CHAPTER 5

Global Opportunities in a Globalizing World

Social Studies 10
Ms. Gill
Important Vocab

- Acculturation
- Cosmopolitan
- Cultural Revitalization
- Integration
- Migration
- Metropolises
- Urbanization
Opportunities

• One of the key opportunities of globalization for each of us individually is the chance to expand our identity. We can explore places, cultures, spirituality, and history through travel, communications, and access to information. As a result, we can define our identity based on a much broader scope of knowledge and understanding than in the past.
Changes in Ways of Life

• **Urbanization**, or the growth of cities, is a phenomenon that began more than 200 years ago, when people began moving from economically depressed rural areas to cities where factories needed laborers.

• Since then, cities around the world have become important centers of business, industry, technology, development, and cultural exchange.

• More people now live in large cities, or **metropolises**, than ever before.
Urbanization

- **Urbanization**: the growth of towns and cities, as people migrate from rural areas in search of work and other opportunities.
- **Metropolises**: very large cities
- Do you think this is a historical process or a contemporary one? In other words, is this still occurring?
Growth of Urban Centers

- One of the main reasons for the explosion in urban populations is **migration**, the movement of people from one place to another.
- Migrant populations help cities flourish on both a social level and an economic level. Their unique values and identities help a city’s population become **more diverse and cosmopolitan**.

- **Cosmopolitan**: reflecting many diverse cultures; worldly, sophisticated

- Do you think Calgary is a cosmopolitan? What evidence is there to reflect this?
Integration

• As a result of globalization, integration can create opportunities both for a society and for newcomers to that society. As migration increases, societies are becoming more aware of the opportunities that can be created by integrating diverse peoples.

• Integration: the incorporation of diverse minority groups into mainstream society

• What are the key difference between assimilation, marginalization, and integration?
Acculturation

- **Acculturation**: change as a result of contact with other cultural groups
- Acculturation occurs when people **adapt to a new culture at the speed and to the extent they wish**. In some cases, the process of acculturation may eventually lead to assimilation.
Acculturation vs. Assimilation
Cultural Revitalization

• What does it mean to revitalize a culture? You saw in Chapter 4 that many groups have been challenged by globalization. Many of these same groups, however, have found ways to take advantage of it. They use modern technologies and global markets to assert their place as a unique group in a diverse society. They experience cultural revitalization—an opportunity to celebrate identity.

• **Cultural Revitalization:** a process through which unique cultures regain a sense of identity, such as through promoting heritage languages or reviving traditions and customs.
Cultural Revitalization

• Can you think of examples?
Section 23 of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms

• Section 23 of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms is an example of a law enshrined to affirm the culture and identity of official language groups.

• The Constitution Act (made law in 1982) includes the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms. Section 23 of the Charter gives parents the right to have their children educated in their first language, if it is either French or English, anywhere in Canada (where the number of students allows for this). For example, minority groups of French-speaking parents in Alberta can request that their children be educated in French—their first language. This allows Francophone students to live out who they are in the school context.

• Section 23 gave English and French minority groups legal means to fight for their rights and affirm their identities.