

Group - 3

THE MODERN *World System*

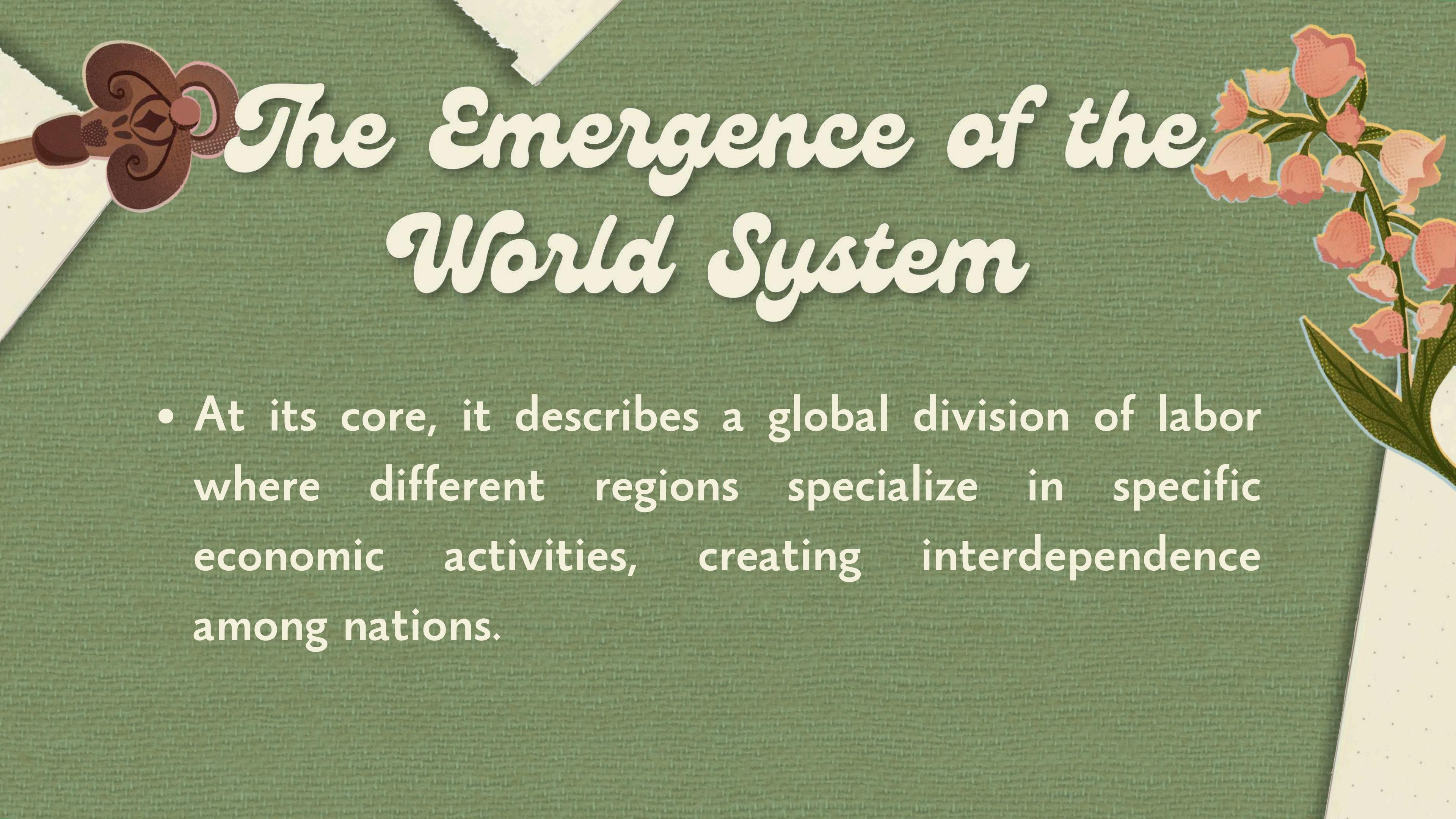
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The Emergence of the World System

