globalization

The increasing interdependence and interconnectedness of places globally.

A process of interaction and integration among the people, companies, and governments of different nations, driven by international trade and investment and aided by information technology.

It can be economic, cultural, and political.
Globalization: challenges the concept and the reality of state sovereignty.
**GLOBALIZATION EXAMPLE**

*Arab Spring*

- 2010
- Anti-government demonstrations in Tunisia
- Spread Through social media
- Spread throughout North Africa and the Middle East (Southwest Asia) and lead to turmoil
- Contributed to immigration demands on EU.
SUPRANATIONALISM – MULTIPLE COUNTRIES JOIN TOGETHER FOR MUTUAL BENEFIT

**Benefits**
- Protection, trade, defense, environmental controls

**Costs**
- Can come at the price of some sovereignty
First modern supranationalist org was the League of Nations – after WWI. The US did not participate and the League had weak support. It did fail.

The successor to the League of Nations was the United Nations, (U.N.) created after WWII.
Economic supranationalism

This is the #1 reason countries come together (trade deals, etc.)

- OPEC
- NAFTA
- ASEAN
BEFORE WE GO ANY FURTHER – WHAT IS THE EU?

EUROPEAN UNION
FORMED IN 1993
Currency – the EURO – 1999
The EU is a Regional Trading Block

Live converter: How do the Euro and the Dollar match?
WHAT DOES A EURO LOOK LIKE?
BEFORE WE GO ANY FURTHER – WHAT IS THE EU?
WHAT DID THE SUCCESS OF THE EU INSPIRE?

NAFTA North American Free Trade Agreement

NAFTA

- NAFTA, like the EU, is a Regional Trading Block
- US, CANADA, MEXICO
- 1993
MILITARY AND STRATEGIC SUPRANATIONALISM

- NATO – 1949
- Largest military alliance in the world
- Mutual defense
- Kept the USSR (Russia+satellite countries) at bay.

However……

- After the Cold War ended, several former USSR satellite countries joined NATO.
  - 1999 – Czechia (the Czech Republic), Hungary and Poland.
- Russia angered by this – tension between NATO and Russia has increased.
Supranationalism and the environment
FORCES LEADING TO DEVOLUTION

DEVOLUTION – the transfer of political power from the central government to subnational levels of government.

Devolution mostly follows regional lines.
We tend to think about nation building, as the story of the United States is about building up from the subnational (state) level.

Devolution works in the opposite direction.
FORCES LEADING TO DEVOLUTION

- Physical geography
- Ethno-linguistic divisions
- Terrorism
- Economic factors
- Social conditions
PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY CAN LEAD TO DEVOLUTION

INDIA and CHINA and PAKISTAN all claim a stake in the Kashmir region.*

*This is one of several issues along the India-China border
PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY CAN LEAD TO DEVOLUTION
ETHNO-LINGUISTIC DIFFERENCES CAN LEAD TO DEVOLUTION

Examples – Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia
FORCES LEADING TO DEVOLUTION

So, the forces that lead to devolution are
✓ Physical geography
✓ Ethno-linguistic divisions
  • Terrorism
  • Economic factors
  • Social conditions
Terrorism

• In Spain - Basque Nationalist-separatists called the Euskadi Ta Askatasuna (ETA). They still seek independence from Spain
• Globally – Al Qaeda, ISIL
FORCES LEADING TO DEVOLUTION: SOCIAL ISSUES
FORCES LEADING TO DEVOLUTION:
BELGIUM
FRAGMENTATION: 3 FORMS

Autonomous regions
Sub-nationalism
Balkanization
Autonomous regions have allegiance to the larger state; they handle day-to-day issues; comprised of a ethnic or religious minority

- Navajo Nation in US
- Jewish Autonomous Oblast in far eastern Russia
- Both Federal states (India) and Unitary states (China) include autonomous regions.

Autonomous regions in China Video 3:50 minutes

At this time an autonomous region, China’s Xinjiang Region (how to the Uyghurs) sometimes threatens to break away into a new country, East Turkistan.
The primary allegiance of the subnation is to a traditional group or ethnicity – not the larger state.

QUEBECOIS
Brief Video of Quebec City in the Summer! 3.5 minutes
The breakup of Yugoslavia occurred on the Balkan Peninsula.

Balkanization - 4 minutes

Note – Kosovo is Not recognized as a nation by the UN, as Russia opposes it.
IMPACT OF TECHNOLOGY

Three big changes: the internet, social media and jet travel

Positives –
- Promoted globalization by connecting people
- Supported democratization and reform movements

Negatives
- Weakened globalization when subnational groups organize
- Created a digital divide between haves and have nots
- Increased time-space compression
FORCES OF CHANGE

Centrifugal forces – divide
Centripetal forces – unite
When people identify strongly with a region, as in Quebec, this can be a centrifugal force.

While globalization has helped India as a whole, it has also increased economic differences.

Declining state sovereignty in Syria and Iraq have given rise to Kurdish independence movements.
Governments do things *deliberately* to UNITE people.

1. **Political identity**: schools, patriotism, laws, customs
2. **Economic development**: infrastructure, transportation
3. **Cultural practices in homogeneous states**:
   - Ramadan in Saudi Arabia and Pakistan
   - Common language and restrictive immigration policies unite Japan, by maintaining a common culture