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## **Program on the Geopolitical Implications of Globalization and Transnational Security**

### **Historical Milestones of Globalization**

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## **Abstract**

**The question of when globalization began is often debated in the globalization literature. Some academics claim that globalization was occurring back in the Middle Ages. What have been the major milestones, and what has their impact been on the globalization of the world? This paper explores the milestones of globalization and considers the question of when globalization actually began.**

## **Introduction**

Globalization refers to the interconnectedness of economies, cultures, politics, environmental policies, and military capabilities. This is such a common part of our daily lives that it is hard to imagine a world without these connections. It is difficult to pinpoint when the term globalization was actually coined and incorporated into academic language. As David Held and Anthony McGrew (et al.) argue, there are three views to consider when discussing globalization from a historical perspective: a skeptical approach, a hyperglobalist approach, and the transformationalist thesis.<sup>1</sup> Skeptics feel that these connections are by no means a new status quo; hyperglobalists identify a break in what is commonly referred to in current debates as globalization; transformationalists espouse that there is no longer any distinction between domestic and international.<sup>2</sup> For instance, depending on your viewpoint, whether it be economic, social, or political, you will classify globalization differently and will attribute varying degrees of importance to milestones. For the purposes of this paper, we will separate such milestones and trajectories into six sub-sectors of globalization: political, economic, socio-cultural, security, military, and environmental.

Regardless of how you group the various dimensions of globalization, the use of a timeline can prove quite valuable. By looking at trends and important points over the course of many years, one is able to understand the long historical process that is the reality of globalization.<sup>3</sup> Rather than looking at one particular event and its impact on a global scale, we propose an overview of the entire evolution, which allows us to identify variations, successes, failures, and to reach a simple understanding among the vast complexities involved. Globalization by its nature encompasses multiple disciplines and levels of society, and thus any comprehensive look at the milestones should approach the subject from the same level of sophistication.

The historical timetable (Table 1, Globalization Timeline) that forms the basis of this paper illustrates major events since recorded history began. It is clear that what was roughly termed in the 1980s as globalization<sup>4</sup> did not evolve in isolation from the context of other historical events. By identifying key landmarks in the debate and the framework in which they developed, we are able to better grasp the complex phenomenon that today is known simply as globalization.

## **Methodology**

In order to determine when the globalization process began, we must determine which currents flowed throughout the evolution of the modern-day globalization experience. We propose that, throughout the timeline, certain events can be grouped together to form a multidisciplinary approach to understanding the current impact of the globalization debate. The events that were chosen to be highlighted throughout this next section were selected because of their extensive influence at both the state level and at the international level. These events had an immense impact at a certain period of time and often still influence patterns in contemporary globalization.

### ***The Political Dimension***

Due to the large influence that the political sector has on globalization and consequently the other sectors discussed here, the policy challenges, events, reactions, and responses that occur in this realm are of extreme importance. Political influence can be traced back to 1492 and the discovery of America. This discovery and the birth of the Westphalian system in 1648 gave rise to the nation-state and has had lasting effects on the development of the world, in the economic, social, and political spheres. The political approach of various countries throughout this period created economic and social growth opportunities in the other sectors. For instance, in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, the free trade of Great Britain and the resulting economic benefits impacted the subsequent adoption of this policy by the Netherlands during this same time period.<sup>5</sup>

The political ramifications of the two World Wars are also significant. The First World War was the first global conflict that had lasting political ramifications. The failure of the League of Nations highlighted the need for more comprehensive transnational cooperation. Subsequently, the reaction of the international system to the Second World War was more complete in its preventative measures. The development of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the United Nations (UN), and the World Bank fostered strong ties that are still in place today.

### ***The Economic Dimension***

Globalization is often associated with, and examined under, the guise of economics. The first indications of a global interconnectedness can be seen in the history of trade between nations. Since as early as the development of trade between Asia and Europe in the 13<sup>th</sup> century,<sup>6</sup> trading cities have connected the world. The trade routes established in the 16<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries have grown and flourished to various degrees ever since. In the early days of human civilization, trade was what drove ties between groups of people because it was often linked to survival. The organization of economic relations between nations, which has origins as far back as 2500 B.C.,<sup>7</sup> allows for the trading of ideas, cross-cultural contact, and the exchange of goods and services that foster the connecting of various cultures and national traditions. In the modern development of globalization, the Great Depression, the establishment of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT, which later became the World Trade Organization), the European Economic Community (EEC), the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), as well as other organizations, have promoted strong economic relations in the international system. The development of the Hanseatic League was the first truly international trading league, which stretched from northern Germany to the Baltic states and into parts of Scandinavia. As trade dependencies expanded, the traditional political borders of the past seemed to melt away and new, stronger economic boundaries took their place.

### ***The Socio-Cultural Dimension***

It is far too limiting to exclude social and cultural aspects from the globalization discourse. Quite often, the fierce debates that exist concerning globalization are centered around these very aspects. The existence of a Starbucks or a McDonald's is associated with anti-globalization rallies and sentiments

that stem from the destruction of national cultures and identities. Thus, the social revolutions that have taken place, particularly in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, have had powerful consequences for modern globalization.

Ward Rennet and Pim Martens indicate that some of the most important social changes were rooted in the 1960s with the emergence of the “flower-power generation, anti-Vietnam protests, the sexual revolution, the movements for emancipation of women, blacks, gays and minorities,”<sup>8</sup> as well as others. The idea of a global village (a term that was first coined in 1967) is also of some significance. The social development of globalization has also been deeply influenced by technological advances over the years. In the era of constant news and information exchange, the way in which cultures view themselves in relation to the rest of the world has changed dramatically over the past 60 years.<sup>9</sup>

Global health issues occurring as a result of globalization also fit into this realm. With the spread of the Black Death, then later the Spanish Flu, and today SARS and bird flu, trade routes have provided ample opportunity for the spread of disease. Each of these health issues has implications on numerous levels, but most notably in the restructuring of social, political, and economic structures.

The introduction of television, the telephone, and the Internet has provided new media for social exchange that have heavily influenced the interaction of people within the international system. The era of instant communication has changed the way in which we view our world and our place in it. Thus, this has forever altered the way in which we interact.

### ***The Security Dimension***

The security dimension is affected by all of the other dimensions and is impacted by decisions that are made in each of them. The security of a nation-state, a people, a region, and the international system results directly from political, economic, military, and social policy decisions. In the history of globalization, many factors have contributed to the development of security measures, such as the two World Wars, the Korean War, the Vietnam conflict, and the development of nuclear weapons. Each of these developments contributed to global instability, which led to transnational reactions, and in turn to measures that fostered further stability. In addition, the development of the UN and the end of the Cold War also contributed to the stabilization of the international system. Many systems put in place to create economic security, such as the IMF, the World Bank, and APEC, are still influential.

In reality, the security dimension rests at the heart of each of the other dimensions. Survival is key, and without political security, you cannot have guaranteed social security; without environmental security, you cannot necessarily ensure political or social survival. For instance, the foundation of the WTO provided economic security for some, while the 1<sup>st</sup> World Climate Conference of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) in 1979 dealt with environmental-security issues. Likewise, the creation of the European Union (EU) provided economic security and later dealt with military and defense issues in the development of the European Security and Defence Policy (ESDP). The attacks

of September 11, 2001, brought security issues to the forefront for the US and a few other countries, but the launch of the so-called War on Terror has arguably worked against fostering stability for all and has only created new avenues of insecurity.

The spread of disease also lends itself to creating insecurity in many parts of the world. The first pandemic occurred in 1918 with the Spanish Flu, which killed between 20 million and 40 million people. Today, the world grapples with SARS, bird flu, and HIV/AIDS, and the widespread insecurity that all of these issues create. With germs and diseases spreading faster than they have ever before due to urban living and modern transportation, what may have once been easily contained has evolved to a global threat if not taken seriously.

The security implications in the historical milestones of globalization can be found in every event in our timeline. Somehow, each event triggered a reaction that was based on some kind of human survival, whether it be through war, political coalitions, cultural diversity and understanding, the founding of economic trade relations, or the preservation of language, literature, or human rights. At the heart of each of these events is the survival of the human spirit and thus each in its own way has contributed to the security dimension in the modern globalization debate.

