

International 20100: Global Perspectives

Course Conclusion

Lecture 19



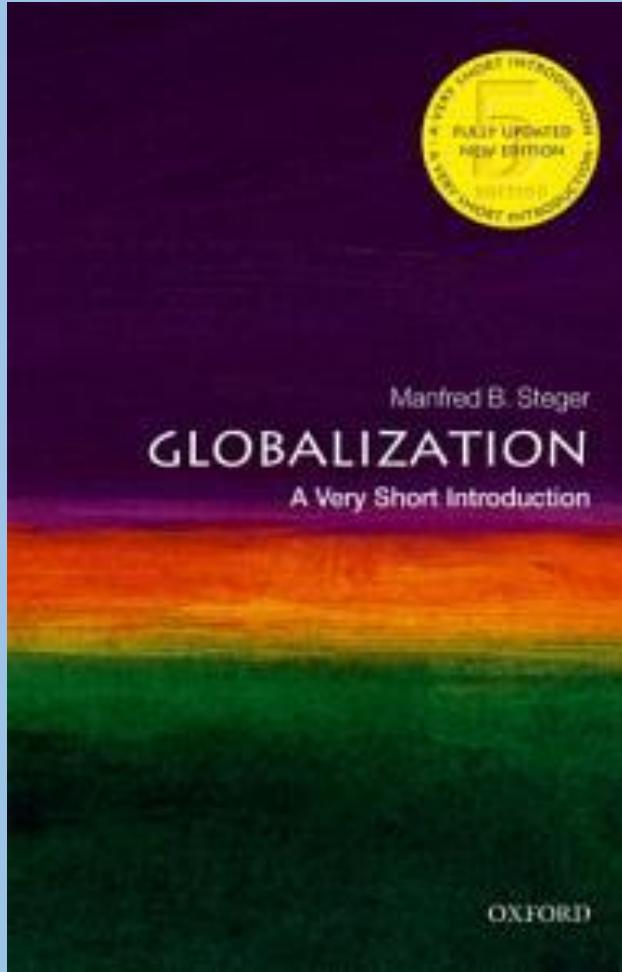
Course Goals

- Introduce key social science theories, approaches, and methods used in International Studies.
- Integrate perspectives from geography, history, economics, political science, anthropology, international relations, humanities, sociology, and other disciplines
- Explore political, economic, social, and cultural topics that are globally significant (i.e., globalization, global economics, global culture, global politics, global history)
- Learn about the connections between cultural, economic, and political institutions

Learning Objectives

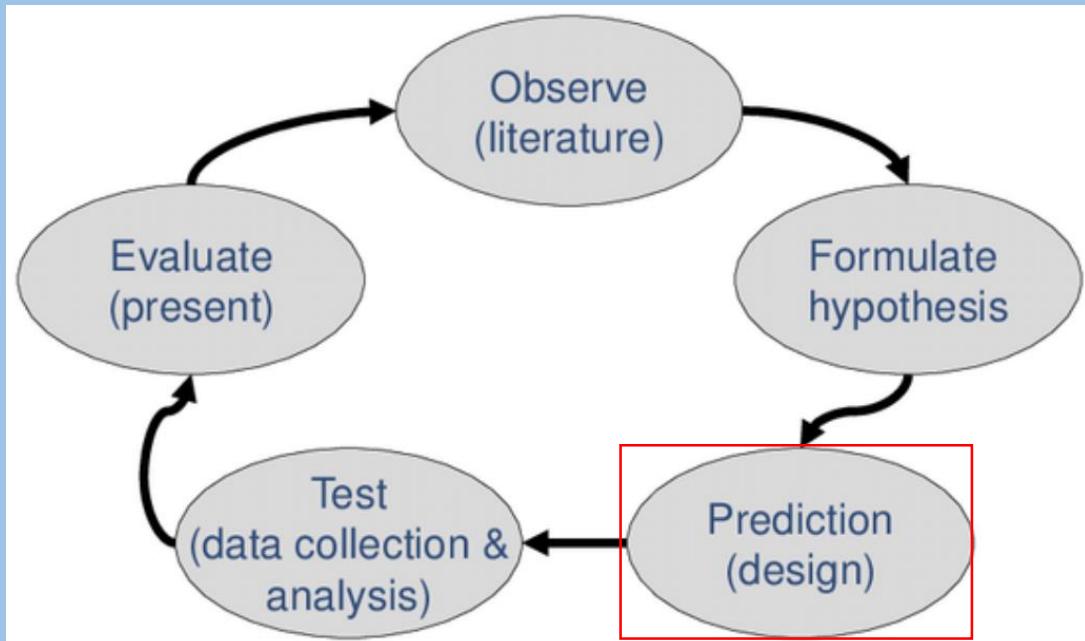
- Learn new conceptual tools, concepts, frameworks, and approaches that enable you to think critically about contemporary problems
- Obtain a general knowledge of global affairs, the challenges facing the international community, global trends, and the connections between the local and the global
- Obtain familiarity with the roles of major international financial, economic, and political institutions
- Obtain practice applying different cultural perspectives and frames to thinking about problems and issues in the international context
- Obtain fluency understanding cultural perspectives in a global and comparative context

