Votes and Borders

Democracy and global connections in the late twentieth century

WH.6.10 "Describe and analyze the global expansion of democracy and globalization in the late 20th century."

NAME _____ DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK

Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline one cause of democratic change in each country. Circle one benefit and one limit of global connections to help you compare the two changes.

Change at Home and Abroad

1. In 1987, crowds filled streets in South Korea to demand direct presidential elections. After years of military rule, the government agreed to change the election system. South Koreans won a stronger voice through protests, not through trade alone. At the same time, factories sold cars and electronics abroad. Export growth connected Korean workers and businesses to buyers across the world. Those global ties helped expand the economy, but they did not automatically guarantee political rights.

2. In South Africa, apartheid laws had denied the Black majority political rights. Local organizers fought those laws for decades. During the 1980s, foreign governments and consumers added pressure through sanctions and boycotts. In 1994, South Africans of all races voted in a national election, and Nelson Mandela became president. Global pressure helped weaken apartheid, but South Africans drove the struggle for democracy. The new political rights did not erase long-standing gaps in wealth and opportunity.

3. These cases show that democracy spread through choices made by people within countries, sometimes aided by connections across borders. Globalization also accelerated as goods, money, and information moved more easily between countries. Such connections could give campaigners an international audience and give businesses new markets. They could also leave workers vulnerable when overseas demand changed. The late twentieth century brought wider voting rights and deeper economic ties, but neither change made political or economic equality certain.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE

Use the passage

1. Why does the passage credit South Korean protesters, rather than trade alone, with political change?

2. How did actions inside and outside South Africa work toward democratic change?

3. How did global connections play different roles in the two countries?

4. What evidence shows that wider voting rights did not end inequality?

3 YOUR TURN

Your own words

Imagine a country where farmers sell coffee overseas and citizens demand free elections. In four sentences, explain how local action and global ties might affect its democracy, then weigh one benefit and one risk of those ties.

Votes and Borders

PART 1 · READ AND MARK

Underline one cause of democratic change in each country. Circle one benefit and one limit of global connections to help you compare the two changes. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 · ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	Why does the passage credit South Korean protesters, rather than trade alone, with political change?	**Protesters demanded direct presidential elections, and the government changed the election system. Export growth did not itself guarantee political rights.**
2	How did actions inside and outside South Africa work toward democratic change?	**South African organizers fought apartheid, while foreign sanctions and boycotts added pressure.**
3	How did global connections play different roles in the two countries?	**In South Korea, exports connected the economy to foreign buyers. In South Africa, foreign sanctions and boycotts added pressure against apartheid.**
4	What evidence shows that wider voting rights did not end inequality?	**After South Africa's 1994 election, long-standing gaps in wealth and opportunity remained.**

PART 3 · YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

Citizens could organize meetings and demand that leaders allow fair elections. Foreign coffee buyers could publicize their demands, but outside attention cannot replace local organizing. Export sales might bring farmers higher incomes and resources for their communities. Dependence on foreign buyers could also hurt farmers if coffee prices fall, even after voting rights expand.

Accept supported distinctions between domestic action and international influence. For Part 3, accept plausible benefits and risks beyond those in the sample.