# Aim #26a: How does globalization create new opportunities for international cooperation and conflict?



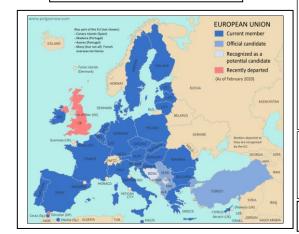
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# **Mini Lecture**

- Globalization has created new economic opportunities, but with negative side effects. In a similar way, in the area of international relations, globalization has created new opportunities for both cooperation and conflict.
- The calmer relations among the superpowers at the end of the Cold War did not bring about global security. Power struggles continued throughout the developing world; in parts of East Europe, conflicts erupted into violence and the UN was called on to help restore order.
- The UN's **peacekeeping** role expanded greatly in the 1990s. In 1988, the UN had only five active peacekeeping operations, by 1993, it had 28. By 2018, it dropped to 15, but the number of troops increased. Individual countries supplied soldiers to form UN peacekeeping forces; they were lightly armed & instructed to return fire only if attacked.
- In the 1990s, the UN sent peacekeeping forces to hotspots in Africa, Central America, the Caribbean, & SE Asia. They kept peace in Africa when Namibia went from a colony to an independent state, helped end devastating civil wars in Mozambique, El Salvador, & Cambodia, and maintained peace in Haiti while a democratic government replaced a military dictatorship.
- Some UN peacekeeping efforts failed. They could not prevent the genocide in Rwanda in 1994 and had to withdraw from Somalia's raging civil war in 1995. The struggle to bring order in Bosnia tool years and had mixed results.
- One problem faced by UN peacekeepers has been their slow response; by the time countries agree on the UN mission and send forces, the war might have grown & become hard to control. A second problem occurs when people expect peacekeepers to be more than their name says- they're expected to stop the fighting instead of simply monitoring a truce, running free elections, & provide supplies to civilians. In Rwanda, Somalia, and Bosnia, they arrived in the midst of an ongoing war.
- The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) was created in 1949 as a defense against the USSR. But when the USSR fell in 1991, NATO leaders began to rethink its purpose. They promised the former Soviet Satellites in Eastern Europe protection, kept an eye on ethnic conflict in the former Yugoslavia, and controlling hostilities in the Middle East (Saddam in Iraq, terrorism in Iran, & Israeli-Arab conflict).
- To deal with the new dangers, **NATO** took a number of steps. They divided their forces into smaller units, backed by highly mobile reserves across the globe. They also reached out to the countries of Eastern Europe and formed the Partnership for Peace in 1994 to give nonmembers an opportunity to cooperate with NATO- by 2009, 12 eastern European countries became members.
- Following 9/11, fighting terrorism became a higher priority. The Afghan government had been sheltering Al Qaeda's leadership. In response, the US organized an attack on Afghanistan, all 28 NATO member nations contributed troops. This was the first NATO action taken outside of Europe. When the U.S. invaded Iraq, NATO was divided, as some members opposed it.
- The interdependence of the world's nations led to what in the recent past must have seemed unthinkable- a united Europe. In 2018, the **European Union** had 28 member states, and it had greatly improved international relations in that once -volatile continent.
- The Eu was fist created in 1957 known as the European Community (EC) or Common Market to encourage economic cooperation among the major non-Communist industrial countries. They wanted to form a single market by eliminating trade barriers.
- The Maastricht Treaty of 1994 removed all barriers to the movement of people, goods, & services across national borders in Western Europe. It also established a single currency, the euro, to coordinate foreign & defense policies.
- The creation of a single market not only strengthen Europe economically, but also political unity with strong EU executive offices. Some feared a strong federal Europe and worried stronger EU institutions would threaten individual nations (because they felt nationalism). In 2016, after opposing giving the EU too much power, the British voted to exit the EU-"**Brexit**".
- The British were not alone in their "Euroskepticism". This feeling was fed by a massive migrant crisis in 2015 as many Muslims sought asylum in Europe following war in the Middle East. The arrival of these migrant frightened many Europeans. Countries on the forefront of the migrant crisis began to shut down borders & turn people away. Conservative leaders used this situation to boost their support claiming connections between migrants, crime, & terrorism.

