

**DOCUMENT TO ASSIST THE STUDENTS OF IDST 2850,
GLOBALIZATION SINCE 1492, FOR THEIR MID-TERM TEST TO
TAKE PLACE ON WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 5, 2008**

The test will ask you to describe, and give the significance of subjects that will include, but may not be limited to, several of the following:

UN Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Genocide, 1948

General Romeo Dallaire

Social Darwinism

Subjugated Knowledge

Deng Xiaoping

Abrahamic Religions

Samuel Huntington's *Clash of Civilizations*

Atlantic Charter, 1941

Solidarmosc

Naomi Klein

"Mission Accomplished" Ceremony on Board the USS Abraham Lincoln, 2003

The "merciless Indian savages" referred to in the American Declaration of Independence, 1776

Franklin D. Roosevelt and the New Deal

Marshall McLuhan

Sandford Fleming, Standard Time, and Globalization

Gandhi and the Global Movement for Decolonization

Mohamed Ali Jinnah, the Muslim League, and Pakistan

Toussaint L'Ouverture

Patrice Lumumba

Adolf Hitler and Henry Ford

The Century of Enlightenment

The Opium Wars in China

The Reformation

Father Tadeusz Rydzik, Radio Maryja and the Politics of Poland

**SAMPLE OF QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS TO HELP STUDENTS
PREPARE FOR THE MID-TERM TEST IN IDST 2850**

GLOBALIZATION SINCE 1492

Distributed on October 29 for the test on November 5, 2008

Describe and give the significance of the following

1. Marshall McLuhan

Marshall McLuhan was a Canadian professor of English who achieved international celebrity in the 1960s and 1970s for his commentaries on the relationship between media of communications, human perception, and social organization in a global context. He was greatly influenced by Harold Innis, the Canadian political economist who studied the role of media in the creation and operation of empires. McLuhan's books include the Mechanical Bride in 1951, the Gutenberg Galaxy in 1962, and Understanding Media in 1964. As Director of the Centre for Culture and Technology at the University of Toronto, McLuhan was particularly interested in the transition from a culture oriented primarily around print media to one increasingly dependent on electronic media. He coined many useful phrases such as "global village" and "the medium is the message" at a time when society was struggling to absorb the impact of revolutionary devices such as television, satellite communications, and computers. In his pioneering work in theories of communication McLuhan drew heavily on the heritage of empire building in Canada, a polity whose viability has long depended on the dissemination of information across wide expanses of geography and across many divides of culture.

