Ch. 5 Foundations of Globalization

How and why did Globalization Begin?
Imperialism…

- One country’s domination of another country’s economic, political, and cultural institutions
- One country trying to increase it’s territory and power

- second phase of globalization (Ashutosh Sheshabalaya- One theory of the Evolution of Globalization) pg.117 textbook
Common Terms…

**Indigenous peoples:** the original peoples of a region

**Non-Indigenous peoples:** Inhabitants who arrived and settled in the land of the original peoples

**Aboriginal peoples:** Defined by the Constitution Act (1982) to refer to Indian, Inuit, and Metis peoples of Canada
When did globalization begin?

This is a controversial issue:

- Some say globalization is as old as trade among peoples
- 325 BCE when the Buddhist leader Chandragupta Maurya combined religion, trade, and military to create a vast protected trading area in present-day India
Continued…..

- 1100s when Genghis Khan, the Mongolian warrior-ruler, introduced the idea of fighting from horseback
- 1492 Christopher Columbus made his first trip to the Americas
Christopher Columbus

VIDEO!!!!

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kuvRFZ4Mxbo
Opposing views about Christopher Columbus….

- Some seen Christopher Columbus as a leader for genocide
- Accused of kidnapping
- Confiscated lands that were already claimed
Early Trade Routes...

- As early as the third century BCE, a network of caravan tracks linked Asia and Europe (Silk Road)

- Ideas were passed along this route (ex. Indo-Arabic number system)
One theory of the Evolution of Globalization….

- **First Round:**
  - Goods and ideas were exchanged along ancient trade routes.
  - Arab civilizations “were among the first ambassadors of the realm of ideas”

- **Second Round:**
  - Grew out of first round and began in late 1400s.
  - Building on new ideas, Europeans developed technologies that enabled them to sail much farther than ever before.
  - Growth of globalization occurred because of **European Imperialism**
Continued…

- **Third Round**: The world is now in this phase.
  - Evolved from second phase and began after WWII.
  - Rapid growth of world markets and nearly instant communications
  - Post -World War II period which is often called contemporary globalization
What is Historical globalization?

- Some refer to it as Sheshabalaya’s so-called second round of globalization (European Imperialism)

- The beginning of this period is often identified as 1492, Christopher Columbus and his first voyage

- This period ended with the emergence of the rival superpowers (U.S and the Soviet Union)
Opposing views of Historical globalization…

Economists Kevin O’Rourke and Jeffery Williamson believe:

- Globalization began in 1800s, when low cost goods from farms and factories poured into markets around the world