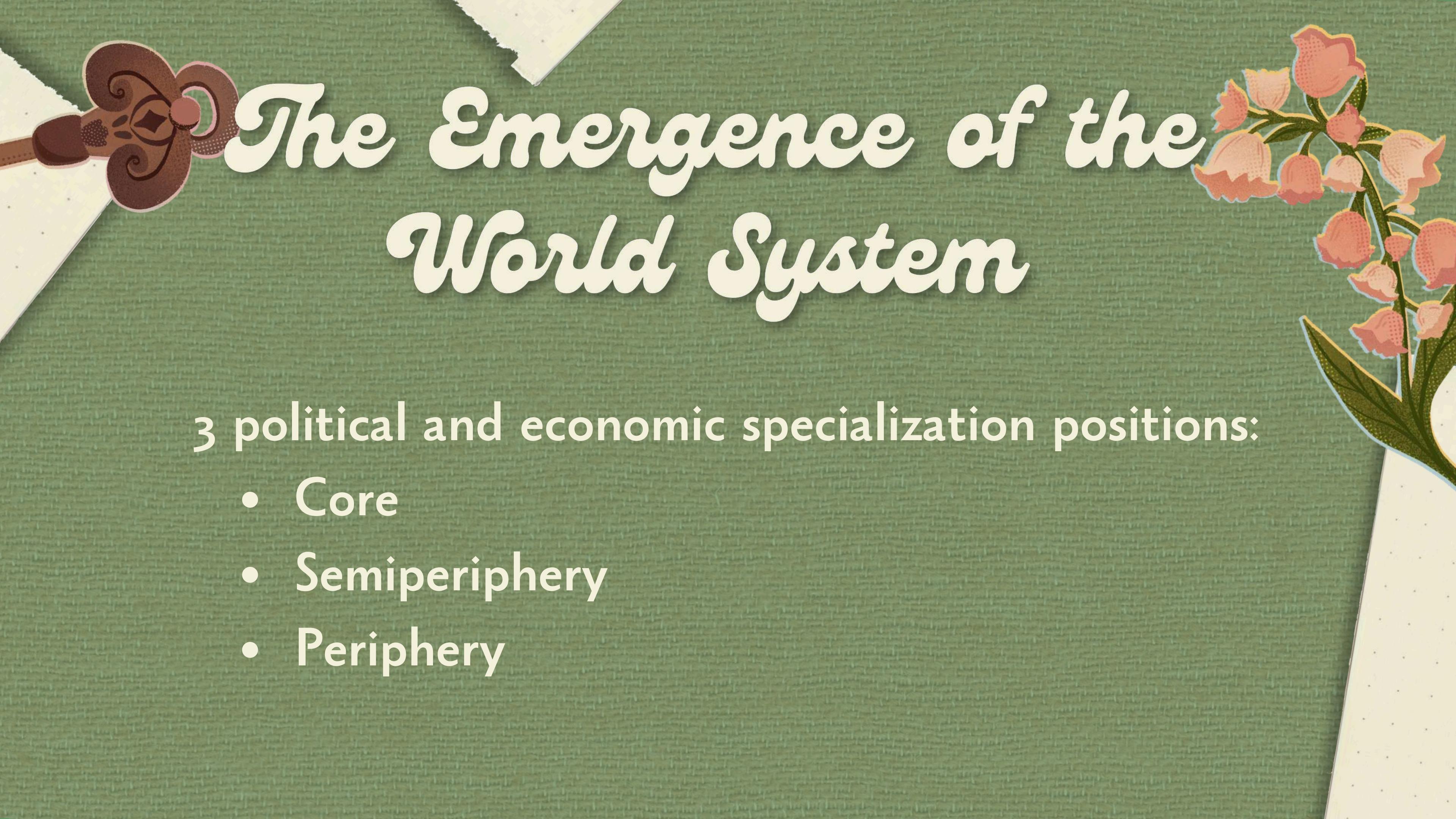
- is a socio-economic concept developed by sociologist Immanuel Wallerstein.
- It explains how the world has been structured since the rise of capitalism in the 16th century.





The Emergence of the World System

- At its core, it describes a global division of labor where different regions specialize in specific economic activities, creating interdependence among nations.



