

Soft Start Riff on modern life, is this the best time to be alive (keep it loose, let it go where it does)

INTRO

Jen: “Hey everybody, this is your host Jen Dumas along with fellow host Matt Booren, and you're listening to Storytime with the Historists, the podcast focused on world history stories that are sometimes bizarre, often entertaining, and always factual. Today, we have a classic Storytime episode for you, no small stories, just some meat and potatoes history. We are going to take a look into Globalization, changes and continuities style!

- I. What is big “G” Globalization?
 - A. Is this an economic term?
 1. Capitalism, world trade, interconnected economies
 2. Movement of people
 3. Multinational corporations-Nestle
 - B. Is this a political term?
 1. Treaties and trade agreements
 2. Nongovernmental or Supranational Organizations
 - a) League of Nations
 - b) UN
 - c) World Bank/IMF
 - d) NATO and the Warsaw Pact
 - e) EU
 - C. Is this a cultural phenomenon
 1. Mass Culture
 - a) Rock and Roll, Reggae, Ska, and KPop
 - b) Consumerism/Americanization
 - (1) Nike, Coca-Cola, Apple
 - (2) Amazon and Alibaba
 - c) Sports
 - (1) Olympics, World Cup
 - d) Outsider Art
 - e) Culture as an export
 2. Homogeneity of culture
 - a) What is western civilization/western culture
 - b) Breakdown the west
 - c) U.S. role

- D. One thing is for certain, this is NOT a European story (or even just the U.S. and the West)
 - 1. 19th century is Europe's time
 - 2. Post Colonial World
 - a) We recognize that many western states still dominated the global south, but things had changed
 - 3. African and Asian societies have become the masters of their own destinies, by and large.

II. Breaking Free of Nature

A. Spread of Disease plays a role in shaping the modern world

- 1. Poverty and disease
 - a) Water issues (see our cholera episode for more on this)
- 2. Pandemic and epidemic disease
 - a) Define pandemic and epidemics
 - b) Spanish Flu-1918 (tell the basic story) and connect WWII 20-50 million dead
 - c) HIV/AIDS (we are working on a large HIV/AIDS series, so stay tuned) tell the basics about the virus (HIV and the resulting condition, AIDS)
 - (1) How does it spread?
 - d) Ebola outbreaks in central and west Africa

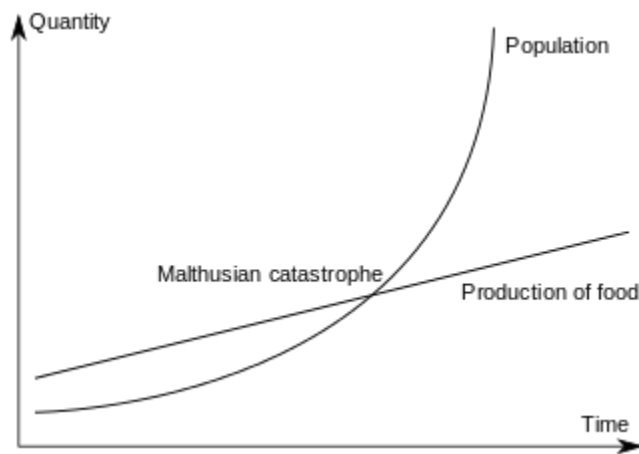
B. Medical Advancements

- 1. Vaccines-Smallpox (recommend the podcast/Youtube series "Vaccines: A Human story, linked in show notes)
- 2. Penicillin-Moldy cantaloupe leads to medical breakthrough
 - a) Rise in Gram negative, antibiotic resistant bacteria is a concern
 - b) Emphasis on fungal research as a way to combat bacteria
- 3. Surgery
- 4. Major pharmaceuticals

C. Advancements in farming and food production

- 1. Malthus model (from the well curated Wikipedia page): Malthusianism is the theory that population growth is potentially exponential, by the Malthusian growth model, while the growth of the food supply or other resources is linear, which eventually reduces living standards to the point of triggering a population decline. This event, called a Malthusian catastrophe (also known as a Malthusian trap, population trap, Malthusian check, Malthusian crisis, Malthusian spectre, or Malthusian crunch) occurs when population growth outpaces agricultural production,

causing famine or war, resulting in poverty and depopulation. Such a catastrophe inevitably has the effect of forcing the population to "correct" back to a lower, more easily sustainable level (quite rapidly, due to the potential severity and unpredictable results of the mitigating factors involved, as compared to the relatively slow time scales and well-understood processes governing unchecked growth or growth affected by preventive checks). Malthusianism has been linked to a variety of political and social movements, but almost always refers to advocates of population control.



2. Green Revolution-Take it away Jen!!

- a) India
- b) Carrying capacity

III. Economics and Trade

A. More people need more things

1. Capitalism and Free Markets

- a) What are free markets (anti-planned economies)
- b) Economic liberalization (Neoliberalism-Reagan and Thatcher)
- c) Chicago School of economics-Hayek

(1) Road to Serfdom-anti-planned economies, governmental controls; response to Keynesian economics (more government inclusion in the economy "Big G")

(2) Illustrative example include the privatization movements in the U.S. and U.K., German Unification, post Soviet Russia, and Chilean reforms under Pinochet (we have an upcoming episode on Chile, so stay tuned), and most importantly Deng Xiaoping reforms in China

2. Knowledge based economies (PMC-professional managerial class, state sponsorship of education)

a) Japan and Finland as tech countries

(1) Sony, Nokia, etc

3. WTO and trade agreements

a) All made possible by the post WWII “rules based system”

b) Reduce barriers to trade

c) Manufacturing and offshoring of jobs (connect back to Neoliberalism)

d) All made possible by the elimination of tariffs

(1) NAFTA, SE Asia manufacturing

(2) Issues with wages

B. Role of technology

1. Communication-radio, t.v., satellites, GPS

2. Shipping-shipping container, container ships, and canals in Suez and Panama

a) Straits of Malacca (again!)

3. Internet-orders, customers, Amazon (vomit)

IV. Backlash and Reforms

A. Resistance to multinational companies, trade programs, and exploitation

1. Universal Declaration of Human Rights-the U.N. and global equity

2. Women's Rights, Children's Rights, Human Rights

a) Human rights: right to life, prohibition of slavery, equality amongst genders and ethnicities

b) Suffrage

c) Religious recognitions-liberation theology/movement in Latin America and the elimination of the Hindu caste system

d) Racial Equality- South Africa, Mandela, ANC, and apartheid

3. Breakdown modern China, quickly (Tiananmen Square, Uyghurs, social credit system)

4. Resistance to Globalization

a) Social, political, economic, cultural resistance

b) Battle of Seattle-40K protests showed up to push against free trade during a WTO meeting

c) Resistance to the World Bank and the IMF-Confessions of an Economic Hitman

d) Unionization and labor movements

e) Unsustainable strains on the environment

- B. Global Environmental Issues-link back to Malthus and medical advancements
 - 1. Climate Change: Climate change refers to long-term shifts in temperatures and weather patterns. Such shifts can be natural, due to changes in the sun's activity or large volcanic eruptions
 - a) Oil and industrialization
 - 2. Pollution-energy, manufacturing, and shipping
 - a) Urbanization
 - b) 10K-12K died during the Great Smog in London
 - 3. Resource depletion (deforestation, desertification, water management)
 - a) Amazon Rainforest
 - b) Nestle, Bush family, and water rights
- C. The Global North vs. the Global South
 - 1. Who wins???

That's the story. Banter the end and then do the usual sign off