### ***The Military Dimension***

The military aspect of the development of modern globalization has quite often resulted from an action or reaction in another sector. However, the technological advances made in modern warfare over the past few hundred years have also impacted the way in which we view the current debate. Most notably, with the development of aviation, the world has grown incredibly small. Long distances are now traveled in a matter of hours instead of months. This, of course, has had major military implications as well. With World War I, it became vital to control the air. In addition, the introduction of tanks during this conflict was an important element in the creation of new modern armies, a process that has continued to see vast advancement in subsequent years. The second major turning point in the 20<sup>th</sup> century occurred during World War II, with the development of rocket propulsion and further aerial bombardment techniques. Furthermore, the development of the hydrogen bomb and the birth of the nuclear age in the 1940s represented significant military advances. Naturally, developments in this dimension have political, economic, and social ramifications. The invention of modern warfare has provided society with both a tool for destruction and a means for peace. Out of the materialization of nuclear weapons and their usage in the 1940s, the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty was developed in 1968 and adopted in 1970. This was a multilateral move that came out of a military development, but one that had far-reaching ramifications that are still fiercely debated today. The military aspect of globalization is directly impacted by the other sectors and sometimes exists as a result of them, but it adds important clarity to the interactions of states and regions within the international system.

### ***The Environmental Dimension***

As correctly noted by Rennan and Martens, “environmental factors usually appear to be the consequence of globalisation, rather than a driving force. However, many environmental factors, such as global climate change, might become driving forces in the future,”<sup>10</sup> which would naturally have an impact on global security and globalization. The first climate conference of the WMO was held in 1979, and since then attempts to address a common environmental policy have been witnessed in the development of various organizations such as Greenpeace (1971) and in the development of the Kyoto Protocol (1997). These advancements have not always signified coherent international policy toward the environment, but they have brought the future of the environment to the forefront of discussions. The Rio Earth Summit<sup>11</sup> in 1992 brought together nations to discuss the environment and sustainable development. The implications for the environment as a result of globalization have potentially devastating effects. As the size of the world population increases, so too does the need for production and sustainability, which can all ultimately be linked to the environment and the utilization of natural resources. Proposals for ways in which to regulate environmental resources have been the source of a great deal of global debate within the globalization discourse. Environmental issues will become more and more relevant for nation-states and ultimately for the international system as a whole, making it a potentially major driving force in the years to come.

### **Results**

Whether one can determine when globalization began has been fiercely debated within various globalization circles. Some authors suggest that globalization began as early as the discovery of America,<sup>12</sup> while others claim that it did not actually begin until the Industrial Revolution<sup>13</sup> in the latter part of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. The driving force of globalization has also been hotly debated, but can one accurately determine when this process began?

In reality, the answer has to be no. Globalization has grown over the past hundreds of years in various forms and in various ways. In fact, what we have come to call globalization today certainly cannot be the same globalization that some argue existed in the time of Christopher Columbus. Globalization is an evolving phenomenon that is so named because of the context in which it has developed. The establishment of economic trading routes between Asia and Europe in the 1300s certainly cannot be directly compared to the introduction of television in the 1950s. Both had an impact on society and have been referred to by other authors as important milestones in the development of modern globalization, but they do not hold the same influential value.

By acknowledging that globalization is a fluid process or a constantly changing concept that means different things to different regions, states, peoples, cultures, and economies, it becomes clear that globalization has undoubtedly existed as a current throughout human history. The idea that humans are connected by social, political, military, economic, and environmental ties is certainly not new, and thus, globalization cannot be hailed as a new concept developed only in the latter part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

## **Discussion**

At the beginning of this paper, we proposed that by viewing globalization over time we would be able to identify variations, successes, and failures and be able to find some simple meaning among the complex development of globalization. This section considers these variations, successes, and failures in an attempt to determine how reflecting on the historical milestones of globalization allows for a better understanding of the modern discourse.

Over the course of history, there have been times where globalization has seen more activity than in others, and this helps to identify the causes and the impact that the historical milestones have had on the development of modern globalization. The first instance where globalization experienced a surge was in the late 15<sup>th</sup> century and early 16<sup>th</sup> to late 18<sup>th</sup> centuries. During this time, the world experienced two events that would have a lasting global impact. The first was the discovery of North America by Columbus. While there had been communities from Scandinavia and from the Basque nation fishing off the northern part of the continent, the discovery in 1492 of the land mass brought the beginnings of colonialism, which would shape the next four centuries. This had political, social, and economic ramifications that are still being felt today, particularly on the African and Asian continents. The second part of this flux was during the first international increase in international trade. Between 1500 and 1799, international trade experienced an average growth rate of 1.06 percent per annum,<sup>14</sup> a figure that was previously unseen. This was due in part to the trading that resulted in the discovery of the Caribbean islands and the resources of North America and to the growth of general economic trade as technology allowed for further development of trade routes.

The next major milestone in globalization that had a multidisciplinary impact was the Industrial Revolution of the late 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. During this time, the invention of the steam engine and the introduction of the steamship as a means of travel allowed for further interconnectedness, as people and goods could be moved at speeds never before experienced. The shift from manual labor to mechanized labor marked an important transition that would later revolutionize the way in which companies produced goods and the way in which labor rights developed. Consequently, industry grew at rates that were unseen with manual laborers, and mechanized labor laid the foundation for the expansion of modern industry.

Globalization progressed again during the 20<sup>th</sup> century. With the ravaging of the Spanish Flu, the first pandemic was introduced to the world. Not since the Black Plague had human communities experienced a population decrease such as this. This was an important indicator of the rate at which goods and people now traveled the world. Similarly, the two World Wars during this time period had a large influence on the development of warfare, as well as on the rise of political establishments. The two wars resulted in the development of the League of Nations and ultimately the UN and Bretton Woods institutions.



The 20<sup>th</sup> century also saw a large number of “globalization events” in the late 1980s and early 1990s. During this period, the appearance of HIV/AIDS, the discovery of an “ozone hole,” the fall of the Berlin Wall, the end of the Cold War, the introduction of the World Wide Web, and the creation of the EU, all within a decade, represented a coincidence of major events that the world had not experienced in quite some time. Environmental issues were brought to the forefront of political and social discourse, images of a free Berlin were broadcast around the world, and communication developed and revolutionized the way we conducted research and communicated through the introduction of the Internet. All of these developments impacted the early part of the 21<sup>st</sup> century and largely laid the groundwork for the current debate. Finally, the attacks of September 11, 2001, and the resulting military action incited global discussions about the use of force and civil liberties, and initiated a potential shift in the global power structure.

It is more difficult to discuss the successes and failures that have occurred in the history of humankind, as they depend on the way in which one views globalization. The milestones that have been noted here, in terms of both positive and negative influences, have left their mark on the development of political, economic, and social links. Globalization by its nature, for better or worse, connects different aspects of society. For some, this could mean a positive increase in imports and exports; for others, this means colonialism and exploitation. What one nation, people, or part of society may see as a positive development in the evolution of these milestones may mean the death and destruction of another aspect of society. It is beyond the scope of this paper to determine which milestones were positive for whom at which times and conversely which milestones negatively affected various parts of the world. Instead, it is important to note the ways in which this timeline can be viewed and to acknowledge that this aspect of the dialogue is very subjective.

What does all this mean? What does the elaboration of variations, successes, failures, trends, and trajectories of globalization indicate for the *future trajectories* of globalization? Overall, it has become clear in assessing the progression of globalization that one cannot determine when it actually began, because, arguably, it has always existed. It can be claimed that the movement of people during the Ice Age to better hunting and farming grounds was also a movement in globalization history. At the same time, it has become obvious that, through the advancement of technology, cultural knowledge, exchange, and education, the life of globalization has experienced times of heightened activity and times of slower advancement. The ebb and flow of this movement occur sequentially with human development. In a sense, this study has proved that at the crux of globalization is a human element of change, discontent, survival, advancement, evolution, and discovery.

