

# Globalization and Change

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# Tentative course agenda



Week	Topic	Assignment
15/01/2018	Introduction / History of Globalization	Hopkins, A. (2002): Introduction: Globalization – an Agenda for Historians. In: Globalization in World History. London: Pimlico.
22/01/2018	History of Globalization	Reading Assignment
29/01/2018	Globalization: Definitions and Concepts	Reading Assignment
05/02/2018	Globalization: Definitions and Concepts	Reading Assignment
12/02/2018	Economy of Globalization	Reading Assignment
19/02/2018	Globalization and Culture	Reading Assignment
26/02/2018	Politics of Globalization	Reading Assignment

# History of Globalization – Early Modernity – Prototype globalization (Hopkins 2002)

## Prototype globalization

- 1) Mercantilistic market approach / emerging only capitalism
- 2) Emerging only industrialisation
- 3) Emerging only nation states in Europe



Peace of Westphalia, 1648

# History of Globalization – Early Modernity – Prototype globalization

Dhanapala, J. (2001): Globalization and the Nation State. In: Colorado Journal of International Environmental Law and Policy, April 7, 2001



Without a doubt the best expression of the synthesis that is now underway can be found in a historic document that was issued last September after the Millennium Summit at the United Nations, the largest-ever gathering of world leaders. This document, called the Millennium Declaration, consists of a statement of common values and principles, as well as a list of specific common objectives. Specific initiatives are outlined in the areas of peace, security, and disarmament; development and poverty eradication; protecting the environment; human rights, democracy, and good governance; protecting the vulnerable; meeting the special needs of Africa; and strengthening the United Nations.

It is noteworthy that the primary agent for pursuing these common, global goals remains the state. The declaration itself, for example, was, unlike the Charter, a statement by "heads of State and Government" not their peoples. In this document, these leaders emphatically rededicated themselves "to uphold the sovereign equality of all States," to respect their "territorial integrity and political independence," and to reaffirm their commitment of "non-interference in the internal affairs of States." It is hard to read this language and conclude that the state is obsolete.

Yet to read only those passages pertaining to the state would be to ignore other parts of the declaration that clearly seek to move the focus of political action to the betterment of all humanity. Hence one finds listed among the key values of the new Declaration a "collective responsibility to uphold the principles of human dignity, equality and equity at the global level." The document declares the existence of a duty "to all the world's people" and refers throughout to "our common humanity." What makes this Declaration so interesting is not only the solid consensus behind it, but its brilliant synthesis and redefinition of ends and means in the millennium to come. The document puts forward clear global ends and relies upon states as key agents in pursuing those ends on behalf of all humanity. The Declaration offers states a road map of initiatives they should follow for the collective good of all.

In the area of protecting the environment, for example, the Declaration's language calls upon states to embrace and implement numerous international conventions and understandings, including the Kyoto Protocol and support for the principles of sustainable development enshrined in the Rio Declaration. The actions needed to enforce such agreements do not materialize from nowhere: they continue to depend heavily upon enlightened action by states.

# History of Globalization – Modern Industrialism (1750/1800 -1914)

## Events / Timeline

- 1750 – 1914 Industrial Revolution (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=d4joqYycnqM>)
- 1789 French Revolution

