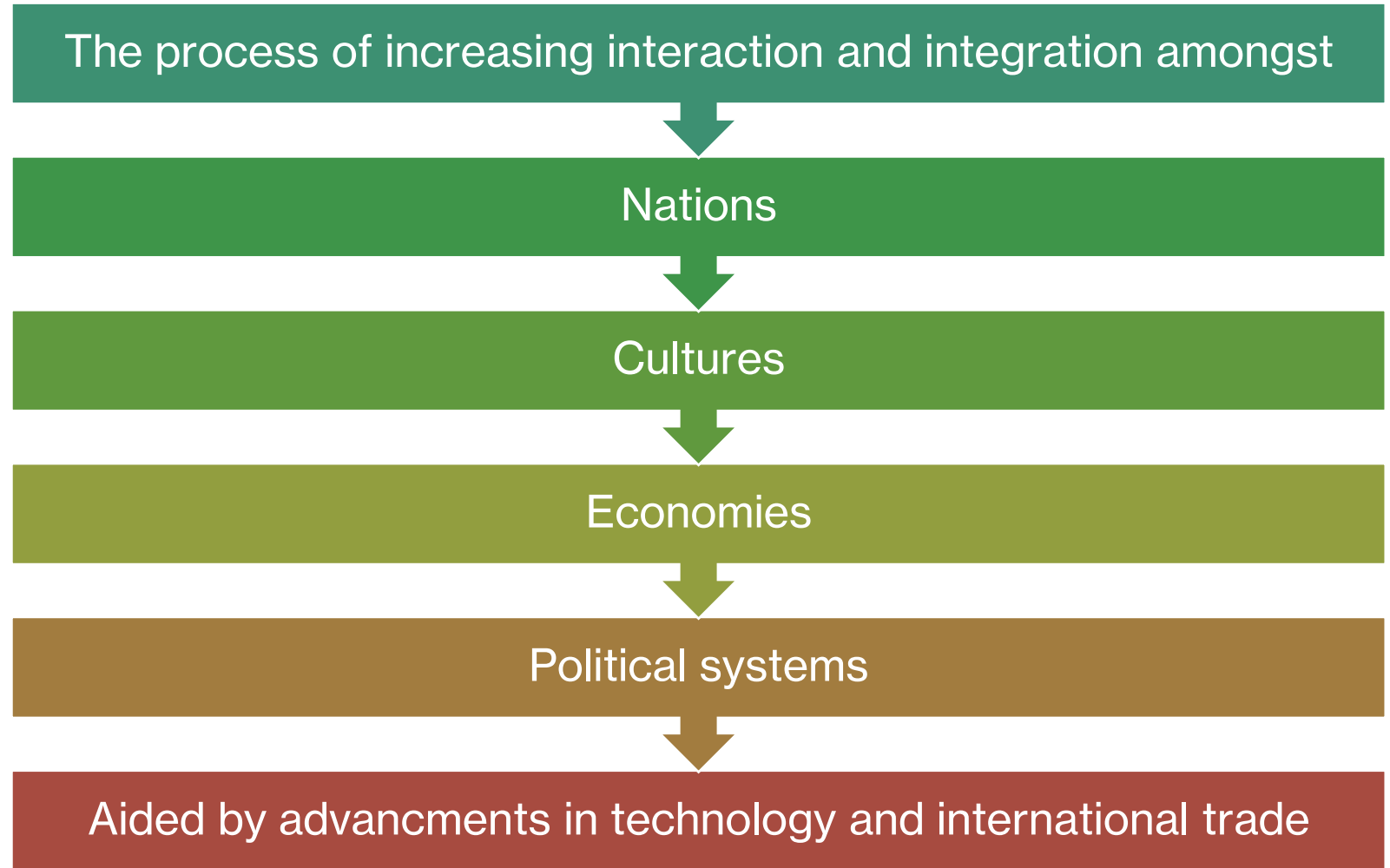




**How does globalization  
affect society?**

Global governance 2

# Definition of globalization



# History of globalization

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Globalization has a long history, the process is uneven

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Early examples: silk trade – 1st century BC-5th century AD, 13-14th century AD. Silk went from China to Rome through the silk roads

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Discovery and settlement of the Americas – 16th, 17th century

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First multinational corporations – the Dutch-East India Company – traded in Asia, first company to issue shares

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19th century: the Great Depression, the world wars, and the separation of developed and developing countries hindered globalization

# Spread of globalization

Protectionist measures impeded the process of globalization - Politicians, interest groups, economic experts worked against this

After World War II international institutions were founded to promote economic growth, globalization - World Bank, International Monetary Fund

