

# Globalisation in historical perspective 99207/99213

Expanding connections



Week 5

**UTS: INTERNATIONAL  
STUDIES**

# Today's agenda

## **PART 1:**

- Discussion and activities on lecture and readings

## **BREAK**

## **PART 2:**

Assessment workshop

- Group presentation
- Draft Essay Introduction (brief, rubric, exemplars)

# Work on readings

Open forum

Questions, comments  
(lecture/readings)?

# Things to think about

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Crosby  
reading  
(Columbian  
exchange,  
disease)

Language use? Surprised by some words used?

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What year was this work published?

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What words might you use instead in your discussions and assignments?

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# Crosby – The Columbian exchange

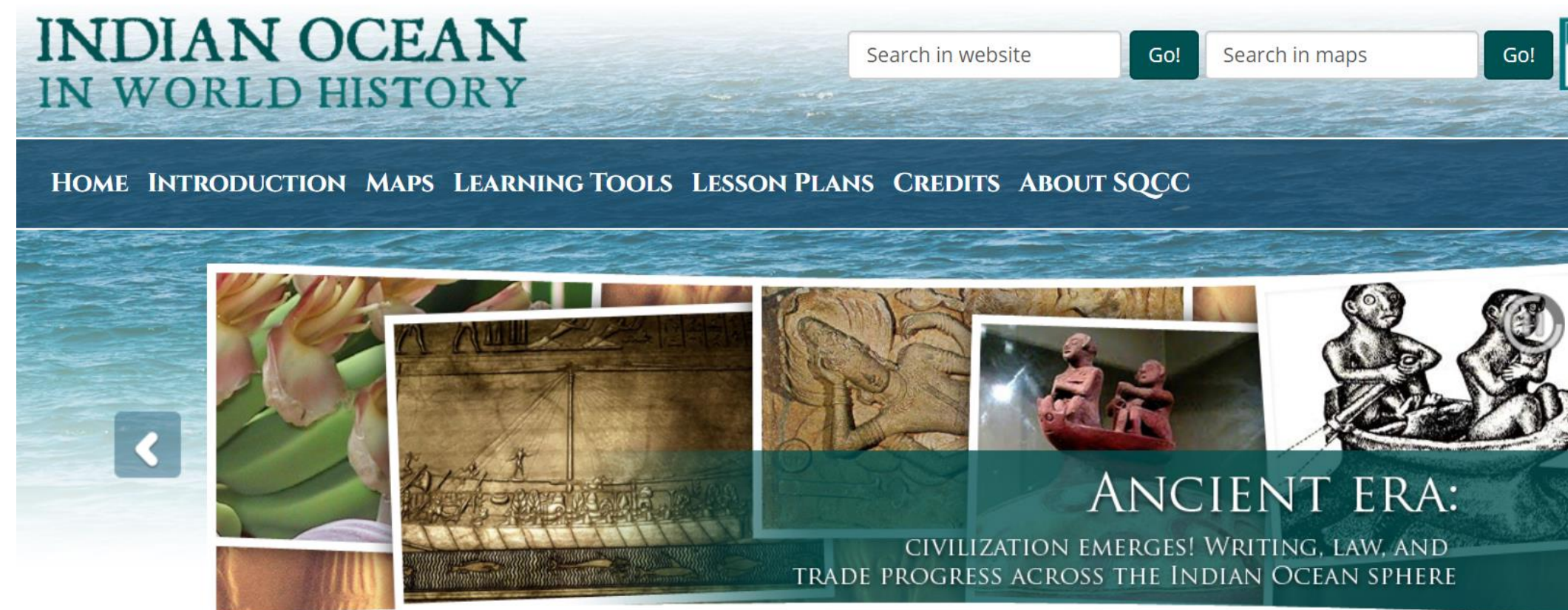
What is the author's main argument? What contribution is he trying to make to the scholarship on this particular topic (what was the received idea before)?

What evidence does the author use to build his argument? Who are the authors of the primary sources he uses? Is the argument convincing (examples)?

Is the author adamant that his thesis is bullet proof? Pay attention to the language he uses to marshal evidence



