

**Department of History  
University of Warwick  
3<sup>rd</sup> Year Advanced Option Course**

***HI 31V***



**A HISTORY OF GLOBALIZATION 1750-2050**

**Module Booklet 2015-16**

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## ***HI 31V***

# **ONE WORLD: A HISTORY OF GLOBALIZATION, 1750-2050**

### **Context**

We are perennially told that we live in a 'global society', that the world is fast becoming a 'global village' and that this is an age of 'globalisation'. Yet globalisation, the increasing connectedness of the world, is not a new phenomenon. This course provides a historical understanding of globalisation over the period from the mid eighteenth century to the present. It aims to introduce students to key theoretical debates and multidisciplinary discussions about globalisation and to reflect on what a historical approach might add to our understanding of our present-day society and economy. The course considers a variety of topics including the environment, migration, the power of multinationals and financial institutions, trade, communication and the critique of globalisation.

### **Principal Aims**

To introduce students through a thematic approach to modern global history (post 1750) and the history of globalization.

- ✓ To introduce students to key theories of globalization.
- ✓ To train students to consider contemporary debates in a historical perspective.
- ✓ To explore a range of topics related to globalization and understand how some key features of human history have changed over the period from 1750 to the present.
- ✓ To understand how globalization has shaped people's lives since the industrial revolution.
- ✓ To provide students with perspectives on Globalization from the point of view of different world areas (ex: China, India, and Africa).
- ✓ To apply a multidisciplinary approach to the study of historical processes by integrating the history of globalization with sociological, economic, anthropological and social and political science approaches.
- ✓ To consider concepts such as cosmopolitanism, globalism and global culture through the use of primary and secondary sources.

### **Useful Information**

**Course Tutor:** Giorgio Riello (Office H014), ext. 22163.  
**Office Hours:** Wednesdays 9-10am. Other times can be arranged by email.  
**Seminars:** Wednesdays 10-12; room H3.58

## **Assessment**

Two un-assessed essays; A three hour exam or a two hour exam and a 4,500 word essay

A. Long Essay + Exam	2 x 2,000 words plus outline or mock exam	1 x 4,500 words	2-hour exam
% of workload		50%	50%
B. Exam Only [dissertation only]	2 x 2,000 words plus outline or mock exam	-	3-hour exam
% of workload		-	100%

### **Short essays deadlines:**

Essay 1: Monday Term 1 Week 7 (16 November 2015)

Essay 2: Monday Term 2 Week 4 (1 February 2016)

Essay 3: Monday Term 2 Week 10 (14 March 2016) – non-compulsory – Dissertation or Long Essay outline

Exam practice: Tuesday Term 3 week 2 (3 May 2016)

### **Assessed Long Essay / Dissertation deadlines:**

Please check with the UG Departmental Secretary at the History Office

*Please note that assessed essays should be submitted online and in hard copy to the History Office (H302). They should have your ID number at the top, but not your name.*

### **MARKING**

The department or lecturer running any particular module will be able to tell you what specific marking criteria apply in the department or on the module.

**With effect from first-year students in 2008-09 the University is making some changes to how we use this overall scale. The standard required to achieve a given class on any piece of work remains the same as before, so the borderlines separating classes lie at the same standard. The following sections apply only to first-year undergraduate students 2008-09; these students will have their work marked as set out here throughout their courses.**

**More information is available from the Teaching Quality website:**

<http://www2.warwick.ac.uk/services/quality/categories/examinations/marksscalesconventions/forstudents/>

Within the overall system set out above, your assessed work and exams will be marked on one of two scales, depending on certain characteristics of the assessment or exam. The department or lecturer running any particular module will be able to tell you which scale applies to the module. Students who begin their course of study in autumn 2008 will be assessed on all History essays and examinations on the 17-point marking scale described below, part 2. (The marking scale for students in their second or subsequent year of study remains unchanged from 2007-08):

### **1) Numerically based work, work with smaller questions (all points on 0-100 scale)**

Where an assessment or exam is based on numerical work, or where there are a large number of questions in an exam with small numbers of marks for each question, we can use all of the points from 0 to 100. This is typical of many assessments and exams in Science, some language work, some exams in Economics and the Business School and so on. You can find examples on the Teaching Quality website at

[www2.warwick.ac.uk/services/quality/categories/examinations/marksscalesconventions/forstudents/ug08/markscale/examplepapers/](http://www2.warwick.ac.uk/services/quality/categories/examinations/marksscalesconventions/forstudents/ug08/markscale/examplepapers/)

### **2) Other work (17-point marking scale)**

Where an assessment or exam is a single piece of work, or a small number of long exam answers, work is marked using the following scale. This is typical for essay-based subjects, dissertations and many pieces of work where there is no right answer and the quality of your analysis and argument is particularly important. You can find examples on the Teaching Quality website at

[www2.warwick.ac.uk/services/quality/categories/examinations/marksscalesconventions/forstudents/ug08/markscale/examplepapers/](http://www2.warwick.ac.uk/services/quality/categories/examinations/marksscalesconventions/forstudents/ug08/markscale/examplepapers/)

The descriptors in this table are interpreted as appropriate to the subject and the year/level of study, and implicitly cover good academic practice and the avoidance of plagiarism. Faculties and departments publish more detailed marking criteria.

With the exception of Excellent 1st, High Fail and Zero, the descriptors cover a range of marks, with the location within each group dependent on the extent to which the elements in the descriptor and departmental/faculty marking criteria are met.

<b>Class</b>	<b>scale</b>	<b>descriptor</b>
First	Excellent 1st	Exceptional work of the highest quality, demonstrating excellent knowledge and understanding, analysis, organisation, accuracy, relevance, presentation and appropriate skills. At final-year level: work may achieve or be close to publishable standard.
	High 1st	Very high quality work demonstrating excellent knowledge and understanding, analysis, organisation, accuracy, relevance, presentation and appropriate skills. Work which may extend existing debates or interpretations.
	Mid 1st	
	Low 1st	

Upper Second (2.1)	High 2.1	High quality work demonstrating good knowledge and understanding, analysis, organisation, accuracy, relevance, presentation and appropriate skills.
	Mid 2.1	
	Low 2.1	
Lower Second	High 2.2	Competent work, demonstrating reasonable knowledge and understanding, some analysis, organisation, accuracy, relevance, presentation and appropriate skills.
	Mid 2.2	
	Low 2.2	
Third	High 3rd	Work of limited quality, demonstrating some relevant knowledge and understanding.
	Mid 3rd	
	Low 3rd	
Fail	High Fail (sub Honours)	Work does not meet standards required for the appropriate stage of an Honours degree. There may be evidence of some basic understanding of relevant concepts and techniques
	Fail	Poor quality work well below the standards required for the appropriate stage of an Honours degree.
	Low Fail	
Zero	Zero	Work of no merit OR Absent, work not submitted, penalty in some misconduct cases

For calculating module results, the points on this marking scale have the following numerical equivalents:

<b>Class</b>	<b>Point on scale</b>	<b>numerical equivalent</b>	<b>range of marks for work marked using all points on 0-100 scale</b>
First	Excellent 1st	96	93-100
	High 1st	89	85-92
	Mid 1st	81	78-84
	Low 1st	74	70-77
Upper Second	High 2.1	68	67-69
	Mid 2.1	65	64-66
	Low 2.1	62	60-63
Lower Second	High 2.2	58	57-59
	Mid 2.2	55	54-56
	Low 2.2	52	50-53
Third	High 3rd	48	47-49
	Mid 3rd	45	44-46
	Low 3rd	42	40-43
Fail	High Fail	38	35-39
	Fail	25	19-34
	Low Fail	12	1-18
Zero	Zero	0	0

You can see that marks for all work, whether marked using every point on the 0-100 scale (numerically based work and similar) or on the 17-point scale (essays, dissertations etc), fall into the same categories. A piece of work given a mark of 81 has reached the standard for "Mid 1st" whether it is a Mathematics exam or a History essay, an oral language exam or a design project in Engineering.

## **General Bibliography**

There is no single textbook. Here are some suggestions:

### **Very Short Introductions and Textbooks/Readers**

- Jürgen Osterhammel and Niels P. Peterson, *Globalization: A Short History* (Princeton, 2005). HY 100.O8
- Alex MacGillivray, *A Brief History of Globalization* (London, 2006).
- Bruce Mazlish, *The New Global History* (New York, 2006). HY 100.M2
- Bruce Mazlish and Akira Iriye, ed., *The Global History Reader* (New York, 2005). D 842.M37
- Peter N Stearns, *Globalization in World History* (London, 2009). HY 100.S8 and online book.
- Nigel Thrift et al., *Globalization in Practice* (Oxford 2014) JZ1318.G5633

### **On the Nineteenth Century**

- C.A. Bayly, *The Birth of the Modern World* (2004). D 299.B2.
- Jürgen Osterhammel, *The Transformation of the World: A Global History of the Nineteenth Century* (Princeton, 2014).
- Kevin H. O'Rourke and Jeffrey G. Williamson, *Globalization and History: the evolution of a nineteenth-century Atlantic economy* (Cambridge, Mass., 1999). Ebook
- Gary Bryan Magee, and Andrew S Thompson, *Empire and Globalisation: Networks of People, Goods and Capital In the British World, C. 1850-1914* (Cambridge, 2010). HC 2111.M2

### **Individual parts might be of use:**

- J. Bentley, ed., *Handbook of World History* (Oxford, 2011). D 20.O974
- T. Ivan Berend, *An Economic History of Twentieth-Century Europe* (Cambridge, 2006). HK 207.B3
- Michael D. Bordo, Alan M. Taylor, and Jeffrey G. Williamson, eds., *Globalization in Historical Perspective* (Chicago, 2003). HY 100.G5 and Ebook
- Roland Findlay and Kevin H. O'Rourke, *Power and Plenty: trade, war, and the world economy in the second millennium* (Princeton, 2007). HK 10.F4
- Annabelle Mooney and Betsy Evans, *Globalization: The Key Concepts* (London, 2007). JE 120.E7 and online
- Bryan S. Turner, ed., *The Routledge international Handbook of Globalization Studies* (Abingdon, 2010). JE 120.G5

