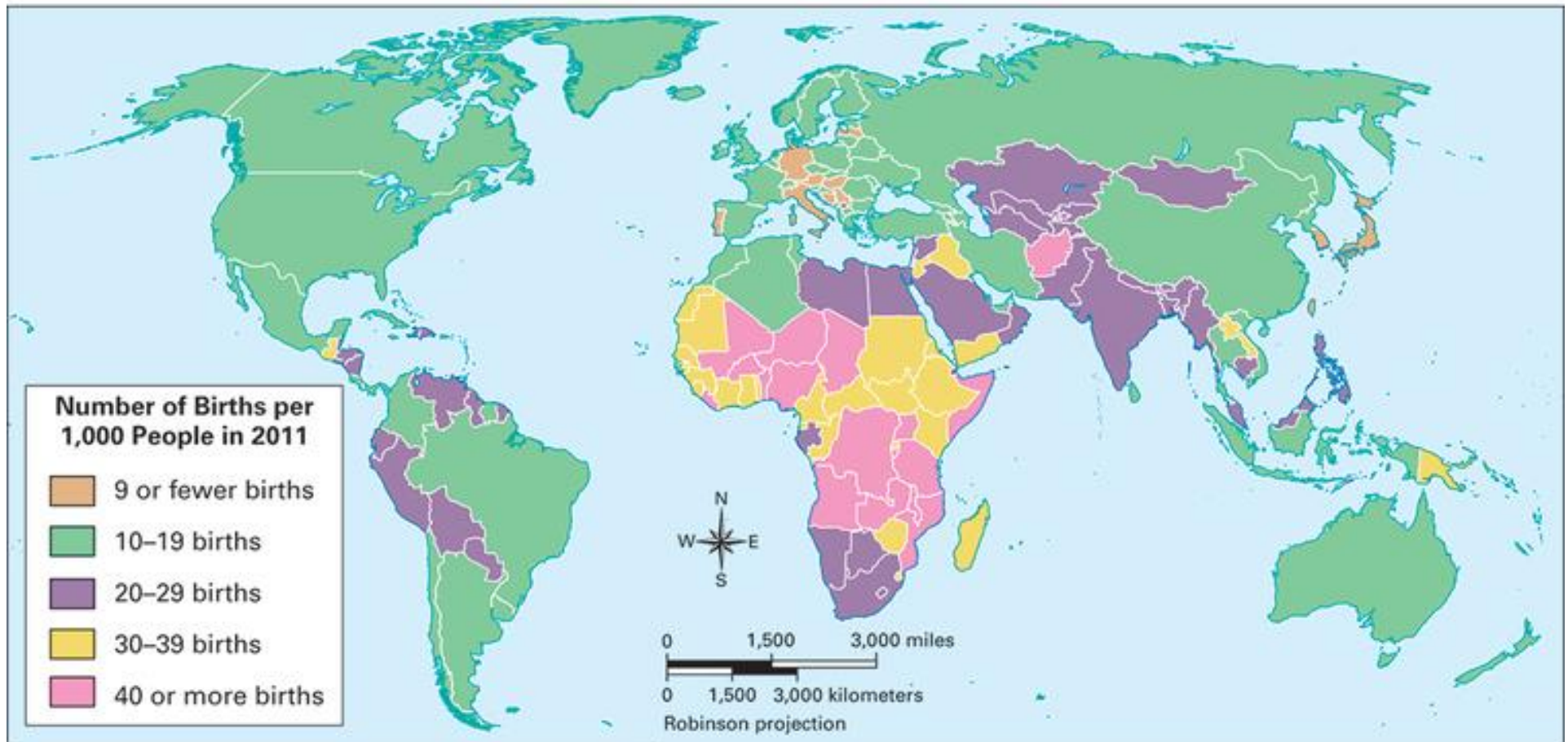


# Birth Rates Around the World, 2011



## Case Study A: Democratic Republic of the Congo 35 births per 1,000 people



Like many poor, developing nations in sub-Saharan Africa, the Congo has a high birth rate. Forty-six percent of people in the Congo are under age 15. The traditional kinship system in the Congo has been one cultural factor that has encouraged couples to have many children. As a result of the civil wars that ravaged the country from 1994 to 2008, the government has been unable to address population issues.

