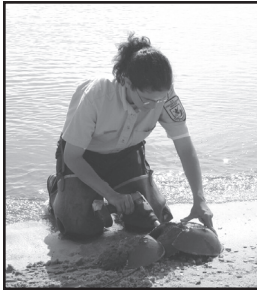


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UNIT 1 Global Issues in the Twenty-First Century: An Overview

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- 1. Global Trends 2025: A Transformed World: Executive Summary**, U.S. National Intelligence Council, November 2008
This widely quoted report examines important **change factors** transforming the **international political system** from the structure established following WWII. The executive summary of the report is presented here. 3
- 2. The New Geopolitics of Food**, Lester R. Brown, *Foreign Policy*, May/June 2011
Lester Brown argues that both farmers and foreign ministers need to get ready for a new era of **world food scarcity**. He describes the reasons why the era of abundant food supplies has ended. 7
- 3. The End of Easy Everything**, Michael T. Klare, *Current History*, January 2012
The author argues that the transition from an easy to a tough **natural resource** era will come at a high price, both in **economic** and **environmental** costs as well as **social upheaval** and **political strife**. 12
- 4. China's Search for a Grand Strategy**, Wang Jisi, *Foreign Affairs*, March/April 2011
The author, who is dean of the School of International Studies at Peking University, discusses China's growing influence in global affairs. Devising an effective **foreign policy** will not be easy for China as it simultaneously protects its core interests while pursuing rapid **economic development**. 16
- 5. Why the World Needs America**, Robert Kagan, *The Wall Street Journal*, February 11–12, 2012
The author argues there is little reason to believe that a return to **multipolarity** will bring greater **peace** than in the past. The era of American predominance has shown there is no better recipe for great-power peace. 21



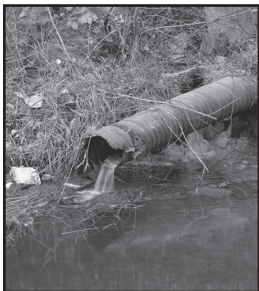
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- 6. The New Population Bomb: The Four Megatrends That Will Change the World**, Jack A. Goldstone, *Foreign Affairs*, January/February 2010
Over the next forty years, the relative demographic weight of the world's **developed countries** will significantly drop as their workforce ages and numerically declines. Most of the world's **population** growth will be concentrated in the poorest countries. At the same time most of the world's population will become **urbanized**. These four trends have significant **political and economic** consequences. 26

The concepts in bold italics are developed in the article. For further expansion, please refer to the Topic Guide.

7. **Population and Sustainability**, Robert Engelman, *Scientific American*, Summer 2009
Reversing the increase in human **population** is the most overlooked and essential strategy for achieving long-term balance with the **environment**. Contrary to widespread opinion, it does not require population control. 31
8. **African Child Mortality: The Best Story in Development**, *The Economist*, May 19, 2012
This case study of Africa describes the biggest decline in **child mortality** ever recorded. A major factor contributing to this decline is the increased use of treated bed nets in areas where **malaria** is endemic. 37
9. **Virus Hunter**, Bryan Walsh, *Time*, November 7, 2011
Many major **infectious diseases** in humans begin in primates. In a world where airlines act like bloodlines, global **health** faces new challenges. The use of **new technology** is described along with efforts to identify deadly animal pathogens before they migrate to humans. 40
10. **The Blue Food Revolution**, Sarah Simpson, *Scientific American*, February 2011
Offshore **fish farming** and cleaner near-shore operations could provide the world with an adequate supply of protein-rich food according to the author. Global **meat consumption** is rising as wild fisheries decline. Meat production, however, has significant pollution problems. A comparison of the **sustainability** and cost effectiveness of offshore aquaculture with meat production is provided. 44



UNIT 3

The Global Environment and Natural Resources Utilization

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11. **Climate Change**, Bill McKibben, *Foreign Policy*, January/February 2009
McKibben responds to the arguments that the underlying dynamics of **climate change** remain unclear and public policy options as a result are uncertain. He asserts that the **science** is settled, and the only real issue is whether we will stop playing political games and commit to the limited options remaining if we are to avert a climate catastrophe. 50
12. **The Other Climate Changers**, Jessica Seddon Wallack and Veerabhadran Ramanathan, *Foreign Affairs*, September/October 2009
The most frequently discussed proposals to slow **global warming** focus on reducing carbon dioxide emissions. Little attention is given to reducing “black carbon” even though doing so would be easier and cheaper and have an immediate effect. 53
13. **The Melting North**, *The Economist*, June 16, 2012
In the past few years the arctic has emerged as a powerful symbol of the challenges in reconciling **economic opportunities** and **ecological changes**. The cause of the melting ice is global **pollution** and the risks it carries are also global. 58
14. **Asian Carp, Other Invasive Species Make a Splash**, David Harrison, stateline.org, July 30, 2010
Invasive species are a major environmental problem. This case study explores the threat to the Great Lakes that the feared Asian carp poses as it migrates to within six miles of Lake Michigan. The problems of developing public policy to deal with the threat are also described. 62



UNIT 4

Political Economy

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Part A. Globalization Debate

15. **Go Glocal**, Rana Foroohar, *Time*, August 20, 2012

Globalization used to be a one-way street that led **manufacturing jobs** away from the US. High **energy prices**, **political risk**, and **technological shifts** are bringing opportunity back home. Welcome to the era of localnomics.

