



Globalization

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The Modern World-System

- MWS (1540-1650) – began with the Period of Exploration and Discovery, lasted until the mid-17th century
- Interdependent system of countries, linked by economic and political competition
- Linked mainly by capitalistic relationships
 - Began with mercantilism



The Modern World-System

- **World System Theory** – developed by Immanuel Wallerstein (1970s)
 - Criticizes the capitalist world economy as creating spatial and sectoral inequalities through exploitation and domination of precapitalist modes of production in developing countries
- **External Arena** – regions not yet incorporated into the world system during its early stages
 - Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Brazil



The Modern World-System

- 15th century: exploration was important in opening up new opportunities for trade and economic expansion
- 16th century: new shipbuilding and navigation technologies bind more places together through trade and political competition
 - Different resources, social structures and cultural systems resulted in quite different pathways of development
- 17th century: consolidated with stronger economic ties between countries
 - Start of the involvement in the capitalist system



The Modern World-System

- There were instances of resistance and adaptation
 - Tanzania – attempted to become self sufficient
 - China and Cuba – opted out of the capitalist system to pursue a different path to development
- This resulted in a highly structured relationship between places and regions



The Modern World-System

- Core Regions
- Semi Peripheral Regions
- Peripheral Regions



- Core Regions
 - Dominate trade
 - Control the most advanced technologies
 - High levels of productivity
 - Diversified economies
 - High per capita incomes
 - Success depends on their dominance and exploitation of other regions



- Core Regions
 - Military enforcement
 - Colonialism – establishment and maintenance of political & legal domination by a State over a separate and alien society.
 - Sheer economic and political influence



- Core Regions
 - G8
 - Canada
 - France
 - Germany
 - Italy
 - Japan
 - Russia
 - United Kingdom
 - United States
 - European Union



- Semi Peripheral Regions
 - Able to exploit peripheral regions
 - Exploited by core regions
 - Neither peripheral nor core status is permanent
 - US and Japan
 - Spain and Portugal



- Semi Peripheral Regions
 - Determinants in change in status:
 - Manipulating markets
 - Regulating economies
 - Creating physical and social infrastructures

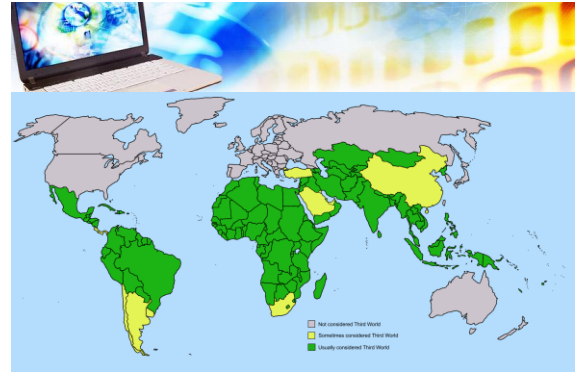


- Semi Peripheral Regions
 - O5 (Outreach 5 or Plus 5)
 - Brazil
 - China
 - India
 - Mexico
 - South Africa



The Modern World-System

- Peripheral Regions
 - Dependent and disadvantageous trading relationships
 - Obsolete technologies
 - Undeveloped/narrowly specialized economies
 - Low levels of productivity
- Third World Countries



Dependency Theory

- André Gunder Frank (1967)
 - Metropolis – satellite setup
 - Development of the metropolis is unlimited while that of the satellites is limited
 - Satellites experience their greatest economic development when their ties to their metropolis is weakest
 - First World War
 - Those regions that are the most underdeveloped and feudalistic today are the ones that had the closest ties to the metropolis in the past



Minisystems

- **Minisystems (MS)** – society with a single cultural base and a reciprocal social economy
 - Subsistence based economies
 - Limited in geographic scale
 - Vulnerable to climate change



Minisystems

- **Paleolithic (Old Stone Age)** (10,000 years & beyond)
 - Subsistence economies
 - Hunting and gathering
- **Proto-Neolithic (early Stone Age)** (9000 – 7000 B.C.)
 - Start of first agricultural revolution
 - Slash and burn/shifting cultivation (fallowing)
 - Use of fire
 - Use of stone tools
 - Improved tools to prepare and store food



Minisystems

- **Neolithic (New Stone Age)** (7000 – 5500 B.C.)
 - Sedentary cultivation
 - Production of surplus
 - Start of barter/trade economy
 - Domestication of animals