What factors might have led to the Congo's high birthrate?

## Case Study B: China 12 births per 1,000 people



China began a one-child policy in 1979 to limit population growth and help ensure they would have enough resources to support all their citizens. The policy was a drastic form of birth control which required Chinese couples to limit their family to one child. It has succeeded in slowing China's population growth. Still, China remains the most populous country in the world.

Why did China try to limit its birthrate?

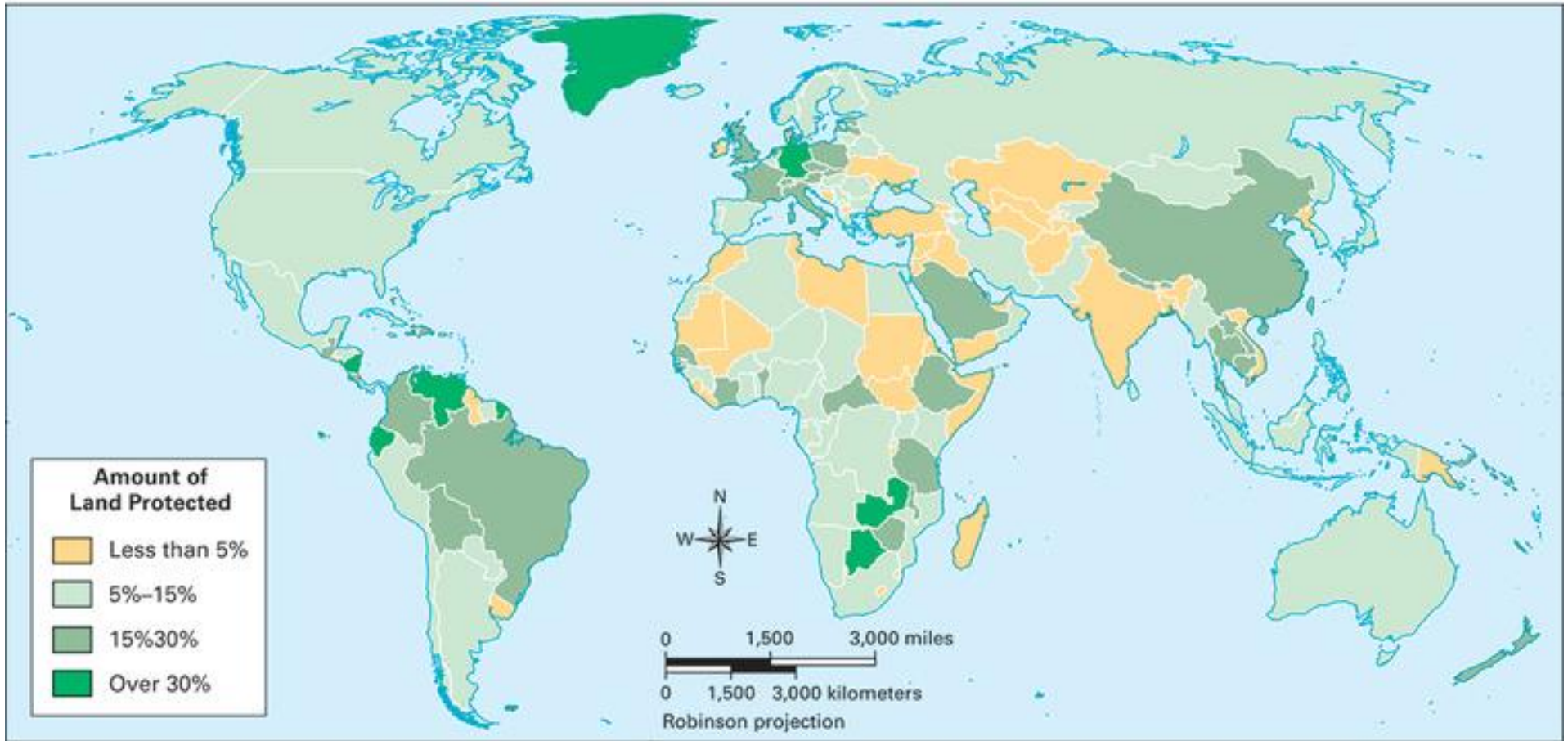
## Case Study C: Japan 9 births per 1,000 people



Like many developed countries, Japan has a low birth rate. Fewer children has meant an increasingly elderly society. There are not enough young people in the workforce to support existing social programs for the large number of retirees in Japan. As a consequence of Japan's low birth rate, the population is expected to decrease from 126 million in 2012 to 95 million in 2050.

