Students in our class defined "globalization" in a number of ways, some of which included:
- increasing processes of cultural diversity, migration and fusion of people
- growing interaction between countries and cultures concerning traditions, values, behavior, attitudes
- growing economic, political, and ecological interdependence

Students named the following reasons for their interests in studying globalization:
- minor in globalization
- getting to know more about world politics and the spread of cultural diversity
- facts about how nations are interconnected and how they function.
- usefulness of knowledge for other degrees, such as law

Students gave the following examples of how globalization is changing the world and their lives:
- effects of global technologies (internet)
- war and terrorism
- immigration and its impact on the loss or acquisition of cultures and traditions
- consumption patterns resulting from international trade
- growing inequality
- mix and creation of (sub)cultures

The following pro’s and con’s of globalization were mentioned:
+ supports peaceful and good relations between countries and its people
+ allows us to learn from other cultures
+ trade benefits everyone involved, rise the standard of living and human unity
+ new information technologies enhance education and increase information
- wars and terrorism exist now on a global scale
- everyone one is affected by pollution drug cartels, environmental degradation, loss of cultures and traditions.

Benefits of participation in the FLC are:
- learning and getting to know more about the United Nations, world politics, and democracy
- understand better global diversity and related ethnoracial differences races
- discuss effects and whereabouts of globalization
- become acquainted with the variety of existing cultures and traditions around the world
- think about the "unification" or our world.
Correct answers to the Globalization Quiz distributed in class:

1. How many percent of the world population are expected to live in urban areas in 2025?
   a. 10%, b. 30%, c. 60% (correct) , d. 75% , e. 90%

2. How many immigrants exist worldwide today?
   a. 5 million, b. 50 million, c. 150 million (correct) , d. 300 million, e. 1 billion

3. How many persons are worldwide affected by chronic water shortages?
   a. 10 million, b. 40 million, c. 100 million, d. 150 million , e. 200 million (correct)

4. The ozone layer in the our stratosphere was in 1994 depleted by how many percent in comparison to 1970's level regardless of international protection measures?
   a. 10%, b. 20%, c. 40%, d. 60% (correct) , e. 100%

5. How many people were killed worldwide in 28 wars and 21 armed conflicts in 1996 alone?
   a. 100,000, b. 500,000, c. 1 million, d. 3.5 million, e. 7 million (correct)

6. The largest global exporter of arms is?
   a. Russia, b. U.S.A. (correct) , c. China, d. Germany, e. United Kingdom

7. How many people out of a total of 6 billion worldwide live on a daily average income of ONE (!) U.S. $?
   a. 100 million, b. 500 million, c. 1 billion, d. 1.5 billions, e. 2 billions (correct)

8. The recent expansion of global trade has led to improved standards of living for all according to UN development reports.
   True   False (correct)

9. The United States has borne a disproportionate share of the costs of United Nations operations, particularly peacekeeping operations.
   True   False (correct)

10. What percent of the U.S. Gross National Product (GNP) is spent on aid to foreign countries?
    a. < 1% (correct) , b. 5%, c. 8%, d. 12%, e. 15+%

11. What do you think are the three most important problems facing the world today?
    Peace & war, environment, inequality, human rights, health, food/water, education, racism/gender discrimination, overpopulation/urbanization (correct)

12. Name the current Secretary General of the United Nations? Kofi Annan (correct)
13. Who are the five permanent member-countries of the UN Security Council?
   U.S., Russia, China, France, U.K. (correct)

14. Define the terms "Jihad" and "McWorld"?
   Describes struggle between globalism & tribalism (Benjamin Barber) (correct)