Concepts from Chapter 1 of Steger



- Globality
- Global Imaginary
- Globalization
- Glocalization

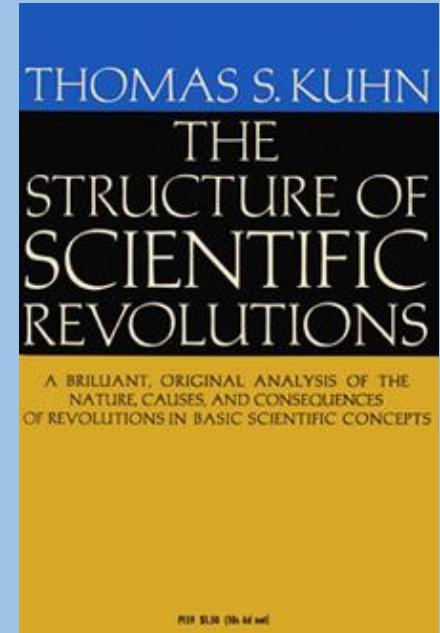
Social Science and Historical Analysis



Prediction is influenced by the model of the world that you apply

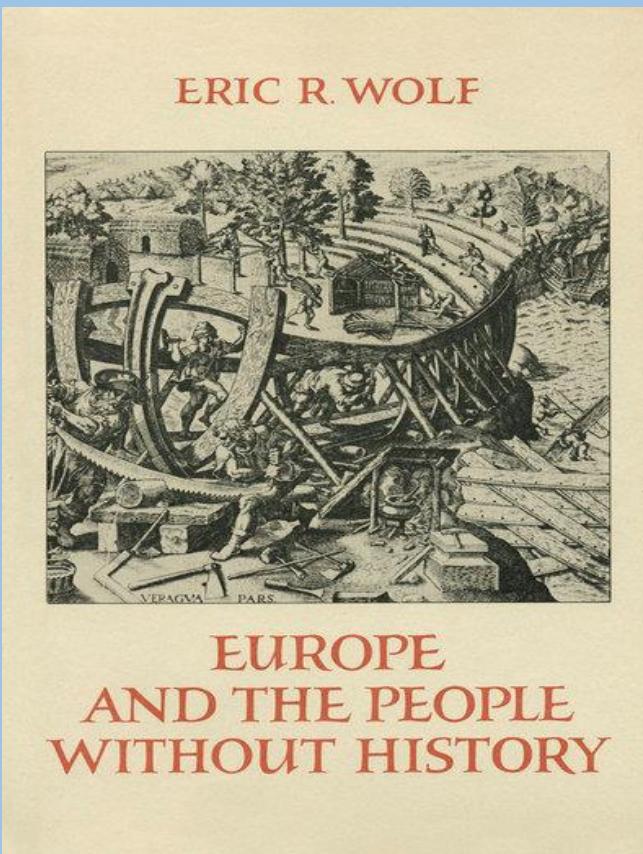


Georg Simmel (1858-1910)



1962 by Thomas Kuhn

Europe and the People Without History (1982)

