

An antique globe with a map overlay. The globe is made of wood and has a faded, historical map on its surface. The map shows the Americas, the Pacific Ocean, and the Indian Ocean. The text "PART ONE: PATTERNS OF A GLOBALIZING WORLD" is overlaid on the globe in a black box with white text. The globe is positioned in the foreground, and the background is dark and out of focus.

PART ONE: PATTERNS OF A GLOBALIZING WORLD

SESSION 2: CONCEPTUALIZING/DEFINING GLOBALIZATION

“GLOBALIZATION” AS A PROBLEM

1. When did we first hear characterizations of the world as being “globalized” and where were those characterizations to be heard?
2. When did the world become “globalized”?
3. Who/what “globalized” the world? How was it “globalized”? Did the globe globalize itself?
4. Is the world indeed globalized?

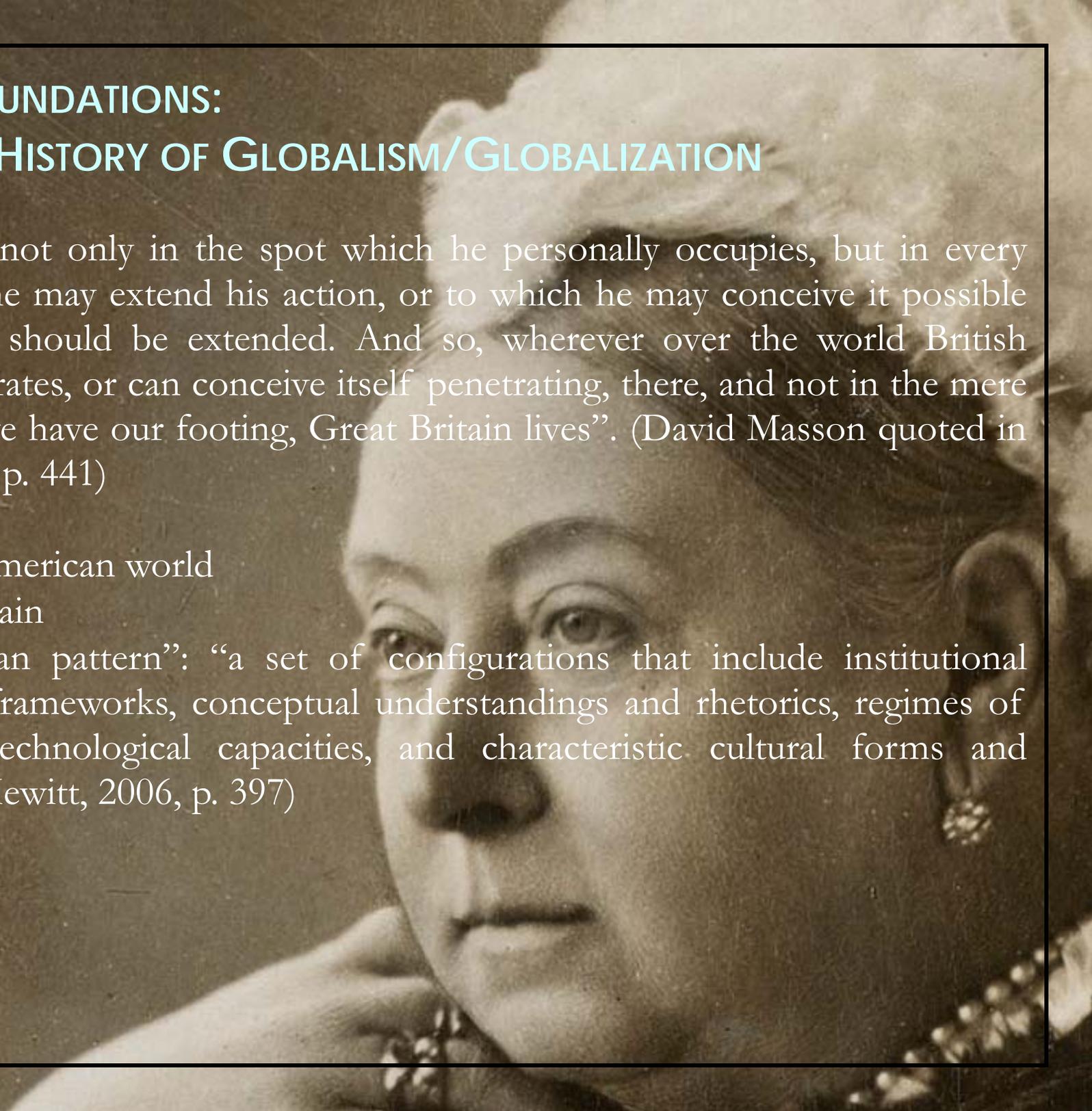
IDEOLOGY: *OUGHT*

ANALYSIS: *IS*

VICTORIAN FOUNDATIONS: THE CULTURAL HISTORY OF GLOBALISM/GLOBALIZATION

“A man...lives not only in the spot which he personally occupies, but in every spot to which he may extend his action, or to which he may conceive it possible that his action should be extended. And so, wherever over the world British influence penetrates, or can conceive itself penetrating, there, and not in the mere islands where we have our footing, Great Britain lives”. (David Masson quoted in Goodlad, 2009, p. 441)

- The Anglo-American world
- Victorian Britain
- The “Victorian pattern”: “a set of configurations that include institutional forms, legal frameworks, conceptual understandings and rhetorics, regimes of knowledge, technological capacities, and characteristic cultural forms and processes” (Hewitt, 2006, p. 397)



- ◎ Racial theories, “scientific racism”;
- ◎ Evolutionism, “progress”;
- ◎ Photographic realism (Hewitt, 2006, p. 412);
- ◎ A “Victorian New World Order” (Young, 2009)
- ◎ Telegraph and railways, “annihilating time and space” (in the language of the time);
- ◎ Cosmopolitanism;
- ◎ Imperialism;
- ◎ Mass migration;
- ◎ The “working class” (Hewitt, 2006, p. 399);
- ◎ The “problem of order,” the elites’ fear of the masses;
- ◎ The prestige of scientific elites and the development of a technocratic class;
- ◎ The “avalanche of numbers” (Thomas Kuhn) (Hewitt, 2006, p. 417);
- ◎ The social sciences (anthropology, sociology, economics, political science, history); and,
- ◎ Science-fiction.

EMERGING INTO PROMINENCE

- Late 1980s—early 1990s
- End of the Cold War
- World Wide Web
- Deindustrialization of the West
- Arms dealing
- Drug trade
- Human trafficking

- climate change, terrorism, non-state actors
- Distance, Time
- Deterritorialization, standardization, homogenization

- “End of History” (Francis Fukuyama)
