

Storia globale 2021-2022

Guido Abbattista

Processi storici di globalizzazione

12 [A 1] Ὅσον ἡ ψυχὴ ἢ ἡμετέρα ἀήρ οὔσα συγκρατεῖ
ἡμᾶς, καὶ ὅλον τὸν κόσμον πνεῦμα καὶ ἀήρ
περιέχει.

12 [A 1] Come la nostra anima — che è aria — ci stringe
assieme, così pure il soffio e l'aria abbracciano il mondo
intero.

Anassimène (VI sec. a. C.)

«Così Phileas Fogg aveva guadagnato la sua scommessa. Egli aveva compiuto in ottanta giorni quel viaggio intorno al mondo! Egli aveva adoperato, a ciò fare, tutti i mezzi di trasporto: piroscafi, ferrovie, carrozze, yachts, navi di commercio, slitte, elefanti. L'eccentrico gentleman aveva spiegato in questo negozio le sue maravigliose qualità di sangue freddo e d'esattezza. Ma alla fine? Che aveva egli guadagnato con quell'incomodo? che gli era fruttato quel viaggio? Nulla, direte? Nulla, sia pure, all'infuori di una leggiadra moglie che lo rese il più felice degli uomini ! In verità, chi non farebbe per questo il Giro del Mondo ?»

Jules Verne, *Il giro del mondo in ottanta giorni*, 1872

Xingjian Liu , Song Hong & Yaolin Liu (2012) “A Bibliometric Analysis of 20 Years of Globalization Research: 1990–2009”, *Globalizations*, 9:2, 195-210