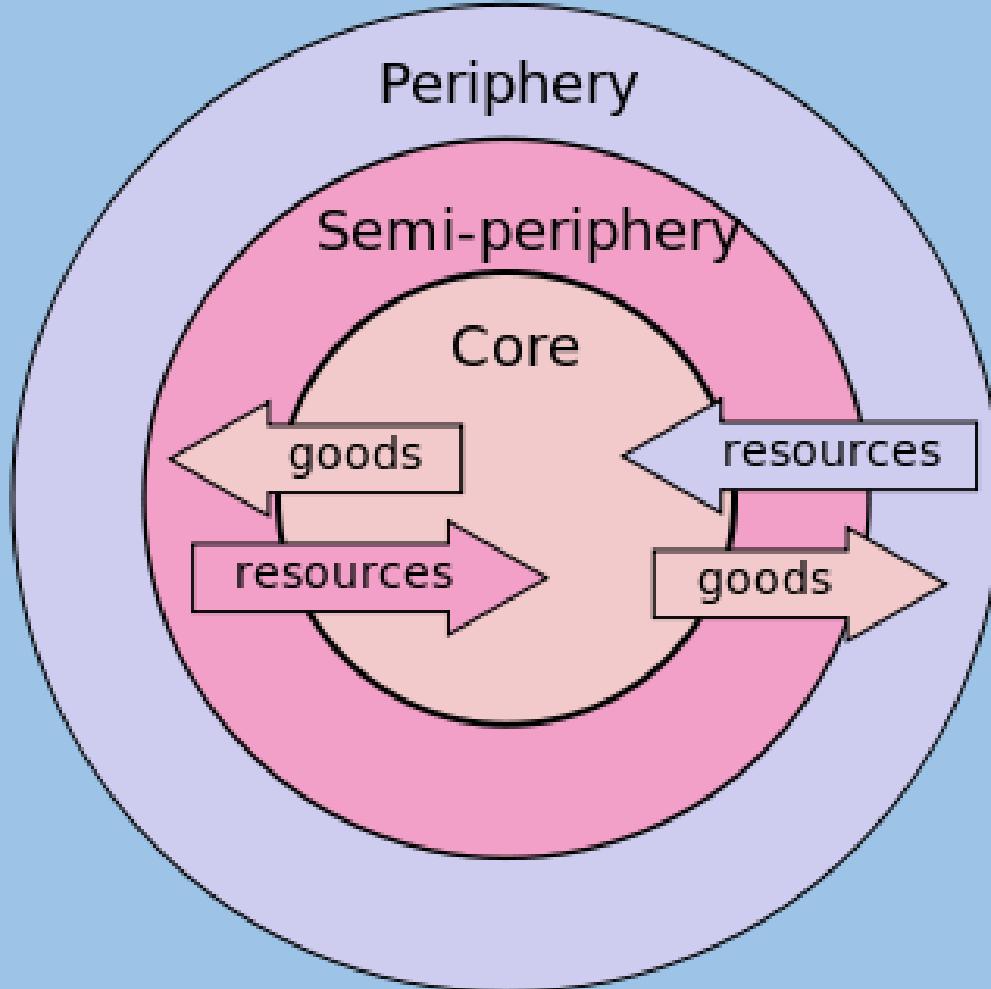


Four categories of Globalization in the Premodern World

- Movement of goods.
- Movement of people.
- Expansion of food production technology and expansion of human habitation.
- Movement of culture and religious ideologies (i.e. Islam connected areas of the world).
- Movement of forms of political organization.



