



Globalization is not a Phenomenon of Today

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ABSTRACT

Globalization is the process by which knowledge, information, services and goods spread worldwide. The term is referred to in the field of trade and cultural and economic systems. The world becomes more globalized when countries become politically, culturally and economically interwound. Many people think of globalization as phenomenon of the twentieth century, but it is a process which has been happening for millennia. The process can be traced through history and reviewing different cultures and their interactions.

Keywords: Phenomenon, convergence, interaction, integration, constraints, Psychagogy.



Introduction:

Globalization can be briefly described as the process by which knowledge, information, services and goods spread worldwide. The term globalization is referred to in business in an economic context to show integrated economies in the fields of free trade which is the free flow of capital among countries in addition to easy access to foreign resources involving labor markets, in order to maximize return and benefit for the shared good.

Globalization is developed by practical convergence of cultural and economic systems. The convergence results in promoting and necessitating interaction, integration and interdependence among countries. The world becomes more globalized, when more countries and regions become politically, culturally and economically interwound.

Many people think of globalization as the phenomenon of the twentieth century, but actually, the process has been happening for millennia. Evidence of that can be read in history. An example of that is the Roman Empire that leads us back to 600 B.C.

The Roman Empire spread its economic and its ruling systems through important portions of the world for centuries.

Another example that supports the idea is the (Silk Road Trade). These trade routes which date from 130 B.C. to 1453 A.D. stand for an important wave of globalization. They resemble an important link between China and Europe. These routes brought merchants, goods and travelers from China, through Central Asia and Middle East to Europe.

Another example is the investments done by the European countries overseas in the decades before the World War 1. Those investments took place in the period from 1870 to 1914 which is historically called the golden age of globalization.

Statement of the Problem:

Many people think of globalization as the phenomenon of the twentieth century, but that idea is wrong. The aim of the research is to prove that globalization has been taking place for millennia



Research Objectives:

- 1-To show that globalization is not a phenomenon of today and that it has been happening for millennia.
- 2-To clarify the importance of globalization and its impact on people's interaction.
- 3-To show types of globalization.
- 4-To draw attention to globalization's pros and cons.
- 5-To show the impact of technological advancements on globalization

Research Questions:

- 1-What does the term "globalization" mean?
- 2-In what context is the term "globalization referred to in the field of free trade?
- 3-How is globalization developed?
- 4-When did globalization begin?
- 5-What are the types of globalization?
- 6-Has globalization negative effects?
- 7-Can globalization be traced through literature?
- 8-When did the term "globalization" as used today come into prominence?

Literature Review:

What does globalization mean in literature?

It is traditionally defined as an era in which the sovereign of nation states has declined, and modes of exchange of money, technology, and people operate with increasing ease and speed across national boundaries producing configuration of power that exceed the boundaries of the nation state.



Globalization is linked with contemporary literature and it is treated in diverse manners.

Research Methodology:

The term globalization has been around for about sixty two years, first appearing in Webster's dictionary in 1961. The fundamental question of what globalization is, seems to have been eclipsed by proponents and protestors. The debate about what to do about globalization is still very much a debate about what globalization is. The debate in research is about the relationship between how globalization is defined and what theorists propose as appropriate responses to its effects, positive and negative.

Importance of globalization:

Globalization has its impact on the way nations, business, and people interact. It changes the nature of international economic activity through expanding trade, developing global supply chains and facilitating access to natural resources and labor markets.

The trade, financial exchange and interaction among nations also develop the cultural exchange of ideas, and rid them from geographic constraints, and political boundaries. That enables globalization to create or expand opportunities. Increased trade promotes international competition, which spurs innovation and exchange of ideas. In addition, people coming from different countries for the sake of business or work accompany with them their own cultures that influence and mix with other cultures.

Types of Globalization:

Globalization can be entitled under three types:

1- Economic globalization:

This type resembles the integration of international financial markets and the coordination of financial exchange. An example of that is free trade agreements, such as the North American Free Trade Agreement and the Trans-Pacific Partnership.

2. Political globalization:



This type involves the international policies that join countries together politically, economically and culturally. Examples of this type are NATO and UN as two examples of political globalization

3. Cultural globalization:

This type focuses mainly on the technological and societal factors that result of cultures' convergence. These factors include developed ease of communication, the spread of social media, in addition to access to faster and better transportation.

The above mentioned three types influence one another. For instance, free national trade policies boost economic globalization. Political policies affect cultural globalization, since they enable people to interact and move around the world freely. Economic globalization also affects cultural globalization through the import of goods and Services, which expose people to different cultures.

Globalization: Pros and Cons:

No doubt that the many types of exchange that globalization provides can have positive and negative effects - The exchange of people and goods across the borders can bring fresh ideas useful for business. The same movement can increase the spread of disease and promote ideas which might destabilize political economies.