## Learning Outcomes

	<b>Which teaching and learning methods</b>	<b>Assessment method(s)</b>
<p>Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of key themes in modern global history and the history of globalization</p> <p>To engage with theoretical approaches to the study of globalization especially from the social and political sciences</p> <p>Identify the links between different themes in the history of globalization since 1750</p> <p>To be able to explain change over time in terms of the relationship between different areas of the globe</p> <p>To understand present-day issues related to globalization in historical &amp; critical perspective</p>	Seminars, presentations, essay writing	Essay (or equivalent) and exam
Writing and oral communication skills	Seminars, presentations, essay writing	Essay (or equivalent) and exam
Assess a range of source material, including raising issues of reliability of data, and the historiographical debates	Seminars, presentations, essay writing	Essay (or equivalent) and exam
Understand the benefits of group work	Seminars and presentations	Essay (or equivalent)
Produce a piece of research-based work	Seminars, presentations, essay writing	Essay (or equivalent) or dissertation if undertaken in this module



## **Outline of Seminars**

### **Term 1**

Week 1. What is Globalization?

Week 2. Globalization between History and Theory

Week 3. Globalisation in History: Waves and Cycles

Week 4. Population and Demography: Globalization in Numbers

Week 5. Human Movements: Migrations, Diasporas and Global Communities

*Week 6. Reading Week*

Week 7. Global Resources, Energy and the Environment

Week 8. Global Exchange: Trading Commodities Worldwide

Week 9. Communication and Technology: From the Telegraph to Internet (on Monday 30 November 5-7pm)

Week 10. Long Essay and Dissertation Workshop.

### **Term 2**

Week 11. Consumption and the Global Consumer

Week 12. Organisations: The Business of the Global Corporations

Week 13. Global Capitalism: Globalization and The World Economy

Week 14. Global Power: Nations and Empires

Week 15. Cities: From New York to Shanghai

*Week 16. Reading Week*

Week 17. Globalisation, Human Rights and International Law

Week 18. Globality and the Global Imaginary

Week 19. Critiques of Globalisation and No Global

Week 20. Long Essay / Dissertation Workshop

### **Term 3**

Week 31. Course Revision

## **Week 1. What is Globalization?**

What do we mean by globalization? Which are the main features of globalization? And are these historically contingent? This first meeting is aimed at introducing the key topics that we will consider over the course. Please read the assigned readings before the seminar in week 1.

### **Key Readings**

Please read:

Michael Lang, "Globalization and Its History," *Journal of Modern History*, 78/4 (2006), pp. 899- only to p. 914.\*

David Harvey, "Globalization in Question," *Rethinking Marxism*, 8/4 (1995), pp. 1-17.\*

### **Read a Book**

Please read at least one of these books during the first week of the course. They will help you to understand the general historical and theoretical problems that will be considered during the course.

- Peter N. Stearns, *Globalization in World History* (London, 2009). HY 100.S8 and online book.
- Jürgen Osterhammel and Niels P. Peterson, *Globalization: A Short History* (Princeton, 2005). HY 100.O8
- Alex MacGillivray, *A Brief History of Globalization* (London, 2006).
- Bruce Mazlish, *The New Global History* (New York, 2006). HY 100.M2
- William R. Nester, *Globalization: A short history of the modern world* (Basingstoke, 2010).  
Online book

## Week 2. Globalization between History and Theory

Why historians don't agree with social scientists on what globalisation is? Who opposes globalization and who think instead that it is innately 'good'? And why is it such a loaded term? Is globalization another aspect of westernization?

### Key Readings

Please read

William H. McNeill, 'Afterword: World History and Globalization', in A. G. Hopkins, *Global History: Interactions between the universal and the local* (Basingstoke: Macmillan, 2006), pp. 285-90.

David Held, et. Alt, *Global Transformations: Politics, Economics, and Culture* (Cambridge: Polity Press, 1999), introduction\*

### Further Readings

Jagdish Bhagwati, *In Defense of Globalization* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2004), ch 1.HY 100.B4

Michael D. Bordo, Barry Eichengreen, Douglas A. Irwin, "Is Globalization Today Really Different than Globalization a Hundred Years Ago?" *NBER Working Paper 7195* (1999).\*

Frederick Cooper, "What is the Concept of Globalization Good for? An African Historian's Perspective," *African Affairs*, 100/2 (2001), pp. 189-213.\*

Alfred E. Eckes, 'Globalization', in Gordon Mantel, ed., *A Companion to International History, 1900-2001* (London, 2010), pp. 408-421.\*

Geoff Eley, "Historicizing the Global, Politicizing Capital: Giving the Present a Name," *History Workshop Journal*, 63 (2007), pp. 154-188.\*

Thomas Friedman, *The World is Flat: The Globalized World in the Twenty-First Century* (London: Penguin, 2005).

Michael Geyer and Charles Bright, "World History in a Global Age," *American Historical Review*, 100/4 (1995), pp. 1034-60\*, shortened in Bruce Mazlish and Akira Iriye, eds., *Global History Reader* (New York, 2004), pp. 21-29.

A. G. Hopkins, "The Historiography of Globalization and the Globalization of Regionalism," *Journal of the Economic & Social History of the Orient*, 53/1-2 (2010), pp. 19-36. \*

Bruce Mazlish, "Comparing Global History to World History," *Journal of Interdisciplinary History* 28/3 (1998), pp. 385-395. \*

Bruce Mazlish, "Global History and World History," in Bruce Mazlish and Akira Iriye, eds., *Global History Reader* (New York, 2004), pp. 16-20.

Bruce Mazlish, *The New Global History* (New York, 2006), ch. 1 "Globalization without End: A Framing".

Adam McKeown, "Periodizing Globalization", *History Workshop Journal*, 63 (2008), pp. 218-229.\*

David Northrup, "Globalization and the Great Convergence: Rethinking World History in the Long Term," *Journal of World History*, 16/3 (2005), pp. 249-267. \*

### **Social Science Literature**

Arjun Appadurai, ed., *Globalization* (Duke University Press, 2001). HY 100.G5

Zygmunt Bauman, *Globalization: The Human Consequences* (Cambridge: Polity Press, 1998). HY 100.B3

Ulrich Beck, *What is Globalization?* (Cambridge: Polity Press, 2000). JE 120.B3

Peter Dicken, *Global Shift: Mapping the Changing Contours of the World Economy* (London: Sage, 5<sup>th</sup> ed. 2007). HP 930.D4 and online

Thomas Friedman, *The Lexus and the Olive Tree* (London: HarperCollins, 1999). HY 100.F7

Anthony Giddens, *The Consequences of Modernity* (Cambridge: Polity Press, 1991). HB 6000.G4

David Held, et. Alt, *Global Transformations: Politics, Economics, and Culture* (Cambridge: Polity Press, 1999). JE 1.G5

Robert Holton, *Making Globalization* (London: Palgrave, 2005), introduction.\*

Paul Hirst, Grahame Thompson and Simon Bromley, *Globalization in Question* (Cambridge: Polity, 3<sup>rd</sup> ed. 2009). HY 100.H4

Jan A. Scholte, *Globalization: A Critical Introduction* (New York: Palgrave, 2000). JE 120.S2 and online

Charles Lemert, Anthony Elliott, Daniel Cheffee and Eric Hsu, eds., *Globalization: A Reader* (London: Routledge, 2010), esp. pp. 201-66.

### **Online Resources**

Thomas Friedman, *The World is Flat*:

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UcK3b9qIBfk&feature=relmfu>

### **Essay Questions**

Has globalization been a weak or strong force in global history?

Has globalization been a benign or malign force in global history?

How different is the perspective of historians and of social scientists on the nature and evolution of globalization?

### **Week 3. Globalisation in History: Waves and Cycles**

When did globalization begin? Can we pinpoint a specific date? Can we see different phases of globalization in the last 250 years? Are they characterised by different attributes? Is globalisation an intensification of specific features at a global level (ex. communication, transnationality, etc)? Or does it entail the birth of new forms of connectivity? And why do so many social scientists insist that globalization is as recent as the 1970s?

#### **Key Readings**

C.A. Bayly, "Archaic" and A-Modern Globalization in the Eurasian and African Arena, c. 1750-1850', in A.G. Hopkins, ed., *Globalization in World History* (2002).\* HY 100.G5

Michael Lang, "Globalization and Its History," *Journal of Modern History*, 78/4 (2006), from p. 914 to 931.\*

Dilip K. Das, "Globalisation: Past and Present," *Economic Affairs*, 30/1 (2010), pp. 66-70.\*

Niall Ferguson, "Sinking Globalization," *Foreign Affairs*, 84/2 (2005), pp. 64-77.\*

#### **Further Readings**

Richard Baldwin, and Philippe Martin, "Two Waves of Globalization: Superficial Similarities, Fundamental Differences," in H. Siebert, ed., *Globalization and Labor* (Tubingen: Mohr, 1999), pp. 3-58; also in NBER Working Paper No. 6904, January 1999.\*

C. A. Bayly, *The Birth of the Modern World, 1780-1914* (Oxford: Blackwell, 2004). D 299.B2

Jerry Bentley, "Globalizing History and Historicizing Globalization", *Globalizations*, 1/1 (2004), pp. 68-81.\*

Michael Geyer and Charles Bright, "World History in a Global Age," *American Historical Review*, 100/4 (1995), pp. 1034-60. \*

Dennis O. Flynn and Arturo Giraldez, "Path Dependence, Time Lags and the Birth of Globalisation: A Critique of O'Rourke and Williamson," *European Review of Economic History* 8/1 (2004), pp. 81-108. \*

T.N. Harper, "Empire, Diaspora and the Languages of Globalism, 1850-1914," in A. G. Hopkins, ed., *Globalization in World History* (London, 2002), pp. 141-66. HY 100.G5

Eric Hobsbawm, *The Age of Capital, 1848-1875* (London, 1975). D 389.H6

Eric Hobsbawm, *The Age of Empire, 1875-1914* (London, 1989). D 395.H6

Eric Hobsbawm, *The Age of Extremes, 1914-1991* (New York, 1995). D 421.H6

Charles S. Maier, "Consigning the Twentieth Century to History: Alternative Narratives for the Modern Era," *American Historical Review*, 105 /4 (2000), pp. 807-831. \*

Branko Milanovic, "The Two Faces of Globalization: Against Globalization as We Know It," *World Development*; 31/4 (2003), pp. 667-683.\*

Robbie Robertson, *The Three Waves of Globalization: A History of Developing Consciousness* (2003).