Core-Periphery Shifts

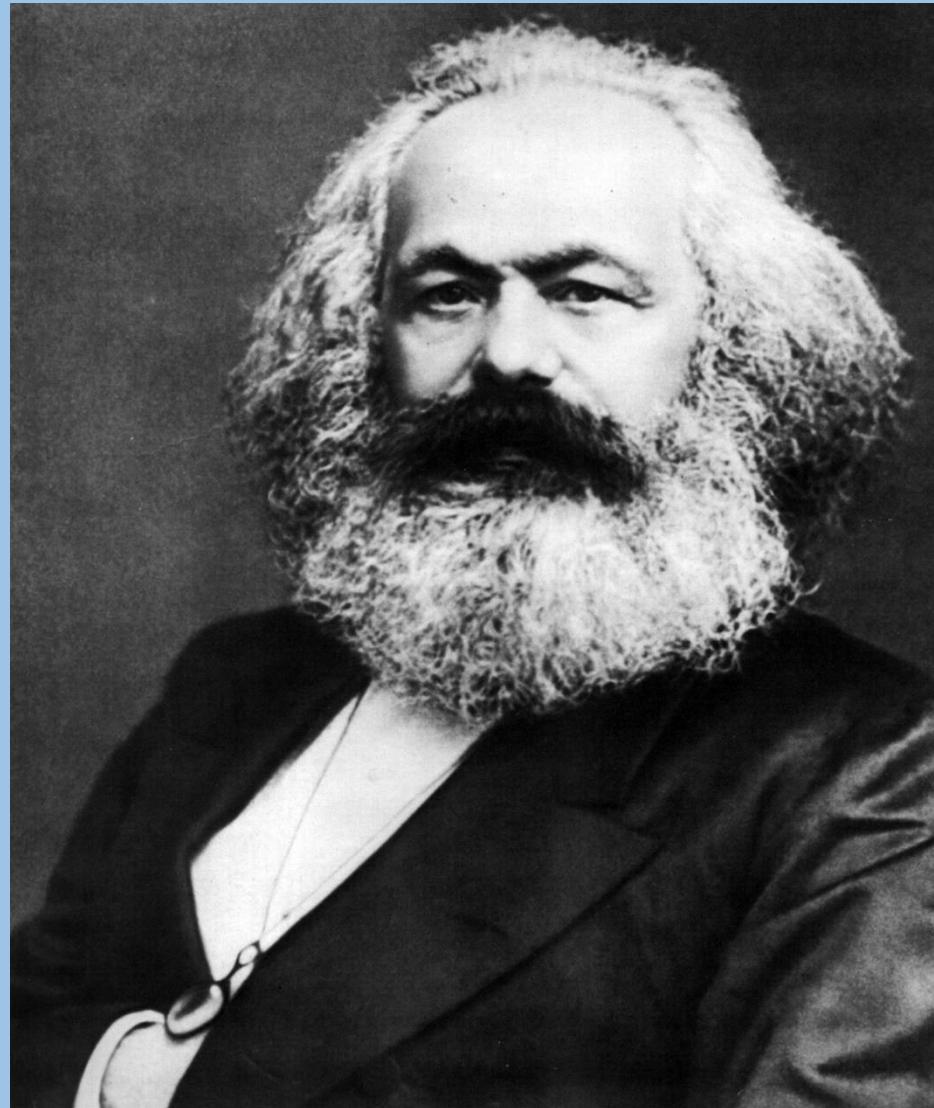


Flow of capital between core and periphery. Gabby Turner. Medium (online).
<https://medium.com/@gabbyturner/inequity-of-development-in-the-core-and-periphery-d824cd04de71>

Sugar



Marx (1818-1883)



Use Value



A tractor providing utility to a farmer by reducing the effort of plowing a field.

Exchange Value



A souk in Morocco where goods are exchanged

Labor Value



Chefs in a restaurant using their labor to transform raw materials into higher value cooked food

Commodity



Tom Hanks as a autarkic producer of coconut flesh in Castaway



A coconut plantation in Southeast Asia

How Capitalism Generates Value

- Labor value from living human labor
- Past labor value embedded in tools, machines, technologies of production
- Profit = Exchange Value – Labor – Cost of Tools and Production (Capital)
- Time and Money linked under capitalism. Pre-capitalist compensation was piece rate, under capitalism it is by the hour

Societal Implications of Capitalist Ideology

- Graeber defines value as “the way that our actions take on meaning or importance by becoming incorporated into something larger than ourselves.”
- The process of realizing Values in society involves public recognition of those values by other members of the society. Thus society changes due to capitalist modes of production.

The public recognition of charity and justice as Christian values in the form of the funerary tomb of Pope Urban VIII

Charity →



← Justice

Tomb of Pope Urban VIII
By Gian Lorenzo Bernini 1647.
St. Peter's Basilica, Rome, Italy

Flexible Work

- Part-time and flex time work results from the communication revolution which allows for the severing of the connection between work and location
- Technologies allowed for decentralization and coordination simultaneously
- Different kinds of workers benefit more than others from connections created by IT
- “flex time” is a form of driving wages to subsistence levels?
- EU vs. US: Unemployment greater in EU, worker protections lost in US
- Friedman’s optimism of IT globalizing the world vs. Casetelles cautionary vision

Interior Life and Life Trajectories

- Radhakrishnan investigates how the practices and work patterns created by Capitalism in an Indian IT industry conflict with traditional patterns, norms, and societal expectations
- For Shuba, global IT work provided an opportunity for independence from her conservative, rich, and high status family
- For Rani, it offered an avenue for self-actualization, and tied her even closer to her family, despite it causing her to move across the world to Silicon Valley
- For Bharathi, global IT forced her to adopt global cosmopolitan culture, that is a self-isolated, homogenous in thoughts, tastes, and aspirations.
- Globalization results in ‘being Indian’ being redefined in relation to the global. The professional workplace behavior is affecting the interior sense of self and culture.

