

UDL High School April Curriculum 2016 – Globalization! Literally all things that go on in this world now are tied together so like super global

Week 1 – April 4 – Getting to know globalization

- **Debrief of the tournament (20 min)**
 - Discuss what went well, what went poorly, ask if there are any particular things that people wanted to discuss
- **Discussion of what globalization is (30 min)**
 - Ask the kids how they think the world has become more connected
 - Define what globalization is
 - Ask what could be potential benefits
 - Ask what could be potential harms
 - **Example Resolution: THBT globalization has done more good for the world's poor than harm.**
 - **Example Resolution: THBT globalization has been accelerating over the past 10 years.**
- **Play a Game! (10-20 min)**
 - You can choose whatever game you would like
 - I'm a fan of debate baseball or "mine is bigger" (the impact weighing game)

Week 2 – April 11 – Globalization is Great!

- **Discussion of how globalization can be really good (40 min)**
 - Brainstorm ideas
 - Points can range from remittances from rich countries to poor countries, technological development, the spread of medicine, Foreign Direct Investment, increased trade, increased diplomacy, etc.
 - **At the bottom of this curriculum there some points that I had when I was debating this topic last year in high school!**
- **Practice Delivering ideas (20-30 mins)**
 - Emphasize to students to come up with clear, concise ways to vocalize their point. Give them a few minutes to think, then have them deliver 30 seconds to 1 minute speeches delivering the speech.
 - Have kids respond to those points with whatever refutations they can make
- **Example Resolution: THBT Globalization has created more systemic financial risk.**
- **Example Resolution: THW increase efforts to increase foreign investment in third world nations.**

Week 3 – April 18 – Globalization is Bad

- **Discussion of how globalization is bad (40 min)**
 - So quick preface, a lot of times, people might see some of these points as counteracting normal or accepted economic theory, and that's because a lot of these points do, so instead of relying exclusively on economic theory, it would be helpful to emphasize more analysis on implementation and how globalization actual works.
 - Come up with ideas with the kids. Ideas can range from remittances are bad, spread of disease, increase in financial crisis severity and probability, the IMF and

World Bank are bad, food dumping, irresponsible investment, capital flight, human capital flight, etc.

- Again, I have some points down at the bottom if you want to look!
- **Discussion about Framing (20-30 min)**
 - Have the kids think about impacts and methods of weighing the debate
 - They need to be able to tie their impacts back into something that proves the resolution true.
 - Talk to them about finding a standard or criterion for deciding who should win the debate, and emphasize that it will help the clarity of their impacts and their argument generation when they use this criterion.
 - Show them an example
 - Ex: Utilitarianism is a pretty standard one. Greatest good for the greatest amount of people. Then impacts such as saving lives, health, standard of living are all important in that debate and impacts can be made to each one.
 - Have them give sample 30 second speeches where they state and explain their criterion!

Week 4 – April 25

Practice rounds! Tournament this week.

Example Resolution: THBT Globalization has stabilized the world economy.

Example Resolution: THBT free trade is the best trade policy.

My AFF Case – remember these are PF! But you can use them for some reference!

Resolved: On balance, economic globalization benefits worldwide poverty reduction.

We affirm. Observation 1: The Financial Times defines economic globalization as the process by which national and regional economies have become integrated through the global network of trade, communication, immigration, and transportation. Observation 2: According to the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, and Yale Global, between 2000 and 2010, the number of people living in poverty decreased by 50%. (AC 11, Chandy)

Contention 1: Foreign direct investment reduces poverty. First, foreign direct investment creates jobs. Ying Wei of Iowa State University states that foreign direct investment leads to the creation of new businesses, generating new jobs. (AC 69, Wei) Paolo Figini of the University of Bologna writes that multinational companies use the abundant unskilled labor of developing nations. For example, in Burma, foreign direct investment created 20,000 jobs in one year. Second, FDI also comes with better wages. Beata Javorcik of Oxford University writes that foreign companies generally pay higher wages than local companies to prevent labor turnovers, increase educational opportunities for their workers, and are less likely to close down. According to Steve Wiggins of Texas A&M, because of an overall increase in demand for workers, rural wages rise in addition to urban wages. In the 13 most populous countries in Asia, unskilled rural and urban wages rose as workers migrated to cities. In India, this translated to a 35% increase in wages. In Bangladesh, a 45% increase, and in China, a 92% increase, all outpacing a 17% average inflation rate. According to the Economist, a mere 1% increase in wages leads to a 4.3% decrease in poverty, and it continues that even in countries with the most income inequality, the

same 1% increase still translated to a 0.6% decrease in poverty. Overall, according to the Economist, growth due to economic globalization has helped lift 680 million people out of poverty in China, but even outside China the number of people in poverty has decreased by 280 million since 2000.