## **Conclusion**

This paper explores the question of when globalization actually began and details some fundamental milestones in the history of globalization that are vital to understanding the modern-day process. Consequently, through the development of a timeline that we feel outlines the important milestones in human history, it becomes obvious that what has been termed “globalization” has certainly existed for

quite a long time. It is not a new idea that has been developed only over the last thirty years; rather, it has been shaping the way we think, how we do business, and the way in which we interact with each other for many, many generations.

**Table 1**  
**Globalization Timeline<sup>1</sup>**

Time	Event	Impact/Argument	Source <sup>2</sup>
2500 BC.	'World System History', Term Coined by A. Frank (1990)	Suggests the existence of large-scale cross-cultural contact and trading between European and Asian worlds.	A. G. Frank, "A Theoretical Introduction to 5000 Years of World-System History", <i>Review</i> , Vol. 13, No. 2, 1990, pp. 155-248, as cited in R. J. Holton, <i>Globalization and the Nation-State</i> (New York: Macmillan Press, 1998), p. 26.
36 A.D.	Advent of Christianity	Jesus tells his followers to start spreading the Gospel.	
622	Advent of Islam	Islam is established and with it a community of believers (Umma) that transcends man-made borders.	
636	The Battle of the Yarmuk	Islamic confrontation with the Byzantine Empire, resulting in Muslim control over Syria and the Eastern Mediterranean.	"Al-Baladhuri: The Battle of the Yarmuk", Internet Medieval Source Book, 1996, see <a href="http://www.fordham.edu/halsall/source/yarmuk.html">http://www.fordham.edu/halsall/source/yarmuk.html</a> .
711-718	Arab Invasion of the Iberian Peninsula	The Arabs invade in an attempt to turn the Mediterranean into an Islamic lake.	
Pre-1100	The Spread of Religion	The spread of Christianity and Islam – a global standardization of values and community through the <i>Umma</i> and religious texts.	
1158-1669	The Hanseatic League	An association founded by North German towns and German merchant communities abroad in order to protect mutual trading interests. Eventually it expands into the Baltic states and Scandinavia.	"Hanseatic League", see <a href="http://www.class.uh.edu/gbrown/philosophers/leibniz/BritannicaPages/HanseaticLeague/HanseaticLeague.html">http://www.class.uh.edu/gbrown/philosophers/leibniz/BritannicaPages/HanseaticLeague/HanseaticLeague.html</a> .
1200s	Asian-European Trading	Organized long-distance trading between Asia and Europe through established trading cities.	J. Abu-Lughod, <i>Before European Hegemony, The World System AD 1250-1350</i> (New York: Oxford University Press, 1989), as cited in R. J. Holton, <i>Globalization and the Nation-State</i> (New York: Macmillan Press, 1998), p. 25.
1200s	Chinese Merchant Trading	Large Chinese fleets trade between South-East Asia, India, East Africa, and the Middle East.	R. J. Holton, <i>Globalization and the Nation-State</i> (New York: Macmillan Press, 1998), p. 25.

<sup>1</sup> The events presented here are excerpts from the references presented in the source column.

<sup>2</sup> Please take note that in some cases the information which appears in the impact/argument column is a direct quotation from the citation in the source column and sometimes it is a paraphrase of information which appears in the citation.

1250-1350	Trading Facilitated by the <i>Pax Mongolica</i>	Economic trading from Northwest Europe to China creates an international trade economy.	J. Abu-Lughod, <i>Before European Hegemony, The World System AD 1250-1350</i> (New York: Oxford University Press, 1989), p. 8, p. 286, as cited in K. O'Rourke and J. Williamson, "When Did Globalisation Begin?", <i>European Review of Economic History</i> , Vol. 6, 2002, pp. 23-50, p. 24.
1258	The Destruction of Baghdad	The destruction of Baghdad by Hulagu Khan, resulting in the burning of great libraries and the eventual conversion of the Mongols to Islam, which they bring back to Central Asia.	I. Frazier, "Invaders, Destroying Baghdad", <i>The New Yorker</i> , Annals of History, April 25, 2005, see <a href="http://www.newyorker.com/fact/content/articles/050425fa_fact4">http://www.newyorker.com/fact/content/articles/050425fa_fact4</a> .
1347-1350	The Bubonic Plague	The Bubonic Plague breaks out in China and spreads to Europe in 1347.	"The Black Death: Bubonic Plague", see <a href="http://www.themiddleages.net/plague.html">http://www.themiddleages.net/plague.html</a> and C. Duncan and S. Scott, "The History of the Black Death", see <a href="http://www.firstscience.com/SITE/ARTICLES/history-of-the-black-death.asp">http://www.firstscience.com/SITE/ARTICLES/history-of-the-black-death.asp</a> .
1440	The Printing Press	Johannes Gutenberg creates the modern printing press, which enables cheaper and therefore more-accessible publications, thus facilitating the spread of ideas and information.	"Printing Press", see <a href="http://www.ideafinder.com/history/inventions/story039.htm">http://www.ideafinder.com/history/inventions/story039.htm</a> .
1453	Invasion of Constantinople	The invasion of Constantinople by the Ottoman Sultan Mohammed Al-Fateh and the introduction of Islam to Eastern Europe.	"History of the Ottoman Empire", <i>History World</i> , see <a href="http://www.historyworld.net/wrldhis/PlainTextHistories.asp?historyid=ab37#3142">http://www.historyworld.net/wrldhis/PlainTextHistories.asp?historyid=ab37#3142</a> .
1492 (January)	The Fall of Granada	Islamic civilization is expelled from Spain, signaling the beginning of the departure of Islamic influence in Europe.	"History of Spain", <i>History World</i> , see <a href="http://www.historyworld.net/wrldhis/PlainTextHistories.asp?groupid=1750&amp;HistoryID=ab50#1751">http://www.historyworld.net/wrldhis/PlainTextHistories.asp?groupid=1750&amp;HistoryID=ab50#1751</a> .
1492 (April)	Columbus Discovers America	The beginnings of colonialism, directly influenced by the technological and monetary bounty from the fall of Granada, as well as captured Arab sailors who sailed with Columbus to regain their freedom, which was granted to them on their return to Toledo.	
1498	Vasco da Gama Rounds Africa	This ends the Arab and Venetian monopoly on the spice trade. Da Gama is accompanied part of the way by the famous Arab navigator Ahmed Ibn Majid.	K. O'Rourke and J. Williamson, "When Did Globalisation Begin?", <i>European Review of Economic History</i> , Vol. 6, 2002, pp. 23-50, p. 24. and "Vasco da Gama Arrives in India", see <a href="http://www.thenagain.info/WebChron/WestEurope/DaGama.html">http://www.thenagain.info/WebChron/WestEurope/DaGama.html</a> .
1500-1799	Intercontinental <sup>15</sup> Trade	Intercontinental trade enjoyed an average growth rate in this period of 1.06 percent per annum.	K. O'Rourke and J. Williamson, "Once More: When Did Globalisation Begin?", <i>European Review of Economic History</i> , Vol. 8, 2004, pp. 109-117, p. 110, p. 112.

