

HIS 311

Course Outline

- * The Concept of Globalization (Conceptualization of Globalization) and Interpreting Globalization
- * The Brief History of Globalization (Silk routes First Century BC - 5th century A.D., 13th - 14th Century A.D.)
 - Spice routes (7th - 15th Century BC)
 - Age of discovery 15th - 18th century
 - First wave of Globalization (19th - 1914) 1.0
 - Second and third wave of globalization 2.0 3.0
 - Fourth Stage of Globalization 4.0 *AI *cybernetics *Memory cards
- * Global History and World History
- * International Economic Spaces and the Half of the 19th Century
- * Competing International Power.
- * Colonialism, Imperialism and World Economy. (Role of Colonialism)
- * Finance and Commerce at the beginning of the 20th Century (Big Commerce)
- * The Golden Age of Capitalism (Capital) Adam Smith a major proponent; Karl Marx an opponent.
- * The Crisis of the Socialist Economy.
- * The Third Wave of Industrialization in Europe Globalization

The Concept of Globalization

- What is Globalization?
- Scholarly views about Globalization
 - * Economic Deterministic view of Globalization Joseph Peters view
 - * Political view of Globalization (The Wave of Democracy)
 - * IT experts view of Globalization (Telecommunications)

The Brief History of Globalization

- Silk routes - Age of Discovery 15th - 18th c.
- Spice Routes (Discovery) Discovery is a more technical stuff than meeting people that you have never met.

Globalization 1.0, 2.0, 3.0, 4.0

The 4th Stage (4.0) is the present Contemporaneous stage of Globalization and the age of AI, Cyber crimes, monopoly Capital, Robotics, The Subalterns (The West)

Global History and World History

The Subalterns (The West)
The Global History
The World History

International Economic Spaces at the half of the 19th century

World Taste (Food, cloths, schools, language etc.)
Europeanization and Integration
Competing International Power

Colonialism, Imperialism and World Economy

The Role of Colonialism in Globalization
The Role of Imperialism, the exploitation of major tool of Colonialism — V.I Lenin a main proponent, A.J. Hopkins — The History of Lagos
World Economy
Joseph Stiglitz (Challenges) Globalization and its Discontents

Finance and Commerce at the beginning of the 20th Century

The Golden Age of Capitalism

- Adam Smith "The Communist Manifesto"
- Capital, the most important Commodity
- Capital vs Labour (Adam Smith vs Karl Marx views)
 - “Dazos Kapital – 1856”
 - (the German name for Capital)
 - Dazkapital

By Karl Marx 177

The Crisis of Socialist Economies

By the end of 1980's the Socialist Economies collapsed because they were unable to compete with Capitalist Economies.

The World Bank (1944), the IMF (1944)

The ~~WTO~~

Social Programs

foreign currency

Bretton Woods Institutions (excluding Russia and Europe)

The Third Wave of Globalization in Europe

The Digital Migrant - born before the year 2000
The Digital Native - born in the year 2000

Globalization became popular in the 1980's

Theories of Globalization

In summary, there exist 3 (three) main theories of Globalization.

The word "Globalization" is derived from the word "mundialization" meaning world. The scholar responsible for this is Roland Robertson who published a work in 1992: The University of California published his work Globalization and the Global Trends.

Theories

Hyper Globalization: Globalization is a positive outlook to the world. Globalization is beneficial to the world. They believe that "interconnectedness" and "continuous integration" of the global economy at the level of cultures presents itself as a positive

outlook and effect which the world is eager to receive. The hyperglobalists attach a lot of emotions to understanding globalization. They were enthusiastic

towards globalization to the extent they couldn't criticize globalization. The hyperglobalists never saw anything bad about globalization. Hyper

globalists conclude that globalization is a positive force or a force for good. Proponents of this theory believe that globalization collapses borders (national borders). Paul Krugman is a

* The Hyperglobalists believe that globalization has the tendency to promote social good?

* The hyper globalists argue that national borders will collapse and the state will no longer be relevant instead individuals will thrive in the economy.

