

① Globalization and Economic integrations

↳ The Ages of globalization & Geography, technology, and institutions

The author highlights how globalization has facilitated the spread of not only goods and commodities but also disease across vast distance

↳ ~~Trade~~ Trade is beneficial but spread of disease is threat.

↳ The efforts at disease control gave rise to WHO in 1948

↳ There are three dimensions of long-term change: total population, Urbanization and output per worker. They remind us of dramatic changes in the world since the onset of industrialization

→ In economics the idea is simple &

big market → more money → faster growth → market expands → skills → lower cost

↳ This intern encourages new ideas and inventions.

Around 1800, the world saw a huge leap in growth because of high population → new technology but geography played a bigger role.

→ Malthusian Pessimism & Malthus argued that while population grows

exponentially, the production of good and resources only grows ~~ex~~ linearly, resulting in a "Malthusian trap" where population growth is limited by the availability of resources. → if population grew up faster than food production, poverty would persist or worsen.

↳ Industrial revolution happened because geography, technology, and institutions all worked together.

↳ Looking back to see forward we must avoid another global war. 3 key issues demand our attention

- ① Achieving shared prosperity.
- ② Social inclusion.
- ③ Environmental sustainability.

*) (Ages of Globalization)

1) The Paleolithic ages (70,000 - 10,000 BCE)

↳ Stone age

↳ features of Paleolithic Ages

1) Stone tool technology.

↳ tools were essential for hunting, gathering & survival.

2) Hunter - Gatherers

↳ Relied on hunting

↳ gathering plants for food

3) Fire Controls

learned to control and use fire

4) Social Organization &
↳ kingship, and cooperation
↳ Group living was essential for survival.

5) Technology advancement &
over time tool making technique became more refined.

6) Artistic expressions
Known for early examples of artistic expressions, including cave paintings, rock engraving and sculptures.

Globalization in Paleolithic Ages

1) Migration and spread of people
early human migrated out of Africa and dispersed across continents

2) Exchange of Raw materials and tools &
Specific types of stones such as Obsidian were transported over long distances during this age.

3) Cultural Transmissions
Similarities in cave art styles suggest a common artistic style, language or shared cultural themes across different regions.

4) Globalization was not complex as modern one, but it laid the groundwork

Important to

A recent theory of Great dispersal from Africa shows that the timing of arrival of modern species in Europe was 60-100 kya

→ Australia → 45 kya

when humanity arrived in Australia around 45 kya around 85% of continent large mammals went extinct. In America, the same thing occurred roughly 33 kya later.

2) The Neolithic Age
(10,000 - 3000 BCE)

Age when human shifted from hunting to gathering & farming and settling in one place.

↳ Agriculture started.

↳ Domestication of plants and animals, and creation of permanent villages.

↳ more advanced tools and technology

Key features &

① Agriculture

② Settlements

③ Advanced tools

④ social organization

↳ emergence of social hierarchies and division of labor.

⑤ Art and culture

creation of decoration artifacts and megalithic structures.

↳ Globalization in Neolithic Ages

① ~~Start~~ sharing Agricultural technologies &

② local trade & trade surplus food

③ cultural exchanges
movement of people spread ideas, beliefs and practices.

④ technological spread

important &
Neolithic age is the age of
agriculture so here the luck
mattered alot. Being in the
right place at the right
time was indeed critical
in this age.

* Eurasia lucky because
of its latitudes.

* Americas had the latitude
but they were far from
the technological advancements.

* Africa too was deeply
disadvantaged, largely cutoff
from Eurasia.

3) The Equestrian Age (3000 - 1000 BCE)

Horses played a crucial role
in shaping human societies.
Horses were domesticated,
and utilized for transportation,
warfare, agriculture and trade.
The use of horses revolution-
ized mobility, communication and
military tactics, leading to
profound changes in civiliza-
tion.

→ Key features:

1) Horse Domestication -

2) Transportation -

3) Warfare -

4) Agriculture

→ Globalization in Equestrian
Age: During this age the
use of horses facilitated

- ① trade -
- ② cultural exchange.