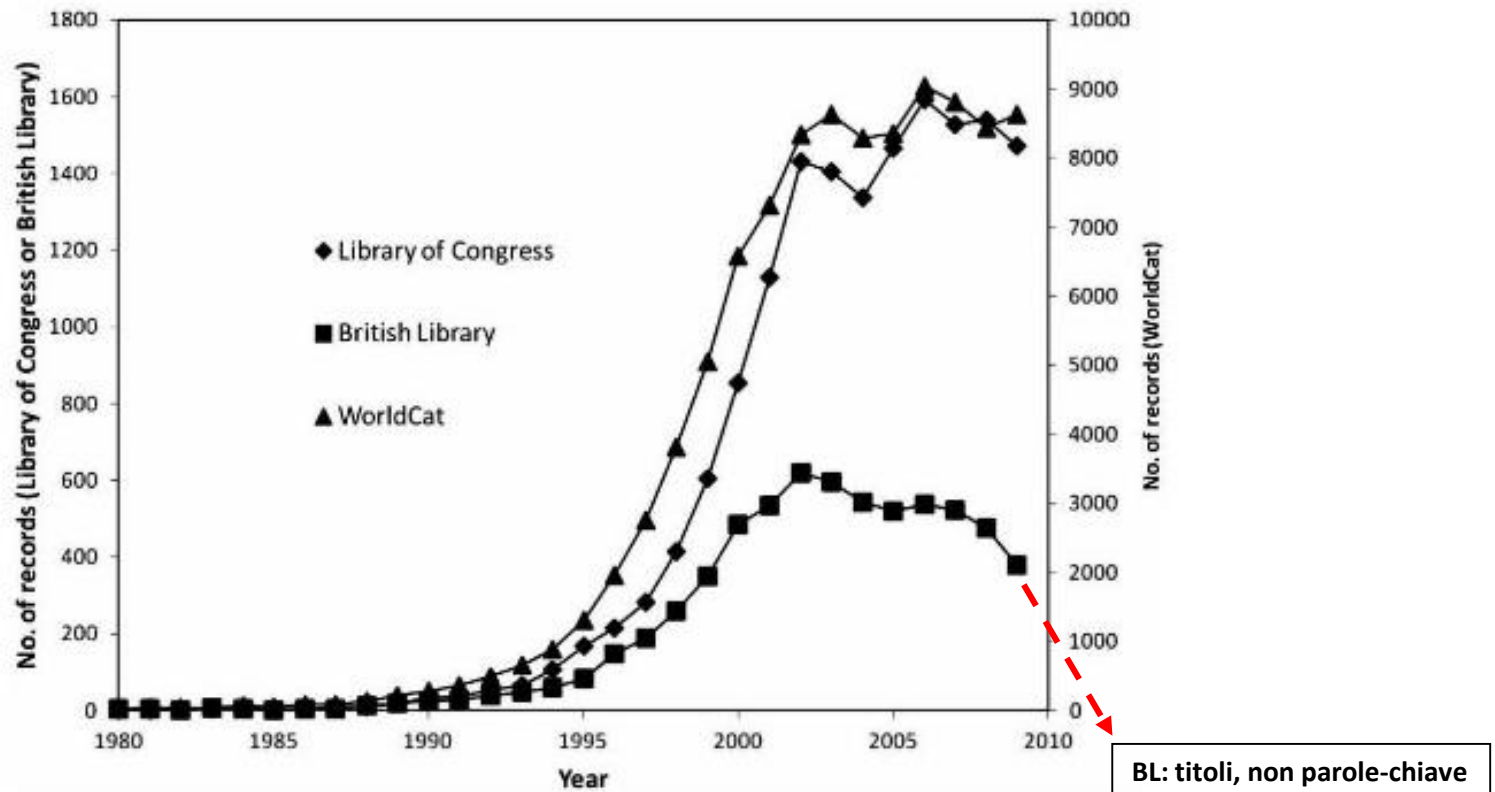


Figure 1. The growth of published books on globalizations in three online catalogues.

Cos'è ?

- Termine appartenente al linguaggio comune esposto al giudizio di valore
- Categoria delle scienze storico-sociali alla ricerca di (difficile) precisione analitica: **strumento euristico** non descrittore oggettivo di cambiamenti lineari
- Categoria che definisce fenomeni storici *non statici* e *non sincronici*, bensì **processi** in evoluzione, non lineari e non irreversibili

“Creazione su scala geografica ampia e tendenzialmente mondiale di sistemi *stabili* di relazioni, scambi e reti di interazione tra popoli, civiltà, Stati, culture, gruppi, agenti economici, sociali, religiosi”

- Fattori di trasformazione/compressione spazio-temporale:
 - Estensione
 - Intensificazione
 - Accelerazione
- **Tendenza generale: deterritorializzazione, de-statalizzazione**

Da cosa è indotta?

- Migrazioni, emigrazione, diaspora, tratte
- Esplorazioni, viaggi, espansioni, conquiste, colonizzazione, trasporti
- Malattie, contagi, epidemie, pandemie
- Accesso e sfruttamento delle risorse, scambi, commercio, produzione, mercati
- Politica, religione, tecnologie della comunicazione dell'informazione

Cosa riguarda?

- Demografia
- Specie animali e vegetali, germi, batteri, bacilli
- Risorse economiche, forza-lavoro
- Potere politico ed economico
- Tecnologia, scienza, saperi
- Lingua, fede religiosa, dottrine politiche
- Cultura, costume, consumi, abitudini, mode
- Informazione, comunicazione, dati

Quali effetti ?

- Interconnessione (nuove forme di politica, istituzioni, economia, saperi)
- Trasferimento
- Circolazione
- Integrazione (uniformazione, omogeneizzazione)
- Ibridazione
- Modernizzazione
- Convergenza/divergenza
- Asimmetrie di potere, disequaglianze, feedback, reazioni localistiche
- Deterritorializzazione, de-statalizzazione

Quando ?

C.A. Bayly, “‘Archaic’ and ‘Modern’ Globalization in the Eurasian and African Arena, c. 1750-1850”, in A. G. Hopkins, ed., *Globalization in World History* (2002)

Arcaica: sec. XIII-XVIII

Proto-globalizzazione: 1750-1850

Moderna: 1880-

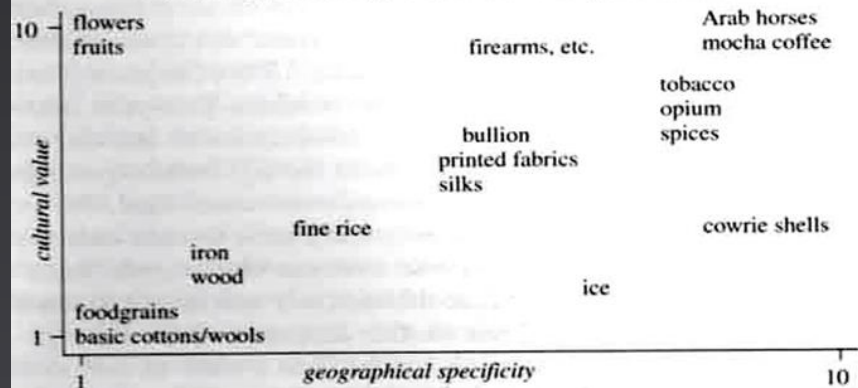
Bayly:

