**Discussion Questions**

1. In an article *Media History in the Age of Globalization*, the author identifies that the media is the main element that propels globalization. The author suggests that the current reach of globalization would not be so if the concept of the media and communication technologies did not contribute in this matter now through ICT, and in the distant past through cave paintings, drums, oral communication, et cetera. Therefore, the evolution of the media has led to an increase in globalization.

From ancient times, humanity has conversed through oral communication by face to face interaction. Then came the printing press, a technology that revolutionized communication and globalization. However, in recent times, the concept of advanced media has enabled swift and efficient interaction between people miles apart.

Another example provided that shows the effects of developing the printing press is how this technology revolutionized communication and thence affording globalization a more succinct platform to gain ground during the 15th century. For instance, the older version of the Bible remained a suppressed element until the popularity of the print media. The author informs that while the Bible remained a piece of information for the elite, the print media stepped in to spread this element globally,

From the proclamations made from this article, and the fact that globalization assumes more of an international platform, to what extent does the author assume globalization in the past (during the cave painting era)? Is it right to assume simple communication from that time as globalization, knowing the current international attributes that define globalization? Also, how is communication, especially from the past, the main factor for globalization, while the practicality of propagating this information depended on covering distance, could transport channels been a better factor for globalization other than communication, given that the concept of travel was embedded more in the propagation of information?

1. *The Battle of Seattle* tells the story of 30th November 1999, where ministers and representatives of the World Trade Association got set to converge in Seattle at the Washington State Convention Centre as was their tradition to deliberate on important matters regarding global trade amid other economic issues. On this particular day, people flooded the streets, demonstrating the Seattle meeting. Riots then turned into violence after the rioters fought with police leading to multiple injuries and property destruction since the riots lasted for three consecutive days. The main attempt for this protest was against globalization, following the negativity of this factor to people.

Donald Trump, the current president of the United States, mentioned this scenario in one of his speeches. He, too, had a similar perspective as the people rioting to curb the enforcement of globalization. However, the protesters confirmed that their riots on the streets of Seattle were focused on implying the effectiveness of globalization and not against this trend. This point further creates more confusion over the relevance of globalization in the world. Donald Trump gave a varying perspective on globalization, where CNN and the Los Angeles Times reported Trump claiming that the world now thrives in an intertwined economy and culture. He also advises that to succeed, people have to interact with each other across borders to find what Trump refers to as global unity.

With that mentioned, the significance of globalization is not clearly understood, based on its relevance in the 21st century. Thus, when placed on a scale between good and bad, what would be the position assumed by globalization when viewed from the perspective of a 21st-century persona? Also, how much of globalization can be attributed to a weak world economy, and how much can be associated with the current global progress?