② military advancements -

4) The classical Age (1000 BCE - 1500 CE)

It was a period of dynamic
civilization, many major religions
including Judaism, Christianity,
Islam, and Buddhism emerged
during this time.

Philosophers like Plato, Aristotle,
and Buddha flourished during
this age.

→ This era was characterized
by Great empires such as
Assyria, Persia, Greece, Rome,
India, China and later
Ottoman and Mongol Empire.
Who competed for glory, belief,
wealth and power.

→ These empires pursued
a form of Political
Globalization.

→ The empires of this age
used their state powers
to disseminate ideas, spread
technologies, introduce new
institutions, and build infra-
structures on a continental
scale. examples Roman roads,
Amphitheaters and aqueducts.

→ A notable development of
this era was the adoption
of writing, which facilitated
communication, record keeping, and
spread of knowledge.

→ Axial Ages (800 - 200 BCE)

Specifically highlights a transformation period in intellectual and religious history -

↳ Emergence of the major philosophical and ethical traditions across different regions.

Overlaps with parts of the classical age

"Period in which most of the main religious and spiritual traditions emerged in Europe. Societies -

Thalassocracy & Thellmocracies

They both represent different approaches to wealth accumulation, trade and power projection based on the geographical environments and available resources -

→ Thalassocracy → maritime trade/civilization

→ Thellmocracy → land trade civilization.

→ Global trade within lucky latitudes

During the classical age, the Indian subcontinent engaged in extensive long-distance trade along the silk road, connecting the Roman empire in the west with the Han empire in the east.

⑤ **Silk trade** - The silk road facilitated movement of people, cultural exchange, religious beliefs such as

Buddhism from North India to China along these trade routes

↳ This era of global trade and cultural exchange connected diverse civilizations, defusing technologies, religions, intellectual traditions across Eurasia, enriching the classical age -

⇒ The fall of Rome and the rise of Islam
Despite dominance of technology, the Roman empire led to significant changes during the classical age -

↳ In 285 CE the emperor "Diocletian" split the empire into two.

① Eastern Roman empire
Based in Byzantium (later Constantinople) and

② Western Roman empire
based in Rome. Despite attempts at unity, this division persisted.

↳ The western empire fell to Germanic tribes in 476 CE

↳ By 555 CE the Eastern empire remained a dominant force in region

↳ This period of transition paved the way for significant geopolitical

...s, including the rise of
Islam and the expansion
of Islamic civilization.

The Remarkable Song dynasty
of China.
(960 CE - 1279 CE).

↳ Era of technological
innovation.

↳ Economic Growth.

↳ Cultural Flourishing

↳ Technology &

Compass, gun powder, move-
able type writer and paper
currency emerged

↳ Governance

fostering stability, education
and meritocracy through
administrative reforms and
civil service examinations.

Economy of China experienced
urbanization & trade expansion
along the Grand Canal
and maritime routes, leading
to rise of merchant class
and market based economy.
contributing to early capitalism.

During the Classical age
↳ Arab scholars translated
Greek knowledge into
Arabic.

5) The Ocean Age (1500 - 1800)
CE

In the Ocean age the global
interaction was facilitated by the
ocean vessels. This era
begin when Europeans
navigated ocean going
vessels to reach Asia & Africa

the Cape of Good Hope.

Two key voyages in 1490s -
The journeys of Christopher
Columbus to the Caribbean
and the Vasco de Gama to
India changed world history
by opening new trade routes
and connections.

The North Atlantic Quest for
Ocean navigation -

After the fall of the eastern
empire to Ottoman empire
in 1453, Europeans aimed to
find new trade routes to
Asia bypassing Ottoman control
over traditional routes. The
Europeans sought a direct
route to Asia by sailing
west across the Atlantic
Ocean.

Christopher Columbus famously
embarked on this quest in
1492, sponsored by Spain, hoping
to reach to Asia by sailing
west, instead he landed in
Americas initiated European
exploration and colonization
of the New world.

