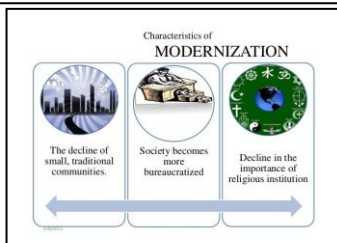
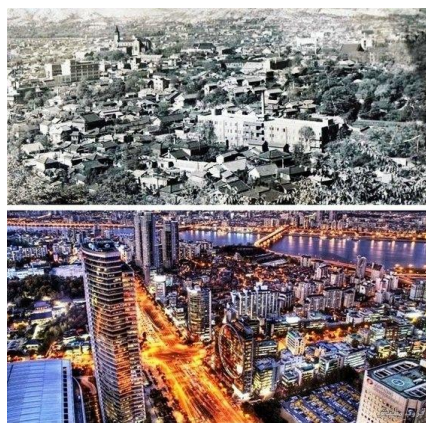
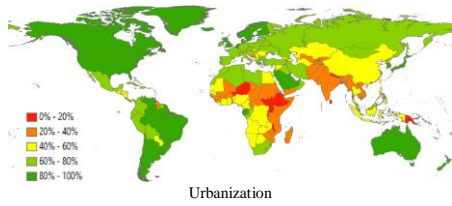


Aim #23: How did Modernization affect the modern developing world?



Mini Lecture

- Forces of **modernization** included new technologies and ambitious political movements. They often clashed with traditional culture they were attempting to change or replace. In cultures around the world, people felt strongly about both adopting new ideas and protecting existing practices.
- People judged aspects of modernization based on how they affected their lives. In most states, many people traded their traditional rural, agrarian culture for a more urbanized, industrial way of life. Some people saw this as a step forward. Others viewed this change as a threat.
- Urbanization** and **industrialization** had a profound effect on social institutions. Family, religion, education, and government all changed significantly. Families worked in different location and were consistently apart for long periods of time.
- This didn't just change home life. It also affected how people grew up, learned, and worshipped. In countries such as Mexico, Brazil, Chile, Argentina, Nigeria, Kenya, Zimbabwe, India, China, South Korea, & Indonesia, people faced new decisions about how to lead their lives.
- Modernization is defined as the shift of a society from mainly a traditional, rural, agricultural mode to one that is predominantly urban & industrial. As with any such fundamental change, the move toward modernization can bring serious upheaval that has both positive & negative elements.
- Few areas of the world have escaped the effects of modernization since 1960. Rapid & large-scale advancements in transportations, communication, and manufacturing, in addition to the overall digital revolution, accelerated the existing trend toward urbanization & industrialization throughout the world.
- But how did urbanization & industrialization affect people's lives? What impacts did moving to a city & working in an industrial setting have on people's families, religious observances, & education? The modernization of the developing world lagged behind that of the West. Therefore, recent examples from Africa, South America, & Asia provide insights into these questions.
- Urbanization became a growing reality in **Nigeria** in the late 20th & early 21st centuries. In 2017, 50% of Nigeria's 191 million people lived in cities, by 2050, 71% will.
- Nigeria's urban growth was different from many other countries. Because Nigeria's economy relied for so long on oil income, the country's urbanization was a product of its wealth, rather than the principal driver of it.
- In other words, people did not necessarily go to cities to participate in industrial work, which then drove the production of the country's wealth. Rather, the oil industry produced the country's wealth & urbanization followed as people moved to cities to try to earn a share of the wealth.
- However, Nigerians attempted to **diversify** their economy as a response to periodic decreases in oil prices. Efforts to promote manufacturing were hindered by a poor business environment including- undependable electrical supply (only 8 hours of power outage per day), congested traffic (made shipping product difficult), & purchasing land was complicated. In the World Bank's 2014 "Doing Business" rankings, Nigeria ranked 175th out of 189 countries.
- As a result of these conditions, living standards for Nigeria's urban dwellers were quite low. Most people lived in informal housing that people built themselves, lacking water & sanitary services. Over 60% of Nigeria's urban lived in poor housing/slums.
- People as a result were exposed to disease, violence, & lacked educational opportunities. Children living in slums were 35% less likely to attend school. However, overall literacy rates for urban children (45%) were markedly higher than those of rural children (19%).
- Urbanization had a significant impact on family structure in Nigeria. In traditional rural settings, families lived with extended family. However, in urban Nigeria, land was limited, therefore urban families included only a single **nuclear family**.
- Changes in religion also occurred as Nigeria modernized. The population is 50% Muslim, 40% Christian, 10% traditional beliefs. Modernizing Nigeria saw the rise of the terrorist group **Boko Haram**, which sought to get rid of westernization.
- In **Brazil**, by 2010, 84% lived in cities up from 46% in 1960. This was due because agriculture became mechanized and those people sought manufacturing jobs in cities. Manufacturing was responsible for about 20% of Brazil's gross domestic product.
- During 1960-2010 period, the Brazilian family became dramatically smaller- the total **fertility rate** fell from 6.3 children to 1.9. Urbanization was a major factor.
- Brazil has several very large cities, including 7 with more than 2 million residents each. 12 million Brazilians live in the largest city, Sao Paulo. The competition for space in these cities caused land values to increase and as a result, middle class residents were forced into substandard dwellings in tiny apartments in massive high-rise buildings.
- Brazil's poor urban residents clustered in collections of informal dwellings called **favelas, shantytowns** often made of cardboard and plywood. These **slums** were on the outskirts of the cities & had few services & utilities.
- In spite of the challenges, Brazil's urban poor experience increasing access to education from the 1960s. However, the gap between favela dwellers & higher income Brazilians remained wide.
- Like Nigeria & Brazil, **South Korea** experienced rapid urbanization in the mid-20th century. Rural poverty drove migrants to cities, mainly to the capital, Seoul. As of 2014, 84% of S. Korea's population was urban.
- After 1960, S. Korea developed into an industrial powerhouse. This industrial drive was aided by the authoritarian government of **Park Chung Hee**. The government pursued an industrial policy that focused on exports. It invested in education & transportation, used tariffs to protect industries, and provided financial support to corporations.
- Working conditions were poor & the country lacked democracy, but the economy grew, and so did labor unions who demanded political reforms. By the 21st century, S. Korea was more prosperous than most E. & S. European countries. It also became democratic with competitive political parties, a free press, & strong labor unions.
- S. Korea's tremendous success resulted from its emphasis on intense education, strong leadership, & pragmatism. These values reflected the country's Confucian heritage- so Korea's traditions worked with, not against, modernization. As with other countries, modernization & urbanization decreased the size of families.