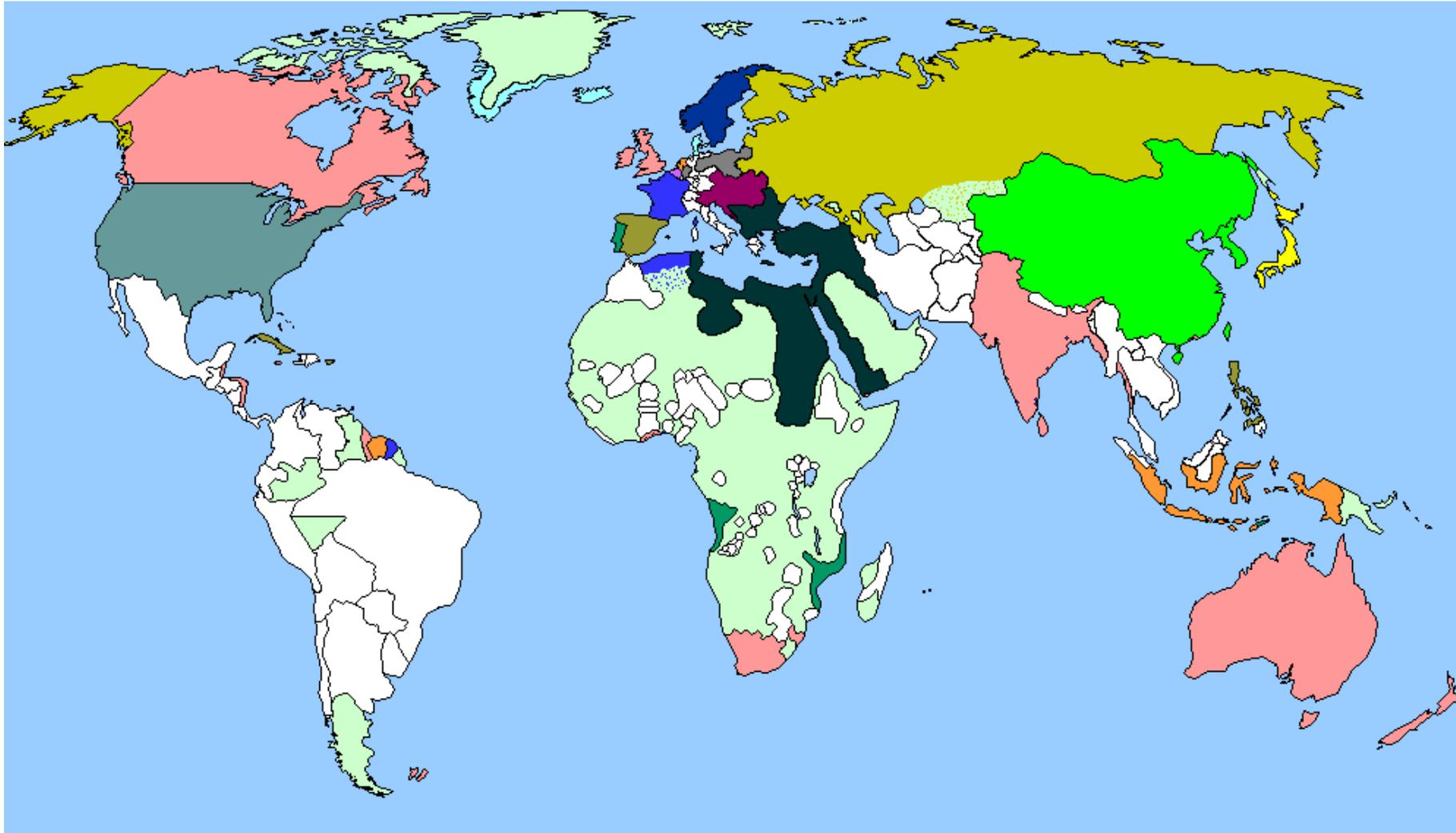
**Please identify common issues encompassing the industrial revolution.**

- Mid-century Onset of the implementation of liberal ideas in economy, esp. international trade
- 1846 – 1880 Age of Free Trade
- 1873 – 1896 „Long Depression“
- 1896 – 1914 Economic Upswing

