

Culture and Globalization

Networks & Interactions
Industrial & Political Revolutions

September 12, 2012

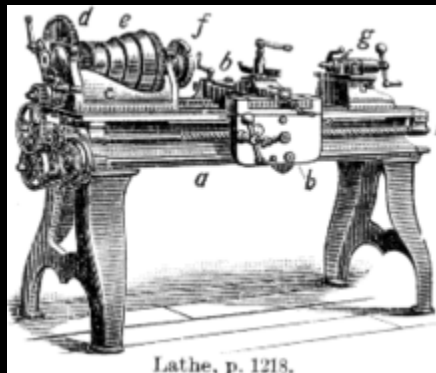
Small Group Discussions

1. Review your answers to the first part of the web prompt: how do the authors depict globalization, and what does it have to do with networks and interactions?
2. What do the authors mean by "world economy" and why is it key to historicizing globalization?
3. On pages 23-24, the authors discuss some of the limits of the network model. Discuss what they mean, and if you disagree or agree with the usefulness of a network model.

Industrial Revolution

The authors argue that industrialization was not part of globalization, but a "motor for integration" (page 64).

What does that mean? What were aspects of industrialization relevant to today's global world?



Industrial Revolution: Why Britain?

Why was Britain the center of industrialization?

- Naval power and war
- An industry suited to industrializing = cotton
- Economic structure that allowed for it to take advantage of that industry = colonialism

Britain: Slavery and Cotton

Cotton industry - there was money to be made and it was rapidly expanding, so it attracted investment

Machinery was cheap, easy to construct, and promised quick returns

Raw materials - extracted from colonies through slave labor, thus expanding supply

French Revolution

The Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizens (1789) states, "The source of all sovereignty resides essentially in the nation."

What does "nation" mean here and what is the significance of this?



New Political Formations

The French Revolution helps establish the modern notion of the nation-state, which connects three things:

- the state (government)

- the nation (citizenry)

- the land (territory)

And they are connected in a Constitutional framework.

New Political Formations

When we say "the United States," what do we mean?



Nations and Markets

Globalization signals the rise of a world economy - (almost) all economies are connected.

It also signals that the nation-state loses some power and authority compared to the market.

What does this mean?



Our World Today?

Do we think markets rule over nations?

If our global economy is networked, are there nonetheless nodes of power in the network?

How could we characterize them?

What are sources of power in today's world?