



Global Education – Vocabulary

A. The Global Village

- 1) **Global Village** – A phrase coined by Marshall McLuhan to describe that the world that has “shrunk” by modern advances in communications. The world considered as a single community linked by telecommunications.
- 2) **Human Geography** – The branch of geography dealing with how human activity affects or is influenced by the earth's surface.
Perspective – A particular attitude or way of regarding something; a bias or point of view.
- 3) **Culture** – The customs, arts, and social institutions and accomplishments of a particular nation or people group.
- 4) **Human development** – The process of enlarging people’s freedoms and opportunities and improving their well-being. Human development is about real freedom ordinary people have to decide who to be, what to do, and how to live.
- 5) **Life expectancy** – The average period that a person may expect to live.
- 6) **Birth rate** – The number of live births per thousand (1,000) of population per year.
- 7) **Death rate** – the ratio of deaths to the population of a particular area during a particular time, usually calculated as the number of deaths per one thousand (1,000) people per year
- 8) **Socialization and Poverty** - The effect that children and adults learn from others and how that translates to the state of being extremely poor; how people’s beliefs and actions effect the perception and state of being inferior in quality and the rights to individual ownership of property.
- 9) **IMF** – The International Monetary Fund (IMF) is the central institution embodying the international monetary system and promotes balanced expansion of world trade restrictions, stable exchange rates, minimal trade imbalances, avoidance of currency devaluations, and the correction of balance-of-payment problems.
- 10) **Colonialism** – The policy or practice of acquiring full or partial political control over another country, occupying it with settlers, and exploiting it economically. In 1783, Britain exerted a colonial effort over land, and people, that eventually became identified as “America” and “Canada”. In 1876, Japan practiced colonialism when it took over Korea.
- 11) **Imperialism** – A policy of extending a country’s power and influence through diplomacy or military force.
- 12) **Highly Indebted poor country** – The heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC) are a group of 39 developing countries with high levels of poverty and debt overhang which are eligible for special assistance from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank.
- 13) **Debt** – Something, typically money, that is owed or due; a state of owing money. Your parents might be in debt to the bank for their home. Money, goods, or services owed by an individual, firm, or government to another individual, firm, or government. Greece is in debt to Germany and the European Union.
- 14) **Critical thinking** – The objective analysis and evaluation of an issue in order to form a judgment or opinion. Asking analytical questions about a particular subject.
- 15) **UN Millennium Goals** – These goals are eight international development goals that were established following the Millennium Summit of the United Nations in 2000, following the adoption of the UN Millennium Declaration.
- 16) **Ethical Leadership** – Leadership that is driven by respect for the dignity of others, their religion, customs and values; service for the sake of consideration and fairness



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B. Standard of Living

- 1) **Standard of Living** – The degree of wealth and material comfort available to a person or community.
- 2) **Population** – All inhabitants of a particular town, area or country; a particular section, group or type of people or animals living in an area or country
- 3) **Demographic Transition** – Refers to the transition from high birth and death rates to low birth and death rates as a country develops from a pre-industrial to an industrialized economic system
- 4) **Gapminder** – Is a non-profit venture promoting sustainable global development and achievement of the United Nations Millennium Development Goals by increased use and understanding of statistics and other information about social, economic and environmental development at local, national and global levels.
- 5) **Gross Domestic Product GDP** – The total value of goods produced and services provided in a country during one year.
- 6) **World Bank** – This is an international financial institution that provides loans to developing countries for capital programs. The World Bank is a component of the World Bank Group, which is a part of the United Nations.
- 7) **Cultural Relativity** – What a person believes in or what their experiences define as internal to their culture. This could relate to aspects like income, housing, and education.
- 8) **Global North and Global South** – Global North is the previous “first world”; Global North is mostly in the geographic north with pockets of wealth in the southern hemisphere. Global South is the previous “third world” countries, mostly in geographic south; Global South includes some pockets of poverty in the northern hemisphere.
- 9) **Structural adjustment programs** – Loans that are given out with a set of conditionalities attached, for example, that they implement certain policies. Often neoliberal policies are expected to be implemented.

C. Food

- 1) **Food distribution** – A method of sharing and/or transporting food or drink from one place to another; this is a very important factor in public nutrition.
- 2) **Food production** – The process of transforming raw ingredients into prepared food products.
- 3) **Food security** – The state of having reliable access to a sufficient quantity of affordable, nutritious food to maintain a healthy and active life.
- 4) **Food sovereignty** – Rights of people to healthy and culturally appropriate food produced through ecologically sound and sustainable methods; and the rights of people to define their own food and agricultural systems.
- 5) **GMOs** – GMOs or “genetically modified organisms” are organisms that have been created through the gene-splicing techniques of biotechnology (also called genetic engineering, or GE).
- 6) **Non GMO** – Non-GMO projects look at giving consumers an informed choice. The assumption is that people need to understand GMO practices: living organisms whose genetic material has been artificially manipulated in a laboratory through genetic engineering, or GE. GE is a relatively new science and possibly creates unstable combinations of plant, animal, bacteria and viral genes that do not occur in nature or through traditional crossbreeding methods.



