

Essay Title: *Is globalisation a new phenomenon?*

INTRODUCTION: Use Waters' definition of globalisation. Use both empirical evidence and theoretical views. There are three different areas of investigation: economic, political, cultural.

	YES NEW	NO NOT NEW
ECONOMIC	<p>Evidence on growth of multinational companies (mention controversy over causes) Post-Fordism - new system of production: use <u>Castells</u> <u>Rosenau</u> associates globalisation with technological 'progress'</p>	<p>Use <u>Allens</u> to criticise Castells -- is post-Fordism a continuation of the modern economic era? <u>Krugman</u>: supposed dramatic new recent increases in interdependent economies. But new levels of trade and foreign investment are actually a return to older levels. <u>Marxists</u> - globalising processes are as old as capitalism (dynamic of capital accumulation), the logic is global. Use <u>Wallerstein's</u> 'world systems' analysis (<i>But maybe there are weaknesses in this? Are Neo-Marxists describing something really new? Harvey - a neo-Marxist influenced by postmodernists - sees new version of old story of over-accumulation cycles. Even Wallerstein's world system can be seen as new.</i>)</p>
	YES NEW	NO NOT NEW
POLITICAL	<p><u>McGrew</u> on the nation state entering phase of decline/crisis. RECENT rise of supra-national and non-governmental organisations (use <u>Waters</u>) Inability of the state to meet NEW global environmental crises (use <u>Waters</u> again)</p>	<p>classic <u>Marxist</u> positions on the state before and after communist/socialist revolution. New global condition only after death of capitalism.</p>

	YES NEW	NO NOT NEW
CULTURAL	Examples of dramatic new communication technology (use lecture notes) new 'postmodern condition' <u>Baudrillard</u> . Maybe <u>Bauman</u> . Waters on consumer culture	<u>Giddens</u> on cultural aspects of modernity itself, globalisation as continuation of modernity.

CONCLUSION: So on balance in all three areas, YES NEW. (However, note strength of Giddens.) Emphasise weakness of classic Marxists and strength of McGrew.

IF SPACE: Add more on cultural globalisation, agreeing with Waters on its importance and on evidence of its newness. Even political and economic globalisation can be seen in terms of new global cultures. Examples are: (1) Fukuyama and liberal political culture. (2) Allen on importance of 'knowledge' in post-Fordism. (3) Waters on new global managerial culture.

IF STILL MORE SPACE: Maybe add section on new 'social' globalisation as spread in social inequalities. Criticise Waters for underplaying social divisions. Use Allen on post-Fordism effects. Use economist Krugman and maybe sociologist Townsend on recent rise in inequalities around world. Ask about changing nature/experience of the inequality.