Why do you think industrialized countries have lower birthrates?

# Protected Lands Around the World, 2010



## Case Study A: Brazil and the Rainforest Alliance



The Rainforest Alliance works to prevent the deforestation of rainforests throughout the world, most of which is caused by clear-cutting by farmers. The organization has worked with indigenous communities in the Amazon rainforest to develop ways to harvest timber that are more sustainable but still profitable for local people. The Rainforest Alliance also educates farmers on how to grow crops in ways that limit the destruction of wildlife habitat.

What strategies has the Rainforest Alliance used to protect rainforest habitats?

## Case Study B: Kenya and the Lewa Wildlife Conservancy



The Lewa Wildlife Conservancy works to protect rare and endangered species and their habitats. In Kenya, the organization has helped create conservation areas that cover more than two million acres. It has also helped local communities by training farmers in methods of land management and by providing clean water to thousands of people.

How might work in local communities relate to the goal of protecting wildlife?

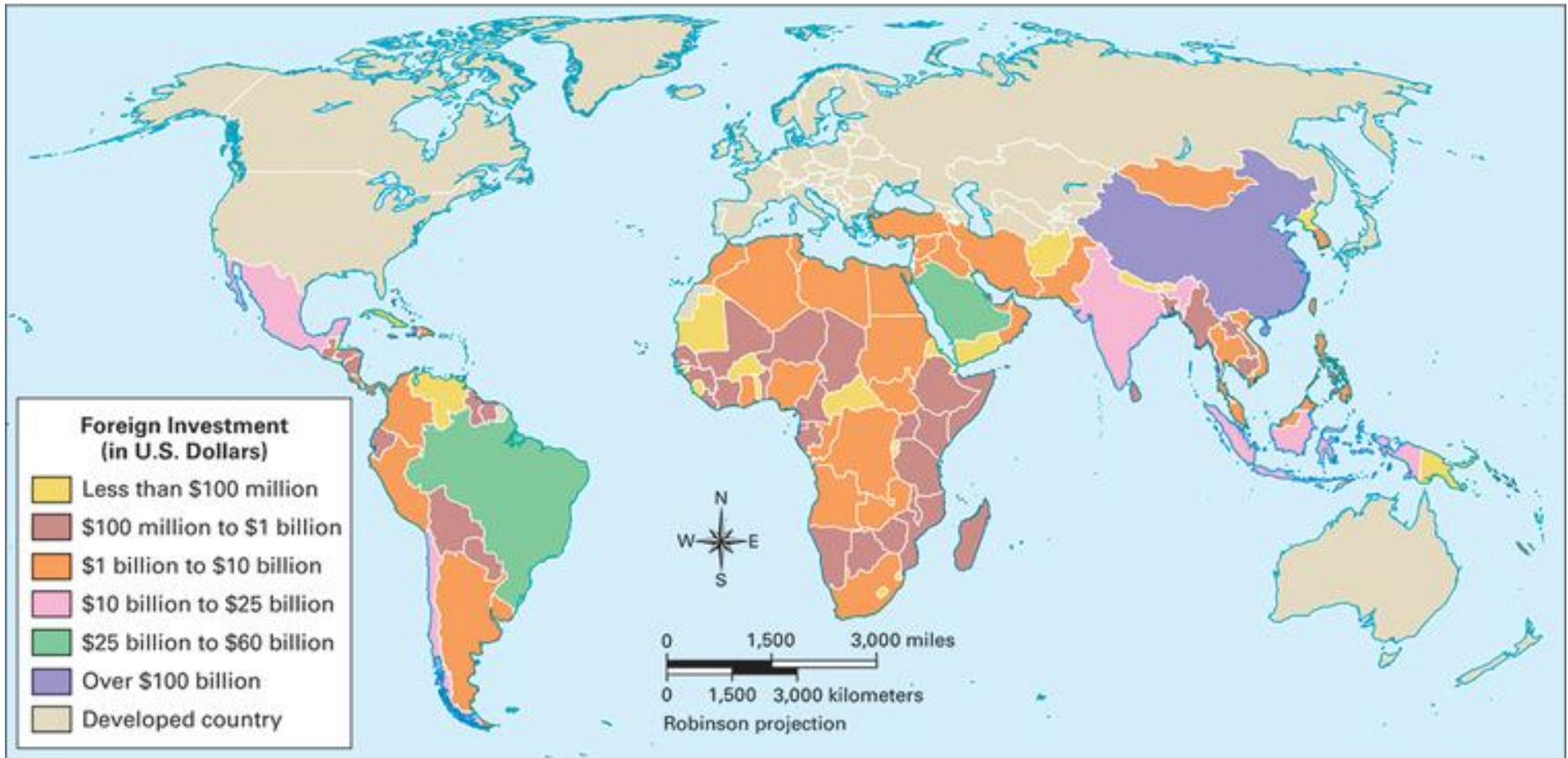
## Case Study C: India and the Waterkeeper Alliance



