA**

**POWER AND AUTHORITY**

Human rights and freedoms have become a major international concern.

**WHY IT MATTERS NOW**

Protecting fundamental rights for all people is an important way to improve life in the 21st century.

**TERMS & NAMES**

- Universal Declaration of Human Rights

**CALIFORNIA STANDARDS**

10.9.8 Discuss the establishment and work of the United Nations and the purposes and functions of the Warsaw Pact, SEATO, NATO, and the Organization of American States.

10.10.1 Understand the challenges in the regions, including their geopolitical, cultural, military, and economic significance and the international relationships in which they are involved.

CST 4 Students relate current events to the physical and human characteristics of places and regions.

**SETTING THE STAGE**

Since the end of World War II, the international community, working through the United Nations and other organizations, has made human rights a primary concern in international affairs. Human rights are the basic rights and freedoms that all people are entitled to enjoy. The UN has passed several declarations setting standards for such rights and freedoms. Around the world, however, repressive governments continue to deny people these rights. Thus, numerous political and organization leaders remain committed to bringing human rights to all people who inhabit the earth.

The Struggle for Human Rights

The **Universal Declaration of Human Rights** was adopted by the United Nations in 1948. This declaration defines human rights goals for the world community. The preamble of the declaration lists several reasons why the declaration is necessary, including the need to promote friendly relations between nations.

Article 1 of the declaration states, “All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.” The declaration goes on to spell out the rights that all nations should seek to guarantee for their citizens.

With regard to people’s basic rights, the declaration states, “The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government” and that “everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country.” The declaration also calls for free and fair elections. Finally, it calls for basic civil liberties such as freedom of speech and religion as well as freedom from political terror.

Various organizations, including UN agencies and independent groups such as Amnesty International and Americas Watch, observe whether countries are meeting human rights standards. These groups perform a valuable service by helping to improve conditions and even save lives.

Despite the best efforts of human rights organizations, protecting human rights remains an uphill battle. Serious violations of fundamental rights continue to occur around the world. The violations result from a number of causes, including political dissent, racial or ethnic hatreds, and religious differences.

**Political Dissent**

Opposition to political dissent—the difference of opinion over political issues—is one of the most common causes of human rights violations.
In many countries around the world, from El Salvador to Iran to the former Soviet Union, individuals and groups have been persecuted for holding political views that differ from those of the people in power.

There are many examples of political rights violations in the world. One nation that has been criticized for abuses is Nigeria. General Sani Abacha of Nigeria earned a reputation as a ruthless military dictator. Despite repeated statements that he intended to open up the Nigerian government and hold free elections, Abacha imprisoned his political opponents. Abacha took power in 1993 during the chaos that erupted after results of the presidential election held that year were wiped out. Abacha refused to make public the results of that election. Among his prisoners was Moshood Abiola, a wealthy businessman who many believe won the 1993 election. Abacha died in June 1998. In a hopeful sign for the future, his successor has instituted democratic civilian rule.

**Ethnic and Racial Conflicts** In some countries, ethnic or racial hatreds lead to human rights abuses. For example, human rights groups have charged the fundamentalist Muslim military regime in Sudan of committing genocide against the Nuba, an agricultural people in southern Sudan. In addition, Christian groups have accused the Sudanese regime of persecuting Christians, many of whom live in the southern region of Sudan.

In Rwanda, fighting between Hutus and Tutsis—the two main ethnic groups—has led to horrendous rights violations. In 1994, Hutus massacred up to 500,000 Tutsis in the worst case of genocide since the 1970s Khmer Rouge reign of terror in Cambodia.

**Religious Persecution** Human rights violations based on religious differences have also occurred. Such violations often have ethnic and political overtones. For example, Tibetans—under Chinese rule since 1950—have been persecuted by the Chinese for their Buddhist religion, their traditional culture, and their desire for political independence. [Many Tibetan leaders were imprisoned in China in the 1990s.] And the Dalai Lama, the most important Tibetan religious leader, remained in exile.
**Children at Risk**

Children are the most vulnerable of the world’s citizens. They are among those who run the highest risk of suffering human rights abuses. The abuses children suffer are mainly social and economic, and they occur primarily in less-developed countries. A lack of food, education, and health care is foremost among these abuses.

In addition, children in many parts of the world are forced to work long hours, often in dangerous conditions, for little or no pay. During the early 1990s Iqbal Masih, a child activist from Pakistan, helped bring attention to the plight of child labor. To help pay off a debt owed by his family, Masih was forced at age four to work for a local carpet maker. He often worked 12-hour days, and frequently was chained to his work station. At age 10, he escaped and worked with various international organizations to highlight the problem of child workers and free thousands of children from forced labor. In 1995, he was shot and killed shortly after returning to Pakistan.