Kevin O'Rourke and Jeffrey Williamson, "When Did Globalisation Begin?," *European Review of Economic History*, 6/1 (2002), pp. 23-50. \*

Kevin O'Rourke and Jeffrey Williamson, "Once More: When Did Globalisation Begin?," *European Review of Economic History*, 8/1 (2004), pp. 109-117.\*

Peter N. Stearns, *Globalization in World History* (London, 2009), pp. 57-161.

Jeffrey G. Williamson, "Globalization and the Great Divergence: Trade Booms and Volatility in the Poor Periphery, 1782-1913," NBER Working Paper 13841 (2008).\*

Jeffrey G. Williamson, "Globalization, Convergence, and History," *Journal of Economic History* 56 (1996), pp. 277-306.\*

### **Online Resources**

Tony Hopkins: "The History of Globalization and the Globalization of History"  
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bRHJ9tmctjI>

### **Essay Questions**

When did globalization begin?

"Globalization is not a linear process, but emerges from the dialectic relationship between the intense expansion and moments of contractions of global connectedness". Discuss with reference to the period 1750-2000.

Is it useful to conceptualize globalization as a series of phases or waves?

"Today's increasingly multi-centred and fluid world is in some senses no more than a return to the conditions of the early modern period". Do you agree?

## **Week 4. Population and Demography: Globalization in Numbers**

How has the world population changed over time? And has its geography changed? Are modern demographic trends important to understand wealth inequality? Is there a correlation between population trends and the divide between North and South or Developed and Under-developed worlds? What are the problems caused by shrinking population in Europe *viz-a-viz* a demographic explosion in Africa? Is state intervention a meaningful tool to shape demography?

### **Key Readings**

Jeffrey D. Sachs, *Common Wealth: Economics for a Crowded Planet* (London: Penguin, 2008), pp. 1-53 and 159-182.\*

R. Kunzig, "Population Seven Billion," *National Geographic*, January 2011, pp. 42-63.\*

Massimo Livi Bacci, *A Concise History of World Population* (several editions, 1992, 1997, 2008), esp. ch. 5 'The Population of Poor Countries'.\*

### **Further Readings**

AAVV., "Global Inequality and Development after 1945," Special issue of *Journal of Global History*, 6/1 (2011). Online

Giovanni Arrighi, Po-keung Hui, Ho-fung Hung and Mark Selden, "Historical Capitalism, East and West," in Giovanni Arrighi, Takeshi Hamashita and Mark Selden, eds., *The Resurgence of East Asia* (London: Routledge, 2003).

David Buck, "Was It Pluck or Luck That Made the West Grow Rich?" *Journal of World History*, 10/2 (1999), pp. 413-430.\*

Nicholas Crafts, "Globalization and Growth in the Twentieth Century," *IMF Working Paper* 44 (2000), esp. part 2 (pp. 5-24)\*

Paul Collier, *The Bottom Billion: Why the Poorest Countries are Failing and What can be done about it* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2008), ch. 1 'Falling Behind and Falling Apart', ch. 3 'The Natural Resource Trap' and ch. 6 'On Missing the Boat'.\*

Richard Easterlin, "Why Isn't the Whole World Developed?," *Journal of Economic History*, 41/1 (1981), pp. 1-20.\*

Darrel Moellendorf, *Global Inequality Matters* (Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan, 2009). Online book

Kevin H. O'Rourke and Jeffrey G. Williamson, *Globalization and History: the evolution of a nineteenth-century Atlantic economy* (Harvard: MIT Press, 2000), esp. chs. 1 and 2 (pp. 1-28) and 9 (pp. 167-84) HY 4060.07

Kevin O'Rourke, "Globalization and Inequality: Historical Trends," *NBER* 8339 June 2001, pp. 1-45.\*

### **Online**

Website on global inequality: <http://ucatlas.ucsc.edu/>

Guardian article: <http://www.guardian.co.uk/global-development/2012/aug/26/food-shortages-world-vegetarianism> (see also online responses from readers)

### **Essay Questions**

How has the world population changed over the past two and a half centuries?

“Inequality across different areas of the world has been caused by population trends”. Discuss.



## **Week 5. Human Movements: Migrations, Diasporas and Global Communities**

Why do people migrate? How important is the movement of people in connecting the world? Can we see trends or phases of migration since 1750? Where do people move from and to? Who is a migrant and why are migrant communities so important? Which are the social and economic consequences of migration? Is migration more important now or in the past? Why do states apply restrictive policies on migration?

### **Key Readings**

Adam McKeown, 'Different Transitions: Comparing China and Europe, 1600–1900', *Journal of Global History*, 6/2 (2011), pp. 309-19.\*

Giovanni Gozzini, "The global system of international migrations, 1900 and 2000: a comparative approach," *Journal of Global History* 1/3 (2006), pp 321-341.\*

A reading of your choice from the reading list. You might wish to consider one problem (forced migration, refugees, etc.), one aspect (for instance gender; labour; legislation), a period (post 1990 or pre-1800).

A. Segal, *An Atlas of International Migration* (London: Hans Zell, 1993). Handout

### **Other readings**

Wanni W. Anderson, Robert G. Lee, eds., *Displacements and Diasporas: Asians in the Americas* (Rutgers University Press, 2005). E 29.A75

S. Castels and S. J. Miller, *The Age of Migration* (New York and London, 1998). HC 2000.C2

B.R. Chiswick and T.J. Hatton, "International Migration and the Integration of Labor Markets," in M.D. Bordo, A.M. Taylor, and J.G. Williamson, eds., *Globalization in Historical Perspective* (Chicago, 2003), pp. 65-117. Online

R. Cohen, ed., *The Cambridge Survey of World Migration* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1995), esp. pp. 141-156.\* HC 2000.C2

R. Cohen, "Diaspora, the Nation State, and Globalization," in B. Mazlish and A. Iriye, eds., *Global History Reader* (New York, 2004), pp. 92-101. D 842.M37

R. Cohen, *Global Diasporas: An Introduction* (London, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. 2008), esp. ch. 8 (pp. 141-158). HC 2000.C6

P.C. Emmer, and M. Morner, eds., *European Expansion and Migration: Essays on the Intercontinental Migration from Asia, Africa and Europe* (Oxford: Berg, 1992). HC 2020.E8

David Eltis, ed., *Coerced and Free Migration. Global Perspectives* (Stanford: Stanford University Press, 2002). HC 2000.C6

D.R. Gabaccia and D. Hoerder, eds., *Connecting Seas and Connected Ocean Rims: Indian, Atlantic and Pacific Oceans and China Seas Migration from the 1830s to the 1930s* (Leiden and Boston, 2011), esp. D. R. Gabaccia and D. Hoerder, 'Editors' Introduction', pp. 1-11 and D. R. Gabaccia, 'Afterwards: Migration and Globalization: Bridging Three Eras in Modern World History', pp. 492-506.