Fasi della
globalizzazione
funzione di:

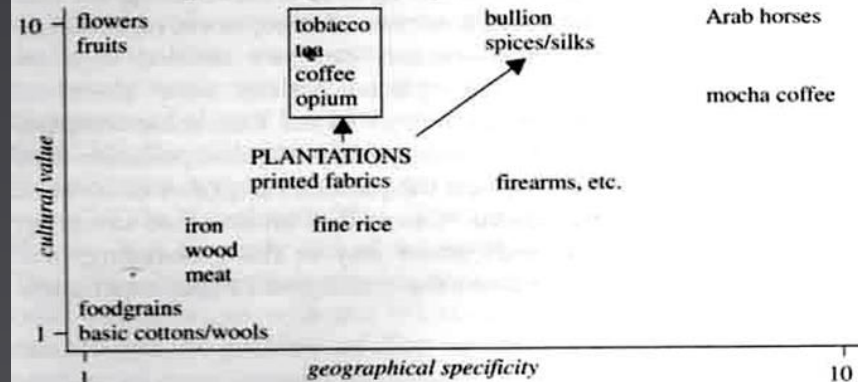
- Intensità culturale
- Specificità geografica

GLOBALIZATION IN WORLD HISTORY

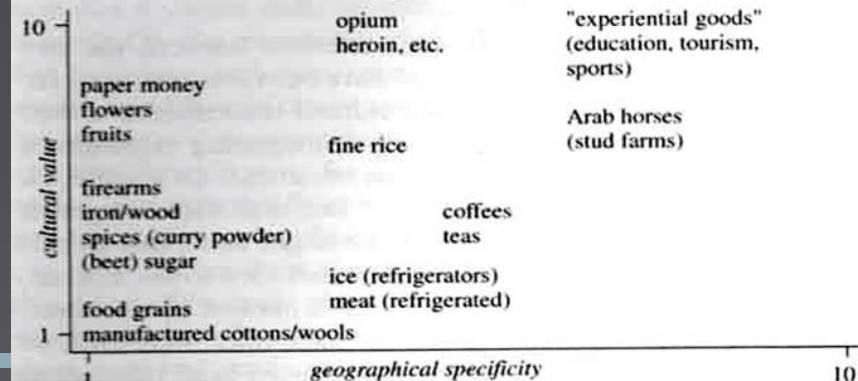
A. "Old" global society, ca. 1650 ("archaic globalization")



B. "Early modern" global society, ca. 1750 ("proto-globalization")




C. Modern global society, ca. 1880



A. G. Hopkins (ed.), *Globalization in World History* (2002)

1. **Arcaica** (prime forme-fine sec. XVI)
2. **Proto** (sec. XVII-XIX)
3. **Moderna** (sec. XIX-metà XX)
4. **Post-coloniale** (metà sec. XX-presente)

Osterhammel (2003)

- *Impulsi all'integrazione macrospaziale: secc. VIII, sec. XIII, sec. XVI, metà sec. XVIII, fine sec. XIX, metà sec. XX* 
- Preistoria della globalizzazione: antichità-1500
- Globalizzazione moderna: 1500-1750
- Globalizzazione e mondializzazione dell'economia: 1750-1880
- Globalizzazione 'politicizzata' (conflitti internazionali, guerre, ricostruzione di nuovo ordine, decolonizzazione, società dei consumi, guerra fredda e sua conclusione, tematiche energetiche, ambientali e climatiche): 1880-1945
- Globalizzazione "dimezzata": 1945-1989
- Globalizzazione al passaggio del secolo: 1989-2000