- **Residual Minisystems**

- Provide stark counterpoints to the landscapes and practices of the contemporary world-system
- Bushmen of the Kalahari Desert
- Hill tribes of Papua New Guinea
- Tribes of the Amazonian rainforest

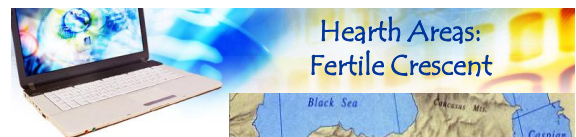


- **Carl Sauer (Agricultural Origins and Dispersals) (1952)**

- Agricultural breakthroughs could only take place in certain geographic settings:
 - Natural food supplies were plentiful
 - Terrain was diversified
 - Soils were rich and relatively easy to till
 - No need for large scale irrigation or drainage



- Geographic settings where new practices have developed and from which they have subsequently spread
- Agricultural practices diffused slowly outward from each
- Four Main Hearth Areas:
 - Fertile Crescent
 - South Asia
 - East Asia
 - The Americas



- Around the foothills of the Zagros Mountains (Iran & Iraq), around the Dead Sea Valley (Jordan & Israel), and on the Anatolian Plateau (Turkey)



- Along the floodplains of the Ganges, Brahmaputra, Indus, and Irawaddy Rivers



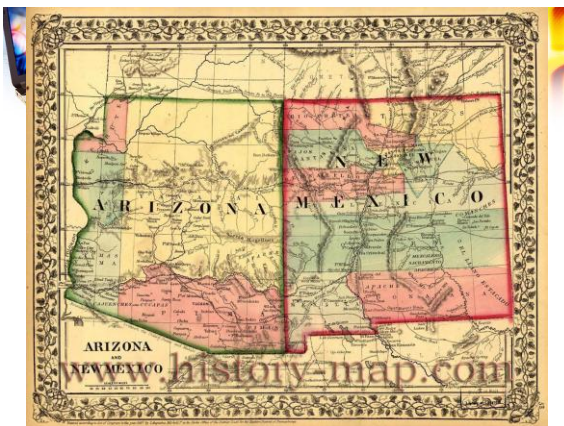
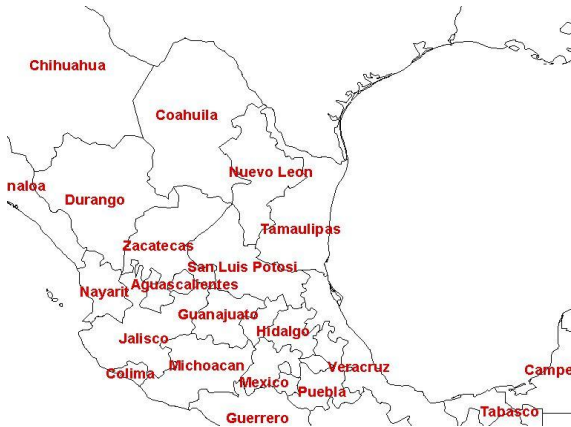
- Floodplain of the Yuan River
 - Tributary of the Yangtze River





Hearth Areas:
The Americas

- Mesoamerica, around Tamaulipas and the Tehuacán Valley (Mexico), Arizona, New Mexico, western slopes of the Andes Mountains





Hearth Areas

- **Source of:**
 - Improved strains of crops
 - Domesticated animals
 - New farming techniques



Hearth Areas

- **Effects of the Agricultural Revolution:**
 - Population increase
 - Settlements
 - Change in social organization – from loose communal systems to one based on kinship
 - Allowed specialization in non-agricultural activities
 - Barter trade



World Empire

- **World Empire** – group of MS that have been absorbed into a common political system while retaining their fundamental cultural differences
- **Redistributive** – tributary social economy
 - Military coercion
 - Religious persuasion
 - Combination of both



World Empire

- **Best known world empires:**
 - Egypt
 - Greece
 - China
 - Byzantium
 - Rome



World Empire

- **Effects of world empires:**
 - Urbanization
 - colonization



World Empire

- **Urbanization** – movement of people from rural to urban areas
 - Changes in activities from rural to urban
 - Towns and cities:
 - Centers of administration
 - Military garrisons
 - Theological centers