- D. R. Gabaccia, 'Afterwards: Migration and Globalization: Bridging Three Eras in Modern World History', in D. R. Gabaccia and D. Hoerder, eds., *Connecting Seas and Connected Ocean Rims: Indian, Atlantic and Pacific Oceans and China Seas Migration from the 1830s to the 1930s* (Leiden and Boston, 2011), pp. 492-506.
- J.D. Gould, "European Inter-continental Emigration, 1815-1914: Patterns and Causes," *Journal of European Economic History*, 8/3 (1979), pp. 593-679. Soc. Science Journals
- J.D. Gould, "European International Emigration: The Role of 'Diffusion' and 'Feedback'," *Journal of European Economic History*, 9/2 (1980), pp. 267-315. Soc. Science Journals
- Wang Gungwu, "Migration and Its Enemies," in Bruce Mazlish and Akira Iriye, eds., *Global History Reader* (New York, 2004), pp. 104-14. D 842.M37
- T.J. Hatton and J.G. Williamson, *The Age of Mass Migration. Causes and Economic Impact* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1998). JV6217 .H37
- T.J. Hatton and J.G. Williamson, "International Migration in the Long-Run: Positive Selection, Negative Selection and Policy, *NBER Working Paper* 10529 (2004).\*
- D. Hoerder, *Cultures in Contact: World Migration in the Second Millennium* (Durham and London, 2002), pp. 508-63 plus notes. HC 2000.H6
- D. Hoerder, 'Migration and Belonging', in Emily S. Rosenberg, ed., *A World Connecting* (Harvard University Press, 2012), pp. 435-591.
- R. Lohrman, "Migrants, Refugees, and Insecurity. Current Threats to Peace?," *International Migration*, 38/4 (2000), pp. 3-22.\*
- J. Lucassen and L. Lucassen, eds., *Migration, Migration History, History. Old Paradigms and New Perspectives* (Bern, 1997). HC 2000.L8
- J. Lucassen, L. Lucassen and P. Manning, 'Migration History: multidisciplinary approaches', in J. Lucassen, L. Lucassen and P. Manning, eds., *Migration history in World History: multidisciplinary approaches* (Leiden and Boston, 2010), pp. 3-20. HC 2000.M44
- P.L. Martin and J.F. Hollinfield, eds., *Controlling Immigration. A Global Perspective* (Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1994). JV6271 .C66 and HC 2210.C6
- J. McDonald and R. Schlomowitz, "Mortality on Immigrant Voyages to Australia in the Nineteenth Century," *Explorations in Economic History*, 27/1 (1990), pp. 84-113.\*
- Adam McKeown, 'All that is Molten freezes Again: Migration History, Globalization, and the Politics of Newness', in Bryan S. Turner, ed., *The Routledge International Handbook of Globalization Studies* (Abingdon, 2010), pp. 162-181. JE 120.G5 and EBook
- Adam McKeown, 'A World Made Many: Integration and Segregation in Global Migration, 1840-1940', in D.R. Gabaccia and D. Hoerder, eds., *Connecting Seas and Connected Ocean Rims: Indian, Atlantic and Pacific Oceans and China Seas Migration from the 1830s to the 1930s* (Leiden and Boston, 2011), pp. 42-64.
- Kevin H. O'Rourke and Jeffrey G. Williamson, *Globalization and History: the evolution of a nineteenth-century Atlantic economy* (Harvard: MIT Press, 2000), esp. chs. 7 and 8 (pp. 119-166) and 10 (pp. 185-206) HY 4060.O7
- W. Nugent, *Crossings. The Great Transatlantic Migrations, 1870-1914* (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1992). JV6465 .N84

- A. Segal, *An Atlas of International Migration* (London: Hans Zell, 1993). \* HC 2000 I6 Reference.
- T. Sowell, *Migration and Cultures. A World View* (New York, 1996).
- P. Stalker, *Workers without Frontiers. The Impact of Globalization on International Migration* (London, 2000). HM 1450.S8
- A. Timmer, J.G. Williamson, "Immigration Policy prior to the Thirties: Labor Markets, Policy Interactions, and Globalisation Backlash," *Population and Development Review*, 24/4 (1998), pp. 739-771.\*
- V. Yans-McLaughlin, eds., *Immigration Reconsidered: History, Sociology and Politics* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1990). E 184.A1
- H. Zlotnik, "Trends of International Migration since 1965: What Existing Data Reveal," *International Migration*, 37/1 (1999), pp. 21-61.\*

### **Essay Questions**

Compare the migration experience of one national/ethnic group to two different areas of the world.

During the past two centuries the Atlantic has been the main stage for global migration. Discuss.

In what ways is migration in the period 1870-1914 different /similar to migration in the period 1970-2014?

## **Week 7. Global Resources, Energy and the Environment**

Why is the environment a topic of global concern? Can we read the history of globalization as one of increasing competition for natural resources such as coal, food and energy? Can we say that climate change is a recent problem? How important are the environment and climatic conditions in shaping people's lives? Which tools do states and international organisations use to address issues of resources and global climate?

### **Key Readings**

Dipesh Chakrabarty, Keynote Lecture: The Anthropocene Project. An Opening. HKW Anthropocene: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=svgqLPFpaOg>

Edmund Burke III, "The Big Story: Human History, Energy Regimes and the Environment", in Edmund Burke III and Kenneth Pomeranz, eds., *The Environment and World History* (Berkeley, 2009), pp. 33-53.\* QH 75.E69

J. Donald Hughes, "Global Environmental History: The Long View," *Globalizations*, 2/3 (2005), pp. 293-308.\*

J.R. McNeill, "The Environment, Environmentalism, and International Society in the long 1970s," in Niall Ferguson et al., eds., *The Shock of the Global: the 1970s Perspective* (Cambridge, MA: Belknap Press, 2010), pp. 263-278.\*

### **Further Readings**

Wolfgang Behringer, *A Cultural History of Climate* (Cambridge, 2010), esp. ch. 5 'Global Warming' and 6 'Epilogue'\*

John Aberth, *Plagues In World History* (Lanham, Md.: Rowman & Littlefield, 2011). Online

Marc Badia-Miró, Vicente Pinilla and Henry Willebald (eds.), *Natural resources and economic growth: learning from history* (New York: Routledge, 2015). Online

Peter Boomgaard and Marjolein't Hart, "Globalization, Environmental Change, and Social History: an Introduction," *International Review of Social History*, 55 /supp 1 (2010), pp. 1-26.\*

Jared Diamond, *Guns, Germs and Steel: a short history of everybody for the last 13,000 years* (London, 1998). QH 468.D4

Jared Diamond, *Collapse: How Societies Choose to Fail or Survive* (London, 2005), esp. ch. 12 'China, Lurching Giant' and 16 'The World as a Polder'. HC 9200.D4\*

L. K. Caldwell, "International Environmental Policy" in B. Mazlish and A. Iriye, eds., *Global History Reader* (New York, 2004), pp. 146-56.

Dipesh Chakrabarty, "The climate of history: Four theses" *Eurozine*, 2009: <http://www.eurozine.com/articles/2009-10-30-chakrabarty-en.html> and the lecture

"Does Global Climate Change Change History?" [http://ehp.stanford.edu/seminar\\_recording\\_chakrabarty.htm](http://ehp.stanford.edu/seminar_recording_chakrabarty.htm)

Dorothy H. Crawford, *Deadly Companions: How Microbes Shaped our History* (Oxford, 2007), esp. chs. 7 'Deadly Companions Revealed' and 8 'the Fight back'. RA 649.C73

Pankaj Ghemawat, *World 3.0: Global Prosperity and how to Achieve it* (Boston: Harvard University Press, 2011), ch. 6 'Global Externalities' (pp. 111-132).

Joshua Goldstein, "Waste," in Frank Trentmann, ed., *The Oxford Handbook of the History of Consumption* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2012), pp. 326-347. HS 2000.O9

R. Grove, *Green Imperialism: colonial expansion, tropical island Edens and the origins of environmentalism* (Cambridge, 1995). JD 110.G

J. Donald Hughes, *What is Environmental History?* (Cambridge, 2006), esp. pp. 77-93. QH 75.H8

M. E. Keck and K. Sikkink, "Environmental Activism," in B. Mazlish and A. Iriye, eds., *Global History Reader* (New York, 2004), pp. 135-45.

J. McNeill, *Something New under the Sun: an environmental history of the world in the 20th century* (London, 2000). QH 75.M2

David E. Nye, "Consumption of Energy," in Frank Trentmann, ed., *The Oxford Handbook of the History of Consumption* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2012), pp. 307-325.\* HS 2000.O9

John Palfreman, "A Tale of Two Fears: Exploring Media Depiction of Nuclear Power and Global Warming," *Review of Policy Research*, 23/1 (2006): 23-43.\*

Joachim Radkau, *Nature and Power: A Global History of the Environment* (Cambridge, 2008). QH 75.R3

I.G. Simmons, *Changing the Face of the Earth: Environment, History and Culture* (Oxford, 1989). QH 75.S4

I.G. Simmons, *Global Environmental History* (Chicago, 2008), chs. 5 and 6. QH 75.S46

Vaclav Smil, *Energy in World History* (Boulder, CO, 1994), ch. 6 'Energy in World History'.

P. Thorsheim, *Inventing Pollution: coal, smoke, and culture in Britain since 1800* (Ohio, 2006). TD 883.7.G7

Bronwen Morgan, "Emerging Global Water Welfarism: Access to Water, Unruly consumers and Transnational Governance," in John Brewer and Frank Trentmann, eds., *Consuming Cultures, Global Perspectives: Historical Trajectories, Transnational Exchanges* (Oxford: Berg, 2006), pp. 279-309.\* HS 2000.C6

D. Frank, "Science, Nature, and the Globalization of the Environment, 1870-1990," *Social Forces*, 76/2 (1997), pp. 409-435.\*

### **Essay Questions**

"The search for energy is at the core of global dynamics of economic and social change". Discuss.

In what ways does the environment express the anxiety of a globalising world in the twentieth century?

Whilst resources are always local, the climate has a global dimension. How has this disparity been negotiated over the last century?

## **Week 8. Global Exchange: Trading Commodities Worldwide**

How has the world trade changed over time? What kinds of commodities have been traded worldwide since the industrial revolution? What kind of networks do commodities create? Who are the actors involved in trade and what kind of intuitions and policies are necessary to foster trade? How do commodities connect different places?