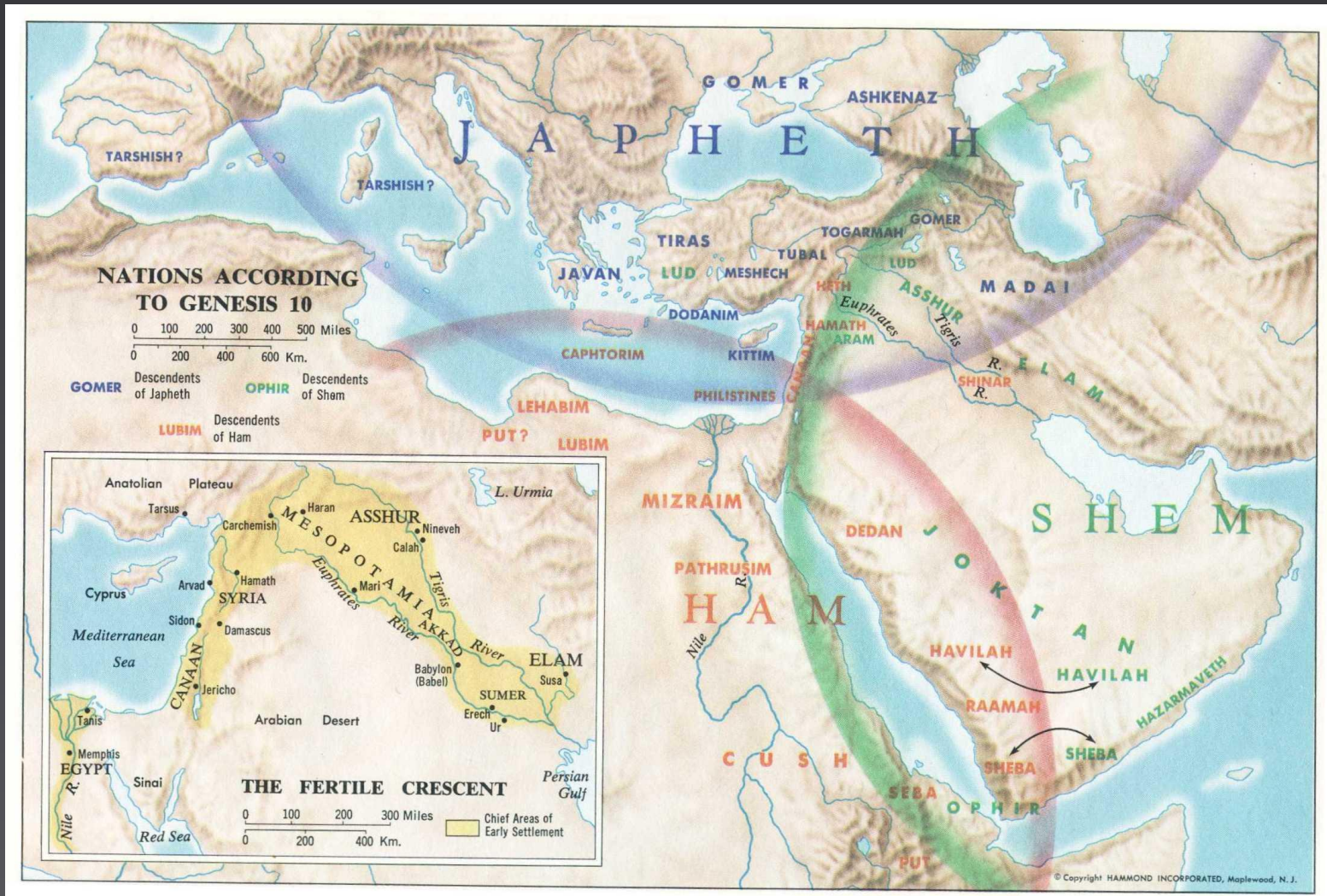
Proposta

| | |
|---|--|
| 1 | Forme arcaiche, fino al V sec. d. C. |
| 2 | Forme tardo-antiche: sec. V-X |
| 3 | Prototipi eurasiatici: sec. XIII-XIV |
| 4 | Globalizzazione proto-moderna: sec. XIV-metà XVIII |
| 5 | Lunga globalizzazione moderna (era antropozoica [Stoppani, 1875] o antropocene [Stoermer-Crutzen, 2000]): fine sec. XVIII-inizio sec. XX |
| 6 | Crisi e rilancio: inizio sec. XX-anni '80 del sec. XX |
| 7 | I volti della globalizzazione integrale: anni '90-presente |