1571	The Europe-American Trade Link	The establishment of a permanent trade link from the "Old World" via Manila to the Americas introducing global trade. This facilitates the introduction of diseases, livestock, plants, and people.	D. Flynn and A. Giráldez, "Path Dependence, Time Lags and the Birth of Globalisation: A Critique of O'Rourke and Williamson", <i>European Review of Economic History</i> , Vol. 8, 2004, pp. 81-108, p. 82.
1600s	Gold/Silver Cost Disparity	Chinese value silver over gold, which leads to increased international trade.	D. Flynn and A. Giráldez, "Path Dependence, Time Lags and the Birth of Globalisation: A Critique of O'Rourke and Williamson", <i>European Review of Economic History</i> , Vol. 8, 2004, pp. 81-108, p. 86.
1602	Foundation of the VOC (Dutch United East Indies Company)	The establishment of economic trade on a global level.	W. Rennen and P. Martens, "The Globalisation Timeline", <i>Integrated Assessment</i> , Vol. 4, No. 3, 2003, pp. 137-144, p. 138.
1640	Silver Valuing	The first global convergence of the value of silver, standardizing the metal's value.	D. Flynn and A. Giráldez, "Path Dependence, Time Lags and the Birth of Globalisation: A Critique of O'Rourke and Williamson", <i>European Review of Economic History</i> , Vol. 8, 2004, pp. 81-108, p. 87.
1648	The Treaty of Westphalia	The birth of sovereignty for nation-states.	A. G. Hopkins, <i>Globalization in World History</i> (London: Pimlico, 2002), p. 24.
1683	Siege of Vienna	The halt of Islamic influence in Europe.	
1700-1710	Tea Imports	The explosion of tea as a commodity in England.	J. E. Wills, "European Consumption and Asian Production in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries", in J. Brewer and R. Porter (eds.), <i>Consumption and the World of Goods</i> (London and New York: Routledge, 1993), p. 142, as cited in D. Flynn and A. Giráldez, "Path Dependence, Time Lags and the Birth of Globalisation: A Critique of O'Rourke and Williamson", <i>European Review of Economic History</i> , Vol. 8, 2004, pp. 81-108, p. 92.
1750	Silver Valuing	The second global convergence of the value of silver.	D. Flynn and A. Giráldez, "Path Dependence, Time Lags and the Birth of Globalisation: A Critique of O'Rourke and Williamson", <i>European Review of Economic History</i> , Vol. 8, 2004, pp. 81-108, p. 87, p. 88.
1760s	The Globalizing Decade	A knowledge revolution, mapping, surveying, and classifying the world. During this decade, there was also renewed commercial expansion and further imperialist expansion.	A. G. Hopkins, <i>Globalization in World History</i> (London: Pimlico, 2002), p. 5.
1765	Invention of the Steam Engine	The Industrial Revolution.	W. Rennen and P. Martens, "The Globalisation Timeline", <i>Integrated Assessment</i> , Vol. 4, No. 3, 2003, pp. 137-144, p. 138.
1775-1783	The American Revolution	The American war of independence from Great Britain. The Treaty of Paris in 1783 grants the former colonies independence. In 1776, the United States Declaration of Independence is ratified by Congress.	

1787	The US Constitution is Adopted	Creates a federal union of states following independence from Great Britain in 1783.	
1788	Women in Politics	The US becomes the first country to allow females to stand for election; however, voting rights follow as late as 1920.	"Women's Suffrage: A Timeline", International Women's Democracy Center, see <a href="http://www.iwdc.org/resources/suffrage.htm">http://www.iwdc.org/resources/suffrage.htm</a> .
1789	The French Revolution	The spread of values and enlightenment, and demise of feudalism through "Liberty, Equality and Fraternity."	
Early 1800s	Competition in Basic Goods (Wheat and Textiles)	Increased competition on the price and quality of merchandise. Increased availability for the masses.	K. O'Rourke and J. Williamson, "When Did Globalisation Begin?", <i>European Review of Economic History</i> , Vol. 6, 2002, pp. 23-50, p. 27.
Early 1800s	Napoleonic Wars	Napoleon attempts to extend the influence of France in the European and Middle Eastern regions.	
1807	Introduction of the Steamship	Increased transportation volumes and decreased transportation times. Increased interconnectedness.	W. Rennan and P. Martens, "The Globalisation Timeline", <i>Integrated Assessment</i> , Vol. 4, No. 3, 2003, pp. 137-144, p. 138.
1825	Invention of the Steam Locomotive	Increased transportation volumes and decreased transportation times. Increased interconnectedness.	W. Rennan and P. Martens, "The Globalisation Timeline", <i>Integrated Assessment</i> , Vol. 4, No. 3, 2003, pp. 137-144, p. 139.
1830-1850	Invention of the Electric Telegraph	Increased communication speed and lower costs. Separated communication from transportation.	W. Rennan and P. Martens, "The Globalisation Timeline", <i>Integrated Assessment</i> , Vol. 4, No. 3, 2003, pp. 137-144, p. 139.
1833	Abolition of Slavery	The Slavery Abolition Act is passed by the British Parliament, ending slavery throughout the British colonies.	"Slavery Abolition Act 1833", see <a href="http://www.anti-slaverysociety.addr.com/huk-1833act.htm">http://www.anti-slaverysociety.addr.com/huk-1833act.htm</a> .
1846	Repeal of the Corn Law in Britain	The repeal of the corn law that subsidized British crops and protected against imports is a significant step toward free trade.	M. J. Rippon, "Backgrounders, History of Globalization", see <a href="http://www.aworldconnected.org/article.php/611.html">http://www.aworldconnected.org/article.php/611.html</a> .
1863	Creation of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Creation of one of the first global NGOs.	R. J. Holton, <i>Globalization and the Nation-State</i> (New York: Macmillan Press, 1998), p. 46.
1865	Foundation of the International Telegraph Union	The creation of the first global regulatory agency.	J. A. Scholte, "The Globalization of World Politics", in J. Baylis and S. Smith (eds.), <i>The Globalization of World Politics, An Introduction to International Relations</i> (New York: Oxford University Press, 1999), p. 17.
1866	First Permanent Transoceanic Telegraph Cable Comes into Service		J. A. Scholte, "The Globalization of World Politics", in J. Baylis and S. Smith (eds.), <i>The Globalization of World Politics, An Introduction to International Relations</i> (New York: Oxford University Press, 1999), p. 17.
1873	<i>Around the World in Eighty Days</i>	The first international novel, <i>Around the World in Eighty Days</i> , by Jules Verne.	R. J. Holton, <i>Globalization and the Nation-State</i> (New York: Macmillan Press, 1998), p. 46.

1884	Greenwich Mean Time (GMT)	British Standard Time becomes point of reference for global time zones.	A. G. Hopkins, <i>Globalization in World History</i> (London: Pimlico, 2002), p. 32.
1891	First Transborder Telephone Call	First transborder telephone call between London and Paris.	J. A. Scholte, "The Globalization of World Politics", in J. Baylis and S. Smith (eds.), <i>The Globalization of World Politics, An Introduction to International Relations</i> (New York: Oxford University Press, 1999), p. 17.
1893	Women's Suffrage	New Zealand becomes the first country in the world to give women the right to vote.	"Women in Politics: A Timeline", International Women's Democracy Center, see <a href="http://www.iwdc.org/resources/timeline.htm">http://www.iwdc.org/resources/timeline.htm</a> .
1896	The First Modern Olympic Games	The development of international sporting competitions.	R. J. Holton, <i>Globalization and the Nation-State</i> (New York: Macmillan Press, 1998), p. 47.
1901	The Nobel Prizes	The first international award is given to recognize achievements in physics, chemistry, physiology or medicine, literature, and peace.	R. J. Holton, <i>Globalization and the Nation-State</i> (New York: Macmillan Press, 1998), p. 47 and "The Nobel Prize", see <a href="http://nobelprize.org/nobel/">http://nobelprize.org/nobel/</a> .
1903	The First Flight	The Wright brothers fly 120 ft., initiating the development of manned flight.	Bill Gates, "The Wright Brother", <i>Time</i> , 29 March 1999, see <a href="http://www.time.com/time/time100/scientist/profile/wright.html">http://www.time.com/time/time100/scientist/profile/wright.html</a> .
1914-1918	World War I	The first large-scale war involving nations on a global scale.	
1916	The Sykes-Picot Agreement	The secret Sykes-Picot Agreement involves the partition of the Ottoman Empire between the French and British governments.	
1917	Balfour Declaration	The idea of a separate Jewish state to be created in the British mandate of Palestine.	
1917	The Russian Revolution		
1918	Sykes-Picot Agreement of 1916 is Implemented	Replacement of Ottoman control of the Middle East by the French and British, resulting in disintegration of Arab nationalist hopes for the region.	
1918	Spanish Flu	Influenza pandemic killing between 20 million and 40 million people.	"The Influenza Pandemic of 1918", Stanford University, see <a href="http://virus.stanford.edu/uda/">http://virus.stanford.edu/uda/</a> .
1919	The League of Nations	Establishment of a global political system.	R. J. Holton, <i>Globalization and the Nation-State</i> (New York: Macmillan Press, 1998), p. 47.
1919	Transborder Airline Schedule	The initiation of the first scheduled transborder airline services.	J. A. Scholte, "The Globalization of World Politics", in J. Baylis and S. Smith (eds.), <i>The Globalization of World Politics, An Introduction to International Relations</i> (New York: Oxford University Press, 1999), p. 17.
1927	Development of the Television	Fransworth transmits the first electronic TV picture.	"Broadcast History Timeline", see <a href="http://inventors.about.com/gi/dynamic/offsite.htm?zi=1/XJ&amp;sdn=inventors&amp;zu=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.tvhandbook.com%2FHistory%2FHistory.htm">http://inventors.about.com/gi/dynamic/offsite.htm?zi=1/XJ&amp;sdn=inventors&amp;zu=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.tvhandbook.com%2FHistory%2FHistory.htm</a> .