### **Key Readings**

G. B. Magee, and A. S. Thompson, *Empire and Globalisation: Networks of People, Goods and Capital in the British World, c. 1850-1914* (Cambridge, 2010), pp. 117-69 (ch. 4 'Markets and Consumer Cultures')\*

Patrick O'Brien, "Intercontinental Trade and the Development of the Third World since the Industrial Revolution," *Journal of World History*, 8/1 (1997), pp. 75-133.\*

On specific commodities:

Global Commodities Resource: <http://0-www.globalcommodities.amdigital.co.uk.pugwash.lib.warwick.ac.uk/>

### **Further Readings**

Benjamin D. Brewer, "Trade Globalization since 1795: Waves of Integration in the World System," *American Sociological Review*, 65/1 (2000), pp. 77-95.\*

Timothy Burke, "Unexpected Subversions: Modern Colonialism, Globalization, and Commodity Culture," in Frank Trentmann, ed., *The Oxford Handbook of the History of Consumption* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2012), pp. 467-484. HS 2000.O9

Frances Cairncross, *The Death of Distance: how the communications revolution is changing our lives* (Cambridge, MA: Harvard Business School, 2001). HP 994.3.C2

Nicholas Crafts, "Globalization and Growth in the Twentieth Century," *IMF Working Paper* 44 (2000), esp. part 3 (pp. 25-33)\*

Antoni Esteveordal, Brian Frantz, and Alan Taylor, "The Rise and Fall of World Trade, 1870-1939," *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 118/2 (2003), pp. 359-407.\*

Filipe Fernandez-Armesto and Benjamin Sacks, "The Global Exchange of Food and Drugs," in Frank Trentmann, ed., *The Oxford Handbook of the History of Consumption* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2012), pp. 127-144. HS 2000.O9

Paul Krugman, "Growing World Trade: Causes and Consequences," *Brookings Papers on Economic Activity*, 1 (1995), pp. 327-262.\*

Mats Ingulstad, Andrew Perchard, and Espen Storli (eds.), *Tin and global capitalism: a history of the devil's metal, 1850-2000* (New York: Routledge, 2015). Online Book

A. Mattelart, *Networking the World, 1794-2000* (Minneapolis and London, 2000), chs. 1 and 2.\*

Kevin H. O'Rourke and Jeffrey G. Williamson, *Globalization and History: the evolution of a nineteenth-century Atlantic economy* (Harvard: MIT Press, 2000), esp. ch. 3 (pp. 29-56) and chs. 5 and 6 (pp. 77-118). HY 4060.O7

Joseph E. Stiglitz, *Making Globalization Work* (London: Penguin 2006), ch. 3 'Making Trade Fair'

Alan M. Taylor, "Globalization, Trade, and Development: Some Lessons from History," NBER Working Paper 9326 (2002), pp. 1-37.\*

Steven Topik and Allen Wells, 'Commodity Chains in a Global Economy', in Emily S. Rosenberg, ed., *A World Connecting* (Harvard University Press, 2012), pp. 593-812.

Peter Temin, "Globalization," *Oxford Review of Economic Policy*, 15/4 (1999), pp. 76-89.\*

Paul Gootenberg, "Cocaine in Chains: The Rise and Demise of a Global Commodity, 1860-1950," in Steven Topik, Carlos Marichal and Zephyr Frank, eds., *From Silver to Cocaine: Latin American Commodity Chains and the Building of the World Economy, 1500-2000* (Durham: Duke University Press, 2006), pp. 321-351. HY 3700.F7

or John Tully, "A Victorian Ecological Disaster: Imperialism, the Telegraph, and Gutta-Percha," *Journal of World History*, 20/4 (2009), pp. 559-579.\*

### **Online Resouces**

The Globalization of Food & Plants, Yale: <http://yaleglobal.yale.edu/about/food.jsp>

Commodities of Empire Project: <http://www.open.ac.uk/Arts/ferguson-centre/commodities-of-empire/index.shtml> and in particular their working papers series: <http://www.open.ac.uk/Arts/ferguson-centre/commodities-of-empire/working-papers/index.shtml>

### **Essay Questions**

In what ways has trade influenced globalisation in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries?

Consider one or more traded commodities and explain why they are important to globalisation.

Can we say that the trade of commodities is more important at a global or local level? Provide examples from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

## **Week 9. Communication and Technology: From the Telegraph to Internet**

In what ways have technology and communication shaped globalisation since the industrial revolution? Can we see a constant increase in the movement of people and goods over time? Or does it happen in phases? How has global communication changed over time? What is the contribution of electricity and chemistry to globalisation? And what role has the State played in shaping communication? Have communication and technology created a hierarchy of power? And in what ways has technology reshaped industry and everyday life globally?

### **Key Readings**

Scott McQuire, "Media Technologies, Cultural Mobility, and the Nation State," in John R. Hall et al., eds., *Handbook of Cultural Sociology* (London: Routledge, 2010), pp. 559-568.\*

Peter Geoffrey Hall and Paschal Preston, *The Carrier Wave: New Information Technology and the Geography of Innovation, 1846-2003* (London, 1988), esp. chs. 1, 4, 9 and 10.\* HP 994.3.H2

**and/or** Gordon M. Winder, "London's Global Reach? Reuters News and Network, 1865, 1881, and 1914," *Journal of World History*, 21/2 (2010), pp. 271-296.\*

**and/or** Michael J. Golec, "'From the Far Corners': Telephones, globalization, and the production of locality in the 1920s," and the "'response" by Balsamo, in G. Adamson, G. Riello and S. Teasley, eds., *Global Design History* (London: Routledge, 2010), pp. 85-97.\*

**and/or** David Arnold, "Global Goods and Local Usages: The Small World of the Indian Sewing Machine, 1875–1952," *Journal of Global History*, 6/3 (2011), pp. 407-429.\*

### **Further Readings**

David Arnold, "Global Goods and Local Usages: The Small World of the Indian Sewing Machine, 1875–1952," *Journal of Global History*, 6/3 (2011), pp. 407-429.\*

Nigel Brailey, "The Railway-Oceanic Era, the India-Singapore Railway Schemes and Siam", in T.G. Otte and Keith Neilson, eds., *Railways and International Politics: Paths of Empire, 1848-1945* (Abingdon, 2006), pp. 94-111.

Alfred Chandler and James W. Cortada, eds., *A Nation Transformed by Information: How Information Has Shaped the United States from Colonial Times to the Present* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2000). HE 1500.N2

David Edgerton, *The Shock of the Old: Technology and Global History since 1900* (London, 2006), esp. introduction and ch. 5 'Nations'.\*

Daniel R. Headrick, *The Tools of Empire: Technology and European Imperialism in the Nineteenth Century* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1981), esp. part three. D 363.H3

Daniel R. Headrick, *When Information Came of Age: Technologies of Knowledge in the Age of Reason and Revolution, 1700-1850* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2000). CB 203.H39

Daniel R. Headrick, *The Tentacles of Progress: Technology Transfer in the Age of Imperialism, 1850-1940* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1988), esp. ch. 4. HN 270.H3



Daniel R. Headrick, *The Invisible Weapon: Telecommunications and International Politics, 1851-1945* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1991).

Anton A. Huurdeman, *The Worldwide History of Telecommunications* (Hoboken, N.J.: Wiley Interscience, 2003), esp. chs. 4, 7, 14, 24. TK 5102.H8 and online\*

Daniel R. Headrick, *Technology: A World History* (Oxford, 2009), esp. ch. 7 'The Acceleration of Change, 1869-1939' and 8 'Towards a Postindustrial World, 1939-2007'.

Peter J. Hugill, *Global Communications Since 1844: Geopolitics and Technology* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1999), esp. ch. 8 'World System Theory', pp. 223-51.

Yrjö Kaukiainen, "Shrinking the World: Improvements in the Speed of Information Transmission, c. 1820-1870," *European Review of Economic History* 5/1 (2001), pp. 1-28.\*

Stephen Kern, "The Culture of Time and Space," in Bruce Mazlish and Akira Iriye, eds., *Global History Reader* (New York, 2004), pp. 32-45.

A. Mattelart, *Networking the World, 1794-2000* (Minneapolis and London, 2000), chs. 1 and 2.\*

Nuno Luís Madureira, "Oil in the Age of Steam," *Journal of Global History*, 5/1 (2010), pp 75-94.\*

Keith Neilson and T.G. Otte, "Railpolitik: An Introduction," in T.G. Otte and Keith Neilson, eds., *Railways and International Politics: Paths of Empire, 1848-1945* (Abingdon, 2006), pp. 1-20.\*

Monroe Price, "The Global Information Revolution and State Power," in Bruce Mazlish and Akira Iriye, eds., *Global History Reader* (New York, 2004), pp. 60-68.

Vaclav Smil, *Creating the Twentieth Century: technical innovations of 1867-1914 and their lasting impact* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2005). Online Book

Tom Standage, *The Victorian Internet: The Remarkable Story of the Telegraph and the Nineteenth Century's On-Line Pioneers* (New York: Walker and Company, 1999). TK 5115.S8

Roland Wenzlhuemer, *Connecting the Nineteenth-Century World: The Telegraph and Globalization* (Cambridge University Press, 2012). Ebook.

Dwayne R. Winseck and Robert M. Pike, *Communication and Empire: Media, Markets, and Globalization, 1860-1930* (Duke University Press, 2007).

Rosalind Williams, "Afterword to Castell's *The Network Society: A Cross-cultural Perspective: An Historian's View*" Castells, Manuel, ed., *The Network Society: a Cross-cultural Perspective*. Cheltenham, UK: Edward Elgar Pub., 2004: <http://web.mit.edu/~rhwill/www/writing/castells-afterword.html>

Brian Winston, *Media Technology and Society: A History, From the Telegraph to the Internet* (New York: Routledge, 1998). HD 8000.W4

### **Essay Questions**

Is the history of globalization the result of an 'information revolution' in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries?

Is the history of globalization the result of 'global leaps' caused by specific innovations or inventions?

"Today's 'digital divide' has a parallel in the nineteenth-century 'non-digital' divide". Discuss.

## **Week 10. Dissertation/Long Essay Workshop**

It is time to start thinking about your dissertation / long essay. Please write 100-200 word summary of your project and title and post it on the course forum. During the seminar, you will be asked to present your idea for a dissertation /long essay in 2 minutes.

Consider the following:

- In what ways is the topic 'global' and 'historical'?
- What is the main problem /argument?
- Is there a large secondary literature?
- What kind of primary sources can I use?

## **Week 11. Consumption and the Global Consumer**

Is globalisation linked to the emergence of global consumer products? Are these products Western in nature and manufacturing? Is there a 'global consumer'? What is the role of businesses, the state and of people in shaping global consumption? Does the use of similar commodities create uniformity across the globe? This week will focus on two global consumer goods (clothing and food) in order to analyse the role of consumers, technologies, the meaning of power and the creation of hybridity.