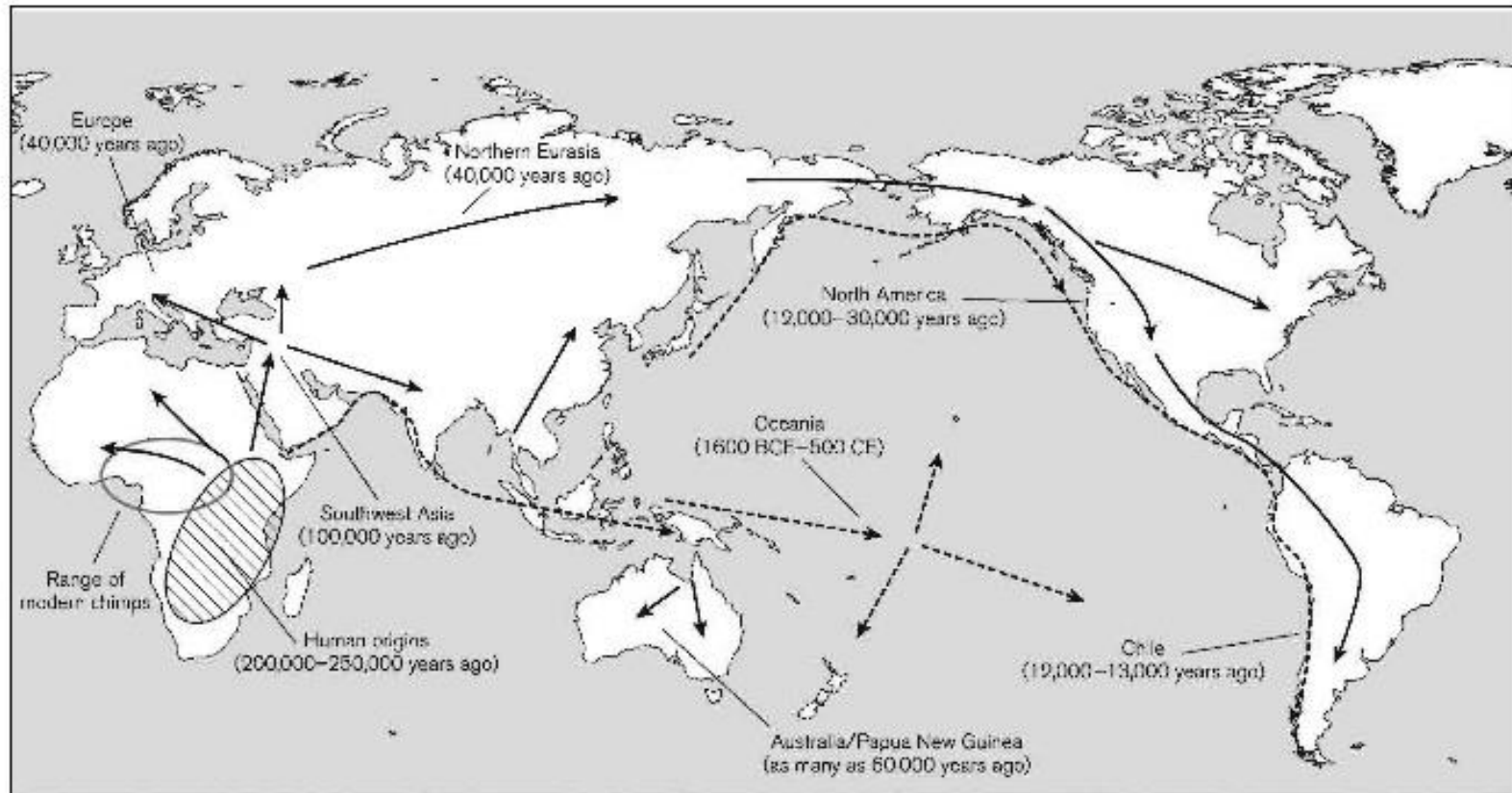
Forme di integrazione più antiche

- **Formazioni imperiali (Cina Qin e Han, Roma, Bisanzio, Arabi, Mongoli, Safavidi, Moghul, Ottomani)**
- **Ecumeni religiose (Islam buddhismo, cristianesimo)**
- **Sistemi e reti commerciali**
- **Migrazioni di popoli**
- **Lunga coesistenza tra forme di integrazione e forme di chiusura entro realtà circoscritte (località, regioni, Stati, comunità religiose o imperiali)**