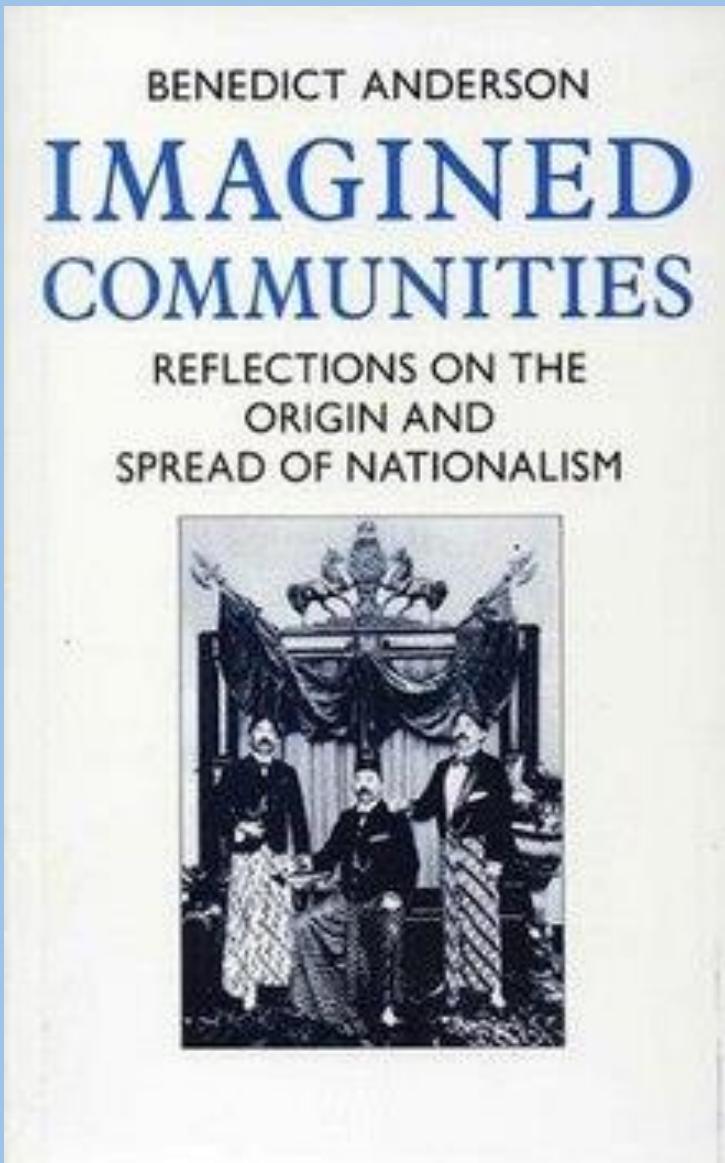
Neoliberalism



Nationalism is from the Latin *natio* from
“*nascere*”, “to be born”



Six characteristics of nations-states



- 1) A peoples has a sense of themselves as distinct from their neighbors
- 2) A shared, intra-nationally understandable national language
- 3) A shared sense of common values and norms,
- 4) A shared sense of national history and tradition
- 5) An ability to imagine co-nationals whom they would never see or meet
- 6) Nationalism implies that the ruling government somehow embodies or represents the identity and welfare of its citizens, as opposed to the older idea that rulers were divinely chosen and beyond questioning