Review Questions:

1. What effects did urbanization & modernization have on Nigeria, Brazil, and South Korea?

Enduring Issue: Modernization; Urbanization; Change

Innovation in Korea and its Global Effects

Directions: Read the excerpt below and answer the questions.

Over the past decade, however, Korea had reinvented itself- it's an Asian miracle again. Korea has become an innovator, an economy that doesn't just make stuff, but design and develops products, infuses them with the latest technology, and then brands and markets them worldwide, with style and smarts. Samsung and LG, not the Japanese electronics giants, are dominating the hot new LCD-TV business. In 4G phone technology, Samsung is poised to become a leading force, while Hyundai Motor, an industry joke a decade ago, is a top five automaker, its rising market share fueled by quality cars and nifty marketing. "Made in Korea" used to be synonymous with cheap and imitative," says Bernie Cho, president of DFSB Kollektive, a start-up that markets Korean pop music internationally. "Now it's become premium and innovative." New industries from online games to pop music, have emerged as powerhouses. Politically as well, Korea is stepping out of Washington's shadow and becoming an influential voice in its own right. Symbolic of that new role, Seoul is hosting the G-20 Summit (a meeting of the leaders of 20 of the world's most influential countries) on November 11 and 12, the first Asian country to do so. This nation is a global leader-in-waiting.

Source: Michael Shulman, "Asia's Latest Miracle," Time, November 15, 2010

1. How does this excerpt show either continuity or change in Korea?
2. What is the cause for the continuity or change discussed in the excerpt?

Directions: Read the both documents below and answer the questions.

Document 1: An Analysis of South Korean Economic Growth

Korea's development experience over the past half-century has been a source of inspiration for other developing countries. Indeed, Korea may be the face of hope "for all those countries who want to radically transform the social and economic conditions for their people in the course of a single generation." Even among successful countries characterized by sustained high growth, Korea stands out with its impressive industrial upgrading and ability to recover quickly from shocks.

1. what is the historical context in which this presentation was given?

Document 2: Elsje Fourie, "Africa Looks to Learn from East Asia's Development Experiences," The Guardian (a British newspaper), September 28, 2011

How to explain the results of the research I carried out in Ethiopia and Kenya last year? Despite the vast historical differences between the two countries, leaders in both were remarkably eager to imitate other nations they saw as successful. Moreover, both groups looked to one region in particular: East Asia. "In my head, I've got practically everything mapped out- if you give me 10 years, I will give you South Korea," proclaimed one Kenyan technocrat. "We are 20 years behind China," said an Ethiopian bureaucrat, "and we're trying to do what they did to get where they are." Kenya and Ethiopia look to East Asia, and see the need for a strong and unifying national leadership that can transform and unite traditional communities into a new nation of "modern" citizens. This leadership is responsible for using the country's resources to build large and ambitious infrastructure projects, such as Ethiopia's controversial Gibe III dam. It oversees but does not control the economy, intervening directly where necessary to create globally competitive industries and sectors. It relies on advanced technology and double-digit economic growth to solve most of the country's problems. So important is this economic growth, in fact, that democracy is hardly possible without it; countries develop in stages, they point out, and cannot be expected to become democratic overnight. All of these lessons are a far cry from both the market-led approach of the Washington consensus, and from the participatory, flexible and community-led route advocated by its critics.