## History of Globalization – Modern Industrialism (1750/1800 -1914)

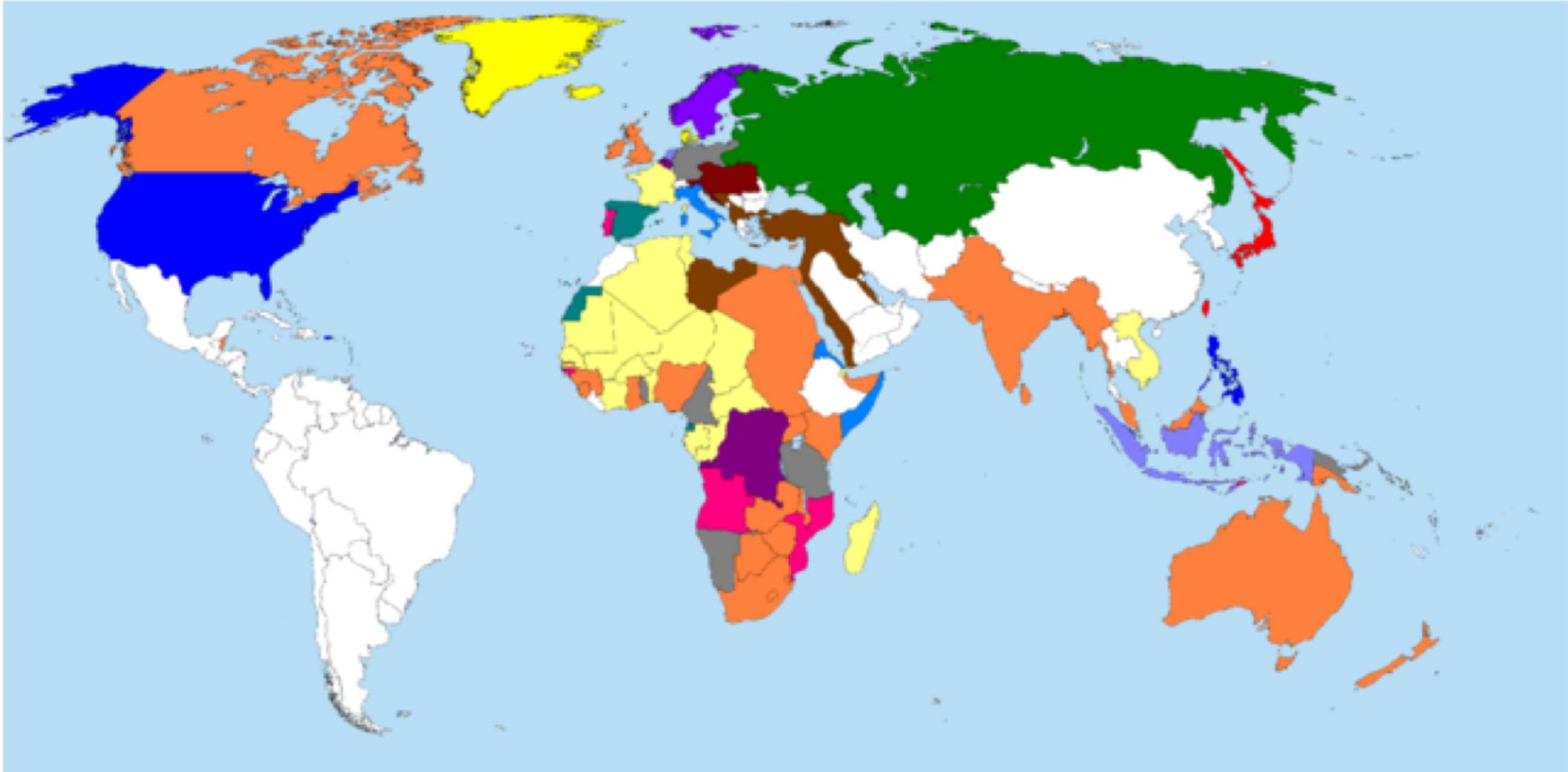
**“Were our narrow and malignant politics to meet with success, we should reduce all our neighbouring nations to the same state of sloth and ignorance that prevails in Morocco and the coast of Barbary. But what would be the consequence? They could send us no commodities: They could take none from us: Our domestic commerce itself would languish for want of emulation, example, and instruction: And we ourselves should soon fall into the same abject condition, to which we had reduced them.”  
(Hume, D. 1759)**

# History of Globalization – Modern Industrialism (1750/1800 -1914)



Map of the World 1850

# History of Globalization – Modern Industrialism (1750/1800 -1914)



Map of the World 1900

# History of Globalization – Modern Industrialism (1750/1800 -1914) (Osterhammel / Petersson 2005)

## **Long-distance effect of the industrial revolution**

- Was led by the conditions of an internationalized economy
- Complex, multilayered, multispeed process
- Not a repetition of processes but a creative adaptation
- Only very slow diffusion of industrialized concepts in all spheres of society

## **Free trade system in the 19th century:**

- Volume of world trade grew by 25 times from 1800-1914
- Mass migration of 60-70 mln people in that same period
- Development of a combined market across the Atlantic with adaptation of prices and production structures
- World wide perceivable business cycles

## Literature



Dhanapala, J. (2001): Globalization and the Nation State. In: Colorado Journal of International Environmental Law and Policy, April 7, 2001.

Hopkins, A. (2002): Globalization in World History. London: Random House.

Martell, L. (2017): The Sociology of Globalization. Cambridge: Polity Press. 2<sup>nd</sup> edition.

Osterhammel, J. / Petersson, N. (2005): Globalization - a short history. Princeton: Princeton University Press.