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7) **Private sector development** – PSD is a term in the international development industry to refer to a range of strategies for promoting economic growth and reducing poverty in developing countries by building private enterprises.

8) **Fair trade** – Trade in which fair prices are paid to producers in developing countries. It is a trading partnership, based on dialogue, transparency and respect, that seeks greater equity in international trade.

9) **World Food Summit, 1996** – (Goal of) reducing the number of undernourished people to half their present level no later than 2015.

D. Environment and Water

1) **Environment** – the natural world, as a whole or in a particular geographical area, especially as affected by human activity.

2) **Deforestation** – The clearing of trees, transforming a forest into cleared land. The first step in turning the wilderness into a shopping center is deforestation.

3) **Pollution** – The presence in or introduction into the environment of a substance or thing that has harmful or poisonous effects.

4) **Water security** - capacity for population to safeguard sustainable access to adequate quantities of acceptable quality water;

5) **Environmental protection** - a practice of protecting the natural environment on individual or governmental levels for the benefit of both the natural and human environment;

6) **Water resource management** - the activity of planning, developing, distributing and managing the optimum use of water resources;

7) **Water governance** - one of the most critical areas through which to improve the sustainable development of water resources and services;

8) **Sustainable growth or development** - a process for meeting human development goals while maintaining the ability of natural systems to continue to provide the natural resources and services upon which the society depend;

9) **Global water partnership** - an international network created to foster an integrated approach to water resources management

10) **Ecology** – the branch of biology that deals with the relations of organisms to one another and to their physical surroundings.

11) **Ecological footprint** – the impact of a person or community on the environment, expressed as the amount of land required to sustain their use of natural resources.

12) **Natural disasters** – A natural event such as a flood, earthquake, or hurricane that causes great damage or loss of life.

13) **Environmental sustainability** – Making responsible decisions that will reduce a business' negative impact on the environment as well as allow the business to continue into the future.

14) **Sustainable development** – Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs;

E. Socialization and Poverty

1) **Socialization** – To mix socially with others. The act of adapting one's behaviour to the norms of a culture or society.

2) **Poverty** – The state of being extremely poor. The state of being inferior or less in amount.

3) **Profit** – A financial gain, especially the difference between the amount earned and the amount spent in buying, operating, or producing something.

4) **Equity** – The state of being fair and impartial. A branch of law that was developed alongside



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Common Law in order to remedy some of its defects in fairness and justice. Equitable jurisdiction is inherent in the Canadian Supreme Court but not the provincial court. It stems from back in old English time, when a man died before his son turned 21. Under the “law” the son will lose the land and it would revert to the king. Under the equitable jurisdiction, the court allowed an adult such as an uncle, to hold the line in trust for the son. If the uncle did not subsequently not want to give up the land, the son was entitled to go to the courts of equity and get an equitable result, that is to get the land transferred back to him after he had turned 21.

5) **Developed countries** – An industrialized country or a “more economically developed country” (MEDC), is a sovereign state that has a highly developed economy and advanced technological infrastructure relative to other less industrialized nations.

6) **Developing countries** – A poor agricultural country that is seeking to become more advanced economically and socially.

8) **Labour** – Hard physical work. Work at an unskilled manual occupation. Workers, especially manual workers, who are considered collectively. A department of the government that is concerned with the nation’s workforce. In the US labour law the term unfair labour practice refers to certain actions taken by employers or unions that violate the National labour Relations Act and other legislation.

9) **Corporation** – A company or group of people authorized to act as a single entity (legally a person) and recognized as such in the law. A legal entity that is separate and distinct from its owners. Corporations enjoy most of the rights and responsibilities than an individual possesses. A group of people elected to govern a city, town.

10) **Labour practices** – The relationship between an employer and employee. The Canada Labour Code is an act of parliament to consolidate certain statutes respecting labour. The objective of the code is to facilitate production by controlling strikes and lockouts, occupational safety and health, and some employment standards. In the US Labour law, the term unfair labour practice refers to certain actions taken by employers or unions that violate the National Labour Relations Act (NLRA) and other legislation.

11) **Fair Pay** – A livable wage that improves on pay structures for fair living wages.

12) **Micro Loans** – Online credit offered by NGOs to native people in developing countries; this is to provide start up money for those intent on beginning a business or other viable economic opportunity.