# INDIAN OCEAN IN WORLD HISTORY



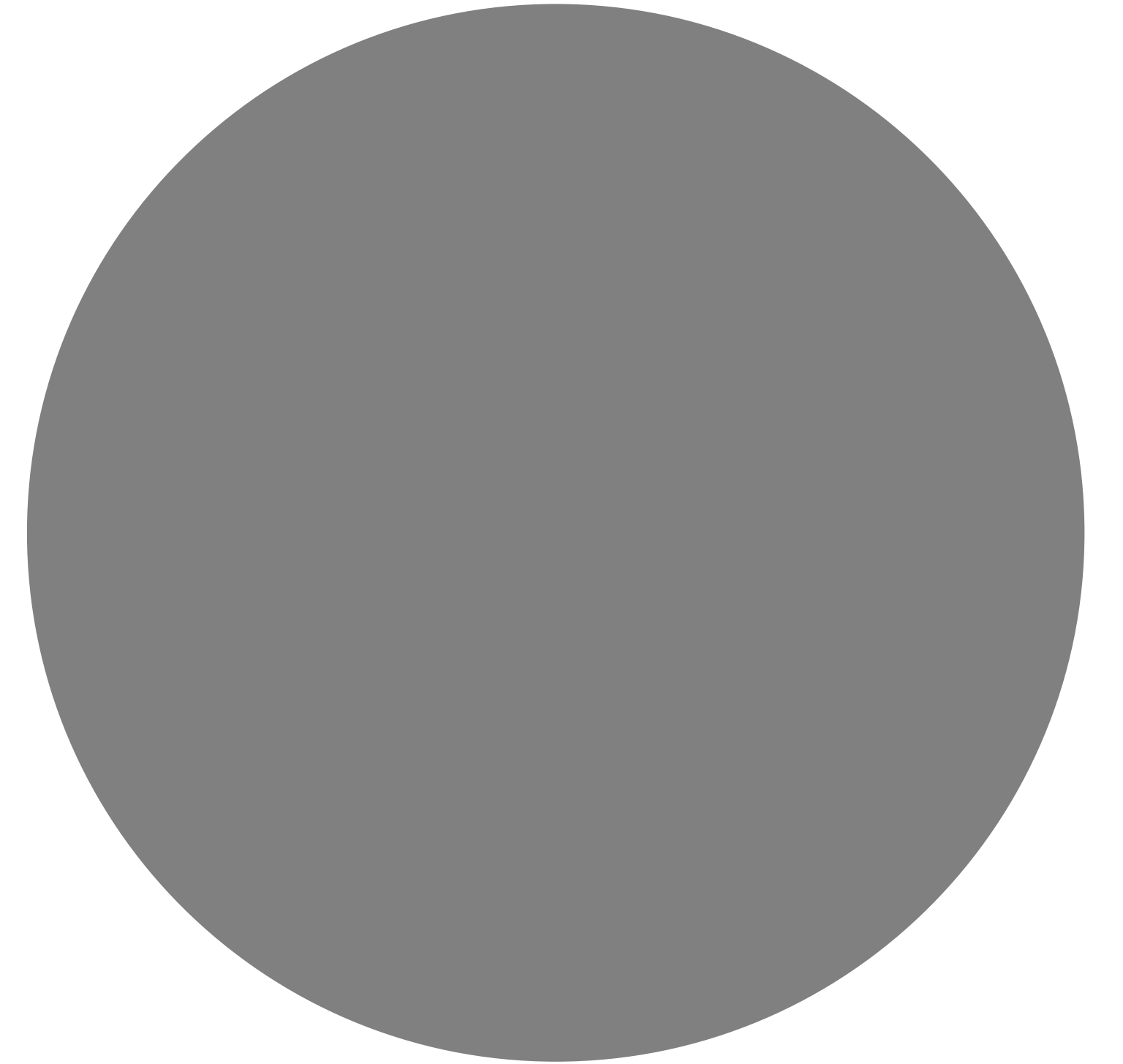
<http://www.indianoceanhistory.org>

1. Click on Maps
2. Click on First Global Era
3. Each group will be allocated one of the following
  - Maize
  - Pineapples
  - Aztec Pouring Chocolate
  - Gold: The Girona Shipwreck
  - The Manila Galleon
  - Coffee
  - Silver
  - The Treaty of Tordesillas
4. Search for it and report back to the class

# Break

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Start again after 10 mins.



# Skill Building: Group Presentation— Understanding the requirements

- 5-10 mins
- Check with your group that you have:
  - a record or a plan to manage group dynamics
  - a plan for engaging the class in discussion
  - an early who-does-what plan for the presentation itself

Now, each group to find at least one **peer-reviewed/scholarly journal article** for their group topic via the **Library website**.

- Can do individually, or pairs, or small groupings. Help each other. These skills take time to develop.





# Report back to class

Each group presents to the the class:

- A plan for the presentation (who will say what, in what order)
- Your plan for leading the class in discussion for 5 minutes following your presentation
- Comments on process of finding journal article(s)

# Draft essay introduction

**In groups read and consider the Draft Essay Introduction Brief & Rubric**

**What are the key components that your tutors will be looking for?**

# PASS

## **Nations and empires have played a key role in the history of globalisation. Discuss.**

Globalization is the process in which the world becomes more interconnected through trade, ethnicities, social groups and political views. Through the analysis of globalisation throughout history, we can deduct how influential nations and empires were to its expansion and how civilisations worldwide were affected by its impact. Within this essay, the positive and negative effects of nations and empires presence will be illustrated, along with the comparison of multiple ethnicities and how they handled globalization through expansion, trade and war. The topic at hand will be argued with relevant historical events that shaped the way globalisation took over the globe, the use of different time periods is present in order to portray how impactful each Nation and Empire was to one another as well as how these events shaped our present-day view of society and history.

