

List of Discipline-Based Vocabulary and Concepts:

Globalization: A series of economic, social, technological, and political changes that have been identified since the 1980's, which increase interdependence and interaction between people and companies in disparate locations. For many of the first industrial countries, globalization means the moving of manufacturing to poorer, formerly colonial countries. The economy in the wealthy countries emphasizes much more the service sector, information technology, and military spending. The economy in the poor countries moves from extraction (of raw materials and agricultural products) to industrial production. There is much debate on globalization. Some view it as the engine that will rise all to greater wealth; others consider it a way that exploitation of poor countries is increasing and environmental damage is unchecked.

Neo-Liberalism: A form of economic liberalism that was embraced by many US policymakers in the 1970's. It emphasizes free market methods and fewer restrictions on business operations. Neo-liberalism favors the opening of foreign markets to free trade and an international division of labor. It favors privatization over direct government intervention and production. It considers labor action as often a hindrance to economic efficiency.

Free Trade: An idealized market model, wherein trade of goods and services between countries flows unhindered by government-imposed costs.

Fair Trade: A movement that promotes international labor, environmental, and social standards for the production of traded goods and services. This focuses primarily on exports from poor ("developing") countries to rich ("developed") countries. Often fair trade is accomplished through voluntary compliance and through publicity. It works against sweat shop labor, slave labor, and environmental degradation.

Urbanization: The expansion of the proportion of a total population into urban localities (cities). Urbanization refers to an increase in the size of cities as well as the density of urban areas. While Europe and the US have high urban populations, the urbanization rate (rate at which people are moving from rural to urban settings) is much higher in developing countries.

Population: The collection of people within a given geographic area. The study of human populations is known as demography. Population growth has a large

impact on the economic status of a given country and on its planning for the future.

Emigration: The act of leaving one's native country to settle in another. Large numbers of people leave their country for political or economic reasons.

Immigration: The same phenomenon as emigration, only from the point of view of the country to which people have moved. Main reasons for moving: economic (to escape poverty), educational opportunities, persecution and oppression, natural disasters, and personal.

Economic development: The development of the economic wealth of countries for the well-being of their inhabitants. If a country achieves a sustainable increase in living standards, they will have increased per capita income, better education and healthcare, and environmental protections.

International development: The goal of international development is to alleviate poverty among citizens of developing countries (former colonial countries). This is done through aid, education, infrastructure improvement, and the creation of economic enterprises.

(Applied vocabulary developed with the help of www.wikipedia.org)