Meanwhile, the United Nations has played a leading role in trying to improve conditions for children around the world. In 1989, the UN adopted a document called the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Known as the Magna Carta for Children, this document established a framework for children’s rights. It covers basic rights, such as health care and education, and calls for protection against the exploitation, abuse, and neglect of children. Similar goals were advanced in 1990 at the World Summit for Children, where world leaders adopted a 25-point program in favor of children’s welfare.

**Signs of Hope**

The work of the international community is a positive sign in the struggle to advance human rights. Despite great obstacles, efforts to make human rights a priority are achieving some successes around the world.

**Human Rights Successes** The greatest human rights successes have come in the area of political rights and freedoms. In Europe, most countries that were once part of the Soviet bloc have opened up their political systems to allow for democratic elections and the free expression of ideas. There have been similar successes in South Africa, where the apartheid system of racial separation came to an end. Free elections were held in South Africa in 1994, bringing a multiracial government to power.

**Women’s Rights Addressed** The past few decades have also seen major efforts to advance human rights for women. Throughout the world, women tend to be poorer than men and attain less access to social benefits such as education and health care. Conditions for women are especially poor in the less-developed countries. But even in the richer nations, women often have second-class status.

Beginning in the 1970s, international organizations began to address women’s rights issues. In 1979, the UN adopted a measure called the Convention for the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women. The convention was eventually signed by nearly 100 nations. In 1995, the UN sponsored the Fourth Conference on Women, held in Beijing, China. Issues of women’s leadership, property ownership, education, health, and population control were top priorities at the conference.
**Human Rights in the 21st Century** Progress in all areas of human rights is encouraging—but it is only a beginning. Much work must still be done before people in all countries of the world have the democratic rights and freedoms set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

However, important trends in the world provide reasons to hope for continued progress on human rights. Rising levels of education are providing people with the skills to exercise their political rights and improve their lives. Modern communications networks are helping human rights organizations like Amnesty International to investigate and report on human rights abuses. In addition, today’s mass media can make people instantly aware of abuses in the world.

But perhaps the greatest reason for optimism regarding human rights arises from world history since 1989. In early 1989, millions of people in the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, and South Africa lived under repressive governments that denied basic political rights, such as the right to vote in a multi-party election. Then, beginning with Poland later in 1989, one country after another threw off its old regime and turned to a democratic form of government. The Soviet Union came to an end in 1991. In that same year, the republic of Russia had its first free presidential election. And in 1994, South Africa held its first universal elections, in which people of all races could vote.

These historic events transformed the world by extending human rights and democratic institutions to millions of people. They continue to inspire optimism that millions more can win their human and political rights while the new century is still young.
Unresolved Problems of the Modern World

The electronic revolution improves communications. Technological advances change businesses and workplaces. Mass media change culture.

Air pollution threatens the atmosphere. Industry and population growth threaten natural resources. Energy use creates pollution and depletes resources.

World population will grow in the next century. Wars and droughts can cause famines. Efforts are underway to increase food supplies and reduce population growth.

Investment capital, technology, good workers, and qualified managers are necessary for economic growth. Free trade and protectionist policies offer different opportunities for economic development.

International arms sales can contribute to instability. Weapons of mass destruction and terrorism threaten international peace.

Human rights violations arise from political, ethnic, racial, and religious differences. Progress is made in the 1990s to expand democracy and human rights.

Epilogue Assessment

TERMS & NAMES
Briefly explain the importance of each of the following terms and names to the unresolved problems the world faces in the 21st century.

1. mass media 6. investment capital
2. greenhouse effect 7. World Bank
3. sustainable development 8. grassroots development
4. overpopulation 9. bioweapons
5. less-developed countries 10. Universal Declaration of Human Rights

MAIN IDEAS

Technology Transforms Life  Section 1 (pages 675–678)

11. Describe two ways in which the revolution in electronics has changed the world. (10.11)
12. Name two ways in which technology has transformed the workplace. (10.11)

Environmental Challenges  Section 2 (pages 679–682)

13. Discuss three environmental effects of air pollution. (CST 4)
14. How do rain forests benefit the environment? (CST 4)

Feeding a Growing Population  Section 3 (pages 683–686)

15. What factors have contributed to famine in Africa? (CST 4)

Economic Issues in the Developing World  Section 4 (pages 687–689)

16. What are the IMF and the World Bank? (10.10.3)
17. What is microcredit? (10.10.3)

Seeking Global Security  Section 5 (pages 690–693)

18. What challenges remained in Iraq after Operation Iraqi Freedom? (CST 4)
19. Why does terrorism frighten so many people? (CST 4)

Defending Human Rights and Freedoms  Section 6 (pages 694–697)

20. How has the UN attempted to protect the rights of children? (10.9.8)

CRITICAL THINKING

1. USING YOUR NOTES  Use a problem-solution chart to show how technology can help solve two of the unresolved problems of the modern world. (10.11)

2. ANALYZING ISSUES  Which unresolved problem of the modern world do you think poses the most serious threat to humanity? Explain. (CST 4)

3. FORMING AND SUPPORTING OPINIONS  Which of the four factors necessary for economic development discussed on page 687 do you consider to be the most vital? Explain. (10.10.3)

VISUAL SUMMARY

Unresolved Problems of the Modern World

Technology
- The electronic revolution improves communications.
- Technological advances change businesses and workplaces.
- Mass media change culture.