Popolamento del mondo secondo la Bibbia

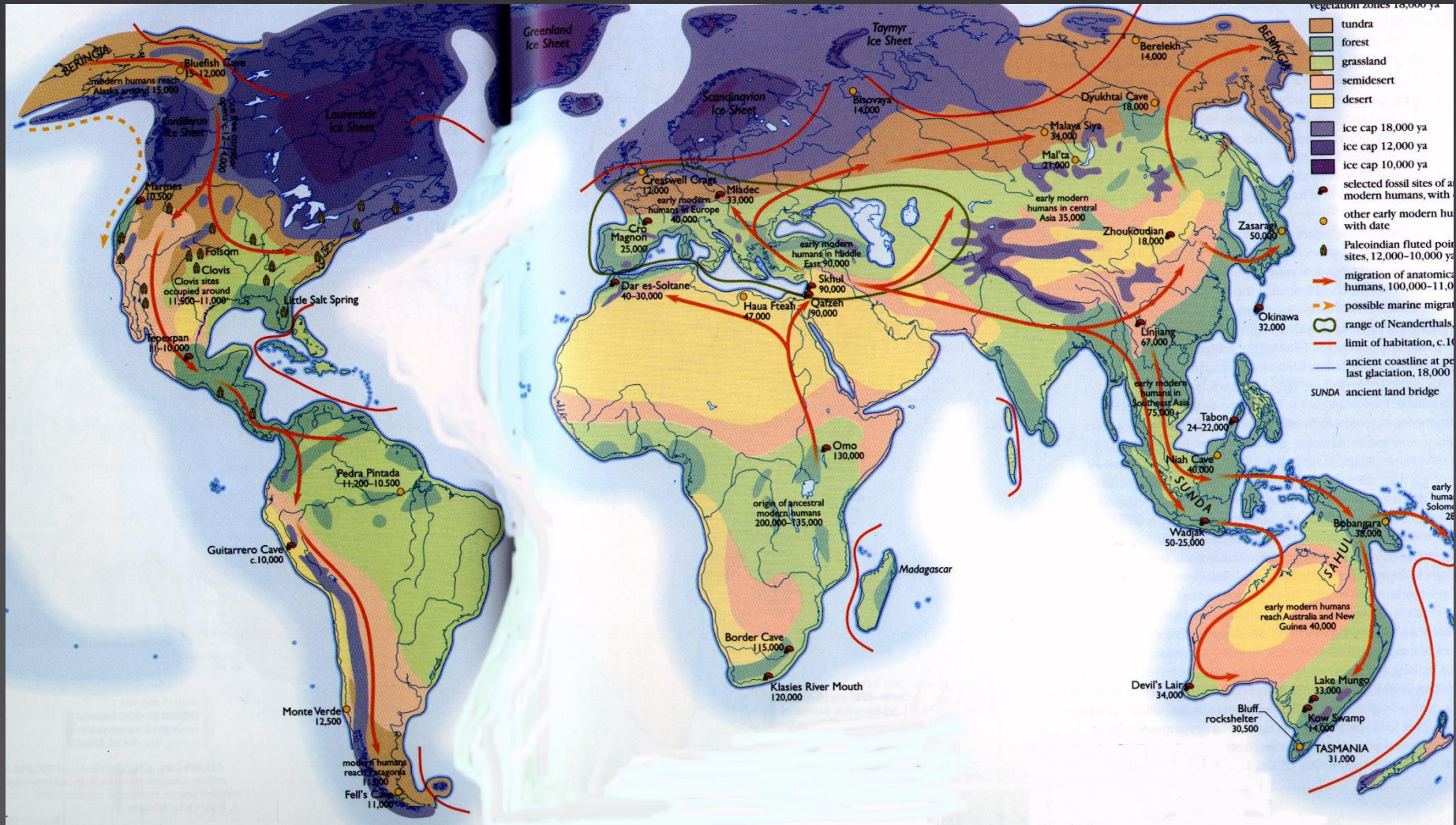


Migrazioni di homo sapiens a partire da