The fact that globalization is not a phenomenon of today can be traced through history and published Literature as well.

One of the examples is the style of the Roman poet and literary critic Horace (65 B-c. - 8-B.c.) He was from old Rome in the time of Julius Caesar. He was affected by the Greek mythology and he is said to have an effect on English Poetry- Horace reflected a kind of globalization joining three civilizations: the Greek, the Roman and the English. The Greeks had confidence in the immense power of art, which they called Psychagogy, which means the leading or persuading of the soul, which develops the human feelings and motivation - The large movement throughout the renaissance, which is also called neoclassicism extends down to the middle eighteenth century. In this era the indirect influence of Aristotle was paralleled by the strong, direct effect of Horace art of poetry.



Another example to support the idea is the old orientator Sir William Jones (1746-1794). He studied in Harvard and Oxford. He mastered classic languages (Ancient Greek and Latin), in addition to French and other contemporary European languages. He also studied Arabic and he mastered Sanskrit, the old Indian language. He wrote a paper about Eastern poetry in the year 1771 which was reprinted in English. He also translated the Arabic seven (long poems).

This translation was published in London in the year 1772. It is also included in the 13th chapter of the British Encyclopedia. (B. Cyclopedia 1947- Kalidasa)

Shakespeare and Globalization:

The worldwide diffusion of Shakespeare's works occurs today as it has occurred for centuries in the context of social processes of mobility and mediation. Since the 1960s these processes have been studied under the rubric 'globalization', but the term names a condition as ancient as the experience of empire and diaspora of nations and the states they create. An influential definition of globalization as both the compression

of the world and the intensification of consciousness of the world as a whole, means to historicize the compression and consciousness.

The complete works of Shakespeare appear in over thirty Languages and individual texts in over eighty languages. In the multi-lingual world of today, Shakespeare is staged or filmized in mix of tongues. Shakespeare's globalization is still continuous through cultural translation. An example of that is the writing and performmace of the Anglo- Kuwaiti director Sulayman AL-Bassam who has been adapting Shakespearian adaptations in Arabic and English since 2001.

He uses unusual layering technique. He first adapts Shakespeare's text into modern English. Then this version is translated into Arabic for performance.

The Arabic is then converted into the primary language of the audience. Then the Arabic script is finally turned back into English for the purpose of publication. So, Shakespeare's works of the sixteenth century are still alive enriching the mentality of the present and showing a globalization of more than four hundred years.



A view of globalization through American Literature:

The first contact between the Americans and the rest of the world began with the voyage of the Italian explorer, Christopher Columbus, who was funded by the Queen of Spain, Isabella. The drama of the voyage was recounted in his " Epistola" which was printed in 1493. The first record of exploration in America was written in Scandinavian language. America received immigrants from different parts of the world and so many cultures integrated in America. The foundation of American Literature began with orally transmitted myth, legends, tales and lyrics of the Red Indian culture - Hundreds of Indian words are available in every day American English such as (canoe, tobacco, potato).

The American Literature is the product of widely varied cultures interacting with each other. The American writers like Rudyard Kipling, E.M. Forster, Herman Melville and others reflect that globalization that Sprang and developed in America. The writer James Cooper (1789-1851) was a cultural relativist who believed that no culture had a monopoly on virtue or refinement.

An important step in globalization was the Romantic movement which originated in Germany and then spread quickly. It reached America and around the year 1820.

Other examples can be seen via the following American writers:

Ralph Waldo Emerson (1803-1882): Much of his spiritual insight comes from his reading in Hinduism, Confucianism and Islamic Sufism. These cultures are reflected in his works.

Henry David Thoreau (1817-1882):

He is known for his masterpiece *Walden or Life in the Woods* (1854). It is a poetic essay that causes the reader to examine his life and lead it authentically. Thoreau's essay "Civil Disobedience" had a global effect. It is based on the theory of passive resistance based on the moral necessity for the just individual to disobey unjust laws. His essay was an inspiration for the Indian leader Mahatma Gandhi in his movement for Indian Independence. It was also an inspiration for Martin Luther King Jr. in his struggle for black Americans' civil rights in the 20th century



Henry James (1843 -1916):

Henry James once wrote that art, especially literary art, " makes life, makes interest, makes importance"

James is noted for his international theme', He portrayed the complex relationship between naive American and cosmopolitan European. His vision is an integral part of globalization, which is deep rooted in history.

To give examples from American Literature does not mean that other literary fields and cultures do not have similar examples or evidences - The same can be done through other cultures.

Conclusion:

The term globalization as it is used today came to prominence in the 1980s which reflects several technological advancements that increased international interactions.

The IBM introduction of personal computer and the sustained evolution of the modern Internet are two examples of technology that helped develop international communication, commerce and globalization. Therefore, globalization is not a phenomenon of today, but what is new and innovative is technology.

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