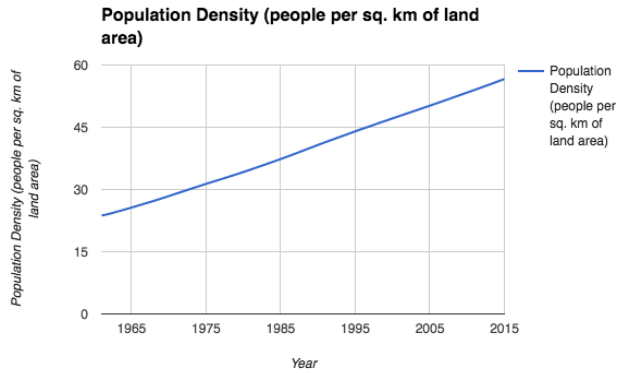
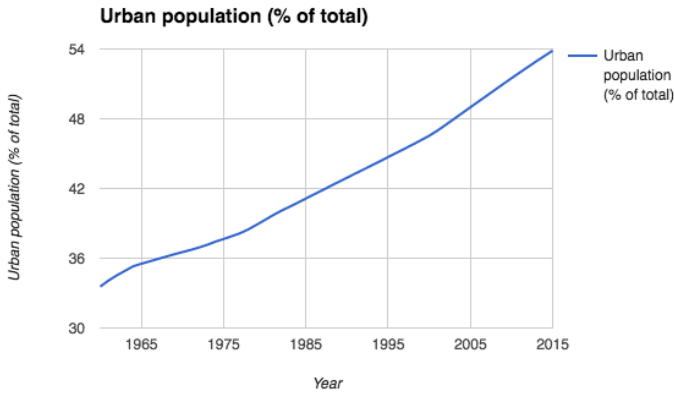
2. Identify Fourie's point of view expressed in this article.
3. Identify and explain the cause and effect relationship between document 1 and 2.

What have been the effects of urbanization in the late 20th and 21st centuries?

Urbanization in the late 20th and 21st Centuries

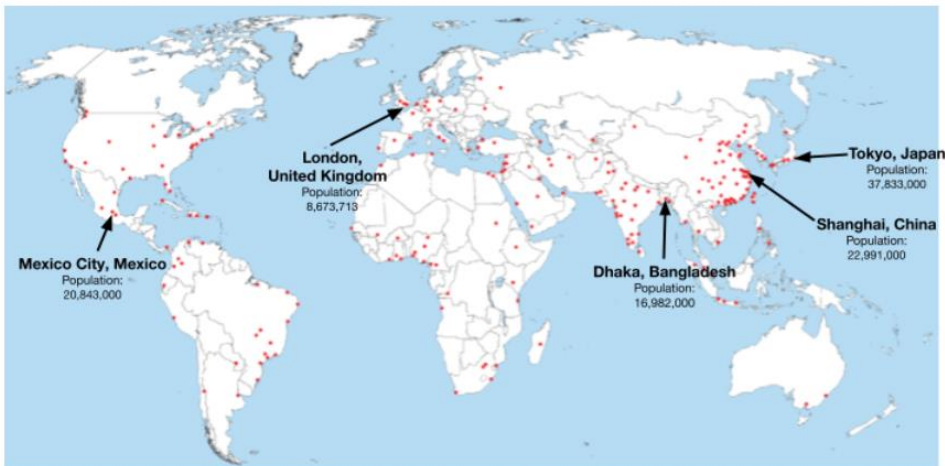
Since the end of World War II, people throughout the world have migrated from rural areas to cities at a steady and increasing rate. This process of moving to cities is known as **urbanization**. Most people move to cities **for better employment opportunities** and the hope of a better life.

As a result of increased migration to them, some urban centers whose populations exceed 10 million people are now referred to as “**megacities**.” These areas are now faced with issues including **transportation congestion**, **insufficient housing** and **overstressed public services** as a result of the increase in population and rise in population density.