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16. **Innovation's Long March**, Joshua Kurlantzick, *Bloomberg Businessweek*, July 2, 2012

The rise of innovative **state capitalists** presents a formidable challenge to US and European businesses. It could push **multinational corporations** out of some markets. In **oil and gas**, state companies already control most of the world's reserves. Unlike Brazil and China, aging, indebted nations are in no position to pour resources into companies.

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17. **Why the World Isn't Flat**, Pankaj Ghemawat, *Foreign Policy*, March/April 2007

The concept of **globalization** has defined much of the debate about international **economic activity** for the past twenty years. The author critically examines the basic assumptions of those that argue that this trend is dominant, and concludes that "the champions of globalization are describing a world that doesn't exist."

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18. **Globalization and Its Contents**, Peter Marber, *World Policy Journal*, Winter 2004/2005

The term globalization has different meanings for different people, often depending on their political perspective. The debate about the positive and negative impacts of this situation is reviewed from a broad historical perspective. The author concludes that the evidence strongly suggests that human prosperity is improving as boundaries between people are lowered.

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19. **The Future of History: Can Liberal Democracy Survive the Decline of the Middle Class?**, Francis Fukuyama, *Foreign Affairs*, January/February 2012

This article examines the rise of China, inequality in the United States, and the Tea Party populist movement. The author questions why the political Left has lacked an effective ideology and doctrine in response to the on-going aftershocks of the 2008 **financial crisis**.

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20. **Who Will Rule the World?**, Daron Acemoglu and James A. Robinson, *NPQ: New Perspectives Quarterly*, Summer 2012

The authors assess **political** and **economic institutions** in China and the US to determine which country is likely to dominate the **global economy** in the coming decades.

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Part B. General Case Studies

21. **Mafia States**, Moisés Naím, *Foreign Affairs*, May/June 2012

The global **economic crisis** has been a boon for **transnational** criminals. The author examines the penetration of **governments** by organized **crime**, including the fusion of some governments and criminal groups.

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22. **Bolivia and Its Lithium**, Rebecca Hollender and Jim Shultz, *A Democracy Center Special Report*, May 2010

Lithium is the battery material underlying the increased use of cell phones, laptops, and electric automobiles. The raw material is found in large quantities in Bolivia, which has earned the title of the "Saudi Arabia of lithium." This report focuses on the development paradox: countries with abundant natural resources often have less economic development than those with fewer resources. What are the challenges facing Bolivia as it attempts to avoid the development paradox?

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23. **Tech's Tragic Secret**, Cam Simpson, *Bloomberg Businessweek*, August 27, 2012
This case study illustrates the evolving **political economy** of scarce **natural resources**. The world's most sophisticated smartphones and tablets start in the dangerous, open-pit **mines** of Bangka Island in Indonesia 97
24. **Africa's Hopeful Economies: The Sun Shines Bright**, *The Economist*, December 3, 2011
This article provides a broad overview of the positive changes in the varied **economies** of the countries of Africa along with a brief analysis of the **political changes** stimulating this growth. 102
25. **Women and Work: Here's to the Next Half-Century**, *The Economist*, November 26, 2011
The status of **women** in **business** and **government** is described along with the obstacles they face. 107
- Part C. Global Energy Case Studies**
26. **It's Still the One**, Daniel Yergin, *Foreign Policy*, September/October 2009
The Pulitzer Prize-winning author and chairman of the Cambridge Energy Research Associates describes the contemporary **political economy of oil** and the major trends likely to shape its supply and cost in the foreseeable **future**. 110
27. **Seven Myths about Alternative Energy**, Michael Grunwald, *Foreign Policy*, September/October 2009
As the search for alternatives to **oil** intensifies, energy sources such as **biofuels, solar, and nuclear** seem to be the answer, but the author argues they are not. Changes in **consumer behavior** in the developed world ultimately will be necessary. 114
28. **King Coal's Comeback**, Bryan Walsh, *Time*, June 11, 2012
This case study of the international political economy of American **coal** illustrates the cross pressures of **environmental protection, economic growth, and politics** at the local, national, and international levels. 118
29. **Coming Soon to a Terminal Near You**, *The Economist*, August 6, 2011
The article is a case study of the rapidly changing **political economy of shale gas**. Included is a discussion of the **environmental impacts** of this cleaner burning fuel. 120
30. **Nuclear Energy: The Dream That Failed**, Oliver Morton, March 10, 2012
This article provides a broad overview of the history and future prospects of **nuclear energy**. **Politics**, not **economics**, likely will be the major determining factor in determining the **future** of this energy source. 123