### **Key Readings**

Audrey Russek, "Appetites Without Prejudice: U.S. Foreign Restaurants and the Globalization of American Food Between the Wars," *Food & Foodways*, 19/1-2 (2011), pp. 34-55.\*

Kaori O'Connor, "The King's Christmas Pudding: Globalization, Recipes, and the Commodities of Empire," *Journal of Global History*, 4/1(2009), pp. 127-155.\*

Wiley A., "Milk for 'Growth': Global and Local Meanings of Milk Consumption in China, India, and the United States," *Food & Foodways*, 19/1-2 (2011), pp. 11-33.\*

Geoffrey Jones, "Blonde and blue-eyed? Globalizing Beauty, c.1945– c.1980," *Economic History Review*, 61/1 (2008), pp. 125-154.\*

### **Further Readings**

David M. Andersen and Neil Carrier, "'Flowers of Paradise' or 'Polluting the Nation'? Contested Narratives of Khat Consumption," in John Brewer and Frank Trentmann, eds., *Consuming Cultures, Global Perspectives: Historical Trajectories, Transnational Exchanges* (Oxford: Berg, 2006), pp. 145-166. HS 2000.C6

David Arnold, "Global Goods and Local Usages: The Small World of the Indian Sewing Machine, 1875–1952," *Journal of Global History*, 6/3 (2011), pp. 407-429.\*

Sarah Cheang, "Women, Pets, and Imperialism: The British Pekingese Dog and Nostalgia for Old China," *Journal of British Studies*, 45/2 (2006). pp. 359-387.\*

Frank Dikötter, *Things Modern: Material Culture and Everyday Life in China* (London, 2007).

Antonia Finnane, *Changing clothes in China: fashion, history, nation* (London: Hurst & Company, 2007), esp. ch. 4 'Soldiers and Citizens' GT 1555.F56\*

Gina Hames, *Alcohol in Global History* (Basingstoke, 2012), esp. chs 6 'Imperialism and Alcohol' and 7 'Alcohol and Globalisation'.

Matthew Hilton, "Consumer Movements," in Frank Trentmann, ed., *The Oxford Handbook of the History of Consumption* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2012), pp. 505-520.\* HS 2000.O9

Karl Hagstrom Miller, "Talking Machine World: Selling the Local in the Global Music Industry, 1900-20," in A. G. Hopkins, *Global History: Interactions between the universal and the local* (Basingstoke: Macmillan, 2006), pp. 160-190.\*

C. Jirousek, "The Transition to Mass Fashion System Dress in the Later Ottoman Empire," in Donald Quataert (ed.), *Consumption Studies and the History of the Ottoman Empire*, New York: CUNY, 2000), pp. 201-41.\*

J. Kaufman and O. Patterson, "Cross-National Cultural Diffusion: The Global Spread of Cricket," *American Sociological Review*, 70/1 (2005), pp. 82-110.\*

H. Ken'ichiro, "The Westernization of Clothes and the State in Meiji Japan," in G. Riello and P. McNeil (eds.), *The Fashion History Reader: Global Perspectives* (London: Routledge, 2010), pp. 405-15.\*

Yavuz Koese, "Nestlé in the Ottoman Empire: Global Marketing with Local Flavor 1870–1927," *Enterprise & Society* 9/4 (2008), pp. 724-761.\*

Naomi Klein, *No Logo* (New York, 2001), ch. 9 and conclusion (pp. 195-230 and 439-58).\*

Jeremy Prestholdt, "Similitude and Empire: On Comorian Strategies of Englishness," *Journal of World History*, 18/ 2 (2007), pp. 113-138.\*

Michael R. Redclift, "Chewing Gum: Mass Consumption and the 'Shadow-lands' of the Yucatan," in John Brewer and Frank Trentmann, eds., *Consuming Cultures, Global Perspectives: Historical Trajectories, Transnational Exchanges* (Oxford: Berg, 2006), pp. 167-188. HS 2000.C6

Robert Ross, *Clothing: A Global History, Or, The Imperialists' New Clothes* (Cambridge: Polity, 2009).

M. Sahlins, "Cosmologies of Capitalism: The Trans-Pacific Sector of "The World System", in N. Dirks, G. Eley and S. Ortner (eds.), *Culture / Power / History: A Reader in Contemporary Social Theory* (Princeton, 1988).

Emma Tarlo, *Clothing Matters: Dress and Identity in India* (London, 1996). \*

Karen Tranberg Hansen, *Salaula: the world of secondhand clothing and Zambia* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2000), esp. ch. 4 'Dressing the New Nation' HP 5464.H2\*

A. Wiley, "Transforming Milk in a Global Economy," *American Anthropologist*, 109/4 (2007), pp. 666-677.\*

Verity Wilson, "Western Modes and Asian Clothing: Reflections on Borrowing Other People's Dress," *Costume*, 36 (2002), pp. 139-56.\*

W. Zelinsky, "Globalization Reconsidered: The Historical Geography of Modern Western Male Attire," *Journal of Cultural Geography*, 22/1 (2004), pp. 83-134.\*

### **Essay Questions**

Is 'the consumer' an invention of Western culture in the attempt to sell its products to the world?

Consider one product or commodity and explain why it is/has become global.

'Consumer movements and protests are among the most visible signs of globalisation'. Discuss with reference to the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

## **Week 12. Organisations: The Business of the Global Corporations**

In what ways has globalisation led to the creation of increasingly complex forms of social and economic organisation? What are multinationals and why have they become such powerful symbols of globalisation? How have multinationals developed over time? Where and in what sectors are multinational strongest? Have multinationals contributed to the globalisation of culture? Have multinationals created global elites?

### **Key Readings**

Geoffrey Jones, "Globalization," in Geoffrey Jones and Jonathan Zeitlin, eds., *The Oxford Handbook of Business History* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2008), pp. 141-168. HK 1.09 and online

Mira Wilkins, "The Historical Development of Multinational Enterprise to 1930: Discontinuities and Continuities," in Bruce Mazlish and Akira Iriye, eds., *The Global History Reader* (London: Routledge, 2005), pp. 79-90.\*

Bruce Mazlish and Elliott R. Morss, "A Global Elite?," in Alfred D. Chandler Jr and Bruce Mazlish, eds., *Leviathans: Multinational Corporations and the New Global History* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2005), pp. 167-186.\*

### **Further Readings**

Youssef Cassis, "Big Business," in Geoffrey Jones and Jonathan Zeitlin, eds., *The Oxford Handbook of Business History* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2008), pp. 171-193. HK 1.09 and online

Paul N. Doremus et al., *The Myth of the Global Corporation* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1998).\* HN 1400.M9

Thomas Friedman, "Globalization 3.0 Has Shrunk the World to Size Tiny," YaleGlobal, 7 April 2004. Nayan Chanda Interview: <http://yaleglobal.yale.edu/content/globalization-30-has-shrunk-world-size-tiny>

Louis Galambos, "Global Perspectives on Modern Business," *Business History Review* 71/2 (1997), pp. 287-290.\*

Pankaj Ghemawat, *World 3.0: Global Prosperity and how to Achieve it* (Boston: Harvard University Press, 2011), ch. 5 'Global concentration' (pp. 89-110).

Geoffrey Jones, "Global Perspectives and British Paradoxes," *Business History Review* 71/2 (1997), pp. 291-298.\*

Geoffrey Jones, "Multinationals from the 1930s to the 1980s" in Alfred D. Chandler Jr and Bruce Mazlish, eds., *Leviathans: Multinational Corporations and the New Global History* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2005), pp. 81-103.\*

**Either** Geoffrey Jones, *Multinationals and Global Capitalism from the Nineteenth to the Twenty-First Century* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2010). HN 1400.J6

William W. Keller and Louis W. Pauly, "Globalization at Bay," in Bruce Mazlish and Akira Iriye, eds., *Global History Reader* (New York, 2004), pp. 70-78.

Teresa da Silva Lopes, Mark Casson, "Entrepreneurship and the Development of Global Brands," *Business History Review*, 81/4 (2007) pp. 651-682.\*

Bruce Mazlish, *The New Global History* (London, 2006), ch. 4 "The Multinational Corporations"

John Micklethwaith and Adrian Woolridge, *The Company: A Short History of a Revolutionary Idea* (New York, 2005).

Brian Roach, "A Primer on Multinational Corporations," in Alfred D. Chandler Jr and Bruce Mazlish, eds., *Leviathans: Multinational Corporations and the New Global History* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2005), pp. 19-44.

Paul Seabright, *The Company of Strangers: a natural history of economic life* (Princeton, 2004). HB 5060.S3 and Electronic Resource

Joseph E. Stiglitz, *Making Globalization Work* (London: Penguin 2006), ch. 7 'The Multinational Corporation' HY 100.S8

Mira Wilkins, "Mapping Multinationals," in Bruce Mazlish and Akira Iriye, eds., *Global History Reader* (New York, 2004), pp. 79-90.

Mira Wilkins, "Multinational Enterprise to 1930," in Alfred D. Chandler Jr and Bruce Mazlish, eds., *Leviathans: Multinational Corporations and the New Global History* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2005), pp. 45-79.

Mira Wilkins, "Chandler and Global Business History," *Business History Review*, 82/2 (2008) pp. 251-268.\*

### **Essays Questions**

When and why did multinationals emerge?

Explain the importance of multinationals for the life of a specific country (ex. UK, France or the US).

"Since the Second Industrial Revolution multinationals have been fundamental to the shaping of modern capitalism and modern consumer culture". Discuss.

What is the relationship between multinationals and other institutions (ex. the State, NGOs etc.)?