The Emergence of the World System

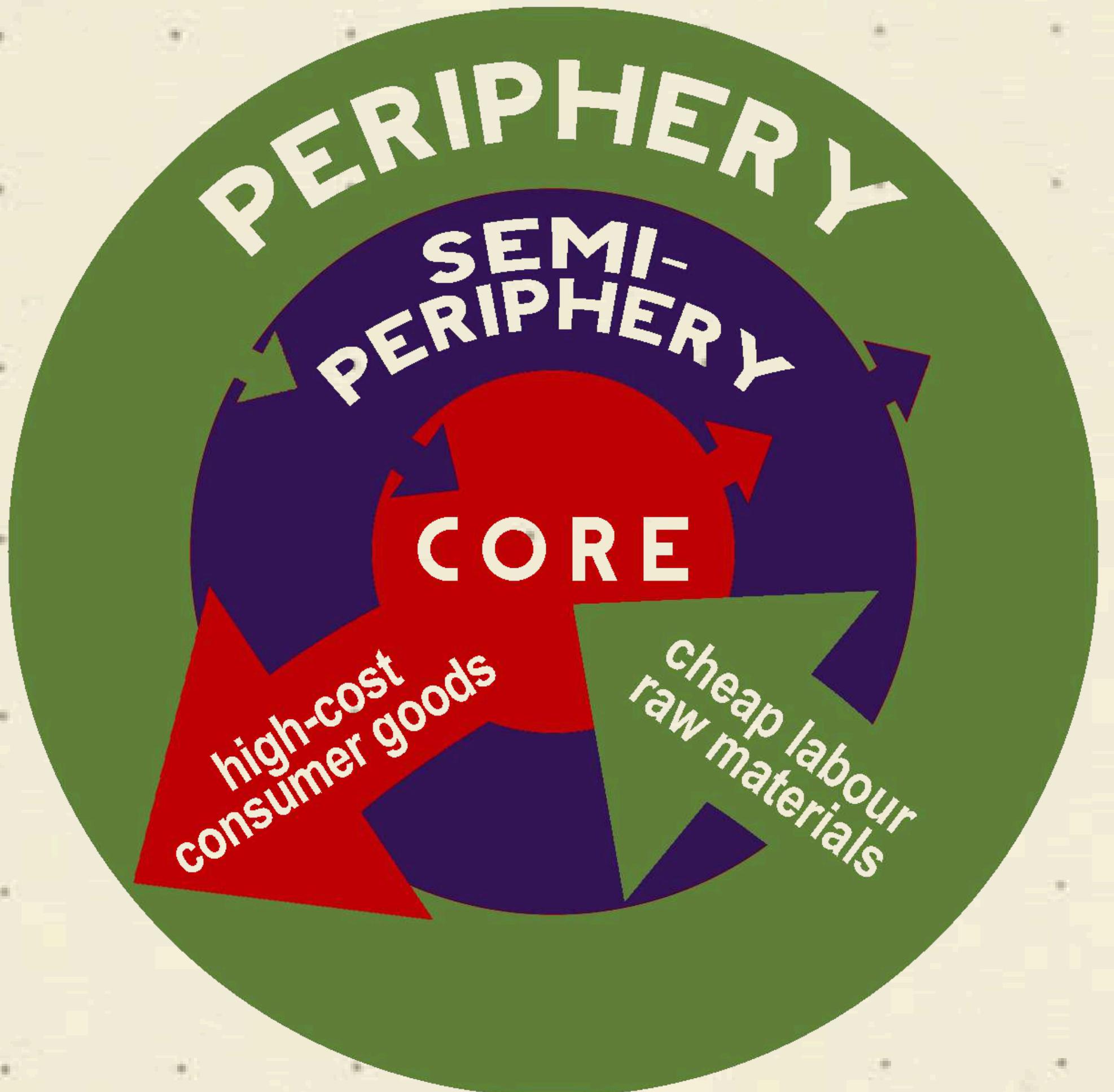
3 political and economic specialization positions:

- Core
- Semiperiphery
- Periphery

• Wallerstein's World System Theory

Capitalist world economy - single world system committed to production for sale or exchange, with the object of maximizing profits rather than supplying domestic needs.





Industrialization

Industrial Revolution -
socioeconomic transformation
in Europe, after 1750 through
industrialization of the
economy.