#### **Review Questions:**

- 1. What were some challenges faced by UN peacekeeping missions?
- 2. What was NATO's new role following the fall of the USSR?
- 3. What are the pros and cons of the EU?

Enduring Issue: Globalization; Cooperation

# What has the international community done to address the negative effects of population growth and globalization? Have they been successful?

#### Efforts to Lower Extreme Poverty and Improve Global Health: The United Nations Millennium Development Goals and the Sustainable Development Goals

Directions: Watch this video on the Sustainable Development Goals from the United Nations Development Program, and read the text and analyze the images below.



1. Based on the text above and the video from the United Nations Development Program, how does the United Nations help address issues in the world?

2. What successes did the UN have working towards the Millennium Development Goals?

3. What work still needs to be done to meet the MDGs?

4. What are the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)?

#### Activity: What efforts were made to meet the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)? Were they successful?

**Directions**: To examine the Millennium Development Goals and the success of the UN and their partners in reaching them, explore the websites and videos linked in this document, then answer the accompanying questions. After all 8 goals, identify 3 and for each explain why that goal is necessary & describe at lease one effort to reach the goal.

#### MDG #1: End Hunger

Watch this video on the Millennium Development Goal and Explore the information, infographic, and video on this United Nations webpage.

- 1a. Why is there a need for this Millennium Development Goal?
- 1b. Describe one program that was used to make progress towards this goal.
- 1c. What evidence shows that the UN made progress towards this goal?
- 1d. What challenges related to this goal still need to be met?

# MDG #2: Universal Education

Watch this video on the Millennium Development Goal and Explore the information, infographic, and video on this United Nations webpage.

- 2a. Why is there a need for this Millennium Development Goal?
- 2b. Describe one program that was used to make progress towards this goal.
- 2c. What evidence shows that the UN made progress towards this goal?
- 2d. What challenges related to this goal still need to be met?

#### MDG #3: Gender Equity

Watch this video on the Millennium Development Goal and Explore the information, infographic, and video on this United Nations webpage.

- 3a. Why is there a need for this Millennium Development Goal?
- 3b. Describe one program that was used to make progress towards this goal.
- 3c. What evidence shows that the UN made progress towards this goal?
- 3d. What challenges related to this goal still need to be met?

#### MDG #4: Child Health

Watch this video on the Millennium Development Goal and Explore the information, infographic, and video on this United Nations webpage.

- 4a. Why is there a need for this Millennium Development Goal?
- 4b. Describe one program that was used to make progress towards this goal.
- 4c. What evidence shows that the UN made progress towards this goal?
- 4d. What challenges related to this goal still need to be met?

#### MDG #5: Maternal Health

Watch this video on the Millennium Development Goal and Explore the information, infographic, and video on this United Nations webpage.

- 5a. Why is there a need for this Millennium Development Goal?
- 5b. Describe one program that was used to make progress towards this goal.
- 5c. What evidence shows that the UN made progress towards this goal?
- 5d. What challenges related to this goal still need to be met?

# MDG #6: Combat HIV/AIDS

Watch this video on the Millennium Development Goal and Explore the information, infographic, and video on this United Nations webpage.

- 6a. Why is there a need for this Millennium Development Goal?
- 6b. Describe one program that was used to make progress towards this goal.
- 6c. What evidence shows that the UN made progress towards this goal?
- 6d. What challenges related to this goal still need to be met?

#### MDG #7: Environmental Sustainability

Watch this video on the Millennium Development Goal and Explore the information, infographic, and video on this United Nations webpage.

- 7a. Why is there a need for this Millennium Development Goal?
- 7b. Describe one program that was used to make progress towards this goal.
- 7c. What evidence shows that the UN made progress towards this goal?
- 7d. What challenges related to this goal still need to be met?

#### MDG #8: Global Partnership

Watch this video on the Millennium Development Goal and Explore the information, infographic, and video on this United Nations webpage.

- 8a. Why is there a need for this Millennium Development Goal?
- 8b. Describe one program that was used to make progress towards this goal.
- 8c. What evidence shows that the UN made progress towards this goal?
- 8d. What challenges related to this goal still need to be met?