In northern India, the Waterkeeper Alliance has spearheaded a campaign to clean up the Yamuna River, which runs through Delhi, India's second largest city. Waterkeeper has worked to monitor the pollution level of the river and educate residents about the value of having a clean, safe river.

What role do you think education plays in conservation projects?

# Foreign Investment in Developing Countries, 2010



## Case Study A: China \$175 billion in foreign investment



China is the most striking beneficiary of globalization. Countless multinational corporations have seized the opportunity to serve China's huge population. Because of its inexpensive labor force, many multinational corporations have outsourced their manufacturing to China. As a result, China has been transformed since it moved toward a market-oriented economy in the 1970s. It currently boasts the second largest economy in the world, behind the United States.

Why do you think China is the largest recipient of foreign investment in the world?

## Case Study B: Mexico \$19 billion in foreign investment



NAFTA, the North American Free Trade Agreement, was a trade pact signed in 1992 that reduced tariffs and trade barriers between Mexico, the United States, and Canada. The agreement gave U.S. and Canadian multinational corporations increased access to Mexican markets in banking, insurance, advertising, telecommunications, and trucking.

How do you think NAFTA has affected the level of foreign investment in Mexico?

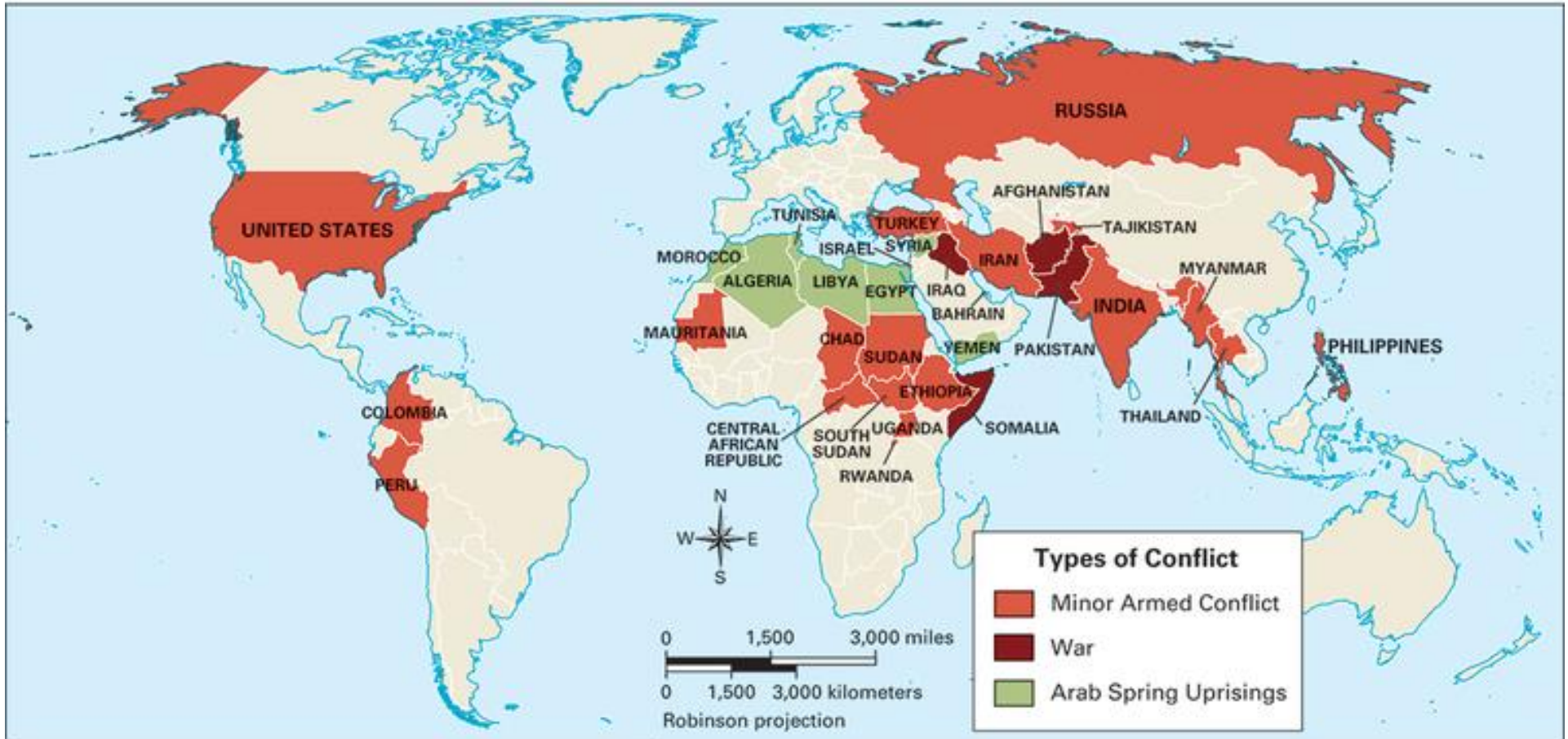
## Case Study C: Rwanda \$42 million in foreign investment



Rwanda's economy is overwhelmingly agricultural. Rwanda exports foodstuffs and other raw materials, but it has little manufacturing activity. Because of the lack of foreign capital investment in Rwanda, farming is still highly labor-intensive and done without machines or even animals to pull plows.