* scholar who believes that globalization is for good and any country that partakes in it will not want to leave it. Martin Wolf, a hyper globalist believe and stresses the view that: globalization can only be practiced in a liberal economy.

* That once a country is developed and globalized, it can tap from other countries in the international market.

* "Trickle down effect" / e.g. Dangote
That govt should not interfere in economic dealings in the state. When a sector is privatized, Capitalists believe that international trade is the key to bring competition & point for interconnection.

* When you are able to liberalize, democratize the economy, you invite competition and national boundaries will not be respected.

The hyper globalists are too hyper optimistic and overenthusiastic about the positive side of globalization. Cost-
David Ricardo argues that comparative advantage is real and a country that specialises in a particular commodity will thrive more than any other country which wants to pirate that commodity or copy that. E.g. Portugal in the 1780's was regarded as the best producer of wine. The Trickle Down Effect creates prosperity in the sense that when a country focuses on ~~presently~~ a particular means of production and sticks to it, it will benefit. (Globalization)

* Paul Krugman ~~says~~ that it brings prosperity.

* Hyperglobalists argues that globalization does not restrict the potentials of individuals but, instead expands the potentials of individuals who wish for the economy to thrive.

Skeptical school of thought

Skeptical Globalization: These skeptics argue ~~that~~ against the hyper globalists. The scholars believe that instead of closing borders or collapsing borders, nations are building fences that prevent them from interacting. They are skeptical about globalization, its impact e.g. US building a border around Texas.

(Kroneberg's notes)
↳ *Verdict*
↳ *Written*

and positive outcomes. They are skeptical about the veracity of this argument. The skeptics believe that African countries are on the peripheral margin of benefitting from the positive outcomes of globalization. They believe that the Western Hemisphere where at the middle of the globalization benefit more from globalization.

"*Global America*" Ubeck's work argues that the influence of America on the world is a pointer that depicts the impact globalization has on the world. She believes and argues in her book that it is Americanization and not globalization.

Globalization has three spaces: Economic space, Cultural Space and the Political space under which democracy, democratization fall on, in which the Western Hemisphere Powers always support democracy.

Ubeck's work falls under or matches with the beliefs of the Skeptical School of thought.

The ~~best~~ argument that counters the view of the hyperglobalists is the African School of thought that believes that Africa, Latin America, South Asia etc. all remain on the fringes of globalization. Skeptics argue that in the third world countries, infrastructure is lacking and thus the process of participating in globalization will be inevitably slow and poverty will be on the increase. The crisis that most third world countries are facing is the crisis of existence and this is the empirical reality and not the fake flow.

School of thought

Transformational Globalization: This is also known as the Moderate view of Globalization. It collapses the extreme and skeptical views of both the hyperglobalists and skeptics.
★ Transformational scholars of Globalization believe that globalization has the power to transform societies.
★ Against this view, they also argue that globalization also has the power to spread poverty across nations.
★ Transformational globalists of which Joseph Stiglitz is a proponent/scholar of this view who collapse

- * They believe that Globalization promotes inequality.
- * They also believe that those countries prepared for globalization benefit more from it than those who didn't prepare for it.
- * the boundaries of hyper globalists and skeptical globalists.
- * The Transformational Globalists believe that countries must prepare themselves for globalization to meet globalization. They argue that the most of the advantages of globalization is equally shared through it has disadvantages of wars, conflicts, cultural issues etc.

Other forms of views on Globalization... Certain scholars have seem to dominate / Commodity globalization because of their own views and schools of thoughts. These scholars fall under the Economists. They believe that other scholars should buy their model and views about globalization. They are economocentric. The advantages and disadvantages of globalization are all derived from economics. Political Scientists believe that the most significant form of globalization is democracy and they also believe that other scholars should buy their idea from the political view. Cultural historians also believe that globalization is about interaction and that BCs are best at it.

History of Globalization: stretches back in time

The word "Globalization" was coined from the word "Mundialization" which is "Worldization". It was Roland Robertson who merged the word together — Globalization. By 1992, a large part of the world had no idea what the world was experiencing at that time but Roland Robertson's book recognised it and gave it a name — Globalization. But by 1998, the a large part of the world were familiar with globalization and scholars came out to outline and explain globalization in various views and schools of thought some of which criticize Roland's work.