Literature in Common Language Creates Sense of an Imagined Community



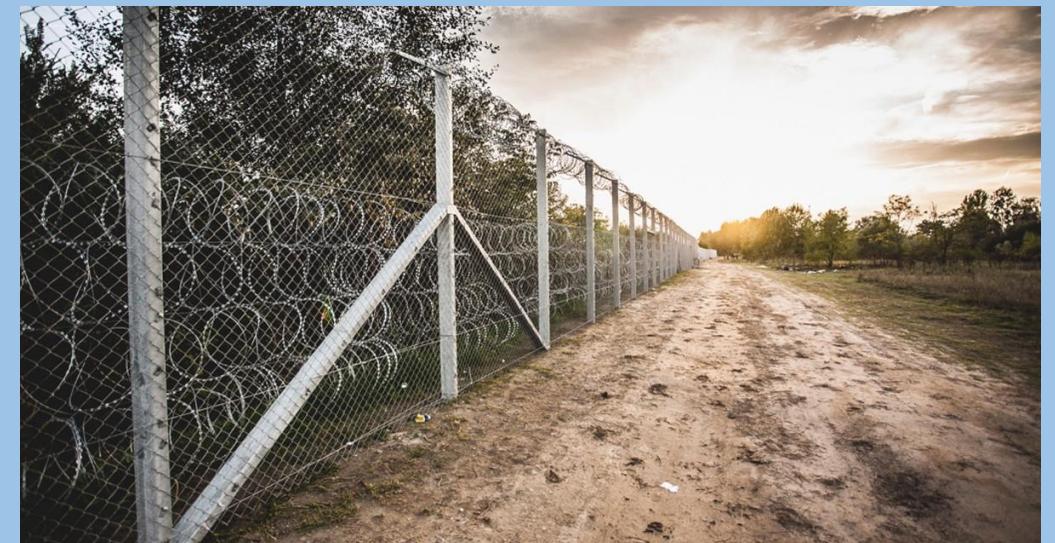
Dutch Colonial Newspaper, *Bataviaasch Nieuwsblad*, in Indonesia in 1899

Sovereignty

“Sovereignty came to mean ...*supreme authority within a territory*. This is the quality that early modern states possessed, but which popes, emperors, kings, bishops, and most nobles and vassals during the Middle Ages lacked...” (Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy)

3 Elements of Sovereignty

- Authority
- Supreme Authority
- Territoriality



National Border Demarcation

Nationalism and the Rise of the Nation-State



“Liberty Leading the People”, Eugene Delecroix, 1830

Challenge 1: Challenge from Immigration and Citizenship



Passports

Source: <https://immigrantinvest.com/blog/10-popular-programs-en/>

- What happens when a significant minority of a population in a nation-state are not citizens?
- What happens when the practice of citizenship changes?

Challenge 2: Global Governance and Intergovernmental Organizations (IGOs)



United Nations



<https://www.theguardian.com/news/2018/apr/05/demise-of-the-nation-state-rana-dasgupta>



European Union



African Union

THE UNITED NATIONS

1. General Assembly
2. Secretariat
3. Security Council



4. EcoSoc
5. Trusteeship Council
6. Intl. Court of J.



Challenge 3: Global Governance Networks, International Non-Governmental Organizations (INGOs), and World Society



Kimberly Process
Certification Scheme
(Conflict-free diamonds)



<https://www.theguardian.com/news/2018/apr/05/demise-of-the-nation-state-rana-dasgupta>



European
Union Court
of Justice



IGO Organization

NGO- Intl Red Cross/Red Crescent

Challenge 4: International Non-Governmental Organizations (INGOs)



Challenge 5: World Society and World Culture



Voters in Nigeria's 2015 Election

(AFP/Getty Image. <https://www.vox.com/2015/3/28/8305235/nigeria-elections-basic-guide>)

