1. Globalization

A. Four different periods

1. Colonialism: conquest to empire

2. WWI and II and the breakdown of empire

3. U.S. Grand Strategy: Neo-colonialism

4. Neoliberalism: Structure, theory, method

B. Conquest to Empire

1. 1492 to 1914

a. early colonialism: conquest of the Americas

b. later colonialism: conquest of world

b. British Empire, "the sun never sets"

2. Proud Tower

a. imperial powers celebrated themselves, and their deep belief that there were no limits to their capacity to create a world

b. celebrated the success of their diplomatic relationships primarily

that no major war fought on the continent for almost 100 years.

3. Colonies: The Heart of Darkness

a. wealth to colonizer, poverty and maldevelopment to the colony

b. creation of dependent economic systems

c. destruction of traditions of governance

d. destruction of cultures

e. destruction of the environment

f. elimination of indigenous peoples through genocide

and establishment of white settler states

g. Haiti

4. Ideological justifications allowed the celebration to continue with little reflection on the above.

1. Religion: Saving Souls

2. Enlightenment: Civilizing and White Man's Burden

3. "Scientific theories": Racial Theory of Biological Determinism,

Social Darwinism

4. Paris Exposition 1900

5. "Pride goeth before destruction, a haughty spirit before a fall."

C. WWI and WWII and breakdown of the empires

D. U.S. : Grand Strategy

1. U.S. dominant country

a. largest economy, massive industrial infrastructure, and most powerful military

b. undertook the goal of recreating global power structure: system of domination and subordination with U.S. dominant

c. U.S. had not been a major actor during colonialism

i. Spanish American War

ii. Hawaii

d. except Latin America and Caribbean

i. Monroe Doctrine, Roosevelt Corollary: U.S. sphere of influence

ii. no colonies, but interventions, to maintain, reestablish

status quo vis a vis relationships with the U.S.

iii. examples: Nicaragua, Honduras, El Salvador,

Colombia, Haiti

iv. Overthrow, Stephen Kinzer, War is a Racket, General Smedley Butler

2. Problem: U.S. confronted with movements of national liberation emerging in countries that had been colonies

a. Africa, Asia, Middle East, Latin America

b. liberation movements took various forms: political to violent revolution, though primarily popular.

c. two major goals of the movements:

i. self-determination

ii. control of resources

d. major problems for the movements

i. factionalism politically

ii. dependent economy, poverty

iii. traditions undermined

iv. environment destroyed

3. A new narrative for U.S.

a. create a narrative that could be used to justify undermining

movements of national liberation, popular movements

b. while claiming to be the model democracy and signing the

Atlantic Charter

c. Narrative: Communism as monolithic movement, the goal of which is to take over the world

i. needs to be contained

ii. needs to be undermined wherever it emerges

iii. it's everywhere, and liberation movements must be communist

c. Cold War

i. U.S. vs Russia and China

ii. not really cold, world becomes battleground

iii. military interventions, direct and indirect , covert interventions (CIA National Security Act of 1947)

d. Supplemental narratives

i. Modernization theory

ii. Developmental theory

4. Latin America and the Grand Strategy

a. problem: success of movement of national liberation: Cuba

i. example of Communism

ii. worse: successful

b. 1961 report to President Kennedy: Latin America "most dangerous place in the world"?

c. U.S. needs to assert its control over Latin America

i. support "friendly" leaders, militarily, economically

ii. discover, destroy, potential, possible communist threats within countries

iii. CIA, School of the America, train paramilitary,

military, police in counterinsurgency.

iv. economic warfare

d. examples: Guatemala, Brazil, Chile

5. 1968: Liberation Theology