- “New World Order” (George H.W. Bush)

DEFINING GLOBALIZATION

“Contemporary globalization is the increasing flow of trade, finance, culture, ideas, and people brought about by the sophisticated technology of communications and travel and by the worldwide spread of neoliberal capitalism and it is the local and regional adaptations to and resistances against these flows” (Lewellen, 2002, pp. 7-8)

“...it is the closer integration of the countries and peoples of the world which has been brought about by the enormous reduction of costs of transportation and communication, and the breaking down of artificial barriers to the flows of goods, services, capital, knowledge, and (to a lesser extent) people across borders. Globalization has been accompanied by the creation of new institutions that have joined with existing ones to work across borders” (Stiglitz, 2003, p. 9)

“the transformation of space and time...action at a distance” (Giddens, 1994, p. 5)

“the intensification of worldwide social relations which link distant localities in such a way that local happenings are shaped by events occurring many miles away and vice versa” (Giddens, 1990, p. 64)

“Globalization as a concept refers both to the compression of the world and the intensification of consciousness about the world as a whole” (Robertson, 1992, p. 8)

“the constraints of geography on social and cultural arrangements recede and in which people become increasingly aware that they are receding” (Waters, 1995: 3)

“The immense acceleration in the processes of globalization and ‘global compression’...is most obviously seen in relation to the economy: the three major players in the internationalization of the economy since the 1970s have been the banks, the global corporations and the state” (King, 1990, p. 399)

→ **Neoliberalism**

- Chile and China, the bankruptcy of New York City in the mid-1970s; Ronald Reagan in the US, and Margaret Thatcher in the UK, 1980s
- privatization, deregulation, and free market economics—the unfettered global movement of capital

GLOBALIZATION: WHAT ARE THE FACTS?

- **Migration?** United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, “Compared to the global population, the number of international migrants remains relatively small. In 2013, international migrants comprised about 3.2% of the world population, compared to 2.9% in 1990”

<http://www.oecd.org/els/mig/World-Migration-in-Figures.pdf>

<http://www.unfpa.org/pds/migration.html>

- **Free trade?**
- **Exports?**
- **Transnational corporations?**
- **Cultural homogenization?**

GLOBALIZATION AS AN ANALYTICAL PROBLEM

- the proliferation of definitions
- imprecise vs. overly precise definitions and timelines
- the question of novelty