Governance Networks as an Alternative Model of Order

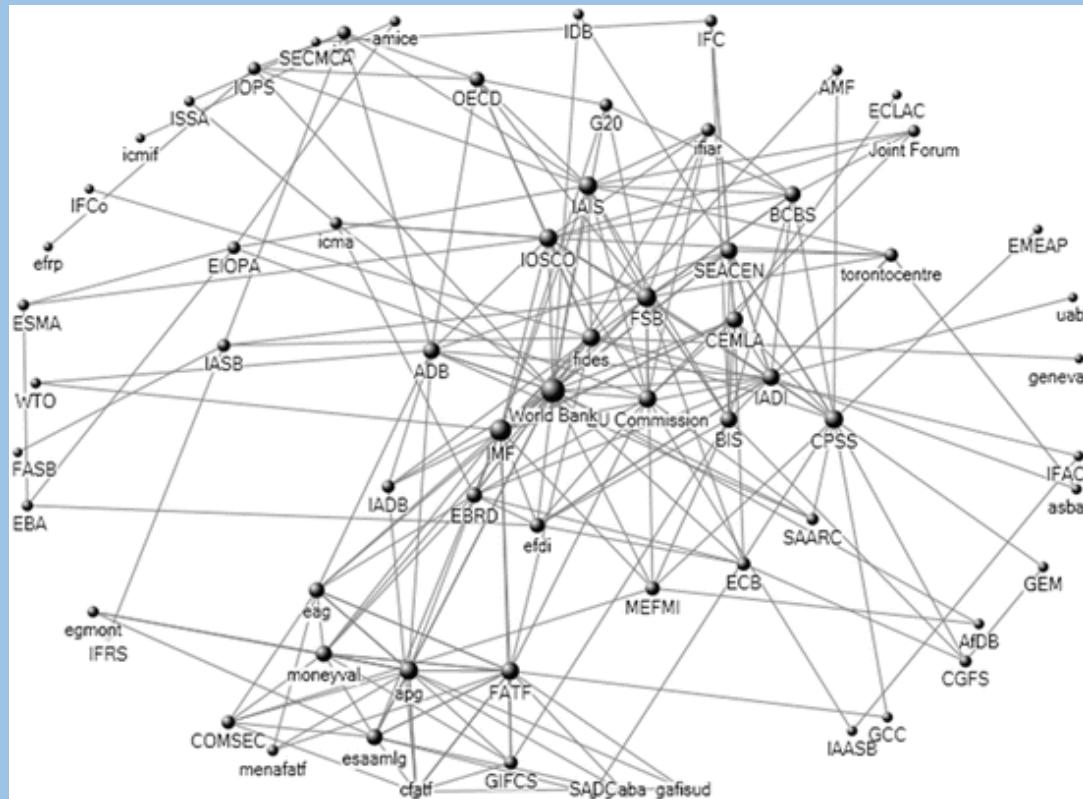


Figure of Networked Global Financial Regulation.

Mayntz R. (2017) International Institutions of Financial Market Regulation: An Example of Network Governance?. In: Hollstein B., Matiaske W., Schnapp KU. (eds) Networked Governance. Springer, Cham.

10 Types of Global Solution Networks.

(<http://gsnetworks.org/ten-types-of-global-solution-network/>)



Case Study Application: Conflict Diamonds and the Kimberly Processes



United in eradicating **Conflict Diamonds**

Uniting governments, civil society and the wider industry, the Kimberley Process (KP) defines conflict diamonds as: 'rough diamonds used to finance wars against governments' - around the world.



Topic Application: Migration and Immigration



Jennifer Lopez, singer
Second-generation immigrants



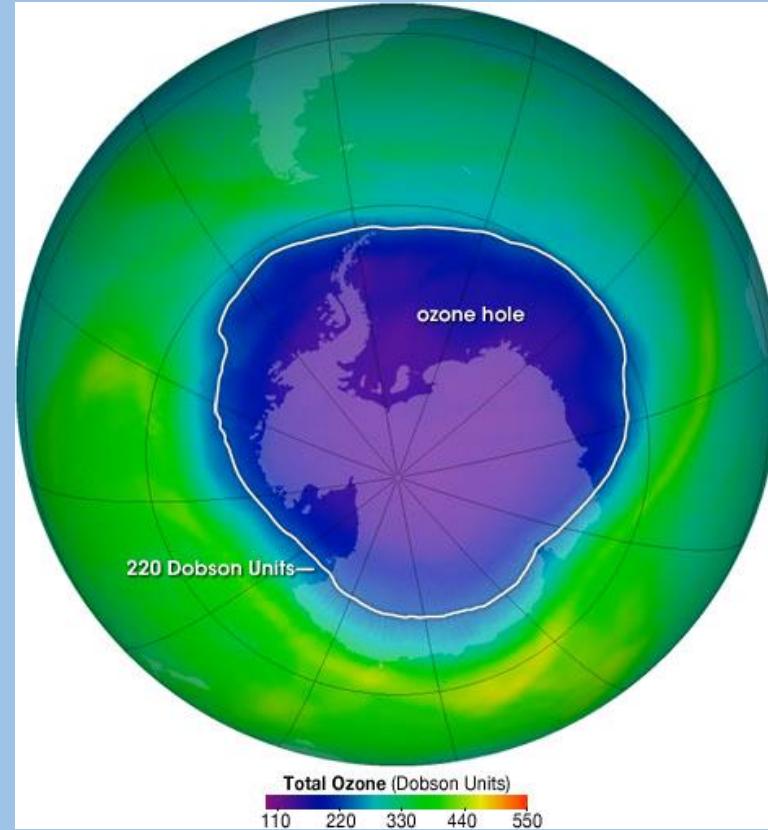
) Swearing in Ceremony for US Citizenship
<https://www.mprnews.org/story/2019/09/04/nearly-2000-people-become-us-citizens-in-st-paul>