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31. **The Revenge of Geography**, Robert D. Kaplan, *Foreign Policy*, May/June 2009
The author revisits an old idea: People and ideas influence events, but geography largely determines them. To understand twenty-first century **conflicts**, Kaplan argues it is time to dust off the Victorian thinkers who knew the physical world best. 128
32. **Unfinished Mideast Revolts**, Jonathan Broder, *The National Interest*, May/June 2012
The author provides a broad historical overview of the changing **political order** in the Middle East. He offers reasons for the region's lag in **economic development** and considers prospects for the **future**. 135

33. **Living with a Nuclear Iran**, Robert D. Kaplan, *The Atlantic*, September 2010
The prospect of Iran obtaining **nuclear weapons** is a central issue in the long-term stability of the Middle East. A course of action laid out in the 1950s by Henry Kissinger proposes that the US check revolutionary powers with a credible willingness to engage them in **limited war**. Kaplan reviews this **containment policy** as developed in the context of the Cold War and its implications for the world's major **military powers** as they deal with Iran. 139
34. **America's Nuclear Meltdown towards "Global Zero"**; Lavina Lee, *USA Today*, May 2011
Russia and the United States recently agreed to further reductions of deployed **nuclear warheads**. It is not likely that India, Pakistan, and China will join in arms reductions talks any time soon. The strategic issues between these three nuclear powers are described within the context of both existing **international agreements** and the growing momentum for eliminating all nuclear weapons. 142
35. **Peacekeepers at War**, Christopher Rhoads, *The Wall Street Journal*, June 23–24, 2012
A United Nations **peacekeeping force** is in the middle of one of the world's bloodiest **conflicts** in central Africa. This article describes the complex and often contradictory role of the UN forces. 146
36. **War in the Fifth Domain**, *The Economist*, July 3, 2010
In addition to land, sea, air, and space, **warfare** has entered the fifth domain: cyberspace. Growing connectivity over the insecure internet multiplies the avenues of e-attacks by **criminals, terrorists, and hostile governments**. The scope of the problem and efforts to combat it are described. 149



UNIT 6 Cooperation

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37. **The Healing Fields**, Mark Jenkins, *National Geographic*, January 2012
Millions of **landmines** are buried in nearly 80 countries and regions of the world. Land mines once crippled a war-ravaged Cambodia. Today the nation is a model for how to recover from this scourge as a result of **cooperative efforts** between **governments** and **non-profit organizations**. 154
38. **Geneva Conventions**, Steven R. Ratner, *Foreign Policy*, March/April 2008
The author discusses the **international law** governing the treatment of soldiers and civilians during **war** with a focus on twenty-first-century issues, including the War on Terror. 158
39. **Africa: MCC and Coca-Cola's Shared Commitment to Water**, *allAfrica.com*, March 21, 2012
This case study illustrates collaboration between the **corporate, government, and non-profit** sectors of the global economy to address the serious problem of **polluted water**. 161
40. **Humanitarian Workers: Comprehensive Response**, Marc Dubois and Vickie Hawkins, *The World Today*, March 2011
The authors, officials in Médecins Sans Frontières (Doctors Without Borders), respond to criticisms that the neutrality of **humanitarian aid organizations** has been co-opted by the political agendas of **military combatants**. They describe the strategy of MSF to maintain its neutrality and contrast their approach with the so-called comprehensive approach of governments. 162



UNIT 7

Values and Visions

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41. **Gene Sharp: A Dictator's Worst Nightmare**, Mairi Mackay, *CNN.com*, June 25, 2012

This article profiles Gene Sharp, a proponent of **nonviolent action** to overthrow **dictators**. His work has been translated into many languages, and his non-violent strategies have been successfully used around the world.

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42. **Power of the iMob**, Andrew Marshall, *The World Today*, April and May 2012

Dot-orgs are now global players, mobilizing millions and changing **political debate** through **tech-savvy** marketing techniques. The author analyses their rise, impact, and **future prospects**.

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43. **UN Women's Head Michelle Bachelet: A New Superhero?**, Jane Martinson, *The Guardian*, April 22, 2011

Michelle Bachelet was Chile's first woman president. This article provides a profile of her career, including her new leadership role in the UN which focuses on the **empowerment of women**.

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44. **The End of Men**, Hanna Rosin, *Atlantic Monthly*, July/August 2010

Rosin argues that **patriarchy** has always been civilization's basic organizing principle with only a few exceptions. For the first time in human history, this is now rapidly changing, for the modern **economy** is becoming the place where women have a distinct advantage over men.

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45. **Humanity's Common Values: Seeking a Positive Future**, Wendell Bell, *The Futurist*, September/October 2004

The author argues that, "there is an emerging global ethic, a set of shared values." These have evolved and now shape and constrain behavior. Specific principles along with behavior that supports the development of **legal and ethical norms** necessary for a positive global **future** are described here.

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