Subsequent explorers e.g
Vasco de Gama and etc
continued seeking a sea
route to Asia, although they
didn't find a direct route
to Asia, their voyages
established new trade routes
that contributed.

↳ The Gunpowder age and
high seas

During this age the European
nations in the Indian Ocean

gained military dominance using gun powder technology from China. They placed cannons on ships and established colonies.

Meanwhile China's authority declined due to its tributary system.

→ The New European age of inquiry

After the fall of Constantinople and new sea routes to the Americas and Asia reshaped the European world view.

Greek scholars brought Greek ancient knowledge to Europe sparking the Renaissance printing new ideas. These changes led to the reformation and Scientific revolution with figures like Galileo and Newton contribution.

→ The Birth of Global Capitalism

During the Ocean age global capitalism involved European powers exploiting resources in Americas and Asia through colonization, trade and establishment of chartered trading companies.

This era reshaped the global economy and led to the rise of multinational cooperation like the British East India company.

The intertwining of state and capital

During this period European monarchs supporting ventures like Francis Drake's piracy to fund national debt, the East India Company established in 1600, exemplified state backed capitalism, operated like a state within a state in India, using private armies to expand trade and control in Asia.

→ Indigenous population and African slaves in new world

The history of new world involved growing populations, European conquerors and the African slaves. The European conquerors sought wealth and glory but were ~~lacking~~ lack of labor for the dangerous work.

→ Triangular trade

facilitated the exchange of slaves, commodities and manufactured goods b/w Europe, Africa and the Americas. This trade pattern was necessary integral to development of global capitalism.

→ Global empire and Global wars

The 9 years war (1688-97) is considered one of the first global wars involving major European powers fighting across multiple regions.

Industrial Age & (1800 - 2000 CE)

A remarkable change during this age occurred was of population and urbanization.

→ 1776 & 1776, pivotal events shaped industrialization.

(i) Birth of US.

(ii) Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations"

(iii) James Watt's Steam Engine commercialization.

These defined the industrial age, emphasizing global trade, technological shifts and economic growth.

→ Steam Engine 1699 &

* 1699 (Thomas Savery) who utilize steam produced by burning coal to pump water out of mine, enhancing coal productivity.

* 1712 (Thomas Newcomen) advanced Savery design that incorporated steam to move a piston, effectively pumping water out of mine.

* 1760 (James Watt) he introduced the rotary motion.

→ These innovations greatly increased efficiency by reducing heat wastes.

Importance of Steam Engine

Because of

- ① Powered industrial revolution
- ② Transportation
- ③ Electricity generation
- ④ Enabled mechanization
- ⑤ Technological advancement
- ⑥ Economic Growth

→ from the agronomic economy to energy rich economy.

After this age the economy no more depended by agricultural products and animals.

→ Why did industrialization start in Britain?

- ① Intellectual structure
- ② Supportive university environment.
- ③ Well developed market institutions, with strong property rights.
- ④ Excess to capital.
- ⑤ Abundant coal resources
- ⑥ Participation in global trade networks

→ Endogenous growth and Kondratieff waves

Endogenous growth is a concept where innovations leads to economic expansions

eg:- Watt's steam engine can double the economy's growth

Kondratieff waves are long economic cycles of 40-60 years alternating b/w high growth and stagnation or recession, influencing industries and societies over time.

↳ The diffusion of industrial revolution in Europe
the diffusion of industrialization hinged on prerequisites such as

- ① market for industrial products
- ② access to resources.
- ③ transport.
- ④ industrial skills.
- ⑤ technological know-how.

↳ The Great Global divergence
industrial revolution widened economic gap b/w western Europe, Americas and rest of the world impacting income

↳ Decolonization and the Onset of Global Convergence
↳ which shifted the global economy and convergence with developing countries narrowing income gaps

The digital Age (21st century)

The age of immense data creation and transmission with estimates of 44 Zettabytes of data

processed daily in 2020.
↳ Brings everywhere connectivity geopolitics and lifestyle, but also presents challenges like environmental degradation social inequality and geopolitical conflicts.

↳ Globalization historically resulted in conflicts, competition and the displacement of indigenous people.