Steam Locomotive

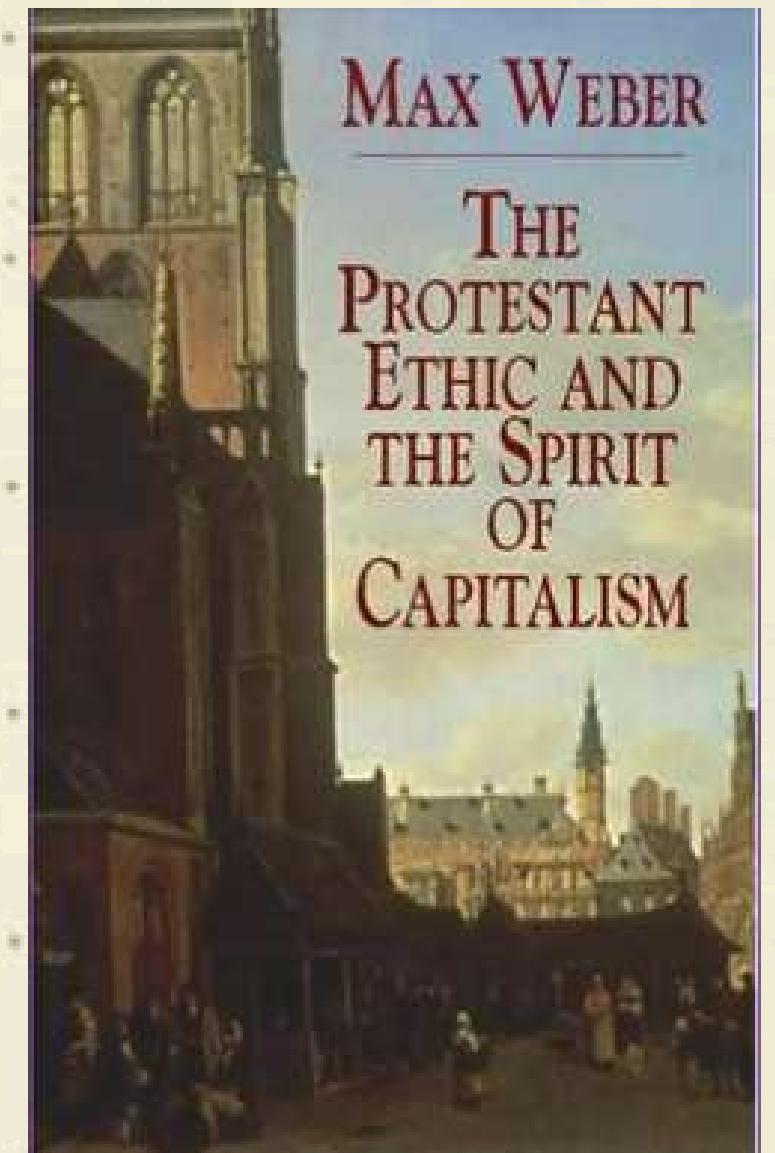
Causes of the Industrial Revolution

- Began in cotton, iron, and potter trades
- Widely used goods whose manufacture could be broken down into simple routines that machines could perform
- Population increasing dramatically & fueled consumption of raw materials

Industrialization



Max Weber argued the pervasiveness of "Church of England" Protestant beliefs contributed to spread and success of industrialization in England.



Industrial Stratification

Initially industrialization in England raised the overall standard of living:

- Factory owners soon began to recruit cheap labor from among the poorest populations.
- Prosperity uneven
- Social & health problems emerged



Causes of the Industrial Revolution

K. Marx saw trend as expression of fundamental capitalist opposition: bourgeoisie (capitalists) versus proletariat (propertyless workers).

- Bourgeoisie-owned means of production.
- Working class (proletariat) - had to sell labor to survive
- Proletarianization - separation of workers from the means production

• Social Class Stratification

K. Marx' "Class consciousness" - recognition of collective interests and personal identification with one's economic group. Viewed classes a powerful collective forces that could mobilize human energies to influence history.



