

Globalization is an historical process that began with the first movement of people out of Africa into other parts of the world.

Traveling short or long distances, migrants, merchants and others have delivered their ideas, customs and products to new lands.

The melding, borrowing and adaptation of outside influences are found in many areas of human life.

Etymology

The word globalization was used in the English language as early as the 1930s, but only in the context of education and the term failed to gain traction. The word, "globalize" is first attested by the *Merriam Webster Dictionary* in 1944

Over the next few decades, the term was occasionally used by other scholars and media, but it was not clearly defined.

History of Globalization

Though many scholars place the origins of globalization in modern times, others trace its history to long before the European Age of Discovery and voyages to the New World, and some even to the third millennium BC

In considering the history of globalization, some authors focus on events since 1492 (Discovery of America), but most scholars and theorists concentrate on the much more recent past.

But long before 1492, people began to link together disparate locations on the globe into extensive systems of communication, migration, and interconnections. This formation of systems of interaction between the global and the local has been a central driving force in world history.

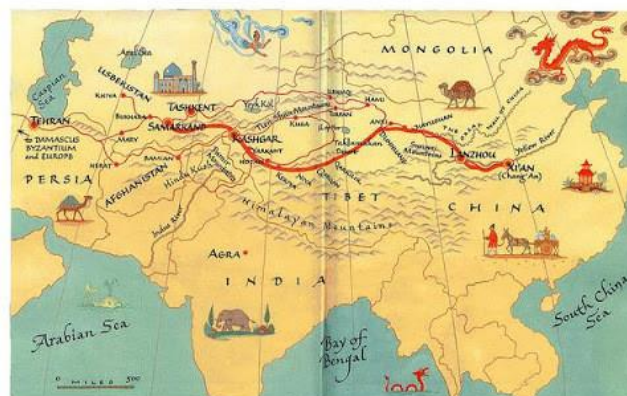
- 1. 325 BC: Chandragupta Maurya** was the founder of the Maurya Empire in ancient India. The Maurya Dynasty ruled the entire Indian sub continent and large parts of Afghanistan till second millennium BC. During this period known as India's Golden Age,

Hindu culture & political administration reached new heights. The norms of Indian literature, art, architecture, philosophy and science were established.

Chandragupta Maurya became a Buddhist and combined the expansive powers of a world religion, trade economy, and imperial armies for the first time. Alexander the Great sues for peace with Chandragupta in 325 BC at Gerosia, marking the eastward link among overland routes between the Mediterranean, Persia, India, and Central Asia.

- 2. 1st centuries CE: The expansion of Buddhism in Asia** makes its first major appearance in China under the Han dynasty, and consolidates cultural links across the Eurasian Steppe into India. People have been trading goods for almost as long as they've been around.

But as of the 1st century, a remarkable phenomenon occurred. For the first time in history, luxury products from China started to appear on the other edge of the Eurasian continent – in Rome. They got there after being hauled for thousands of miles along the Silk Road. Trade had stopped being a local or regional affair and started to become global.



Ancient silk roads

- 3. 650-850: the expansion of Islam from the western Mediterranean to India:** The next chapter in trade happened thanks to Islamic merchants. As the new religion spread in all directions from its Arabian heartland in the 7th century, so did trade. Muslim traders already dominated Mediterranean and Indian Ocean trade; afterwards, they could be found as far east as Indonesia, which over time became a Muslim-majority country, and as far west as Moorish Spain.

The main focus of Islamic trade in those Middle Ages were spices. Unlike silk, spices were traded mainly by sea since ancient times. But by the medieval era they had become the true focus of international trade. Chief among them were the cloves, nutmeg and mace from the fabled Spice islands – the Maluku islands in Indonesia. They were extremely expensive and in high demand, also in Europe. But as with silk, they remained a luxury product, and trade remained relatively low volume. Globalization still didn't take off, but the original Belt (sea route) and Road (Silk Road) of trade between East and West did now exist. This led to the development of spice routes

- 4. 960-1279: The Song Dynasty in China** was an imperial dynasty of China that began in 960 and lasted until 1279.



During this era this region reached new heights of social, cultural and economical spheres. Produced the economic output, instruments (financial), technologies etc for the medieval world economy that linked Europe and China by land and sea across Eurasia and the Indian Ocean. This led to increased linkages among China and outer world.

