

GLOBALISATION

Globalisation is a complex phenomenon and it involves the interaction of millions of technological, cultural, economic, social and environmental trends.

The Globalisation Timeline Project is part of Gold Mercury's efforts to improve the understanding of the current processes of globalisation and improve sustainable development. Globalisation refers to the ongoing process of expansion and intensification of social relations and consciousness across the world. This interactive poster states major events in our world history through to the current day relating to globalisation, in order to

provide an understanding of how this phenomenon has evolved.

Contribute: This is a living project that is constantly updated with events and trends about globalisation. If you want to contribute with one or more entries or suggestions post your contribution on our blog as a comment on the project page. If your contribution is accepted your name will be added to the online list of project contributors. Your contribution is pro bono. By contributing to the project you agree that we are entitled to the full use of the submitted material, use that is granted without monetary compensation. This applies to both free and commercial distribution of the


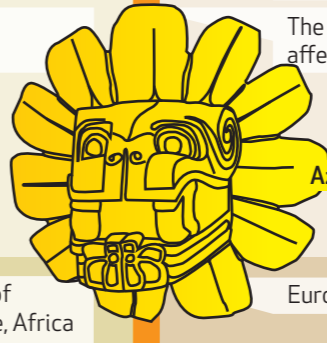


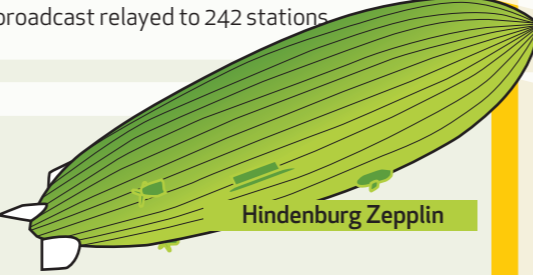
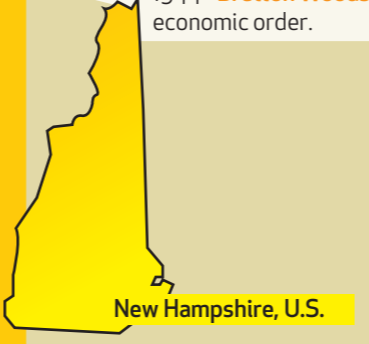
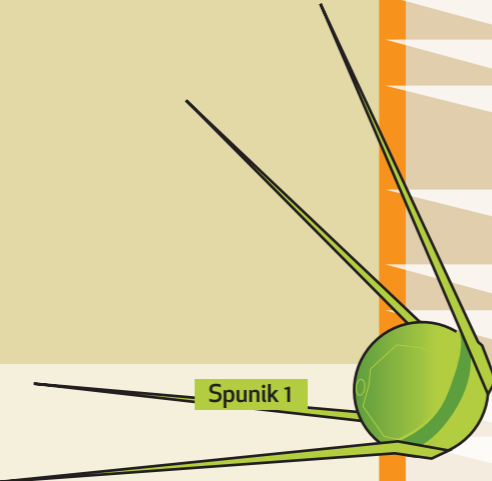
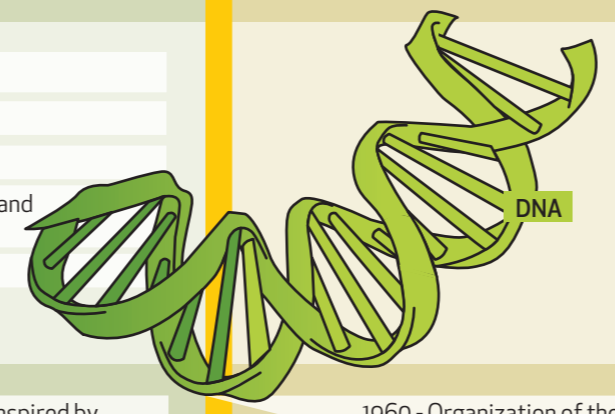
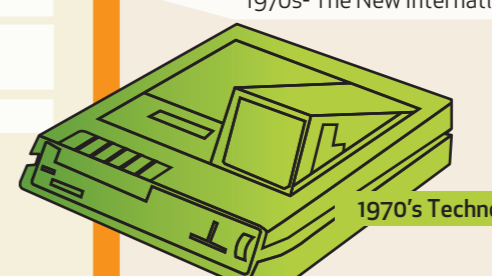


Globalisation Timeline Poster and all publication products related, even indirectly, to the Globalisation Timeline Open Project. Link to the page: <http://globalisationtimelineproject.wordpress.com/>

If you are an institutional actor such as a University or NGO and would like to join this project as a partner contact: enquiries@goldmercury.org
Subject: Globalisation Timeline Poster project.



