Please write a five to seven page analysis (1250-1750 words) of how your profession has been impacted by or responded to globalization. You can use a company you currently work for or a profession in which you hope to be employed. Please use elements from the Scholte text to inform your analysis. Your grade will be based both on content and style, so be sure to check the spelling, grammar, and formatting of your work before you turn it in. Make sure to use proper citations and to avoid plagiarism - this includes not just exact copying of a written text, but also the unattributed copying of ideas, or making only minor changes to another text and passing it off as your own. Please read the attachment on writing a history paper and citing before composing your essay. You also have the option of creating a 5-10 minute video answering the above question. Please see me if you would like to select that option.

* Formation of near immediate long distance communication
  + Cornerstone to globalization as transplanetary connections/communication
  + Creation or alteration of almost every major current industry along with changes in transportation, production, and finance
* Formation of computer business market
  + WWII industry boom for Portland and Klamath Falls
    - Other PNW areas like Washington and Alaska
  + Techtronic’s oscilloscopes
    - Formation of many Portland businesses
    - Reduction of gender stratification (employing many females)
    - New management ideals
    - Company culture
      * Everyone could build stuff with the parts available at their own will
    - Produced everything in house (cathode ray tube)
    - Made TV better (fix distortion and signal issues with special TV scopes)
    - Provided scopes, tool kits, and field support engineering (full package)
    - 1964 goes public, slowly loses company culture, many top engineers leave and start high tech companies in Portland
  + Portland being formed from California gold rush, then Alaska gold rush
* Footloose computer capital
  + Software doesn’t need to be developed any particular place
    - Collaboration between remote areas of the globe
  + Specific hardware is built in specific places
    - Once all the hardware is built, it can be assembled anywhere
* Uneven incidence of globalization
  + Places that assemble some of the hardware can’t afford the hardware they are assembling
* Great depression
  + FDR and the new deal
    - PNW receives a lot of money
      * AAA
      * WPA
      * CCC
    - Columbia dam produces a lot of electricity
  + Feeds into WWI and WWII
    - Columbia dam provides a lot of the power used for production of wartime goods
* WWII
  + Urbanization
  + Military bases
  + Boeing in Seattle, Kaiser in Portland
    - Produce most of the airplanes and boats (respectively) for WWII
  + Industries that comes from WWII
    - Nuclear
    - Time saving technologies (like computers)
    - Genetic engineering
    - Information revolution
    - New agricultural techniques
      * WWII braceros program
  + Feeds straight into the cold war, no peacetime economy lull after WWII
* Cold war
  + Space race
  + Nuclear proliferation (maybe not relevant)
* Liberalization
  + Open and free trade between technology companies (specifically open source)
  + Only state restrictions on things like cryptography, IP
* Universalization
  + Globally, everyone wants a cell phone / internet of things devices / deskop / tablet
  + Globally, everyone wants access to information through the internet
* westernization/modernization
  + internet/high tech business started in the west
  + production chains for high tech objects stretches across several countries, some developing, some developed
* respatialization
  + Software doesn’t need to be developed any particular place
    - Collaboration between remote areas of the globe

(COPY PASTED, DON’T TAKE AS ALL USEFUL INFORMATION, BUT SOME MIGHT BE)

2. Scholte unpacks four social forces or dynamics that have driven the development of globalization – Capitalism, governance/regulation, identity, and rationalist knowledge. Explain each of these.

1. Capitalist production
   1. Global markets to increase sales volumes and enhance economies of scale
   2. Global accounting of prices and tax liabilities to raise profits
   3. Global sourcing to reduce costs of production
   4. Supraterritorial commodities to increase the channels of accumulation
2. Governance/regulation
   1. Governance agencies’ provision of the infrastructure to effect global connections
   2. States’ liberalization of cross-border transactions
   3. Legal guarantees of property rights for global capital
   4. Establishment and growth of transworld governance mechanisms
   5. Transplanetary standardization of technical specifications, legal principals and administrative procedures
3. Identity construction
   1. National ‘selves’ constituted in relation to foreign ‘others’ within a global realm
   2. Assertions of various nation identities through transplanetary diasporas
   3. Affirmations of various non-territorial identities through transworld networks
4. Rationalist knowledge
   1. Secularism constructions of the social world in terms of planet earth
   2. Anthropocentric orientation to the planetary home of the human species
   3. Scientific notions of objective truths with transplanetary validity
   4. Instrumentalist efficiency arguments against ‘irrational’ territorial divisions

A. What is commoditization?

When a surplus resource is turned into an object that can be traded.

B. How has it expanded under conditions of globalization?

6 developments:

1. Global markets have increased the scale of older forms of commodification in primary and industrial goods
2. Consumerism, much of it related to global products, has considerably extended the range of industrial capital
3. Financial institution growth
4. New commodities areas involving information and communications
5. global companies and markets for biotechnology and nanotechnology
6. global migration adds to increased commodification of care work

C. What are:

Consumer capital:

Objects purchased by a consumer which are rapidly acquired and then disposed of.

Finance capital:

Finance as a means of accumulation and support to capitalist production

Communication and Information Capital:

Hardware (for communication)

Software

Servicing

Content

The support and distribution of the above 4

Genetic/ Atomic capital:

Biotechnology and nanotechnology

People creating/editing organisms and creating tiny machines

Care Capital:  
services provided to people who are unable to care for themselves, usually disabled, elderly, ill, or young people.

STOPPED ON HW # 5