- 5. 1100: The Rise of Genghis Khan and the integration of overland routes across Eurasia** -- producing also a military revolution in technologies of war on horseback and of fighting from military fortifications. The Mongols had done the most to create a political framework for the overland network as attested by both Ibn –e-Battuta and Marco Polo. During this period the Mongol emperors invaded large parts of world and left their foot prints everywhere. The destruction brought by them lasted a deep impact on the cultural, social and economical aspects of the nations they rules.
- 6. 1300: The creation of the Ottoman Empire** spanning Europe, North Africa, and Middle East, and connected politically overland with Safavid dynasty and dynasties in Central Asia and India. This created the great imperial arch of integration that produced a huge expansion of trade with Europe but also raised the cost for trade in Asia for Europeans.

A side effect of this was the movement of Genoese merchant wealth to Spain to search for a Western Sea route to the Indies

- 7. 1492 and 1498: Columbus** in October 1492, reached to the shore of an island in the Caribbean Sea. It was the starting point of a intervention of European sea powers in the history of American peoples, a region of the world that had, up to then, remained insulated from regular relationships with Europe, Africa and Asia. After the discovery of America by Columbus the European powers of that time colonized large parts of America. So this has a major role in globalization.



Vasco da Gama in search of alternate trade routes to India travelled west and east to the Indies and circled Africa. He established a secure trading route to India which opened up global networks, integration, interconnection, influence of worldwide systems. People became interdependent by diseases, goods, animals intellects/beliefs, plants, trade, laborers etc. The movement of people also allowed multicultural and societies began to form.

The voyages of Columbus and Vasco da Gama inaugurated an age of European seaborne empires and colonization. As Europeans established their colonies, their societies also became segmented and divided along religious and racial lines. Most people in these societies were not free; they labored as servants or slaves, doing the work required to produce wealth for others.

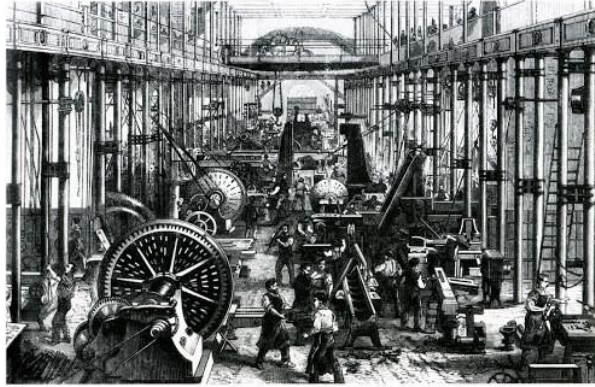
- 8. 1650: The expansion of the slave trade.** After the discovery of America the western powers had occupied large parts of lands but they did not have enough labor to work on that. This led to the demand of slaves which resulted in dramatic expansion of slave trade during the seventeenth century.

This sustained the expansion of Atlantic Economy, giving birth to integrated economic/industrial systems across the Ocean. The slaves were traded from Africa to America and other parts of world. The slave trade not only left economic impact but also produced social and cultural changes in the societies in which they were traded.

- 9. 1776/1789: US and French Revolutions:** The **American Revolution** in 1776 was an ideological and political revolution which occurred in colonial North America and led to the independence of America from British. On the other hand **French revolution** in 1789 had a great and far-reaching impact that probably transformed the world more than any other revolution. Its repercussions include lessening the importance of religion; rise of Modern Nationalism; spread of Liberalism and igniting the Age of Revolutions.

These revolutions had great impact on the world and countries were linked very much at that time so effects of revolutions were felt across many countries.

Along with these the **industrial revolution** created a new kind of society and market relations, world capitalist economy found a convenient circumstance to grow on a global scale. Globalized market triggered other dynamics in terms of nationalism, culture, religion, identity and locality all over the world



The Industrial Revolution in Britain propelled the first wave of globalization

- 10. 1885: Treaties of Berlin** mark a diplomatic watershed in the age modern imperial expansion by European and American overseas empires, beginning the age of "high imperialism" with the legalization of the Partition of Africa, which also marks a foundation-point for the creation of international law.
- 11. 1914-1944: The world wars and in between the great depression** hit all parts of the world at the same time. The outbreak of World War brought an end to just about everything the burgeoning high society of the West had gotten so used to, including globalization. The ravage was complete. Millions of soldiers died in battle, millions of civilians died as collateral damage, war replaced trade, destruction replaced construction, and countries closed their borders yet again. In the years between the world wars, the financial markets, which were still connected in a global web, caused a further breakdown of the global economy and its links. The Great Depression in the US led to the end of the boom in South America, and a run on the banks in many other parts of the world
- 12. 1950: Decolonization** of European empires in Asia and Africa produced world of national states for the first time and world of legal-representative-economic institutions in the UN system. The wave of decolonization, which changed the face of the planet resulted in independence of many countries. This led to huge impact on culture, society, economy, outer linkages etc of the freed nations.