Topic Application: Global Environmental Collective Action Problems



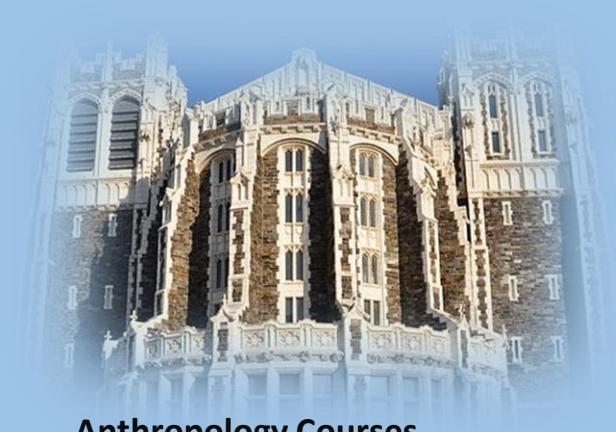
<https://www.wired.com/2015/04/using-smart-satellites-to-monitor-deforestation-from-space/>

Deforestation in the Amazon, Brazil.
A deforested area near Novo Progresso in
Brazil's northern state of Para.



https://ozonewatch.gsfc.nasa.gov/facts/hole_SH.html

The ozone hole is the region over Antarctica with total ozone of 220 Dobson Units or lower. Ozone hole on October 4, 2004. The data were acquired by the [Ozone Monitoring Instrument](#) on NASA's [Aura](#) satellite.



International Studies Courses

Anthropology Courses

- ANTH 20100 – Cross-Cultural Perspectives
ANTH 20200 – Language in Cross-Cultural Perspective
ANTH 22800 – Anthropology of Urban Areas
ANTH 23600 – Anthropology of Gender and Sexuality
ANTH 24000 – Peoples of Africa

Philosophy Courses

- PHIL 30900 – Social and Political Philosophy
PHIL 31114 – Cities and Urban Life
PHIL 31121 – Social Ontology
PHIL 31125 – Philosophy and Afrofuturism
PHIL 32200 – Philosophy of Science

Latin American & Latino Studies Courses

- LALS 31107 – Latinas and US Immigration
LALS 31112 – Daughters of Immigrants: Inequality and Social Mobility
LALS 31119 – Migration and Law

Women's & Gender Studies Courses

- WS 31115 – Global Lockdown: Gender, Race, and Prisons

History Courses

- HIST 20600 – Modern Europe
HIST 28200 – Modern and Contemporary Latin America
HIST 31163 – The European Union
HIST 31170 – Environmental History in Latin America
HIST 31176 – War in Modern Asia
HIST 31354 – Decolonization: Africa and the Caribbean

International Studies Courses

- INTL 31115 – Social Change in the Developing World
SSC 31117 – Internship Seminar
INTL 31123 – Globalization
INTL 31406 – Model UN
INTL 31408 – Research for Model UN
INTL 31603 – Global Game: Sports and Globalization
INTL 31613 – Social Change in the Middle East

Political Science Courses

- PSC 20200 – International Political Economy
PSC 21000 – Urban Politics
PSC 22300 – U.S. Foreign Policy
PSC 22900 – Women and Politics
PSC 23000 – Contemporary Comparative Politics
PSC 23100 – Political Systems of Europe

Psychology Courses

- PSY 24700 – Social Psychology
PSY 31139 – Multicultural Issues in Counseling
PSY 33300 – Enculturation, Immigration, Acculturation

Asian Studies Courses

- ASIA 20200 – Contemporary Asia
ASIA 31127 – Cultural Identity in East Asia

Black Studies Courses

- BLST 21200 – Caribbean Studies
BLST 31115 – Africa Since Independence
BLST 31155 – Race, Class, and Power
BLST 31159 – Ethnic Minority Groups
BLST 31161 – The Diasporas of Brazil

Economics Courses

- ECO 20350 – Intermediate Macroeconomics
ECO 21350 – International Business Environment
ECO 31108 – Entrepreneurship: Women and Diversity
ECO 32150 – International Finance

Sociology Courses

- SOC 23700 – Foundations of Sociological Theory
SOC 25400 – Social Problems
SOC 29000 – Immigration
SOC 31112 – Race, Class, and Power
SOC 38107 – Justice, Law, and Society
SOC 38209 – Sociology of Sexualities
SOC 38210 – Sociology of Gender