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Year	Popular, cultural and scientific Reference	Economic Reference	Political and Social Reference
Late Prehistoric Period 10000 - 3500 BCE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Migration from Africa continues throughout Prehistory. ca. 9500 BCE onwards - Food surpluses lead to population increase and construction of permanent villages. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> End of the epoch sees growing modes of exchange between a growing number of people in many regions of the world. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social structure begins to appear as chiefs and priests are exempt from hard manual labour. Farming societies support two other social classes, Crafts and Soldiers / Bureaucrats.
The Pre-modern Period 3500 BCE - 1500 CE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ca 3500 BCE - Writing invented in Mesopotamia, Egypt and China. ca 3500 BCE - Invention of the Wheel. 753 BCE - Rome founded by twin brothers Romulus and Remus. 859 CE - The University of Al Karouine in Fez, Morocco, the oldest continuously operating academic degree-granting university in the world is founded. 622 CE - Islam spreads to a community of global believers. Chinese invention of hydraulic engineering, gun powder, mechanical clocks, paper printing. Local Religions merge into the Major world religions - Judaism, Christianity, Islam, Hinduism and Buddhism. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Silk Road links Chinese and Roman empires. Several interlocking trade routes are developed towards the end of the pre-modern period connecting the most populous regions of Eurasia and North Eastern Africa. The South American Aztecs develop trade links in their hemisphere. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 221 BCE onwards - The Qin Emperors armies ruled large portions of China supported by large bureaucracies. Due to new trade networks migration increases leading to a population increase and the development of urban centers. The spread of diseases and plagues such as the Bubonic Plague (1347-1350) affects concentrated populations across the world.
The Early Modern Period 1500 - 1750 CE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Atlantic slave trade results in the death and suffering of millions of non-Europeans forcing population transfers within the Americas. 1450 - Johannes Gutenberg develops the printing press. It plays a key role in the establishment of a community of scientists who can now communicate their discoveries helping to bring on the scientific revolution. 1492 - Discovery of America by Christopher Columbus. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1517-1648 - Protestant Reformation of the Catholic church fuels ideas of liberalism, intensifying the cultural and economic flows between Europe, Africa and the Americas. Economic Entrepreneurs lay the foundations of what scholars would later call the 'Capitalist World System'. National joint stock companies such as the Dutch and English East India Company set up to trade on a global level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> European metropolitan and centers and Merchant classes begin to appear. Monarchs of Spain, Portugal, The Netherlands, France and England allocate resources for New World exploration. 1648 - The Peace of Westphalia creates the concept of nation states' sovereignty based on two principles: territoriality and the exclusion of external actors from domestic authority structures.
The Modern Period 1750 - 1900 CE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Newspapers begin circulation in developed countries. The invention of the Telegraph (1866) and Telephone (1876). 1859 - Charles Darwin publishes "On the Origin of the Species". 1873 - Jules Verne publishes "Around the World in 80 Days". 1880's - Motion picture camera invented. 1896 - Brand names and goods develop transborder advertising campaigns in order to raise public awareness of the brand. 1896 - First modern Olympic Games. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Australia and the Pacific Islands are incorporated into the European dominated cultural and economic exchange. 1850 - 1914 Volume of world trade increases dramatically. Sterling based Gold standard introduced allowing currency to flow freely between trading countries. Railways and steam trains aid infrastructure links. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1848 - Karl Marx publishes the Communist Manifesto in London. An analytical approach to class struggle. 1850 - Industrialization widens existing disparities in wealth and well being between the inhabitants of the global North. Political movements began to organize them selves into labour and socialist movements. 1863 - Discovery of germ theory leads to improvements in global public health. 1863 - Red Cross founded to provide international relief for war and disaster victims.
1900's	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1903 - The Wright Brothers first invent the Aeroplane. 1905 - Industrial Workers of the World (IWW) Founded. Einstein develops his theory of relativity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1897 - Japan Joins the Gold Standard. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1901 - First Nobel Prize awarded. 1905 - Jim Crow Laws established throughout America.
1910's	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1917 - First passenger flight. 1919 - Bauhaus Manifesto proclaims the aim of creative art to be large-scale buildings. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1914-18 - Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand leads to World War I. 1917 - US Immigration Act. 1919 - Treaty of Versailles signed on 28 June by Germany and the Allied Powers. League of Nations formed as a result of the Treaty of Versailles, establishing a global political system.
1920's	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1927 - Development of Television, transmission of first electronic TV picture. 1928 - Alexander Fleming discovers penicillin. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1929 - Wall Street Crash leads to the "Great Depression", halting globalisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1917-21 - Russian revolution. 1921 - Communist party founded in China. 1927 - Creation of Saudi Arabia.