1929	First Offshore <sup>16</sup> Finance Arrangement	Institution of the first offshore finance arrangements in Luxembourg.	J. A. Scholte, "The Globalization of World Politics", in J. Baylis and S. Smith (eds.), <i>The Globalization of World Politics, An Introduction to International Relations</i> (New York: Oxford University Press, 1999), p. 17.
1929	The Discovery of Penicillin	Alexander Fleming discovers the antibacterial effect of penicillin.	"Penicillin: The Story of an Antibiotic", <a href="http://helios.bto.ed.ac.uk/bto/microbes/penicill.htm">http://helios.bto.ed.ac.uk/bto/microbes/penicill.htm</a> .
1930	Global Radio Broadcast	The first global radio broadcast, the speech of George V opening the London Naval Conference, is relayed simultaneously to 242 stations across six continents.	J. A. Scholte, "The Globalization of World Politics", in J. Baylis and S. Smith (eds.), <i>The Globalization of World Politics, An Introduction to International Relations</i> (New York: Oxford University Press, 1999), p. 17.
Early 1930s	The Great Depression	Fosters a protectionist economic view, halting globalization.	
1932	Saudi Arabia is Established	The establishment of Saudi Arabia raises the hopes of Arab unity and Islamic aspirations.	
1938	Uranium Fission	Otto Hahan and Fritz Strassmann discover uranium fission and thus steer Germany toward developing an atomic weapon. This motivates the US to launch the Manhattan Project.	"The Manhattan Project", <i>National Atomic Museum</i> , see <a href="http://www.atomicmuseum.com/tour/manhattanproject.cfm">http://www.atomicmuseum.com/tour/manhattanproject.cfm</a> .
1940-1945	World War II, Invention of Rocket Propulsion	A period of intense technological development. Rocket technology allows space travel and the introduction of satellites.	W. Rennen and P. Martens, "The Globalisation Timeline", <i>Integrated Assessment</i> , Vol. 4, No. 3, 2003, pp. 137-144, p. 139, p. 140.
1942	The Invention of the Computer	The start of increased computing capabilities.	W. Rennen and P. Martens, "The Globalisation Timeline", <i>Integrated Assessment</i> , Vol. 4, No. 3, 2003, pp. 137-144, p. 140.
1944-1947	Bretton Woods and Foundation of the United Nations, International Monetary Fund, and the World Bank	Increased international cooperation, communication, and connectedness.	W. Rennen and P. Martens, "The Globalisation Timeline", <i>Integrated Assessment</i> , Vol. 4, No. 3, 2003, pp. 137-144, p. 139, p. 140-141.
1942-1946	The Manhattan Project and the US Atomic Energy Commission	The development of the nuclear bomb and the bombing of Nagasaki and Hiroshima.	"Manhattan Project History", <i>National Atomic Museum</i> , 2003, see <a href="http://www.atomicmuseum.com/tour/manhattanproject.cfm">http://www.atomicmuseum.com/tour/manhattanproject.cfm</a> .
1945	The Start of the Cold War	The emergence of superpowers.	
1946	Indian Disengagement From the British Empire	The start of freedom movements and a global awareness of rights to self-determination.	

1946	First Digital Computer	Construction of the first digital computer.	J. A. Scholte, "The Globalization of World Politics", in J. Baylis and S. Smith (eds.), <i>The Globalization of World Politics, An Introduction to International Relations</i> (New York: Oxford University Press, 1999), p. 17.
1947	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade	The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) is signed, encouraging free trade between member states.	"Timeline: World Trade Organization", November 11, 2005, see <a href="http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/europe/country_profiles/2430089.stm">http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/europe/country_profiles/2430089.stm</a> .
1947	Creation of the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OEEC/OECD)	The OEEC is created as an economic counterpart to NATO. In 1961, the OECD takes over.	"The OECD: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development", <i>OECD</i> , 2005, see <a href="http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/15/33/34011915.pdf">http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/15/33/34011915.pdf</a> .
1949	North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO)	NATO is established, forging transatlantic security cooperation.	"Frequently Asked Questions: What Does NATO Do?", NATO webpage, see <a href="http://www.nato.int/issues/faq/index.html">http://www.nato.int/issues/faq/index.html</a> .
1950-1953	The Korean War	North Korea invades South Korea, and the UN takes police action against the aggressor.	"The Korean War", see <a href="http://www.history.navy.mil/photos/events/kowar/kowar.htm">http://www.history.navy.mil/photos/events/kowar/kowar.htm</a> .
1954	Establishment of the First Export Processing Zone	First export processing zone in Ireland.	J. A. Scholte, "The Globalization of World Politics", in J. Baylis and S. Smith (eds.), <i>The Globalization of World Politics, An Introduction to International Relations</i> (New York: Oxford University Press, 1999), p. 17.
1954-1975	The Second Indochina War, Vietnam War	The second Indochina war. Major US involvement from the 1960s sparks a political-awareness movement.	Robert K. Brigham, "Battlefield Vietnam: A Brief History", see <a href="http://www.pbs.org/battlefieldvietnam/history/index.html">http://www.pbs.org/battlefieldvietnam/history/index.html</a> .
1955	First McDonald's Restaurant Opened		J. A. Scholte, "The Globalization of World Politics", in J. Baylis and S. Smith (eds.), <i>The Globalization of World Politics, An Introduction to International Relations</i> (New York: Oxford University Press, 1999), p. 17.
1956	First Transoceanic Telephone Cable Link		J. A. Scholte, "The Globalization of World Politics", in J. Baylis and S. Smith (eds.), <i>The Globalization of World Politics, An Introduction to International Relations</i> (New York: Oxford University Press, 1999), p. 17.
1957	European Economic Community (EEC) Created	The EEC is created in order to increase economic integration between member states.	"The History of the European Union", see <a href="http://europa.eu/abc/history/1957/index_en.htm">http://europa.eu/abc/history/1957/index_en.htm</a> .



