Examines the development and impact of capitalist culture. From its roots more than 500 years ago to the present day, capitalism expanded from Western Europe to the United States and then to much of the rest of the world. This expansion has not gone uncontested; resistance has been both direct and indirect, including political, religious, and social protest, and even revolution. How and why capitalist culture developed and the reasons why some groups resisted and continue to resist its development are among the issues explored in Global Problems and the Culture of Capitalism, 6/e. MySearchLab is a part of the Robbins program. Research and writing tools help students master basic writing skills. With MySearchLab, students can access various academic journals, census data, and Associated Press news feeds, broadening their views on important issues. NOTE: MySearchLab does not come automatically packaged with this text. To purchase the text with MySearchLab, order the package ISBN: 0205961053 / 9780205961054 Global Problems and the Culture of Capitalism Plus MySearchLab with eText -- Access Card Package Package consists of: 0205239927 / 9780205239927 MySearchLab with Pearson eText -- Valuepack Access Card 0205917658 / 9780205917655 Global Problems and the Culture of Capitalism.
I've given this three stars simply because it would have to be astounding good to be worth $77, and it's not. It is very good however, and if the price was more like $20 or less, which would be reasonable for an oversized paperback, I would have given it 5 stars. Evidently, because it's a textbook the publisher can get away with this. However, I happened to find a used copy at a college bookstore, and felt I should get it because I have been wanting to better understand globalism, CAFTA, NAFTA, the WTO and the protests against it, the World Bank and how it both helps and interferes, the jobs that are being outsourced to Asia (btw, last time I spoke to customer service, it was with someone in India!), the seemingly endless reach and power of certain multi-national corporations, etc., and I thought this book would fit the bill. I haven't finished it yet, but it certainly does, and I've been learning a lot from reading it. Thought it definitely has a point of view, I feel it's a more balanced introductory book than the many highly opinionated books written by particular economists and think-tankers who are inevitably trying to persuade rather than educate.

I am a high school economics teacher. This book clearly presents some of the complicated problems unregulated free market capitalism has created. I have used it as a resource in several classroom activities as a balance to the oversimplified perspective high school textbooks provide (which are themselves part of a market dominated by a few gigantic publishers who refuse to produce a product that would critique the very paradigm that they operate within).

I admit I'm a little biased. Richard Robbins was actually a professor of mine at SUNY Plattsburgh, and I had the opportunity to read this book while at the same time taking his global issues class. This book not only changed my mind about a few of the world's issues, it also gave me a broader perspective about the world in general. I now think about things such as 'where do my clothes come from?' and 'how did my fruit cup get here?'. Robbins is an extremely talented man and writer who asks the question, 'Is Disneyland for Everyone?' The answer: a resounding 'No, and here's why!' This book would benefit anyone seeking to gain an understanding about the world and his/her place in it. It truly is a global world, and Robbins' book is the first step to living in it.

I had to buy this for a global studies course. It was an easy read and I actually enjoyed it. Besides being a requirement for a course, this book changed my life. I make it a point to live everyday to reduce my footprint. Since reading, I have been inspired to shop local, eat less meat, start composting, bought chickens and built a coop to have my own eggs, starting a garden this
summer. Even if you aren't taking a college course, this book will open your eyes tremendously, especially for younger generations who don't understand where their food and material things come from.

Gave a really interesting look into how capitalism has affected the whole world and how problems have been created by it. If you are interested in global problems and their causes, this is a book you should read.

I know most people probably were forced to read this for a class and don't have a very high opinion of it but this book is great. I read it for fun. This is what I like to read and rarely do I find books to be as well written and informative as this one. The way Robbins ties everything together really helps put a lot of problems in perspective. I highly recommend this book.

This text was required reading for a political science class dealing with developing nations. The only major problem I have from this book being in a political science class is that the content is overwhelmingly normative—the reader is given the impression that capitalism and capitalists are unanimously responsible for nearly everything terrible that has happened, including war, disease, famine, etc. The author spends a great deal of time talking about the resurgence of mostly benign protestant fundamentalism, while devoting only a few pages to discussing Islamic fundamentalism (it's really the West's fault, for spending a few million to support the mujahadeen). While there is a case to be made that market failures do lead to starvation, no mention is given to famines by progressives like Josef Stalin or Mengitsu (they aren't even listed in the glossary). The book is written through the prism of Marxism and dependency theory by bourgeoisiephobe Richard Robbins, someone who should owe some gratitude to capitalism for getting this piece published. On pages 42-43, one can see good examples of his economic illiteracy: the production function is "the black box" and he ignores conventional economic terms by designating "C" (which denotes consumption in economics) for commodities. Perhaps none of this is relevant, since he is a political scientist who seems to be making up his own economic models. This book does give good insight into the structuralist perspective on international political economy. The solutions presented towards the end are, however, unrealistic (zero-economic growth, a "maximum wage," on income, revoking corporate personhood, etc.) Use this book to complement your studies on IPE/sociology/whatever suits your fancy and incorporate texts from the liberal and mercantilist schools if you want a real understanding of how the world works.