Industrial Stratification

Weber argued that Marx's model was oversimplified. Developed model with three main factors contributing to socioeconomic stratification:

- Wealth (economic status)
- Power (political status)
- Prestige (social status)

Stratification

With modification, combination of Marxian and Weberian models can describe modern capitalist world.

- Growing middle class and existence of peripheries within core nations complicate issue beyond the vision of Marx or Weber.





The World System Today



The spread of industrialization
and overconsumption takes
place from core to periphery.

The World System Today



Mass production gave rise to a culture of overconsumption.

- Acquisitiveness
- Conspicuous Consumption

American informal economy at the periphery

- Tennessee family, 1936
- Garment industry pays low wages
- People rely on swap meets, other informal economies



Ryan Urban
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Industrial Degradation

Industrial Revolution accelerated encompassment of world by agrarian-based states, all but eliminating previous cultural adaptations :



Foraging



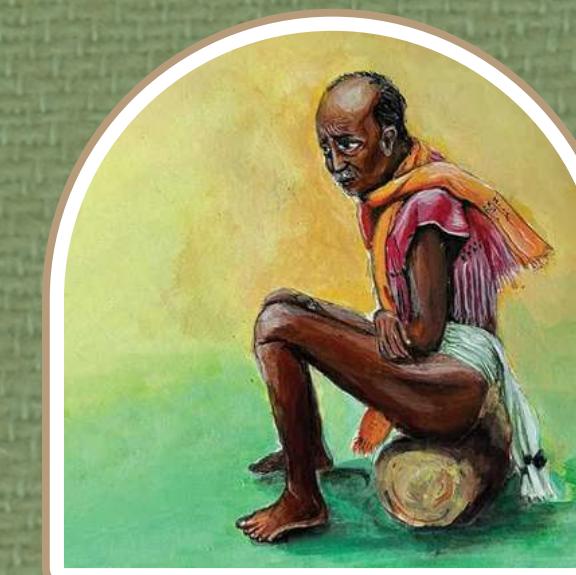
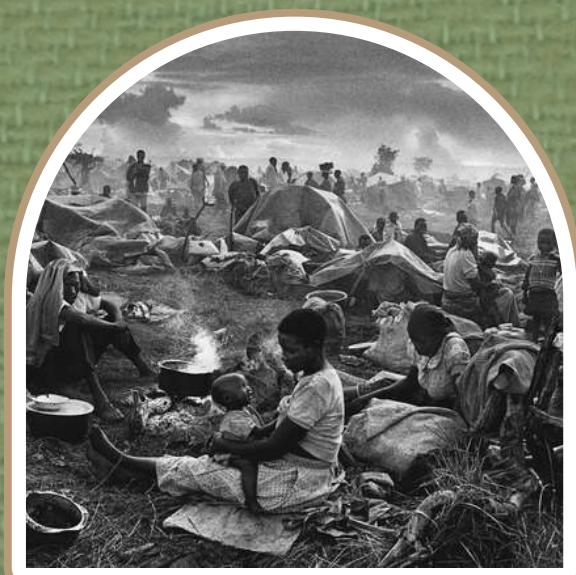
Pastoralism



Horticulture

Industrial Degradation

Expansion of world system often accompanied by:



Genocide

Ethnocide

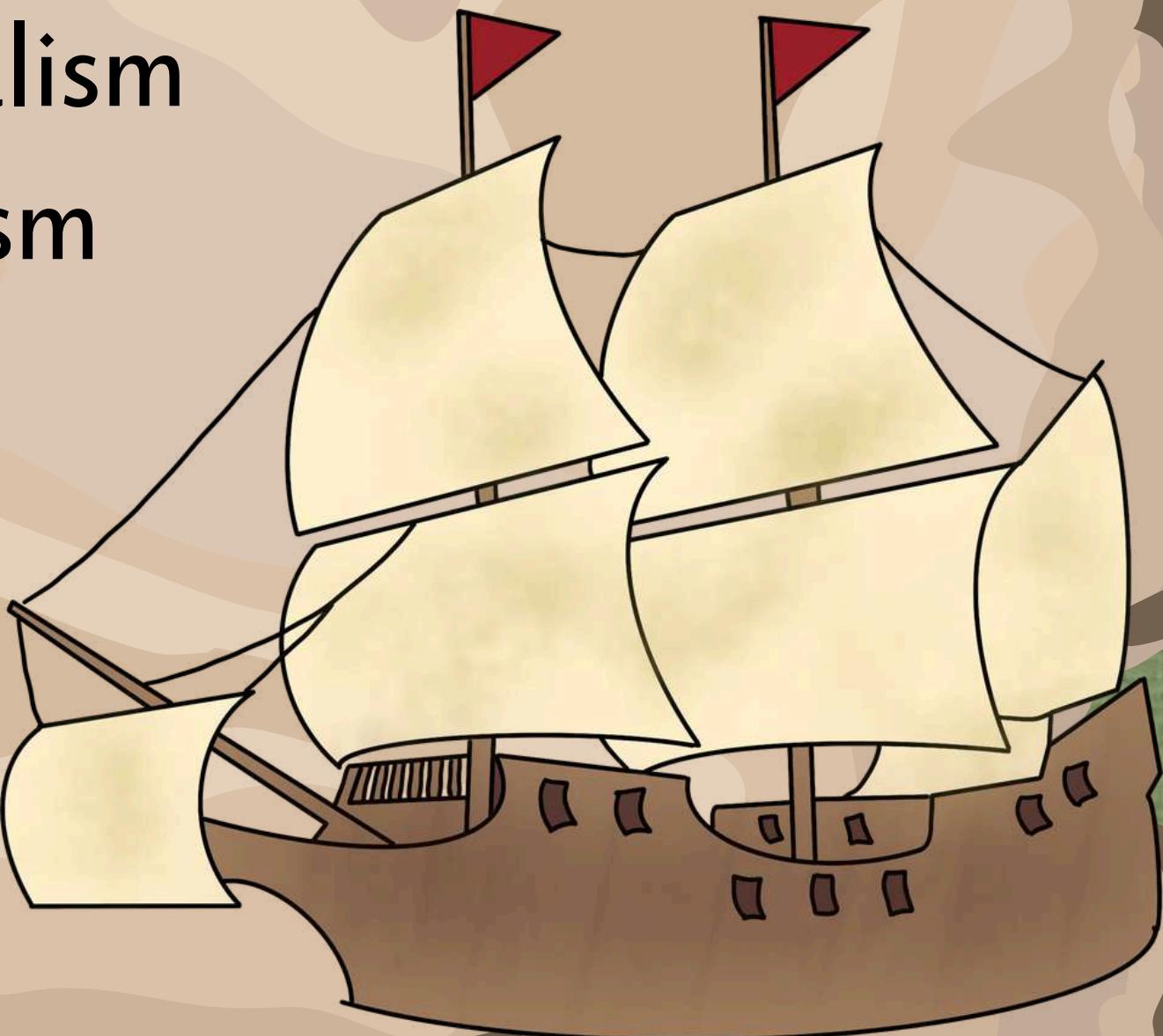
Ecocide

COLONIALISM

Colonialism is a system where one nation controls another territory, exploiting resources, labor, and imposing political and cultural dominance.