# Credit

## Question

**In what ways has the trade in commodities and human consumption influenced processes of globalisation in the pre-modern and modern periods?**

## Introduction

This essay argues that processes of globalisation have profoundly influenced world social change throughout history. Through the exploitation of humans and raw materials during colonial times, colonisers and merchants relentlessly pursued goods for human consumption; not only for the purposes of food security, but also as a means of inflating their own commercial interests during times of economic collapse of share markets in Europe. The international movement of people in this period has significantly impacted upon the economic and social fabrics of poorer societies in the world today. As a means of illustrating parallels of social change in the world with recent and earlier history, this essay will critically analyse relevant history in Indonesia and peripheral regions of Southeast Asia. In this way, formulate parallels of change with other regions of the world which were also negatively impacted by similar influences of globalisation. Positive influences derived from the processes of globalisation may include the exchange of goods and knowledge leading to increased technologies. Processes of globalisation in this context reflect travel, social group formation, interaction through trade, and the integration of economies with trading partners desiring a constant trajectory for the *human need* to modernise and improve living standards. However, historical scholarly literature informs that the needs of a ruling class exercised hegemonic political power in accumulating excessive wealth by acting with imagined self-impunity of ethical responsibility towards weaker societies. In addition, junctures in history exist where the processes of globalisation have contributed to reflect human suffering and persecution at epochal levels.

# Distinction

**Essay Topic: Why is there disagreement among historians as to when globalisation started? Use concrete examples of globalising processes to illustrate your arguments.**

Controversy regarding the origins of globalisation is born of debate surrounding what constitutes a completely globalised world. By definition, globalisation is the growing interdependence and interconnectedness of the world and is more colloquially regarded as rapid social change that has taken place on the world stage. 'Debate about the historical origins of globalisation' arise first and foremost from the difference in 'defining terms' (O'Rourke & Williamson, 2004). Global processes including the growth of transportation and thus mobility and migration, industrialisation and the recent invention of an online virtual space (the internet) are all factors contributing to the homogenisation and hegemonisation of the modern world. The essay will focus upon issues surrounding the defining terms such as and related to 'globalisation' and will draw upon economic, socio-cultural and religious globalisation throughout history to find reasoning as to why historians may disagree. Firstly, economic historians have varying ideas of what constitutes an integrated world market, placing the beginning points of world trade in different places. Secondly, socio-cultural historians believe that a focus of Western and European culture has tainted the view of globalisation. A third reason for disagreement that will be discussed are early world religions that facilitated global movement and expansion. Furthermore, this essay will integrate historiography in order to contextualise ideas and establish a temporal foundation for conflicting perspectives.

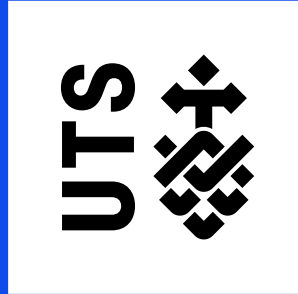


# High Distinction

**In what ways has the trade in commodities and human consumption influenced processes of globalisation in the pre-modern and modern periods?**

Since the middle ages trade has been an integral part of human connection helping develop alliances, as well as the modern idea of a globalised world. The trade in commodities and subsequent rising human consumption have had a significant impact on the process of globalisation through the various changes to the cultural, political and economic spheres. Throughout the history of China, trade has been a fundamental part of the country's interaction with neighbouring nations as well as their success nationally and globally. During the pre-modern era China's trade along the Silk Road had a significant impact helping establish themselves, along with India, as one of the world's first global superpowers. China's global dominance during this period has various Asian countries, such as Japan and Korea, attempting to emulate their political systems. (Merry E. Wiesner-Hanks, 2015, pg: 155-156) However, the collapse of China in the 20<sup>th</sup> century has led to recent attempts to re-establish themselves as a global power. To accomplish this China has, since their independence in 1990, built various trade and investment linkages throughout central Asia, (Friedrich Wu, 2015) culminating in their Belt Road Initiative (BRI). This paper attempts to analyse these changes through a comparison of the Chinese Empire during the middle ages, to twenty first century China. To conduct this analysis a comparative study will be conducted comparing China's original Silk Road to their new Belt Road Initiative. Firstly, the cultural impacts of the trade routes will be analysed, comparing the cultural relations of pre-modern China to China's modern cultural atmosphere. Secondly, the similarities and differences of China's economic growth during its respective periods will be outlined. Finally, the political climate of the time periods will be discussed in relation to China's motivations to trade globally.





# Next week

Do the readings, plus the **online survey** on slavery.

Start working on your **Draft Essay Introduction** (and your Group Pres if you are presenting soon) so you can bring questions to class next week, and get advice before going on StuVac.

Thank  
you