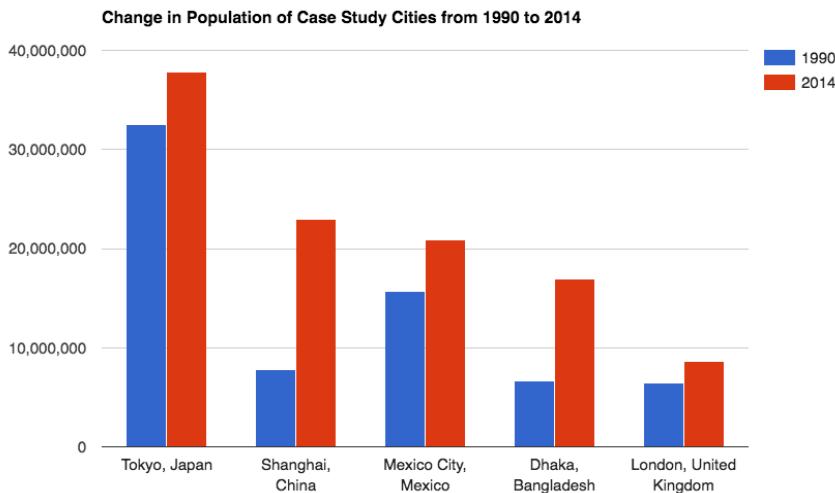
Five Case Studies in late 20th and 21st Century Urbanization: Mexico City, Mexico; London, United Kingdom; Dhaka, Bangladesh; Shanghai, China; Tokyo, Japan

Directions: To learn about the effects of urbanization in 21st century “megacities,” watch the linked videos from the BBC’s special “Megacities” which highlights five cities from around the globe that are in different states of development and have different cultures. In addition, examine the map and data provided. Respond to the prompts associated with each video, map, and data.



Each dot on the map above represents a city with a population of over 2 million people. Those cities that are identified will be discussed further in this lesson. The populations given for each of the selected cities is based on the population in 2014.

Image is courtesy of



1. Based on the map above, most of the world’s largest cities are located on waterways. Why is that?

2. Based on the graph above, what generalization can you make about population in the case study cities from 1990 to 2014.

3. Which of the case study cities grew the most from 1990 to 2014?

Directions: Watch excerpts of episode one of the BBC show Andrew Marr's Megacities and respond to the prompts that follow.

Part 1

3:15-11:00

4. According to Andrew Marr, why are people moving to megacities?
5. Describe the changes that Shanghai has experienced since the 1990s.

18:12-19:52

6. What does the luxury apartment show about the wealth concentrated in these megacities?

19:56-30:36

7. Where are the people migrating to Dhaka, coming from? How many arrive each year?
8. Describe the slum in Dhaka that is depicted in the video.
9. Describe the sanitation in Musharraf's slum. Where does the human waste go?
10. How far away from Musharraf's home is the nearest freshwater pump?
11. Where did Musharraf's family come from? Why did they leave the country?

31:39-36:06

12. Why are so many buildings set to be demolished?
13. How did the people in Shanghai who were going to be forcibly moved, feel about the situation?
14. How does the home in Shanghai compare to the home that the host visited in Dhaka?
15. What are the benefits of being relocated by the Chinese government in Shanghai?

37:28-46:27

16. What problem does Tokyo face?
17. How is Tokyo different from Shanghai?
18. What psychological and social effects are living in Tokyo having on some of its residents?

46:27-52:45

19. What negative effects of urbanization are depicted by Mexico City?
20. What evidence is there of inequality in Mexico city?
21. Describe the "street culture" (at night and on the weekends) in Mexico City that the host experiences. How is it different from Tokyo, Shanghai, and Dhaka?

Part 2

5:07-7:31

22. According to the video, why is there high crime in Mexico City?
23. What strategies do people use to cope with the high crime in Mexico City?

21:07-24:10

24. Why do people in Mexico City worship Santa Muerte?
25. How might the popularity of Santa Muerte be related to urbanization in Mexico City?

45:05-48:42

26. When was the original drainage system in Mexico City built?
27. Why is the current drainage system in Mexico insufficient?
28. How do the Japanese deal with the possibility of floods from Tsunamis? How is this system different from the drainage system in Mexico?

48:44-54:00

29. What issues do monsoons and rising water levels caused by climate change create in Dhaka?
30. Why is disease a problem in the Dhaka slums?
31. What efforts are being made to prevent and relieve disease in the slums in Dhaka?
32. What challenges face the healthcare system in Dhaka?

Part 3

4:28-10:00

33. Describe the transportation options in Dhaka.
34. What are the effects of Dhaka's reliance on rickshaws?

13:25-16:08

35. Describe the transportation options in Shanghai.
36. Why do people want cars in Shanghai?
37. What effects might more cars in Shanghai have on the city?

18:50-21:45

38. What issues does Mexico City have with the number of cars in their city?

31:04-34:15

39. What is blocking the sewer system in London? How is this issue connected to urbanization?

37:17-39:15

40. What is the "grand canal" in Mexico City?
41. What is clogging the "grand canal" in Mexico City? What does this demonstrate about urbanization?
42. How do they unclog the grand canal in Mexico City?

43:40-44:30

43. What does London's landfill demonstrate about urbanization?

44:38-46:42

44. Why do people pick through the landfill outside of Dhaka?