International trade agreements also helped the development of globalization – General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)

# Effects of globalization

Globalization has led to the economic integration of national markets

This has led to greater interdependence

Benefits: opportunities for profit, greater transparency, increased standard of living, greater multiculturalism

Problems: erosion of cultural identities, dominance of larger economies over less advantaged ones, significant impact of multinational corporations, threat to environmental sustainability

# Cultural effects



1

Speeds up the spread of ideas through movies, art, music, publications, Internet etc. - this can weaken ties to local communities and change traditional cultural norms



2

Cheap import products can make local handcrafted products uncompetitive, undermines traditions and self-sufficiency of locals



3

Globalization does not always have a negative impact on culture, it can also aid the preservation of culture, for example through tourism

# Effects on human rights and migration

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Increased economic profits and efficiency often come at the expense of human rights violations

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Multinational corporations often move their companies to countries with cheaper wages or less restrictive employment regulations – workers often lack government protections

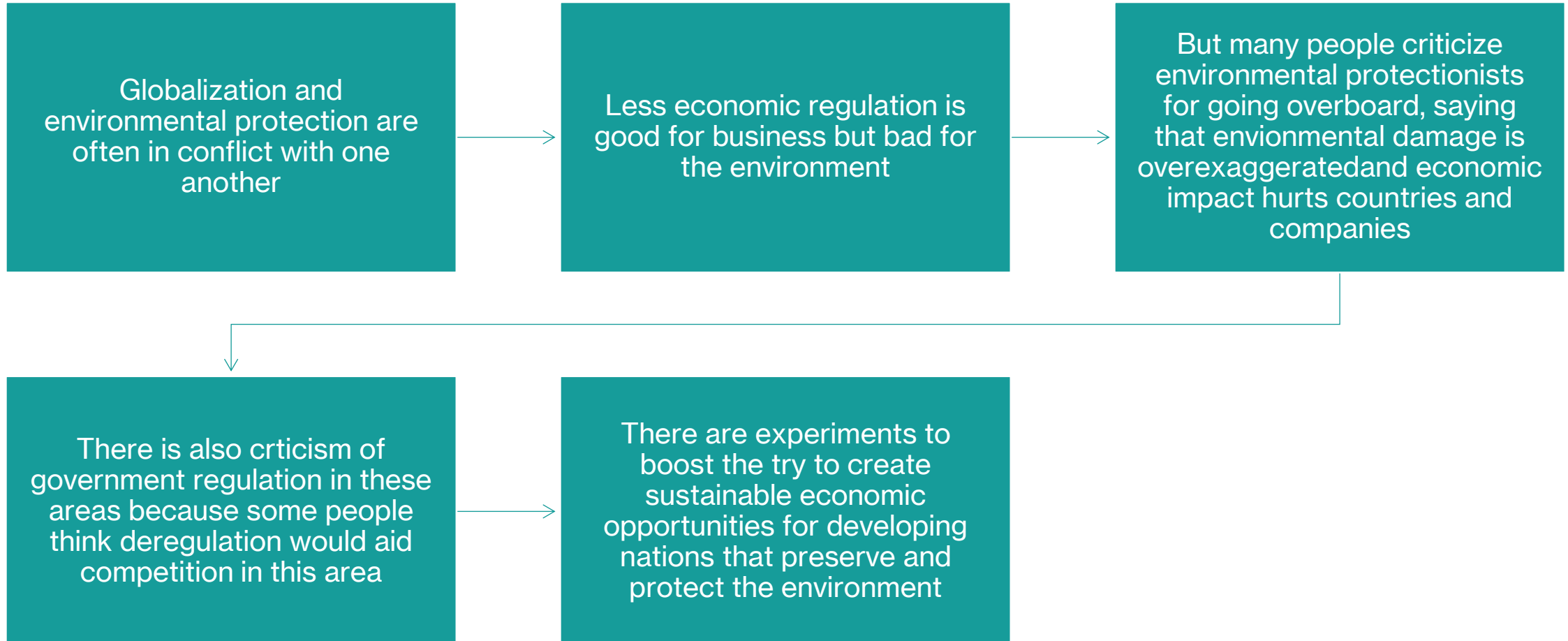
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Globalization has also led to the increased movement of people for work, to live better lives etc. This has led to many countries trying to slow the influx of migrants

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Immigration has both positive and negative effects on societies – cheap labor, workers can support their families at home, but also resentment in host countries where native workers are replaced, migrants might not want to integrate into society

# Environmental effects





- Source and further reading: <https://www.ebsco.com/research-starters/social-sciences-and-humanities/globalization-societal-implications>