1930's	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1930 - Global radio broadcast, first broadcast relayed to 242 stations across six continents. 1937 - Hindenburg Zeppelin disaster. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Export-Import Bank of the United States finances and insures foreign purchases of American goods. Keynesian economics - macroeconomic theory based on the ideas of 20th-century British economist John Maynard Keynes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1935 - The National Labor Relations Act passes as Law in the U.S. 1935 - Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO) founded. 1936-39 - Spanish Civil War
1940's	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1945 - America uses the Atom bomb against Japan in the final stages of WWII. 1947 - Invention of Rocket Propulsion, allows space travel and introduction of satellites. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1944 - Bretton Woods economic conference establishes an international economic order. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1939 -45 - World War II starts when Germany invades Poland without warning. 1945 - Beginning of Cold War era. 1945 - United Nations (UN) formed. 1947 - General agreement of tariffs and trade (GATT) formed. 1947 - Truman Doctrine. President Truman declares that the U.S. as "leader of the free world" must support democracy worldwide and fight against Communism. 1948 - 'Universal Declaration of Human Rights' drafted and adopted by UN nations. 1949 - Chinese Revolution. 1949 - NATO formed.
1950's	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1955 - First McDonalds restaurant opens. 1956 - 1990 - African countries gain independence. 1957 - First satellite in space, Sputnik 1. 1958 - Integrated Circuit invented (Computer Chip) by Jack Kilby and Robert Noyce. 1959 - DNA Code cracked by Watson and Crick. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1960 - Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) formed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1950-53 - Korean war. 1958 - UN conference on the Law of the sea discusses resource exploitation of outer continental shelf. 1958 - European common market created to bring about economic integration between certain EU countries.
1960's	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1962 - Andy Warhol painted 'Cambells soup tins'. Thought to be inspired by mass production and consumerism in the U.S. 1967 - "Global Village" coined as a term. 1969 - Apollo 11, First man on the moon. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1963 - Martin Luther King's "I have a dream" speech advocates global racial equality. 1963 - The Organization of African Unity (OAU) formed. 1965-73 - Vietnam War and subsequent anti-Vietnam protests. 1966 - International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) Treaty adopted by UN.
1970's	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1970 - First Earth Day and Founding of Greenpeace the following year. 1973 - First Oil crisis. Integrated Circuit mass produced. Advances in computers, fiber optics, satellites and miniature electronics. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1973 - The US abandons the Gold Standard. Global assembly lines dominate the production of manufactured goods, aided by communications developments. Developing countries spend/ borrow unwisely from developed countries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1970s - The New International Economic Order (NIEO) put forward by the UN.
1980's	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1980 - The first mobile phone appears. 1980 - First cases of HIV/AIDS identified in the US. 1981 - The first PC from IBM. 1985 - Live Aid Music Concert. 1986 - Chernobyl Nuclear Power Accident. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'Third world debt' crisis begins around the globe as nations are unable to pay back escalating debts incurred during the 1970's. 1989 - Fall of the Berlin Wall signals the end of the Cold War leaving Capitalism as the only dominant economic system in the world. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1981 - The European Community's enlargement continues. U.S. president Ronald Reagan and UK Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher usher in market global economic strategies. 1986 - Structural Adjustment changes are implemented by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank for developing countries, thus, promoting trade liberalization. 1988 - Mikhail Gorbachev promotes glasnost (openness) and perestroika (restructuring) to reform Soviet Union and bring new freedoms to the people. 1989 - Washington Consensus promotes universal free markets.
1990's	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1991 - Environmental justice movement. 1991 - World Wide Web invented by Tim Berners-Lee enabling further instant communications around the world. 1996 - Dolly the sheep. The world's first cloned mammal. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional and bilateral Trade Agreements multiply around the world. 1997 - Asian financial crisis. U.S. Trans-National Companies (TNC's) such as Enron engage in fraud and subsequently collapse. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1991 - Gulf War. 1995 - World Trade Organization (WTO) founded to supervise international capital trade, replacing GATT. 1999 - Anti-globalisation protest activity in Seattle surrounding the WTO conference.
2000's	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2001 - World Trade Center, New York, U.S attacked by terrorists. 2004 - Space Ship One, the first privately funded space mission. Live 8 Concerts coincided, with the G8 summit held in Scotland. 2003 - Social networking site Facebook invented by Mark Zuckerberg providing a platform for millions of people to interact daily worldwide. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2000 - Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) call for the cancellation of third world debt on the 50th anniversary of the World Bank and IMF. 2000 - Wealthy Countries agree to partial third world debt cancellation. 2001 - U.S. Stock market plummets after 9/11. 2002 - Euro begins circulation and is adopted as official currency by 16 of the 27 members of the EU. 2007 - U.S. sub-prime lending collapse leads to a systemic global financial crisis. 2009 - Collapse of Lehman Brothers leads to global financial and economic meltdown. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2000 - World leaders gather for UN Millennium Summit agreeing to the eradication of world poverty by 2015. War in Afghanistan. U.S declares 'War on Terror'. 2003 - Iraq War and subsequent global anti-war protests. 2009 - UN Climate change conference in Copenhagen. 2009 - Iran election protests become a global civil movement thanks to influence of new social media.