## **Week 13. Global Capitalism: Globalization and the World Economy**

How has the global economy changed over the past 200 years? Can we say that the world has become more economically integrated? Can we say that world economies have converged? How do exchange rates, the movement of capital and monetary policies fit into it? What is the Washington consensus? Why is the global economy afflicted by cyclical crises? Have the crises of 1873, 1929 and 2008 had similar causes, reactions and outcomes?

### **Key Readings**

Michael Bordo, "Globalization in Historical Perspective," *Business Economics*, January 2002, pp. 20-29.\*

N.F.R. Crafts, "Globalisation and Economic Growth: A Historical Perspective," *World Economy*, 27/1 (2004), pp. 45-58.\*

Jeffrey D. Sachs, "Twentieth-century Political Economy: A Brief History of Global Capitalism," *Oxford Review of Economic Policy*, 15/4 (1999), pp. 90-101.\*

### **Further Readings**

Paul Bairoch and Richard Kozul-Wright, "Globalization Myths: Some Historical Reflections on Integration, Industrialization and Growth in the World Economy," in R. Kozul-Wright and R. Rowthorn eds. *Transnational Corporations and the Global Economy* (New York: St. Martins, 1998), pp. 37-68 also in *UNCTAD Review, Discussion Papers* 113 (1996).\*

Harold James, *The End of Globalization: Lessons from the Great Depression* (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 2000), chs. 1 and 6.\*

Kevin H. O'Rourke and Jeffrey G. Williamson, *Globalization and History: The Evolution of a Nineteenth-Century Atlantic Economy* (Harvard: MIT Press, 2000), esp. chs. 11 and 12 (pp. 207-246) HY 4060.07

Johan A. Lybeck, *A Global History of the Financial Crash of 2007-2010* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2011). Book online

P. Gourevitch, "International Trade, Domestic Coalitions and Liberty: Comparative Responses to the Crisis of 1873-1896," *Journal of Interdisciplinary History*, 8/2 (1977), pp. 281-313.\*

Riccardo Petrella, "Globalization and Internationalization: the Dynamics of the Emerging World Order," in R. Boyer and D. Drache, eds., *States against Markets: The Limits of Globalization* (New York: Routledge, 1996), pp. 62-81. HY 1000.S8 and Online book

Paul Bairoch, "Globalization Myths and Realities: One Century of External Trade and Foreign Investment," in R. Boyer and D. Drache, eds., *States against Markets: The Limits of Globalization* (New York: Routledge, 1996), pp. 173-192. HY 1000.S8 and Online book

Nicholas Crafts, "Globalization and Growth in the Twentieth Century," *IMF Working Paper* 44 (2000), esp. part 4 (pp. 34-52)\*

Robert B. Marks, *The Origins of the Modern World* (Boulder, 2002), chs. 4 'The Industrial Revolution and Its Consequences' and 5 'The Gap'.

Kenneth Dam, *The Rules of the Game: Reform and Evolution in the International Monetary System* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1982). HY 5000.D2

Barry Eichengreen, "Hegemonic Stability Theories of the International Monetary System," in R. Cooper, B. Eichengreen, G. Holtham, R. Putnam, and R. Henning, eds., *Can Nations Agree? Issues in International Cooperation* (Washington, DC: Brookings, 1989), pp. 255-298.\* HY 2600.C2

Barry Eichengreen, *Globalizing Capital: A History of the International Monetary System* (Princeton, 1996). HY 5000.E4

Vito Tanzi, "The Changing Role of the State in the Economy: An Historical Perspective". In Joseph E. Stiglitz, *Making Globalization Work* (London: Penguin 2006), ch. 8 'The Burden of Debt' HY 100.S8

Kiichiro Fukasaku and Luiz de Mello Jr., eds., *Fiscal Decentralisation in Emerging Economies: Governance Issues* (Paris: OECD, 1999), pp. 17-36. HX 2100.F4

### **Essays Questions**

"By 1900, 80 percent of world industrial output came from Europe and the United States, with Japan contributing another 10 percent: China contributed 7 percent and India 2 percent, totaling 99 percent of all industrial production. Thus the one hundred years from 1800 to 1900 saw a great reversal, with Europe and the United States taking the pride of place previously held by India and China" (Marks p. 135). What were the causes of this 'reversal' of fortune and how does it explain the different phases of globalization in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries?

Explain the major changes of the global economy since 1800.

Which was the strongest crisis of the global economy since 1750 and why?



## Week 14. Global Power: Nations and Empires

What has been the role of states in the history of globalisation? How have strong states and empires shaped global connections over the past two centuries? Does globalisation need 'a centre' or strong power? And have Britain, the US and China provided such a strong power over time? Or should we endorse instead Huntington's idea of a clash of civilizations?

### Key Readings

Eric Hobsbawm, *Globalisation, Democracy and Terrorism* (London: Abacus, 2007), ch. 3 'Why American Hegemony Differs from Britain's Empire' pp. 49-72.\*

Julian Go, *Patterns of Empire: The British and American Empires, 1688 to the Present* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2012), 'Introduction', pp. 1-27 and ch. 4 'Imperial Forms, Global Fields', pp. 132-163.\*

James Fulcher, "Globalisation, the Nation-state and Global Society," *Sociological Review*, 48/4 (2000), pp. 522-543.\*

Samuel Huntington, "The Clash of Civilizations?" *Foreign Affairs*, 72/3(1993), pp. 22-49.\*

### Further Readings

Benedict Anderson, *Imagined Communities: Reflections on the Origins and Spread of Nationalism* (London: Verso, 1983). JB 2400.A6

Tony Ballantyne and Antoinette Burton, 'Empires and the Reach of the Global', in Emily S. Rosenberg, ed., *A World Connecting* (Harvard University Press, 2012), pp. 285-431.

Dipesh Chakrabarty, *Provincializing Europe* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 2000). D 13.5.E8 and online

Niall Ferguson, *Empire: How Britain Made the Modern World* (London: Allen Lane, 2003). DA 16.F3

Niall Ferguson, *Colossus: The Rise and Fall of America's Empire* (New York and London: Penguin, 2004). E 179.5.F3

Yale H. Ferguson, "The Crisis of the State in a Globalizing World," *Globalizations*, 3/1 (2006), pp. 5-8.\*

Robert Holton, "The Inclusion of the Non-European World in International Society, 1870s-1920s: Evidence from Global Networks," *Global Networks* 5/3 (2005), pp. 239-259. Online

Samuel Huntington, *The Clash of Civilizations and the Remaking of World Order* (London, 1997).

Will Hutton, *The Writing on the Wall: China and the West in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century* (London, 2007), chs. 1 and 2.\*

Christopher Layne, *The Peace of Illusions: American Grand Strategy from 1940 to the Present* (Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 2006). JE 242.L29

Robert Kagan, *Dangerous Nation: America in the World, 1600-1900* (New York: Knopf, 2006).

Zeev Maoz, *Networks of Nations: the evolution, structure, and impact of International Networks, 1816-2001* (Cambridge University Press, 2011). JE 120.M26

Evan Osnos, "The Grand Tour: Europe on Fifteen Hundred Yuan a Day", *New Yorker*, 18 April 2011.\*

Philip L. White, "Globalization and the Mythology of the 'Nation State'," in A. G. Hopkins, *Global History: Interactions between the universal and the local* (Basingstoke: Macmillan, 2006), pp. 257-284.\*

### **Online**

Nearest GDP Equivalents:

[http://www.economist.com/blogs/dailychart/2011/01/comparing\\_us\\_states\\_countries](http://www.economist.com/blogs/dailychart/2011/01/comparing_us_states_countries)

Niall Ferguson: Empire: the Rise and Demise of the British World Order:

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UN0WifTjTmM>

Conversations with History: Amy Chua: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PUrfo5cyeDA>

Niall Ferguson - When East Beats West: The Shifting Balance of Global Economic Power:

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=h27EORn0tZs&feature=related>

### **Essays Questions**

Can we say that throughout its history globalisation has played against the power of states?

"Globalisation is the result of the changing power of formal and informal empires". Discuss.

How do we reconcile globalisation and the 'clash of civilizations'?

## **Week 15. Cities: From New York to Shanghai**

What is a global city? Why globalisation needs 'nodes'? How have cities shaped the world and people's lives since the industrial revolution? Have cities changed in nature of time? Does a city need to be 'big' to be a global city? Have technologies reinforced or weakened the position of global cities?

### **Key Readings**

Saskia Sassen, *The Global City: New York, London, Tokyo* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1991), pp. 1-34 and 168-191.\* HC 4400.S2

Diane E. Davis, "Cities in Global Context: A Brief Intellectual History," *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research*, 29/1 (2005), pp. 92–109.\*

Ho-fung Hung and Shaohua Zhan, 'Industrialization and the City: East and West', in Peter Clark, ed., *The Oxford Handbook of Cities in World History* (Oxford: Oxford UP, 2013) – ebook.

Xiangming Chen and Henry Fitts, 'Contemporary Metropolitan Cities', , in Peter Clark, ed., *The Oxford Handbook of Cities in World History* (Oxford: Oxford UP, 2013) – ebook.

### **Further Readings**

Jeffrey N. Wasserstrom, "Is Global Shanghai Good to Think? Thoughts on Comparative History and Post-Structuralist Cities," *Journal of World History*, 18/ 2 (2007), pp. 199-234.\*

Marie-Claire Bergère, *Shanghai: China's Gateway to Modernity* (Stanford, Calif.: Stanford University Press, 2010). DS 796.S2

F.E. Ian Hamilton, Kaliopa Dimitrovska Andrews, and Nataša Pichler-Milanović, eds., *Transformation of cities in Central and Eastern Europe: Towards Globalization* (New York: United Nations University Press, 2005). HC 4530.T7

Peter Hall, *Cities in Civilization* (New York, 1998), esp. "The City of the Coming Golden Age," pp. 943-989.