1957	The Advent of the Intercontinental Ballistic Missile		J. A. Scholte, "The Globalization of World Politics", in J. Baylis and S. Smith (eds.), <i>The Globalization of World Politics, An Introduction to International Relations</i> (New York: Oxford University Press, 1999), p. 17.
1957	First Eurocurrency <sup>17</sup> Loan	The issuance of the first Eurocurrency loan (by a Soviet bank, in US dollars, on the London Market).	J. A. Scholte, "The Globalization of World Politics", in J. Baylis and S. Smith (eds.), <i>The Globalization of World Politics, An Introduction to International Relations</i> (New York: Oxford University Press, 1999), p. 17.
1960	Marshall McLuhan Coins the Term Global Village	Results from advances in electronic communications, which allow world events to be experienced globally in real time.	S. Smith and J. Baylis, "Introduction" and J. A. Scholte, "The Globalization of World Politics", in J. Baylis and S. Smith (eds.), <i>The Globalization of World Politics, An Introduction to International Relations</i> (New York: Oxford University Press, 1999), p. 8 and 17, respectively.
1960	The Creation of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)	OPEC is established to coordinate petroleum policies and secure stable prices.	"The Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) Brief History", see <a href="http://www.opec.org/aboutus/history/history.htm">http://www.opec.org/aboutus/history/history.htm</a> .
1961	Gagarin Orbits the Earth	Yuri Gagarin becomes the first man to orbit the Earth.	Neil Perry, "Yuri Gagarin", <i>Guardian Unlimited</i> , April 12, 2001, see <a href="http://www.guardian.co.uk/netnotes/article/0,6729,470879,00.html">http://www.guardian.co.uk/netnotes/article/0,6729,470879,00.html</a> .
1961	Live Political Broadcasts	First live televised presidential news conference (John F. Kennedy).	"Broadcast History Timeline", see <a href="http://inventors.about.com/gi/dynamic/offsite.htm?zi=1/XJ&amp;sdn=inventors&amp;zu=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.tvhandbook.com%2FHistory%2FHistory.htm">http://inventors.about.com/gi/dynamic/offsite.htm?zi=1/XJ&amp;sdn=inventors&amp;zu=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.tvhandbook.com%2FHistory%2FHistory.htm</a> .
1961	The Bay of Pigs Invasion		
1962	Launch of the First Communications Satellite		J. A. Scholte, "The Globalization of World Politics", in J. Baylis and S. Smith (eds.), <i>The Globalization of World Politics, An Introduction to International Relations</i> (New York: Oxford University Press, 1999), p. 17.
1962	The Concept of the "Galactic Network"	J. C. R. Licklider from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) discusses the concept of a "Galactic Network" of interconnected computers. This is the first conceptualization of the Internet.	"The History of the Internet", <i>Internet Society</i> , December 10, 2003, see <a href="http://www.isoc.org/internet/history/brief.shtml#Timeline">http://www.isoc.org/internet/history/brief.shtml#Timeline</a> .
1962	The Cuban Missile Crisis	The world is on the brink of nuclear war as nuclear launch sites are constructed in Cuba.	"The Cuban Missile Crisis, 1962", <i>National Security Archives</i> , George Washington University, see <a href="http://www.gwu.edu/~nsarchiv/nsa/cuba_mis_cri/">http://www.gwu.edu/~nsarchiv/nsa/cuba_mis_cri/</a> .
1963	Introduction of Direct Dialing of Transborder Telephone Calls		J. A. Scholte, "The Globalization of World Politics", in J. Baylis and S. Smith (eds.), <i>The Globalization of World Politics, An Introduction to International Relations</i> (New York: Oxford University Press, 1999), p. 17.

1963	Issuance of the First Eurobond <sup>18</sup>	Issuance of the first Eurobond (by a borrower in Italy, in US dollars, on the London market).	J. A. Scholte, "The Globalization of World Politics", in J. Baylis and S. Smith (eds.), <i>The Globalization of World Politics, An Introduction to International Relations</i> (New York: Oxford University Press, 1999), p. 17.
1966	First Photographs of Planet Earth From Outer Space		J. A. Scholte, "The Globalization of World Politics", in J. Baylis and S. Smith (eds.), <i>The Globalization of World Politics, An Introduction to International Relations</i> (New York: Oxford University Press, 1999), p. 17.
1966	Anti-Vietnam Protests	Civilian casualties spark student protests, targeting at first the Dow Chemical company, the military's only supplier of napalm. Demonstrations in Detroit and Berkeley follow soon after.	"Timeline: Vietnam On the Battlefields and the Home Front", PBS, see <a href="http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/amex/twodays/timeline/index.html">http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/amex/twodays/timeline/index.html</a> .
1967	World Health Organization (WHO) Launches Global Virus Eradication Program	The WHO embarks on a worldwide program to eradicate smallpox, completed in 1979.	"Smallpox", WHO, see <a href="http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/smallpox/en/">http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/smallpox/en/</a> .
1967	The Six Day War	The resulting demise of Pan-Arabism and the establishment of the Organization of Islamic Conferences and rise of Pan-Islamism.	
1969	The Construction of the Concorde	The first supersonic passenger jet. The first commercial supersonic flight takes place from London Heathrow to Bahrain in January 1976. The Concorde flies to New York for the first time in 1977.	"Celebrating Concorde: Frequently Asked Questions", see <a href="http://www.britishairways.com/concorde/faq.html#1">http://www.britishairways.com/concorde/faq.html#1</a> .
1969	World's 1 <sup>st</sup> Global Media Event: Armstrong Lands on the Moon	The emergence, through television, of an increased awareness of world events. Later followed by 24-hour news stations such as CNN, BBC World, and Al-Jazeera.	W. Rennen and P. Martens, "The Globalisation Timeline", <i>Integrated Assessment</i> , Vol. 4, No. 3, 2003, pp. 137-144, p. 139.
1969	The Boeing 747 Constructed	The first wide-body passenger jet is constructed (Boeing 747).	J. A. Scholte, "The Globalization of World Politics", in J. Baylis and S. Smith (eds.), <i>The Globalization of World Politics, An Introduction to International Relations</i> (New York: Oxford University Press, 1999), p. 17.
1969	Creation of the First Large-Scale Computer Network	The ARPANET is created, connecting four host computers. The motivation for the ARPANET, which later grows into the Internet, is resource sharing.	"The History of the Internet", Internet Society, see <a href="http://www.isoc.org/internet/history/brief.shtml">http://www.isoc.org/internet/history/brief.shtml</a> and J. A. Scholte, "The Globalization of World Politics", in J. Baylis and S. Smith (eds.), <i>The Globalization of World Politics, An Introduction to International Relations</i> (New York: Oxford University Press, 1999), p. 17.
1970s	Increase of Air Travel	Air travel increases following the introduction of the microchip in 1971. Cheaper flights, increased population exchange.	W. Rennen and P. Martens, "The Globalisation Timeline", <i>Integrated Assessment</i> , Vol. 4, No. 3, 2003, pp. 137-144, p. 140.

1971	Invention of the Microchip by Intel	Allows for increasingly sophisticated communications equipment. Facilitates the development of the Internet and other computer communication systems.	W. Rennen and P. Martens, "The Globalisation Timeline", <i>Integrated Assessment</i> , Vol. 4, No. 3, 2003, pp. 137-144, p. 140.
1971	Greenpeace is Founded	First environmental group is created in an effort to combat environmental degradation.	"About Greenpeace", <i>Greenpeace International</i> , see <a href="http://www.greenpeace.org/international/about">http://www.greenpeace.org/international/about</a> .
1971	First Electronic Stock Exchange	The establishment of the first wholly electronic stock exchange (US-based NASDAQ system).	J. A. Scholte, "The Globalization of World Politics", in J. Baylis and S. Smith (eds.), <i>The Globalization of World Politics, An Introduction to International Relations</i> (New York: Oxford University Press, 1999), p. 17.
1972	Publication of <i>The Limits to Growth</i> for the Club of Rome	The acknowledgement of a consolidated global approach to combating environmental problems.	W. Rennen and P. Martens, "The Globalisation Timeline", <i>Integrated Assessment</i> , Vol. 4, No. 3, 2003, pp. 137-144, p. 142.
1972	First Global Issue Conference	First conference on global issues is held (the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment).	J. A. Scholte, "The Globalization of World Politics", in J. Baylis and S. Smith (eds.), <i>The Globalization of World Politics, An Introduction to International Relations</i> (New York: Oxford University Press, 1999), p. 17.
1973	Oil Crisis	Following the 1973 war in the Middle East.	
1973	The Mobile Phone	The first mobile phone is created by Martin Cooper.	M. Bellis, "Selling the Cell Phone", see <a href="http://inventors.about.com/library/weekly/aa070899.htm">http://inventors.about.com/library/weekly/aa070899.htm</a> .
1973	The Global Positioning System (GPS)	The proposal for creating what became the GPS is approved by the US Defense System Acquisition and Review Council (DSARC).	"GPS Development Timeline", GPS World, see <a href="http://www.gpsworld.com/gpsworld/static/staticHtml.jsp?id=7956">http://www.gpsworld.com/gpsworld/static/staticHtml.jsp?id=7956</a> .
1974	US Government Eliminates Foreign Exchange Controls	Other states follow in later years.	J. A. Scholte, "The Globalization of World Politics", in J. Baylis and S. Smith (eds.), <i>The Globalization of World Politics, An Introduction to International Relations</i> (New York: Oxford University Press, 1999), p. 17.
1976	First Direct Broadcast Satellite	The first transmission to rooftop dishes.	J. A. Scholte, "The Globalization of World Politics", in J. Baylis and S. Smith (eds.), <i>The Globalization of World Politics, An Introduction to International Relations</i> (New York: Oxford University Press, 1999), p. 17.
1977	First Commercial Use of Fiber-Optic Cables	Vastly increases telecommunications capacities.	J. A. Scholte, "The Globalization of World Politics", in J. Baylis and S. Smith (eds.), <i>The Globalization of World Politics, An Introduction to International Relations</i> (New York: Oxford University Press, 1999), p. 17.
1977	SWIFT System Created	Creation of the SWIFT system for electronic interbank fund transfers.	J. A. Scholte, "The Globalization of World Politics", in J. Baylis and S. Smith (eds.), <i>The Globalization of World Politics, An Introduction to International Relations</i> (New York: Oxford University Press, 1999), p. 17.