The First Phase The Emergence of Globalization Silk Road (First century B.C - 5th Century A.D (1500 yrs))

The Silk Road headquarters was established by Ali Baba. Silk was first gotten in the Xian argues Ferdinand Von Richthofen gave the name "Silk road" in 1987 after studying the records of the Porcelain myth academic myth.

Monopoly Sharks are Multi/Transnational Corporations
Big
Texaco
The Six Sisters

Eurasia:

Chin. The first time Europe related with the East,
(A large dynasty - The Hans dynasty in China)
was responsible for the trade in Silk in the
ancient city of Xiang, China. The officials responsible
for this trade were the Imperial Envoy
among whom was Zhang Piang who was a
renowned Imperial Envoy

Attributes of the Silk Trade

② It was not voluminous. Because it took a long while to transport these goods from China to Europe which span almost 4,000 miles which is 6,400 ^{kilometers}. The trade was not conducted using Car transportation but through horses and camels supplied by Europe. The trade was conducted by the activities of middle men. International Water Ways and Roads were used for transportation.

Globalization evolved / emerged out of man's quest for international trade, it started as a mercantilist adventure. The Second phase of Globalization was between the 7th - 15th century A.D

The Second Phase of Globalization (7th - 15th Century A.D) The Spice routes.

In this Second phase of Globalization it wasn't solely between the Hans dynasty in China and the Roman Empire in Europe alone, but this trade covered the whole of the Arabian Peninsula and this is attributed to the spread of Islam (7th Century A.D). Egypt was very important in this trade because of its geostrategic location (Egypt is bounded by a navigable body of water). Egypt and countries encompassing the Arabian Peninsula, India, ~~archipelago~~, and

The demand for Spices in continental Europe led to the mass production of Spices in India, Indonesia, and the Arabian Peninsula to satisfy the appetite of these countries. Indonesia Archipelago (Maluku) were all massive involved in the production of Spices. Continental Europe needed Spices because of their cold weather.

The Third Phase of Globalization (15thc - 19thc)

This is known as the Age of Discovery / Age of Reason and this was mainly because of the emergence of European powers. Portugal by the 15th century began to have the appetite to expand beyond Europe. Portugal and its engineers began to invent Steam engines and this gave them navigable power. Queen Isabella and Prince Ferdinand of Portugal sponsored voyages of discovery. When explorer Magellan reported from his voyage more other voyages were stirred up like that of Christopher Columbus who discovered the Americas. Africa was also discovered during this period and people began to interact in large scale. Large scale networks had emerged! and this was what comprised the third phase of Globalization.

Phase

First Wave of Globalization (9thc - 1914)

In this Phase, the country that is most important is Great Britain because Britain had led the world to its first industrial revolution. Britain had gained surplus capital that made it possible for her to initiate the I.R. By 1914 telephones had started reaching Paris, London etc. John Menekers report that the world has changed drastically. This is the stage of Industrialization, finished commodities had emerged all around the world. People around the world began to have the appetite for western goods. The world was almost under the whims of Britain.

The Wars

The First World War and the Second World War part in the spread of Globalization: The War created economic recession and the scale of production could not measure up. During this war in 1918, there was a global pandemic (Influenza).

House of Commons - House of Representatives

Follow on Face Book
Curation on Foreign Relations

Great Depression
Black Tuesday 24th Oct 1929

Second and Third Phase of Globalization

In this phase, the country that was most important was the United States of America which ushered in the era of dollarization, Smarter trains, aeroplanes etc. The aftermath of the Second World War escalated the relations among peoples of the world. The creation of the United Nations Organization was very important in this phase, this organization was the most inclusive. The creation of the Bretton Woods institution was very important as well in this phase. The game of this institution is for Currency Convertibility. The WTO is more related to globalization. Capital and Investment, Migration, Transportation and ICT are the cardinal drivers of globalization according to the World Bank.

Fourth Phase of Globalization 4.0