4.1 The World Before Globalization

- Culture, not biology, is our primary means of adapting to the environment.
  - **Independent invention**
  - **Diffusion**

- Globalization has decreased isolation and increased interconnectedness.
  - Culture is changing rapidly
  - The rate of change is increasing
  - Globalization of culture and the global economy are related, but not the same thing.
    - Globalization 1.0 started about 500 years ago.
    - Globalization 2.0 started about 50 years ago.
• Modern humans evolved in Africa
  • Reached Australia by 50,000 YBP
  • Reached The Americas by at least 12,000 YBP
    • Foragers with local knowledge of resources
  • Domestication began about 10,000 YBP
    • Permanent settlements with limits to growth

• Old World vs. New World
  • Ever-increasing localized diversity

4.2 The World on the Eve of Globalization
• Globalization was the result of European expansion.
• Europe in the late 1400s was:
  • Rural
  • Agrarian
  • Politically fragmented
  • Under-populated (~60 million)
  • Isolated and technologically backward
• Asia was almost the exact opposite.
  • China
  • South Asia
  • The Islamic World
• Africa was less developed and populated
  • Isolated and fragmented, but with some integration with Asia
  
  **Major States and Regions of Europe, Asia, and Africa (ca. 1500)**

• The Americas ~1500 CE
  – Writing
  – Technology
  – Domesticates
  – 80-120 million

• Oceania
  – Least politically and technologically developed
    • Australia/Tasmania, Melanesia, Polynesia, Micronesia
    • Some tribes, mostly chiefdoms
    • Bands in Australia
    • Most diffusion was indirect
4.3 Initial European Expansion

- European isolation resulted from Ottoman supremacy over Byzantium in 1450s
  - Silk road is closed
  - By 1488 Bartolomeu Dias crosses the Cape of Good Hope
  - 1497 Vasco da Gama reaches India
  - 1513 Portuguese reaches Ming era China

- The Americas
  - The *Columbian Exchange (Alfred Crosby)*
    - Environmental history

- The Americas
  - 1513 Balboa discovers the Pacific in Panama
  - 1519 Cortes lands in Mexico and conquers the Aztecs by 1521
  - 1532-34 Pizarro conquers the Inca
  - Gold and silver becomes the primary pull factor for Europeans
  - *Guns, Germs and Steel*

- The *Columbian Exchange (Alfred Crosby)*
  - People, crops, livestock, diseases and cultural knowledge
• Population collapse in the New World began immediately
• 90% died in the first 200 years
• Disease transfer was basically only one way
• Superior immune systems, not technology, intelligence or culture aided the Europeans

• Depopulation meant more resources available for Europeans, but no labor supply to exploit them.

• Thus began the slave trade.

Africa
– Portugal had a monopoly on trade with Africa in the 1400-1500s
– Slavery existed in Africa (and other places)
  • Supply and demand
  • Guns and slave wars
  • Triangular trade
  • Plantations

Asia
– Portugal had a monopoly on trade with Asia as well, at least initially.
– Asia was much more developed and populous than Europe though.
  • Profit from middleman trade between India and China
– European naval power
  • Spain used gold and silver for trade
– Dutch, English and French join the party in the 1600s
– Oceania was largely ignored
– Asia had a much bigger impact on Europe than vice versa
• New crops and slave wars changed the face of Africa in the 1600s and 1700s
• Farming replaces foraging in many parts
• Population grows in spite of the slave trade

• Americas revisited:
  – Caribbean indigenous populations almost entirely replaced by slaves and immigrants.
  – Mesoamerican and Andean populations forced to assimilate to European culture and became illiterate peasants
  – North America and Amazonia
  – Fur trade, Missions, Slavery

### 4.4 The Industrial Revolution

• The Enlightenment of the 18th century and Revolution
  – The Age of Reason (rationalist philosophy), the scientific revolution (progress and technology - 1620s), humanism, modern democracy, separation of church and state
  – American and French Revolutions (1776, 1789)
  – 19th century revolutions in Haiti and the Spanish Colonies
  – Industrial Revolution
    • Transportation and manufacturing
    • Military - breach loading artillery and cartridge rifles
    • Markets and raw materials
    • Migration

• Asia
  – England, France, the Netherlands
    • First Opium War (1839-42) and monopolies (British East India Company)
    • Suez Canal (1869)
    • Semicolonialism (China, Afghanistan, Persia, Thailand)
    • Only Japan and The Ottoman Empire were autonomous

• Africa
  – 1870s decline of slave trade
  – British, French, Spanish, Portuguese, German, Italian, and Belgian colonies (Berlin Conference 1884-85)
• Oceania
  – Spanish in Guam (1668)
  – Botany Bay 1785
  – Polynesia, Melanesia, Micronesia had little value until WWII (cargo cults)
  – Sugar in Fiji and Hawaii
  – Late 18th century and 19th century colonialism by Britain, Germany, France, Netherlands and USA

4.5 The Cultural Consequences of Globalization
• Haiti was the most notable country not controlled by Europeans or their descendants in the Americas
• Ottoman Empire and Japan in Asia

4.5 The Cultural Consequences of Globalization
• The Americas suffered the greatest population loss
  – Linguistic and cultural devastation
• Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, New Guinea
• Africa- The Congo Horror
• Asia- Japan most influenced by European culture
• Global Trade, without “globalization”
• After WWII, truly integrated global economy emerges