13) **Trade not Aid** – the economic idea that the best way to promote economic development is through promoting free trade and not providing direct foreign aid.

14) **Economic dignity** – a component of social justice; moral principles for building economic institutions to provide an opportunity for each person to create a dignified productive life.

F. Conflict, Justice, and Peace

1) **Conflict** – Serious disagreement or argument, typically a protracted one. For example the external conflict between the sexes. The incompatibility between two or more opinions. For example, doctors often come in conflict with politicians. Or a prolonged armed struggle.

2) **Justice** – Just behavior or treatment and genuine respect for people; fairness; an order made by justices

3) **Peace** – Freedom from disturbance; quiet and tranquility. Freedom from or the cessation of war or violence. It’s used as a greeting and it’s also used as an order to remain silent.

4) **Civil war** – A war between citizens of the same country.

5) **Civil rights** – The rights of citizens to political and social freedom and equality.



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6) **Civil disobedience** – The refusal to comply with certain laws or to pay taxes and fines, as a peaceful form of political protest.

7) **Terrorist organizations** – Many organizations that are accused of being “terrorist organizations” deny using terrorism as a military tactic to achieve goals. Lists of designated terrorist groups are created by national governments, former governments and inter governmental organizations. This proscription has a significant effect on the group’s activities. There is no international consensus on the legal definition of terrorism

8) **ISIS** – Islamic State of Iraq and ash or al-Sham; a Salafi jihadi extremist militant group and self-proclaimed caliphate and Islamic state which is led by Sunni Arabs from Iraq and Syria; Participant in the Syrian Civil War, Iraq War (2003-2011)

9) **Caliphate** – A form of Islamic government led by a caliph – a person considered a political and religious successor to the prophet Muhammad and leader of the entire Muslim community

10) **Human rights** – A right and freedom that is believed to belong or allowed justifiably to every person. These freedoms are understood to be guaranteed. For example, the right to life, liberty, equality, and a fair trial, freedom from slavery and torture, and freedom of thought and expression.

11) **Human rights violations** – A government may decide that certain individuals may be held to be inferior and not regarded as fully free. The UN rights office said it was concerned by the seriously damaging lack of accountability for human rights violations committed by security forces in the context of demonstrations; it called on Egypt to hold its security forces accountable for human rights violations. These policies focus on preventing human rights violations and providing reparations to victims.

12) **NGOs** – Non-governmental organizations; an organization that is neither a part of a government nor a conventional for-profit business. Usually set up by ordinary citizens, NGOs may be funded by governments, foundations, businesses, or private persons.

International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) – ICRC is a humanitarian institution based in Geneva, Switzerland and a three-time Nobel Prize Laureate. The ICRC has a special job, based on the Geneva Conventions as well as other international law, to provide protection and assistance for the victims of international and internal armed conflicts.

G. Race, Ethnicity, Privilege and Equality

1) **Race** – A social construct. A group of people identified as distinct from other groups because of supposed physical or genetic traits shared by the group. Most biologists and anthropologists do not recognize race as a biologically valid classification, because there is more genetic variation within groups than between them.

2) **Ethnicity** – The fact or state of belonging to a social group that has a common national or cultural tradition.

3) **Privilege** – A special right, advantage, or immunity granted or available only to a particular person or group of people.

4) **Equality** – The state of being equal, especially in status, rights, and opportunities.

5) **Justice** – Just behavior or fair treatment; a judge or magistrate, in particular a judge of the supreme court or state.

H. Displaced People and Refugees

1) **Displaced people** – A person who is forced to leave their home country because of war, persecution, or natural disaster; a refugee.



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2) **Refugees** – A person who has been forced to leave their country in order to escape war, persecution or natural disaster. Synonyms: émigré, fugitive, exile, asylum seeker, boat people.

I. Gender and Equality

1) **Gender** – The state of being male or female (typically used with reference to social and cultural differences rather than biological ones). Grammatical gender is only very loosely associated with natural distinctions of sex.

2) **Human trafficking** – The illegal movement of people, typically for the purposes of forced labour or commercial sexual exploitation.

3) **LGBT** – LGBT or GLBT is the initialism that stands for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender. In use since the 1990s the term is an adaptation of the initialism LGB, which itself started replacing the term gay when in reference to the LGBT community beginning in the mid-to-late 1980s, many felt the term gay community did not accurately represent all those to whom it referred.

4) **SOGI** – Sexual orientation and gender identity, is a new (2016) phrase used to refer to LGBT and LGBTQ as it presents a more open interpretation phrase referring to the sexual spectrum.

J. Animal Rights

1) **Animal rights** – Rights believed to belong to animals to live free from use in medical research, hunting, and other services to humans.