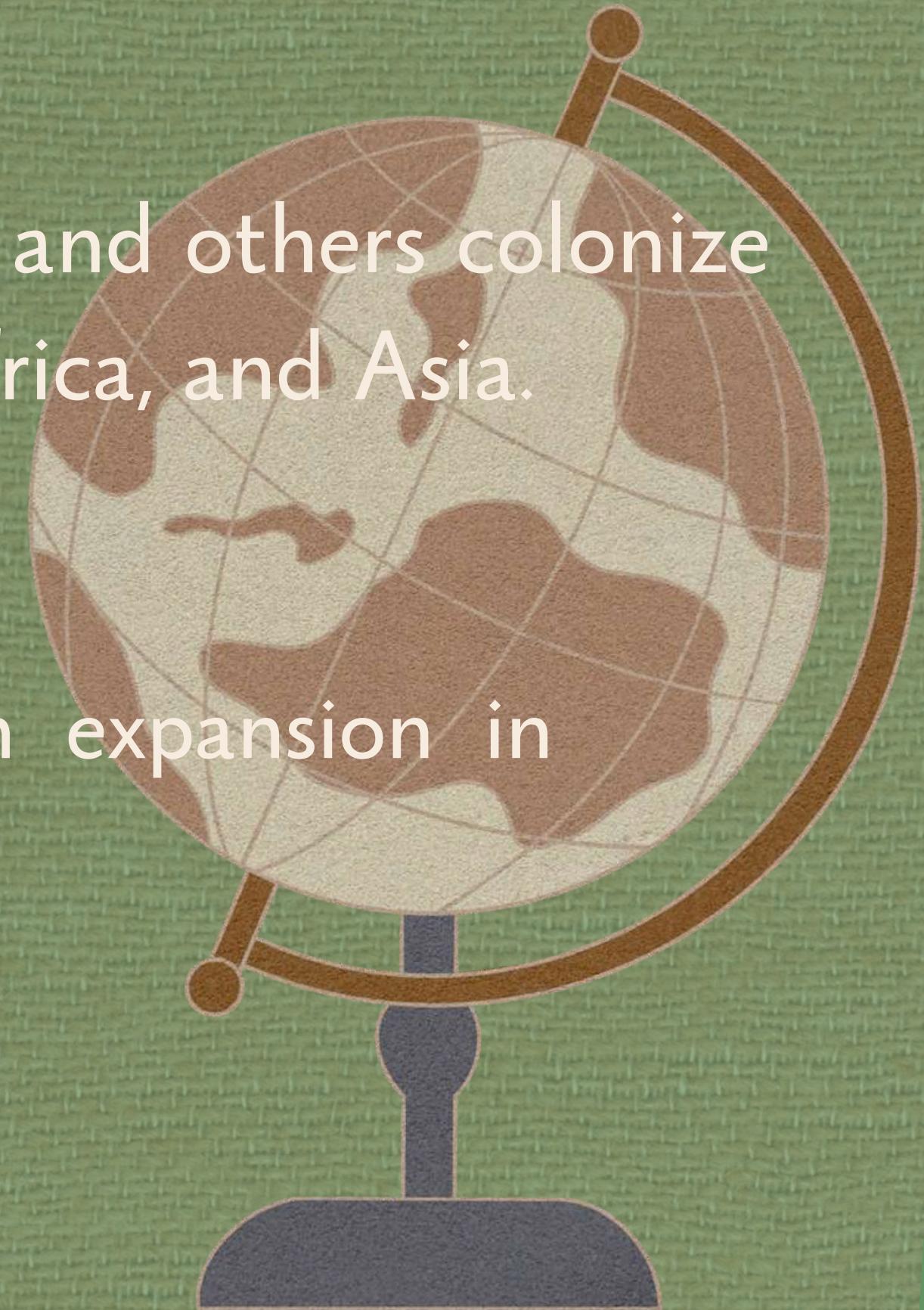
Types of Colonialism:

- Settler Colonialism
- Exploitation Colonialism
- Surrogate Colonialism
- Internal Colonialism



Phases of European Colonialism:

- **15th–18th Century:** Spain, Portugal, and others colonize the Americas, Africa, and Asia.
- **19th–20th Century:** Industrial-driven expansion in Africa and Asia



Ideological Justifications:

White Man's Burden: Europeans' "duty" to civilize non-Europeans.

Mission Civilisatrice: French efforts to spread culture and modernity.

Colonialism and identity

Whole countries, along with social groups and divisions within them, were colonial inventions

Many modern political boundaries in west Africa based on linguistic, political, and economic contrasts as result of European colonial policies





Postcolonial

study of interactions between
European nations and the
societies they colonized



Settler countries

large numbers of
European colonists
and sparser native
populations

Nonsettler postcolonies

large native
populations and
only a small number
of Europeans

Mixed postcolonies

sizable native and
European
populations

Development

- Intervention philosophy: ideological justification for outsiders to guide local peoples in specific directions.
- Economic development plans: industrialization, modernization, westernization, and individualism are desirable evolutionary advances that will bring long-term benefits to natives.

Neoliberalism

- Neoliberalism: governments should not regulate private enterprise; free market forces should rule.
 1. Free trade best way for nation's economy to develop
 2. No restriction in manufacturing
 3. No barriers to commerce
 4. No tariffs

THANK
YOU