Environment
- Air pollution threatens the atmosphere.
- Industry and population growth threaten natural resources.
- Energy use creates pollution and depletes resources.

Population
- World population will grow in the next century.
- Wars and droughts can cause famines.
- Efforts are underway to increase food supplies and reduce population growth.

Economics
- Investment capital, technology, good workers, and qualified managers are necessary for economic growth.
- Free trade and protectionist policies offer different opportunities for economic development.

Terrorism
- International arms sales can contribute to instability.
- Weapons of mass destruction and terrorism threaten international peace.

Human Rights
- Human rights violations arise from political, ethnic, racial, and religious differences.
- Progress is made in the 1990s to expand democracy and human rights.
1. **Interact with History (CST 3)**

On page 674, you considered various social, economic, and environmental problems that exist in your country and community and discussed ways to address these problems. Now that you have read the chapter, what do you think are the most pressing challenges the world faces today? Do you agree with all the actions being taken to meet these challenges? What are some ways that you and others might address these challenges on a local level? Discuss your ideas in small groups.

2. **WRITING ABOUT HISTORY** (Writing 2.5.a–d)

Using the library or the Internet, research a problem that exists in your community. After you have collected your information, write a letter to your congressional representative about what might be done to solve the problem you have chosen.

Consider the following:
- How did the problem start?
- What effect does it have on the community?
- What is the best way to address the problem?

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**STANDARDS-BASED ASSESSMENT**

Use the chart and your knowledge of world history to answer questions 1 and 2.

*Additional Test Practice, pp. S1-S33*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Infant Mortality Rate, 2002 (per 1,000 live births)</th>
<th>Life Expectancy at Birth, 2002 (years)</th>
<th>Per Capita GDP, 2000 (U.S. Dollars)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>63 (male) 64 (female)</td>
<td>2,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>43 (male) 45 (female)</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>75 (male) 83 (female)</td>
<td>24,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>75 (male) 80 (female)</td>
<td>36,200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: *The World Almanac, and Book of Facts 2003*

1. In which nation does a newborn have the best chance of surviving?
   A. India
   B. Ethiopia
   C. France
   D. United States

2. Which of the following can be said about prosperous nations?
   A. They have a largely illiterate population.
   B. They have a low infant mortality rate.
   C. Their residents have a short life expectancy.
   D. They have a population that is mostly female.

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**ALTERNATIVE ASSESSMENT**

1. **Interact with History** (CST 3)

   Use the chart and your knowledge of world history to answer questions 1 and 2.

2. **WRITING ABOUT HISTORY** (Writing 2.5.a–d)

   **POWER AND AUTHORITY** Using the library or the Internet, research a problem that exists in your community. After you have collected your information, write a letter to your congressional representative about what might be done to solve the problem you have chosen.

   Consider the following:
   - How did the problem start?
   - What effect does it have on the community?
   - What is the best way to address the problem?

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**INTEGRATED TECHNOLOGY**

**TEST PRACTICE** Go to classzone.com
- Diagnostic tests
- Strategies
- Tutorials
- Additional practice

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**INTEGRATED TECHNOLOGY**

Create a Multimedia Presentation (CST 3)

All of the unresolved problems discussed in the Epilogue have long histories. With a group of students, choose one of the six problems and create a multimedia presentation that explains the history of the problem you have chosen. Use the Internet, periodicals, and other library sources to research your presentation.

- Find historical, literary, musical, and visual materials that relate to your topic and collect them for a class presentation.
- Give your presentation to the rest of the class. Explain the history of the problem you chose, ending with the current situation.

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**P R I M A R Y S O U R C E**

It is hard to exaggerate the danger in North Korea’s finger-on-trigger taunts to America and the world that it already has a few nuclear bombs, is busily producing the stuff to build more, and will make use of them in whatever way it chooses. More weapons means enough spares to be able, say, to test one to intimidate the neighbors; or to auction one off to the highest bidder (an Iran, a Libya, or perhaps even [terrorist leader] Osama bin Laden).

*The Economist*, May 3, 2003

3. A major concern expressed by the authors is that North Korea could supply nuclear weapons to (10.10.1)
   A. terrorists.
   B. corporations.
   C. its neighbors.
   D. the United States.