**Part 3: Globalization and Development**

## Key Terms and Definitions

**Action anthropology**: An approach in which the research is intended to lead to social change.

**Anthropology of development**: A critical approach that seeks to understand the impacts of development projects on local peoples.

**Colonialism**: The practice of one country exercising control or governing influence over another, less powerful country and its people.

**Consumption**: The using up of a resource, good, service or relationship.

**Cultural homogenization**: The reduction in cultural diversity and increase in similar beliefs, customs, and practices among the world cultures, as a result of globalization.

**Cultural survival**: An advocacy organization formed to defend the human rights and cultural heritage of Indigenous Peoples throughout the world.

**Development**: The process of change or act of improving or advancing something.

**Development anthropology**: An applied tradition where anthropologists work to advance development programs in culturally appropriate ways.

**Diffusion**: The spread of cultural attributes from one society to another.

**Export economies**: Countries or regions where the production of commodities for international trade makes up a large portion of the economic system.

**Globalization**: The deepening and widening scale of interaction and integration of people, ideas, exchanges, and other components of culture across and within national borders.

**Humanitarianism**: Promoting human welfare; a moral imperative to care for human beings and to alleviate suffering.

**Hybridization**: Ongoing cultural mixing and synthesizing.

**ICTs**: Information and communications technologies, especially with respect to the integration of wireless telecommunication, satellite systems, computer and network hardware and software, and other related advancements.

**Indigenous rights**: Rights and protections afforded to indigenous inhabitants of a region whose cultures and ways of life are threatened by forces of development.

**Innovation**: the creation of new ideas, methods or tools.

**Neocolonialism**: The dominance of strong nations over weaker nations through cultural imperialism and economic influence.

**Salvage ethnography**: The study of indigenous ways of being to form a knowledge collection of disappearing ways of life.

**Service learning**: A teaching approach that integrates community service with learning; designed to teach civic responsibility and enrich the learning experience while strengthening communities.

**Universal Declaration of Human Rights**: Foundation of international human rights

law to protect the rights and dignity of people; adopted by the United Nations in 1948.