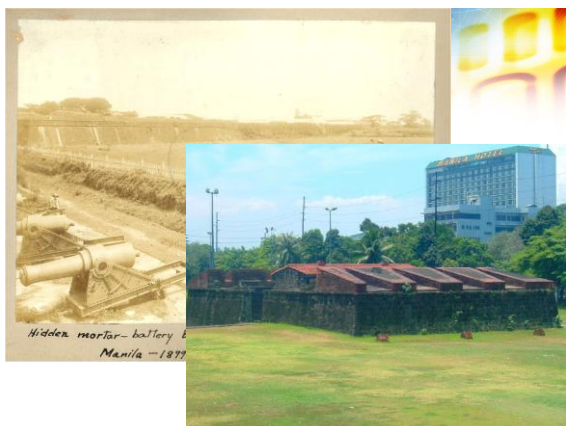
- Ur (Mesopotamia) – 200,000 in 2100 B.C.
 - Thebes (Egypt) – 200,000+ in 1600 B.C.
 - Athens and Corinth (Greece) – 50,000 – 100,000 in 400 B.C.
 - Rome – 1,000,000 around 200 A.D.
- Paved streets, piped water, sewage systems, massive monuments, grand public buildings and impressive city walls



- **Colonization** – indirect consequence of the law of diminishing returns (LDR)
- LDR – tendency for productivity to decline, after a certain point, with the continued application of capital and labor to a given resource base
 - Fixed resource base, growing population
 - Colonize lands to compensate for the declining productivity



- **Colonization** – had immediate spatial consequences
 - Hierarchies of settlements
 - Transportation networks
 - Center vs. Periphery
- Still apparent in today's landscapes
 - Hadrian's Wall – 110 km., height of 20 feet, thickness of 9 feet
 - Intramuros
 - Colosseum

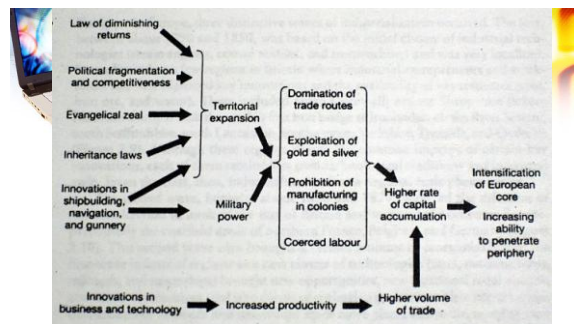




- With large scale communal land improvement schemes using forced labor
 - Irrigation and drainage schemes as the basis for agricultural productivity
 - Resulted in terraced landscapes
 - Sikkim, India
 - East Java, Indonesia
 - Banaue, Philippines



- Factors motivating European Overseas Expansion:
 - LDR
 - Competition among the aristocracy
 - Inheritance laws
 - Law of primogeniture
 - Innovations in ship building, navigation and gunnery



- “Whoso commands the sea commands the trade of the world; whoso commands the trade of the world commands the riches of the world”

• Sir Walter Raleigh



- **Plantation** – large landholding that usually specializes in the production of one particular crop for market
 - Sugar
 - Cocoa
 - Indigo



- Constrained by technology (wood):
 - Size and strength of timber imposed structural limits on the size of buildings
 - Limits on size and design of ships
 - Limit on the volume and velocity of world trade
 - Unsuitability for overland transportation



Industrialization & Geographic Change

- Industrial revolution (1750)
 - New production technologies
 - More efficient energy sources
 - Raised levels of productivity
 - New & better products – stimulated demand, increased profits, more capital for further investment
 - New transportation technologies
 - Geographic expansion
 - Internal development



Industrialization & Geographic Change

- Industrial revolution – ushered in classical capitalism
 - National wealth is defined in terms of consumable goods and the labor (services) that the state produces



Waves of Industrialization

- **First Wave** (1790 – 1850)
 - Initial cluster of industrial technologies in Britain based on steam engines, cotton textiles and iron working.
- **Second Wave** (1850 – 1870)
 - Diffusion to Western Europe (France, Belgium and Germany)
 - Based on steel, machine tools, railroads and steamships



Waves of Industrialization

- **Third Wave** (1870 – 1914)
 - Emergence of electricity, electrical engineering, telecommunications
 - Created the Golden Triangle (London, Paris, Berlin)



Leadership Cycles

- Periods of international power established by individual states through economic, political and military competition or through **imperialism**
 - Exercise of military power and economic influence by core states to advance and secure their natural interests
- **Hegemony** – domination by one national state over the world economy in one particular epoch
 - Using economic, political, financial and military means



Leadership Cycles

- Portuguese Dominance
- Dutch Dominance
- British Dominance
- American Dominance