1979	1 <sup>st</sup> World Climate Conference of the World Meteorological Organization	Signifies the start of growing global concern about environmental devastation.	W. Rennen and P. Martens, "The Globalisation Timeline", <i>Integrated Assessment</i> , Vol. 4, No. 3, 2003, pp. 137-144, p. 139.
1980s	HIV/AIDS	The first cases of AIDS are identified in the US. However, the first infections are suggested to date back to as early as the 1940s and 1950s.	"The Origins of HIV and the First Cases of AIDS", AVERT.org (International Aids charity), see <a href="http://www.avert.org/origins.htm">http://www.avert.org/origins.htm</a> .
1986	Chernobyl Accident	Nuclear accident affecting several surrounding countries.	
1987	An Ozone Hole is Discovered	The appearance of a near-complete ozone hole over Antarctica raises global ecological awareness.	J. A. Scholte, "The Globalization of World Politics", in J. Baylis and S. Smith (eds.), <i>The Globalization of World Politics, An Introduction to International Relations</i> (New York: Oxford University Press, 1999), p. 17.
1987	Stock-Market Crash	Stock-market crash on Wall Street spreads worldwide overnight.	J. A. Scholte, "The Globalization of World Politics", in J. Baylis and S. Smith (eds.), <i>The Globalization of World Politics, An Introduction to International Relations</i> (New York: Oxford University Press, 1999), p. 17.
1989	The Fall of the Berlin Wall	The opening up of the USSR and the start of disengagement movements from the Soviet Union.	
1991	The End of the USSR	The USSR ceases to exist, in its place the Commonwealth of Independent States is established.	"Chronology of Events: Exit USSR, CIS Established", NUPI Centre for Russian Studies, see <a href="http://www.nupi.no/cgi-win/Rusland/krono.exe?1321">http://www.nupi.no/cgi-win/Rusland/krono.exe?1321</a> .
1991	World Wide Web	The World Wide Web is introduced by Tim Berners-Lee while working at CERN (Geneva).	J. A. Scholte, "The Globalization of World Politics", in J. Baylis and S. Smith (eds.), <i>The Globalization of World Politics, An Introduction to International Relations</i> (New York: Oxford University Press, 1999), p. 17 and "The Inventor of the World Wide Web", <i>American Heritage People</i> , November 12, 2005, see <a href="http://www.americanheritage.com/articles/web/20051112-internet-world-wide-web-tim-berners-lee-computer-geneva-cern-enquire-html-url-world-wide-web-consortium.shtml">http://www.americanheritage.com/articles/web/20051112-internet-world-wide-web-tim-berners-lee-computer-geneva-cern-enquire-html-url-world-wide-web-consortium.shtml</a> .
1992	Creation of the European Union (EU)	The EEC transforms into the EU following the signing of the Treaty of Maastricht, which introduces inter-governmental cooperation to the economic community.	"The History of the European Union", see <a href="http://europa.eu/abc/history/1992/index_en.htm">http://europa.eu/abc/history/1992/index_en.htm</a> .
1992	The Rio Earth Summit	Global humanitarian concern for the environment.	R. J. Holton, <i>Globalization and the Nation-State</i> (New York: Macmillan Press, 1998), p. 48.
1993	UN High Commissioner for Human Rights	At the urging of the US and other nations, the UN General Assembly establishes the UNHCHR.	

1993	Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)	APEC is established to promote free trade in the Asia-Pacific arena.	"APEC, FAQs", see <a href="http://www.apec.org/apec/tools/faqs.html">http://www.apec.org/apec/tools/faqs.html</a> .
1995	Foundation of the World Trade Organization (WTO)	The successor to GATT, the WTO, is established and continues the work of the multilateral trading system.	W. Rennen and P. Martens, "The Globalisation Timeline", <i>Integrated Assessment</i> , Vol. 4, No. 3, 2003, pp. 137-144, p. 139 and "The WTO In Brief: Part 1, The Multilateral Trading System, Past, Present and Future", see <a href="http://www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/whatis_e/inbrief_e/inbr01_e.htm">http://www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/whatis_e/inbrief_e/inbr01_e.htm</a> .
1995	NATO Deployed to the Former Yugoslavia	Following the signing of the Dayton Peace Accord, NATO is deployed to Bosnia and Herzegovina. This is the first major involvement in peacekeeping for the organization.	"NATO's Role in Bosnia and Herzegovina", <i>NATO Fact Sheets</i> , May 8, 2001, see <a href="http://www.nato.int/docu/facts/2000/role-bih.htm">http://www.nato.int/docu/facts/2000/role-bih.htm</a> .
1996	First Genetically Modified Crop	The first commercial harvest of a genetically modified crop.	A. Coghlan, "Genetically Modified Crops: A Decade of Disagreement", <i>New Scientist</i> , January 21, 2006, Issue 2535.
1996	Dolly the Sheep Is Born	The first mammal is cloned, sparking debates on the ethics of cloning.	"Dolly the Sheep Clone Dies Young", <i>BBC News</i> , February 14, 2003, see <a href="http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/sci/tech/2764039.stm">http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/sci/tech/2764039.stm</a> .
1997	Completion of a Round-the-World Fiber-Optic Cable Link		J. A. Scholte, "The Globalization of World Politics", in J. Baylis and S. Smith (eds.), <i>The Globalization of World Politics, An Introduction to International Relations</i> (New York: Oxford University Press, 1999), p. 17.
1997	Hong Kong is Returned to China	One hundred years of British rule over Hong Kong ends.	
1997	Bird Flu in Humans	First case of bird flu in humans is discovered in Hong Kong.	"Q&A: Bird Flu", <i>BBC News</i> , April 5, 2006, see <a href="http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/health/3422839.stm">http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/health/3422839.stm</a> .
1997	Kyoto Protocol to the UN is Developed	The Kyoto Protocol is created, which is designed to combat the air pollution that is claimed to be responsible for global warming.	"ENGLISH CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES Third session Kyoto, 1-10 December 1997", <i>CNN News</i> , see <a href="http://www.cnn.com/SPECIALS/1997/global.warming/stories/treaty/">http://www.cnn.com/SPECIALS/1997/global.warming/stories/treaty/</a> .
1998	India and Pakistan Test Nuclear Weapons	In May, India and Pakistan explode a series of nuclear devices, which leads to increased tensions over the possibility of a nuclear standoff. It is the first real challenge to the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty.	
1999	Seattle Anti-Globalization Movement		W. Rennen and P. Martens, "The Globalisation Timeline", <i>Integrated Assessment</i> , Vol. 4, No. 3, 2003, pp. 137-144, p. 139.
1999	Argentinean Economy Collapses	Argentina's economy goes into recession in large part due to the economic crisis in Brazil and Asia.	