Contention 2: Global initiatives decrease poverty. Global initiatives are coordinated efforts by organizations around the world that take advantage of mechanisms provided by economic globalization to reduce poverty. First, global organizations use international investment to reduce poverty. The New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition partners with responsible private sector investors to bring investments totaling \$1.1 billion to 3 million people in developing countries, mainly in the agricultural sector, and created 37,000 jobs in 2013 alone. (AC 2, 49, New Alliance) Without economic globalization, this investment would never reach developing countries. Second, global initiatives use technology to reduce poverty. The Feed the Future campaign has helped nearly 7 million small farmers in developing countries implement new technologies, such as high-yielding seed varieties. As a result, the initiative has reached over 12.5 million children with improved nutrition. According to the World Hunger Education service, as a result of international efforts, 200 million more people are now fully nourished compared to 1992, meaning that they were lifted out of poverty to be able to buy food.

Contention 3: Globalization encourages and enables international money transfers, or remittances. Marcel Neutel of ICCO Investments writes that with globalization, workers are able to move across borders, work in another country, and use technology to send money back to their home country. (AC 1, Neutel) Patrick Taran of Global Migration Policy Associates writes that migrant workers are able to find work in low skill jobs. The openness of borders and possibility of immigration under globalization allows workers to migrate and find work. (NC 18, Taran) These workers, however, send money back to poorer friends and families in their home country, who oftentimes invest these funds in their communities, increasing economic growth, states Ratha Dilip of the Migration Policy Institute. (AC 98, Ratha) The World Bank stated that remittances are growing at an average of 9% per year. (AC 99, World Bank) Richard Adams of the World Bank writes that a 10% growth in remittances translates to a 3.5% decrease in poverty. (AC 97, Adams)

My NEG Case

We negate. Observation 1: According to UNESCO, the definition of poverty must consider housing, health, nutrition, and capability to exercise basic function, not just wages. Observation 2: The affirmation's burden is to prove specific ways globalization causes poverty reduction, not just to provide correlating statistics.

Contention 1: Globalization increases the risk of financial crisis. According to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), because of the increasing interconnectedness of financial markets through globalization, the global economy is more susceptible to economic shocks and crises that can quickly spread across the world. The frequency of financial crisis has doubled compared to pre-1980s data as the world has experienced more globalization according to The Guardian. The 2008 financial crisis is a prime example. Stefan Olafsson of the University of Iceland states that Icelandic banks relied heavily on foreign markets, but this caused bank failure when these markets collapsed in 2008. Real wages fell by 9% in 2009 and unemployment soared. In response, Iceland took anti-globalization measures including capital controls to protect the krona and preventing free flow of funds. And it

worked. The poverty rate decreased and unemployment fell to under 5%. While globalization caused Iceland's bank failure, it was saved by cutting globalization policies. Financial crises have severe impacts. UNESCO reports that the 2008 crisis cost the 390 million poorest people in Africa \$18 billion, a decrease in per capita wealth of 20%, due to job loss. The Red Cross reports that food handouts have been expanded by 75 percent. Duke University states that the 2008 recession reset family income to 1975 levels. The United Nations states that 90 million more people will be forced into poverty due to the 2008 recession. (NC 99, United Nations)

Contention 2: Globalization forces developing nations to accept structural adjustment programs, or SAPs. Bianca Brunelli of Salve Regina University states that global economic shocks in the 1980s caused a debt crisis among developing nations, forcing them to turn to the IMF. Carol Welch of Foreign Policy in Focus writes that the IMF forces developing countries to accept SAPs that encourage economic deregulation in order to obtain loans. SAPs increase poverty in two ways. First, SAPs force developing nations to cut welfare spending to pay off debts. Robert Naiman of the Center for Economic and Policy Research writes that after adopting an SAP in 1991, Zimbabwe cut spending in health and education, reversing positive trends in life expectancy and enrollment. The same cuts happened in Uganda and Cote d'Ivoire. Second, SAPs eliminate tariffs. Professor Margaret McMillan of Tufts University writes that tariff reduction harms developing industries that provide employment for poor individuals since the industry is no longer protected from foreign competition. In Uganda, 350,000 workers were unemployed because of tariff reduction. (NC 55, McMillan) In Zimbabwe, manufacturing contracted by 14%. Thus, in Africa, the number in people in poverty has actually increased by 176 million since 1981, according to Angus Deaton of Princeton University. (NC 2, 16, Deaton)

Contention 3: Globalization allows terrorism to thrive. Eben Kaplan of the Council on Foreign Relations writes that terrorist organizations rely heavily on sources of income made available via globalization, specifically donations and illicit trade. A Newsweek article puts ISIS's revenue from global oil trade at \$2.5 million a day. Eli Berman of UC San Diego states that without this funding, many terrorist organizations would stop functioning. There are three ways that terrorism increases poverty. First, terrorism causes forced migration. The World Bank states that in 2014, conflict by non-state actors forced 51 million people to migrate, preventing them from working or accessing adequate resources. Second, the Economist states that violence increases poverty because it prevents people from generating wealth. Third, Amal Sakr of Al-Monitor News writes that the violence and destruction created by terrorism can increase poverty by 70 percent. For example, in Iraq, poverty spiked to 10 million people due to the current crisis. (NC 122, Sakr) Thus, terrorism increases poverty.

Thus, we negate.