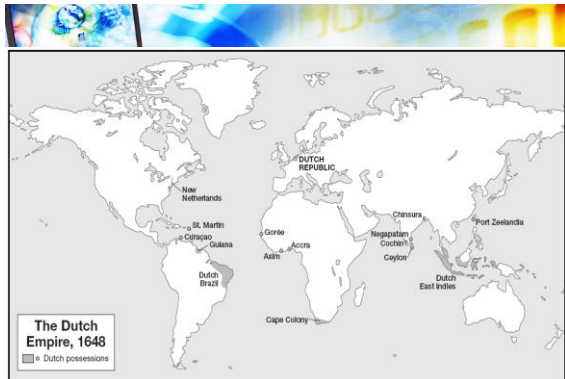
Leadership Cycles: Portuguese Dominance

- Established by the Treaty of Tordesillas in 1494 by Pope Alexander VI using the line of demarcation (between 48° and 49° W)



Leadership Cycles: Dutch Dominance

- Started with the defeat of the Portuguese-backed Spanish Armada in 1588.
- Fishing and shipping industries
- Dutch East India Company
- Dutch West India Company
- 1660's – English and French challenged the hegemony
 - Anglo – Dutch wars – went in favor of England



Leadership Cycles: British Dominance

- Anglo – Dutch wars made England a great naval power
- Napoleonic Wars – ended with victories by Admiral Lord Nelson at Trafalgar (1805) and Lord Wellington at Waterloo (1815)
- 1860's – imperial overstretch
- Increasing economic competition from US & Germany
- WWI: Germany defeated, Britain weakened, United States strengthened



Leadership Cycles: American Dominance

- Rose to power after WWII
- Economic and cultural hegemony was unchallenged but political and military superiority were challenged by Russia
- Gulf War (1991)– hegemonic power protecting the economic foundations of their power
 - Iraq invaded Kuwait



Globalization

- Increasing interconnectedness of places through economic, political, cultural and environmental change
- After WWII, "Four Worlds" evolved:
 - First
 - Second
 - Third
 - Fourth, worlds



- First world – dominant State within the world-system core
- Second world – communist countries
- Third world – politically independent states but highly dependent economically on the world's core countries
- Fourth world – holders of fossil fuel deposits



- **Neo-colonialism** – economic and political strategies by which old core states still indirectly maintain and extended their influence over other areas/states
 - International finance regulations
 - Commercial relations
 - Covert intelligence operations
- Human geographies of peripheral countries are heavily shaped by the linguistic, cultural & institutional influence of the former colonial powers



- **Transnational Corporations** – company with investments and activities that span international boundaries and with subsidiaries in several countries
 - Headquarters in the core countries
- **Commodity Chains** – networks of labor and production processes whose origin is in the extraction of raw materials and whose end result is the delivery and consumption of a commodity



- **Four causes of Globalization:**
 - New international division of labor
 - Internationalization of finance
 - New technology systems
 - Homogenization of international consumer markets



- **New International Division of Labor**
 - Core counties focused on producer services
 - Information services, insurance and market research
 - Enhance the productivity or efficiency of other firms' activities
 - Manufacturing production has been decentralized to semi peripheral and peripheral countries



- **Internationalization of Finance**
 - Emergence of global banking and globally integrated financial markets
 - Computers and information systems
 - Nerve centers: London, Frankfurt, New York, Tokyo
 - 24 hour trading between major financial markets



- **New Technology Systems**

- Solar energy
- Robotics
- Microelectronics
- Biotechnology
- Digital telecommunications
- Computerized information systems
- Containerization
- Cargo jets
- Fax machines
- Fiber optic networks
- Communication satellites
- Electronic mail
- Electronic information retrieval systems



- Economic and cultural globalization have not been matched by political globalization or a system of governance that can cope with its powerful forces
 - National governments, political alliances and organizations and the UN appear weak against the powerful TNCs



- Intensified the differences between the core and the periphery
- Gap between the poorest 20% of the world's population and the wealthiest 20% increased threefold between 1960-1990
- Fast world
- Slow world



- **Fast World**
 - People, places and regions directly involved as producers and consumers in:
 - Transnational industry
 - Modern telecommunications
 - Materialistic consumption
 - International news and entertainment
 - 15% of the world's population



- **Slow World**

- Participation is limited
- Impoverished periphery
- Rural backwaters
- Declining manufacturing regions
- Disadvantaged slums
- Bypassed by the latest phase in the evolution of the modern world-system
- 85% of the world's population



- Knox, P.L., S.Marston, A.Nash (2001). Human Geography: Places and regions in a global context. Toronto: Prentice-Hall, Inc.