Sandip Hazareesingh, "Interconnected Synchronicities: the production of Bombay and Glasgow as modern global ports c.1850–1880," *Journal of Global History*, 4/1 (2009), pp. 7-31.\*

Mark LeVine, "Globalization, Architecture, and Town Planning in a Colonial City: The Case of Jaffa and Tel Aviv" *Journal of World History*, 18/ 2 (2007), pp. 113-138.\*

'London: On a High', Special Report, *The Economist*, June 2012.\*

Eric Monkkonen, *America Becomes Urban. The Development of U.S. Cities and Towns 1760-1980* (Berkeley and London, 1988). Online book

B. Roberts, "Globalization and Latin American Cities," *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research*, 29/1 (2005), pp. 110-123.\*

Jeffrey N. Wasserstrom, *Global Shanghai, 1850-2010: a history in fragments* (London, 2009), pp. 3-20. DS 796.S2 and electronic book

Saskia Sassen, "The Global City," in Bruce Mazlish and Akira Iriye, eds., *Global History Reader* (New York, 2004), pp. 116-24.

Saskia Sassen, *Losing Control: Sovereignty in an Age of Globalization* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1997). JA 1.S2 and online book

Joachim Schlör, *Nights in the Big City. Paris, Berlin, and London, 1840-1930* (London, 1998).

David C. Thorns, *The Transformation of Cities: Urban Theory and Urban Life* (New York: Palgrave, 2002).

Yeong-Hyun Kim and John Rennie Short, *Cities and Economies* (London: Routledge, 2008), esp. chs. 3, 4, 6 and 8. HC 4500.K4\*

### **Essay Questions**

"The growth of cities and the urbanization of the world is one of the most impressive facts of modern times". Discuss.

Compare the evolution of two of more 'global cities' since the nineteenth century.

Assess the importance of migration for the growth of cosmopolitan cities.

## **Week 17. Globalisation, Human Rights and International Law**

Is the behaviour of people becoming global? What is the role of NGOs and IGOs? When and why have 'global institutions' emerged? Are human rights a force of globalisation? Why is a global strategy needed to deal with issues such as peace, food supplies and economic development? What is the role of war and other negative events in global history?

### **Key Readings**

Paul Duedahl, "Selling Mankind: UNESCO and the Invention of Global History, 1945-1976," *Journal of World History*, 22/1 (2011) pp. 101-133.\*

Sumner B. Twiss, "History, Human Rights, and Globalization," *Journal of Religious Ethics*, 32/1 (2004), pp. 39-70.\*

Michael Bauer, 'Terrorism: September 11, 2001 and its Consequences, in Gordon Mantel, ed., *A Companion to International History, 1900-2001* (London, 2010), pp. 422-436.\*

Tarak Barkawi, "Connection and Constitution: Locating War and Culture in globalization Studies," *Globalizations*, 1/2 (2004), pp. 155-170.\*

### **Further Readings**

Andrew Arsan, Su Lin Lewis and Anne-Isabelle Richard, "The Roots of Global Civil Society and the Interwar Moment," Special issue of *Journal of Global History*, 7/2 (2012). Online

Michael Cotey Morgan, "The Seventies and the Rebirth of Human Rights," in Niall Ferguson et al., eds., *The Shock of the Global: the 1970s Perspective* (Cambridge, MA: Belknap Press, 2010), pp. 237-250.

Stefan-Ludwig Hoffmann, ed., *Human Rights in the Twentieth Century* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2010). Electronic book

Micheline Ishay, *The History of Human Rights: From Ancient Times to the Globalization Era* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 2004). KB 181.I8

Daniel Laqua, "Transnational Intellectual Cooperation, the League of Nations, and the Problem of Order," *Journal of Global History*, 6/2 (2011), pp. 223-247.\*

William G. Martin, *Making Waves: worldwide social movements, 1750-2005* (Boulder: Paradigm Publishers, 2008). HY 100.M2

A. Mattelart, *Networking the World, 1794-2000* (Minneapolis and London, 2000), chs. 1 and 2.\*

Rachel M. McCleary, *Global Compassion: private voluntary organizations and U.S. foreign policy since 1939* (New York, 2009), pp. 3-35.

Jan Nederveen Pieterse, *Globalization and Culture: Global Mélange* (New York: Rowman & Littlefield, 2003), ch. 3.\*

"New Histories of the United Nations" Special Issue of the *Journal of World History*, 19/3 (2008). Online

Glenda Sluga et Alt., "The Transnational History of International Institutions," special issue of *Journal of Global History*, 6/2 (2011). Online

### **Essays Questions**

What is the role of NGOs and IGOs in shaping globalisation?

Can we read the history of globalisation as the putting in place of global rules and structures?

Consider one or more wars and explain how it/they affected globalisation.

## **Week 18. Globality and the Global Imaginary**

Does globalisation need a global imaginary? What is the meaning of 'globality'?

### **Key Readings**

Anthony Smith, "Towards a Global Culture?". *Theory, Culture & Society*, 7 (1990), pp. 171-191.\*

Evan Osnos, 'The Grand Tour: Europe on Fifteen Hundred Yuan a Day', *The New Yorker*, 18 April 2011, pp. 50-60.\*

Manfred B. Steger, *The Rise of the Global Imaginary: Political Ideologies from the French Revolution to the Global War on Terror* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2009). Online Book

Roland Robertson, "Globalization: Time-Space Homogeneity-Heterogeneity," in Mike Featherstone et. al, eds., *Global Modernities* (London: Sage, 1995), pp. 25-44. HB 6000.G5

### **Further Readings**

Look for another reading online or in the library and write a 200-word review.

### **Essays Questions**

Has a 'global imaginary' been constructed over the twentieth century?

Is the concept of 'humanity' important for the history of globalisation?

## **Week 19. Critiques of Globalisation and No Global**

Why is globalization such a controversial issue? And is the history of globalization similarly controversial? What accusations are moved against globalization? Does it make sense to ask if globalization is 'good' or 'bad'? If we consider globalization in its long history, can we say that it leads to homogenization or uniformity? Does globalization coincide with Westernization or Americanization?

### **Readings**

*Please notice that there are no set readings for this seminar.*

John Aberth, *Plagues In World History* (Lanham, Md.: Rowman & Littlefield, 2011), esp. ch. 5 'Influenza' and ch. 6 'AIDS' online

Denise D. Bielby, "Globalization and Cultural Production," in John R. Hall et al., eds., *Handbook of Cultural Sociology* (London: Routledge, 2010), pp. 588-597.\*

Benjamin R. Barber, "Jihad vs. McWorld," *Atlantic Monthly* 269 no. 3 (March 1992): <http://www.theatlantic.com/magazine/archive/1992/03/jihad-vs-mcworld/3882/>

Kevin Fox Gotham, "Tourism and Culture," in John R. Hall et al., eds., *Handbook of Cultural Sociology* (London: Routledge, 2010), pp. 608-616.\*

Carla Freeman, "Analysing Culture through Globalization," in John R. Hall et al., eds., *Handbook of Cultural Sociology* (London: Routledge, 2010), pp. 577-587.\*

Pankaj Ghemawat, *World 3.0: Global Prosperity and how to Achieve it* (Boston: Harvard University Press, 2011), chs. 7 'Global Risks' and 11 'Global Homogenization' (pp. 133-54 and 227-50).

Gary G. Hamilton and Donald Fels, "Consumerism and Self-representation in an Era of Global Capitalism," in John R. Hall et al., eds., *Handbook of Cultural Sociology* (London: Routledge, 2010), pp. 559-568.\*

Naomi Klein, *The Shock Doctrine: The Rise of Disaster Capitalism* (London, 2008). HV 2100.K5

Vincent Mosco, "The Political Economy of Cultural Production," in John R. Hall et al., eds., *Handbook of Cultural Sociology* (London: Routledge, 2010), pp. 569-576.\*

Jan Nederveen Pieterse, *Globalization and Culture: Global M lange* (New York: Rowman & Littlefield, 2003), ch. 3.\*

David Reynolds, "American Globalism: Mass, Motion and the Multiplier Effect," in A. G. Hopkins, ed., *Globalization in World History* (London, 2002), pp. 243-60.

Siva Vaidhyanathan, *The Googlization of Everything: (and Why We Should Worry)*. (Berkeley: University of California Press, 2011). Online



### **Essays Questions**

“With the global entailing a major time/space compression, it is hardly surprising that the ‘local’ requires a new ‘location’ in our thinking, as well as in our everyday lives”. Discuss.

Do you agree that anti-globalization sentiments are stronger in the West than in the rest of the world? And if so why?

“The very production of difference was lodged in the processes of globalization that the West had presumed to control”. Discuss.

## **Week 20. Preparing for the Long Essay and Dissertation**

### **Monday 9 March, deadline 12 o'clock**

If you wish to do a third essay as an outline of your long essay or dissertation. You should write an outline of your dissertation or dissertation (max. 1,000 words). This should be submitted to me no later than the 9 March at 12 o'clock (by email and paper copy in the box near my door - H0.14).

### **Wednesday 11 March, 9-10.30 and 10.30-12**

Presentations for dissertation workshops (9-10.30)

Presentations for long essays workshops (10.30-12.00)

You should prepare a 5-minute presentation and possibly a handout. The point of these workshops is to get feedback and ideas from your colleagues.

### **Thursday 12 March, 10-12am**

Feedback on your dissertation or long essay outline

## **TERM 3**

### **Week 1.**

Final seminar for everyone – recap of all topics and exam preparation.

Those of you who wish to do a mock exam question, you should hand in your one question: please write (by hand) your answer in 1 hour. You should give it to me at the seminar