1999	NATO Deploys to Kosovo	NATO forces launch an air campaign against Serbian forces.	"NATO's Role in Relation to the Conflict in Kosovo", <i>NATO Historical Overview</i> , July 15, 1999, see <a href="http://www.nato.int/kosovo/history.htm">http://www.nato.int/kosovo/history.htm</a> .
1999	European Security and Defence Policy (ESDP)	At the 1999 European Council in Cologne, member states express their intention to provide the EU with the capability of establishing a European policy on security and defense.	Jean-Yves Haine, "ESDP: An Overview", EU Institute for Security Studies, p. 3, see <a href="http://www.iss-eu.org/esdp/01-jyh.pdf">http://www.iss-eu.org/esdp/01-jyh.pdf</a> .
2001	September 11	The attack on the World Trade Center and the launch of the War on Terror.	
2002	Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS)	SARS is recognized. It spreads in Asia and kills more than 800 individuals.	"Timeline: Sars Virus", <i>BBC News</i> , July 7, 2004, see <a href="http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/asia-pacific/2973415.stm">http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/asia-pacific/2973415.stm</a> and "Hong Kong Declared Sars-Free", <i>BBC News</i> , June 23, 2003, see <a href="http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/asia-pacific/3011724.stm">http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/asia-pacific/3011724.stm</a> .
2003	NATO Deploys to Afghanistan	NATO assumes command of the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF), signaling the first NATO deployment outside the Euro-Atlantic area.	"NATO in Afghanistan Factsheet", <i>NATO Fact Sheet</i> , February 21, 2005, see <a href="http://www.nato.int/issues/afghanistan/040628-factsheet.htm">http://www.nato.int/issues/afghanistan/040628-factsheet.htm</a> .
2004	Asian Tsunami	A tsunami sweeps South Asia, killing more than 130,000. The world gathers together a massive relief effort to assist the survivors.	"Tsunami Disaster", <i>BBC News</i> , January 1, 2006, see <a href="http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/in_depth/world/2004/asia_quake_disaster/default.stm">http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/in_depth/world/2004/asia_quake_disaster/default.stm</a> .
2005	Death of the Pope	John Paul II dies after a prolonged illness. Millions of people flock to Rome for the funeral.	
2005	London Bombings	Suicide bombers attack the London transport system.	
2005	Hurricane Katrina	Category 5 hurricane hits the US coast in the Gulf of Mexico and causes billions of dollars in damage. The hurricane remains one of the costliest and deadliest hurricanes in US history. The storm causes economic strain, particularly in the oil sector.	
2005	Iraq War Admission	The Bush administration admits that it went to war with faulty intelligence.	
2005	Chinese Bid for Unocal	The China National Offshore Oil Corporation makes a bid for Unocal, although the bid is halted by strong opposition in the US Congress (an anti-globalization event).	
2005-2006	Mohammed Cartoons	Fury spreads throughout the Muslim world as a result of cartoons of Mohammed published in Western media.	

2006	Russia Cuts Ukrainian Energy Supply	Russia cuts off the gas supply to Ukraine, sparking a debate about the dependence on Russian energy by the EU and neighboring countries (an anti-globalization event).	
2006	Mittal Steel Proposes Acquisition of Arcelor	Lackshmi Mittal of Mittal Steel attempts to expand his steel company by purchasing Arcelor. This is hotly debated in France (an anti-globalization event).	"Mittal Steel Unveils Arcelor Bid", <i>BBC News</i> , January 26, 2006, see <a href="http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/business/4653516.stm">http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/business/4653516.stm</a> .
2006	Iranian Nuclear Development	Iran breaks the seals of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) on its nuclear facilities and demands the right to develop nuclear power.	
2006	United Arab Emirates (UAE) Ports Deal	It is revealed that the US is in negotiations with a UAE company that would allow it to take over the running of some key US ports. This sparks a debate in the US Congress about domestic security and ends with the UAE company removing its bid (an anti-globalization event).	

## References

- <sup>1</sup> D. Held, A. McGrew, D. Goldblatt and J. Perraton, *Global Transformations, Politics, Economics and Culture* (Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1999), p. 2.
- <sup>2</sup> This is a description of these three views provided by W. Rennan and P. Martens, "The Globalisation Timeline", *Integrated Assessment*, Vol. 4, No. 3, 2003, pp. 137-144, p. 137.
- <sup>3</sup> In her article "Modernism, Geopolitics, Globalization", *Modernism/Modernity*, Vol. 10, No. 3, p. 539, M. Cuddy-Keane argues that globalization, "although frequently hailed as a recent phenomenon, has been a long historical process."
- <sup>4</sup> *Op. cit.*, note 2, Rennan and Martens, p. 137. While numerous time frames have been identified for the coining of the term globalization, Rennan and Martens argue that this is when it was identified as a "hot topic."
- <sup>5</sup> *Ibid*, p. 140.
- <sup>6</sup> J. Abu-Lughod, *Before European Hegemony, The World System AD 1250-1350* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1989), as cited in R. J. Holton, *Globalization and the Nation-State* (New York: Macmillan Press, 1998), p. 25.
- <sup>7</sup> This viewpoint is argued by A. G. Frank, "A Theoretical Introduction to 5000 Years of World-System History", *Review*, Vol. 13, No. 2, 1990, pp. 155-248, as cited in R. J. Holton, *Globalization and the Nation-State* (New York: Macmillan Press, 1998), p. 26.
- <sup>8</sup> *Op. cit.*, note 2, Rennan and Martens, p. 141.
- <sup>9</sup> *Ibid*.
- <sup>10</sup> *Ibid*, p. 142.
- <sup>11</sup> R. J. Holton, *Globalization and the Nation-State* (New York: Macmillan Press, 1998), p. 48.
- <sup>12</sup> T. L. Friedman, *The World Is Flat: A Brief History of the Twenty-First Century* (Farrar, Straus and Giroux, 2005), see <http://www.dissentmagazine.org/article/?article=189>; Jeff Faux, "Flat Note from the Pied Piper of Globalization", Fall 2005.
- <sup>13</sup> V. Vita, Deputy Minister, Italian Ministry of Communication, stated in 1999 that, "Globalization did not start with the Internet; it started with the industrial revolution and speeded up with the technological revolution in transportation and communication during Second World War." Please refer to "Globalization and Culture Clash" presented at the Next Generation Internet Conference, September 16-17, 1999, European Commission, Brussels. The transcript can be found at <http://itc.mit.edu/rpcp/NGIPolicy/vita.pdf>.
- <sup>14</sup> This citation appears in our table but is taken from K. O'Rourke and J. Williamson, "Once More: When Did Globalisation Begin?", *European Review of Economic History*, Vol. 8, 2004, pp. 109-117, p. 110, p. 112.
- <sup>15</sup> K. O'Rourke and J. Williamson in their article "stress the word 'inter-continental' since our focus is on European trade with Asia and the Americas, not on trade within any of those three regions."
- <sup>16</sup> J. A. Scholte in his chapter "Global Trade and Finance" defines offshore center as "a site for financial business offering inducements such as tax reductions, regulation waivers, subsidies and rebates, secrecy guarantees, and so on; most are located in island and other mini-states, though offshore provisions also cover arrangements like International Banking Facilities in the USA and the Tokyo-based Japan Offshore Market", in J. Baylis and S. Smith (eds.), *The Globalization of World Politics, An Introduction to International Relations* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1999), p. 438.
- <sup>17</sup> J. A. Scholte in his chapter "Global Trade and Finance" defines Eurocurrency as "national money in the hands of persons and institutions domiciled outside the currency area concerned: hence 'eurodollar', 'eurozloty', etc.", in J. Baylis and S. Smith (eds.), *The Globalization of World Politics, An Introduction to International Relations* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1999), p. 438.
- <sup>18</sup> J. A. Scholte in his chapter "Global Trade and Finance" defines Eurobond as "a bond denominated in a currency that is alien to a substantial portion of the underwriters through whom it is distributed and investors to whom it is sold; the borrower, the syndicate of managers, the investors, and the securities exchange on which the bond is listed are spread over a number of countries", in J. Baylis and S. Smith (eds.), *The Globalization of World Politics, An Introduction to International Relations* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1999), p. 438.