# Ch. 4 Study Guide: Debt Crisis and Globalization

1. During the 1980s, what two primary factors resulted in large debts for poor countries?
2. Between 1970 1973, Western European and United States banks loaned how much to Latin America?
3. During the 1970s, private investors and governments deposited US dollars into United States and Western European banks. Why did investors pick these regions?
4. Where did OPEC countries deposit their earnings in the 1970s? Why did they deposit their money in these regions?
5. In the 1970s, US banks loaned over $30 billion to selective Latin American countries. Why were US bankers not concerned with the risks associated with foreign loans?
6. Increasingly, however, banks became worried about the risks associated with loans in the late 1970s. What effects did floating interest rates have on debts and Latin American countries?
7. Describe the relationship between oil price hikes the 1970s and food price increases.
8. Describe the relationship between military spending and increasing debt of Latin American countries.
9. Explain how private borrowers and subsidiaries of businesses in Western Europe and North America increased the debt of seven countries.
10. Explain how high interest rates and falling commodity prices undermined the competitiveness of southern countries.
11. Explain what is meant by the "socialization" of private debt.
12. What was the purpose of IMF instituted structural adjustment programs? What were the requirements placed on southern countries from these programs? Did structural adjustment programs get southern countries out of debt?

**Ch. 5 Study Guide: An Age of Migrations**

1. Give examples of push and pull factors related to migration.
2. Half of all economic and political migrants are women. What is the sociological term for this?
3. What characterized the "Age of Coercion"? When did it end?
4. Approximately how many Europeans migrated to United States between 1850 and 1920?
5. From Dr. Cohn's handout, explain how the 1924 Immigration Act discriminated against southern and eastern Europeans.
6. Joe Six pack argues that "there over 36 million foreign-born in the United States. We must curtail immigration!” How do you, the scholar, respond?
7. Explain European migration **both *before* and *after*** the Second World War?
8. What was the Bracero Program?
9. \*Describe immigration changes after 1965. What was a significant unintended consequence of “formal equality”(i.e., no nation’s immigrants were excluded from migrating to United States)for Mexican immigrants?[[1]](#footnote-1)
10. Explain some non-economic reasons for moving
11. Explain different "colonizations". For example, how did British colonies such as Kenya and India differ from Korea, a Japanese colony?
12. After 1970s, what types of jobs proliferated in the United States?
13. Explain what is meant by the **"**brain drain".
14. Why has it been difficult for governments in the global South to promote economic development and increase wages?
15. Dr. Cohn argued that the "Green Revolution” led to an increase in large agricultural firms with a simultaneous decrease in small farmers across the global South that increased migrations. Identify some factors that led to this outcome.
16. Explain the relationship between foreign direct investment (FDI) and remittances.
17. An educated, Vietnamese woman emigrates to United States and gets married to a Vietnamese male. Explain how this is marrying both “up” and marrying "down."
18. What are "wild geese" families?
19. \*Explain and describe the theories of international migration, including: Neoclassical macro and micro approaches, New Economics Household, Dual-Labor Market, World systems theory, and the theories of perpetuation including, Network theory, Institutional Theory, and Cumulative Causation[[2]](#footnote-2)

**Ch. 6 Study Guide: Dictatorship and Democracy**

1. What did Iberian and Ionian countries export? What did they import?
2. After World War II, West European countries recovered and began to grow. Where did they look for new workers?
3. How did emigration benefit dictatorships?
4. How did US dollar devaluations (1971) result in southern European economic crisis?
5. What range of years signify the "Democratic Transition" in Latin America?
6. How did the 1973 oil crisis affect Latin American countries differently?
7. \*Latin American economic growth was called a "miracle" by economists. Why is this in accurate? Explain how loans helped to bring Latin American dictatorships into power, while debt resulted in Latin American dictatorships, in part, relinquishing power?
8. Dr. Cohn argued that nationalism often involves "remembering" and "forgetting." Relate this to the Falklands war and Argentina, including the Argentina junta’s "dirty wars."
9. In the 1990s after the fall dictatorships, what specific strategies did civilian democrats use to try and promote economic growth?

**Video: “The Big Sellout”**

\*This video illustrated four examples where privatization had negative and sometimes devastating effects on people's lives, including the privatization of electricity in South Africa, the lack of affordable health services in the Philippines, safety concerns in a British railway worker, and water wars in Bolivia. Be prepared to discuss what happens to consumer costs when natural resources are privatized (e.g., South Africa and Bolivia), relating this to inflation as a discriminatory economic process. In addition, what are the consequences, particularly around safety issues, when 150 different companies use the same rail line? With privatization, who are corporations accountable to? In the Philippine case study, what happens to health care costs after privatization, and particularly, the poor who cannot afford to pay for such services? Explain the crisis of nurses in the Philippines.

1. The symbol \* signifies a possible short answer question [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. The symbol \* signifies a possible short answer question [↑](#footnote-ref-2)