To what extent has globalization affected Rwanda?

# Conflicts Around the World, 2010–2011



## Case Study A: Sudan



In 2003, intense ethnic conflict broke out between Arab Muslims in the northern Sudan, who have traditionally dominated the government, and non-Arab Christians in the south, especially in the Darfur region. Arabs and non-Arabs in Darfur clashed over limited land and water resources. Arab militias used brutal tactics against non-Arab civilians. By 2009, 300,000 people had been killed, and 2.7 Darfuri civilians became refugees.

What caused conflict in the Darfur region of Sudan?

## Case Study B: Pakistan



Pakistan and India have been in conflict over the region of Kashmir for decades. The conflict has been especially tense because both countries have nuclear weapons. Additionally, Pakistan has become a flashpoint in the war on terror. Although Pakistan has worked with the United States, relations between the countries are strained. In May 2011, U.S. troops located and killed al Qaeda leader Osama bin Laden in Pakistan.

What types of conflict has Pakistan experienced?

## Case Study C: Libya



Libya ousted long-time dictator Muammar al-Gaddafi in August 2011. The revolution was part of the popular revolts that swept the Middle East in 2011, known as the Arab Spring. Unlike the relatively peaceful popular revolutions in Egypt and Tunisia, protests in Libya led to civil war and international military intervention by NATO. In October 2011, Gaddafi was killed by rebel fighters. Libya's future remains uncertain.

What caused civil war to break out in Libya?