

ANTH/SOCI 398-B, (De)Globalization & the Nation  
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**Reading Questions for Session 4**

**Thomas Clayton, “‘Competing Conceptions of Globalization’ Revisited: Relocating the Tension between World-Systems Analysis and Globalization Analysis”**

1. What features most prominently in definitions of globalization as an economic phenomenon?
2. In cultural approaches to globalization, which phenomena are named that we have studied?
3. In the simplest terms, how does world-systems analysis relate to dependency theory, and how do these first two relate to modernization theory?
4. What are the basic features of development in Walt Rostow’s modernization theory? Which anthropological theory or paradigm does Rostow’s resemble the most?
5. How did dependency theory respond to, and criticize modernization theory?
6. Why is dependency theory important to world-systems analysis? Similarly, what makes dependency theory sound most like an early theory of globalization?
7. How is dependency theory comparable to a Marxist theory of class stratification?
8. What does world-systems analysis share in common with dependency theory?
9. According to Wallerstein, where and when did capitalism begin?
10. What are the important innovations made by world-systems analysis, according to the author?
11. What do globalization and world-systems analysis share in common?
12. How do globalization theorists and world-systems analysts differ in terms of their understandings of history?
13. Make a note of where the author explains the “transnational capitalist class”.
14. Also make a note of Leslie Sklair’s “global capitalism” approach.
15. Note the correspondences between “historical liberalism” and “neoliberalism”.

**Christopher Chase-Dunn, Yukio Kawano and Benjamin D. Brewer, “Trade Globalization since 1795: Waves of Integration in the World-System”**

1. Of the three main approaches to the study of globalization, note that these authors are supporting the third.
2. According to the authors, what are the main definitions of globalization, and which one do they prefer?
3. One question to ask almost from the start: are the authors disputing the existence of something called globalization?
4. What are the reasons that explain the expansion of long-distance trade? When—under what conditions—does free trade become dominant?
5. What is an “accumulation regime,” and what kind of accumulation regime seems to be dominant in our society today?
6. Make a note of how “trade globalization” is defined.

7. If you find the methodological and quantitative material difficult to follow, skip ahead to the conclusions starting on p. 92.
8. In a few words, what are the authors' main findings, and why are they significant?

*Optional Reading:*

**Carl Strikwerda, "From World-Systems to Globalization: Theories of Transnational Change and the Place of the United States"**

1. Note how the author draws our attention back to the relationship between globalization and Americanization.
2. Also note the key questions that the author poses concerning the origins, development, and nature of globalization processes.
3. Does Wallerstein reject the existence of globalization outright, or is his approach more complicated? Does he use the term, "globalization"?
4. What is one consequence of Wallerstein's approach for the argument that globalization is reducible or equivalent to Americanization?
5. How are states *important*, even if not central, in Wallerstein's approach?
6. How does Wallerstein manage to sideline *empire* in his analysis? Does this also mean that imperialism is not important to world-capitalism?
7. How is Lenin of importance to understanding the origins behind the world-systems approach?
8. Note some of the important criticisms of the world-systems approach.
9. How does the world-systems approach differ the most from cultural globalization theory?
10. Is globalization inevitable and permanent, in Wallerstein's view?
11. Has the world experienced "de-globalization" in the past?
12. What are anti-systemic movements? Are they unified by a single ideology?