circa 100.000 anni fa

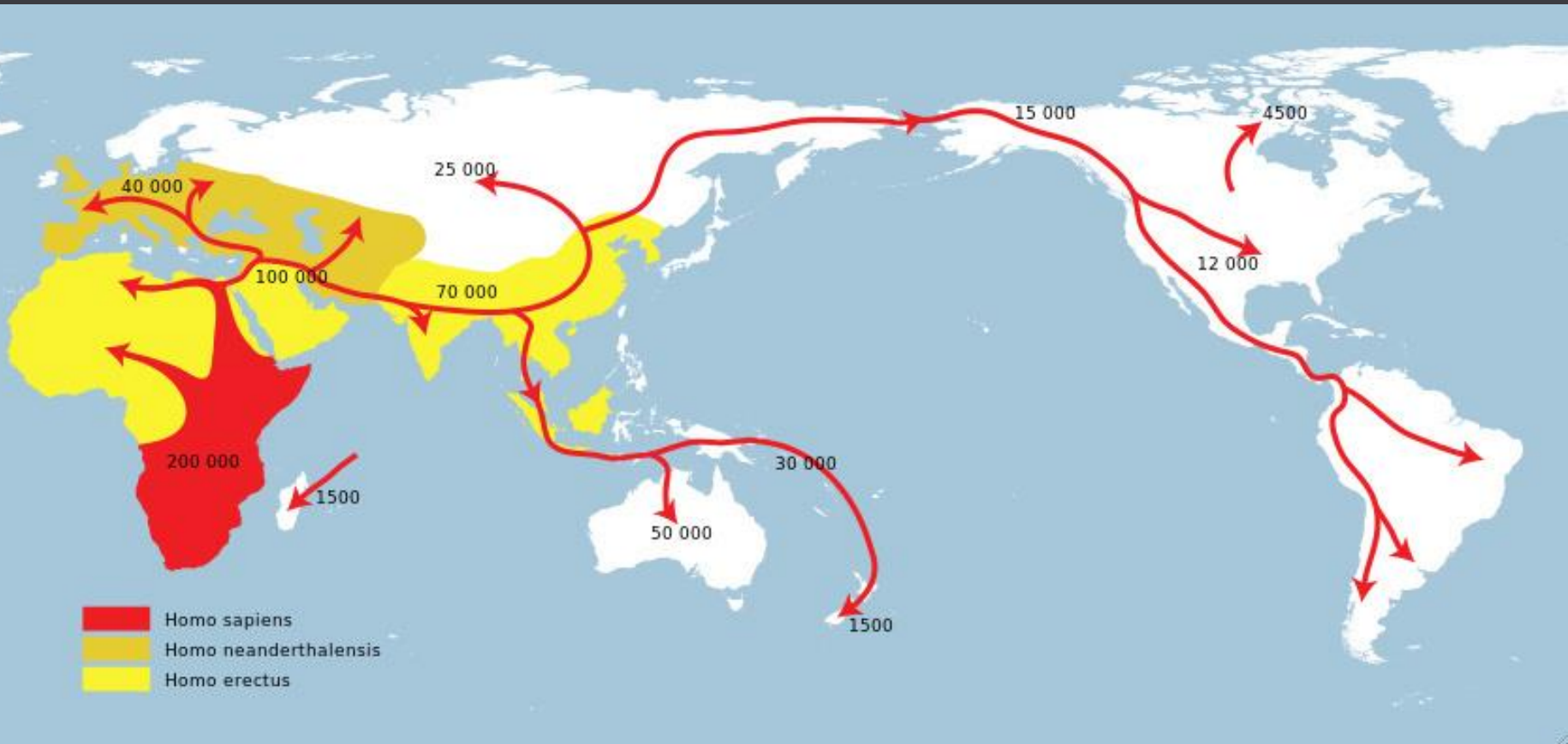


Map 7.1. Migrations of *Homo sapiens* from 100,000 BP.

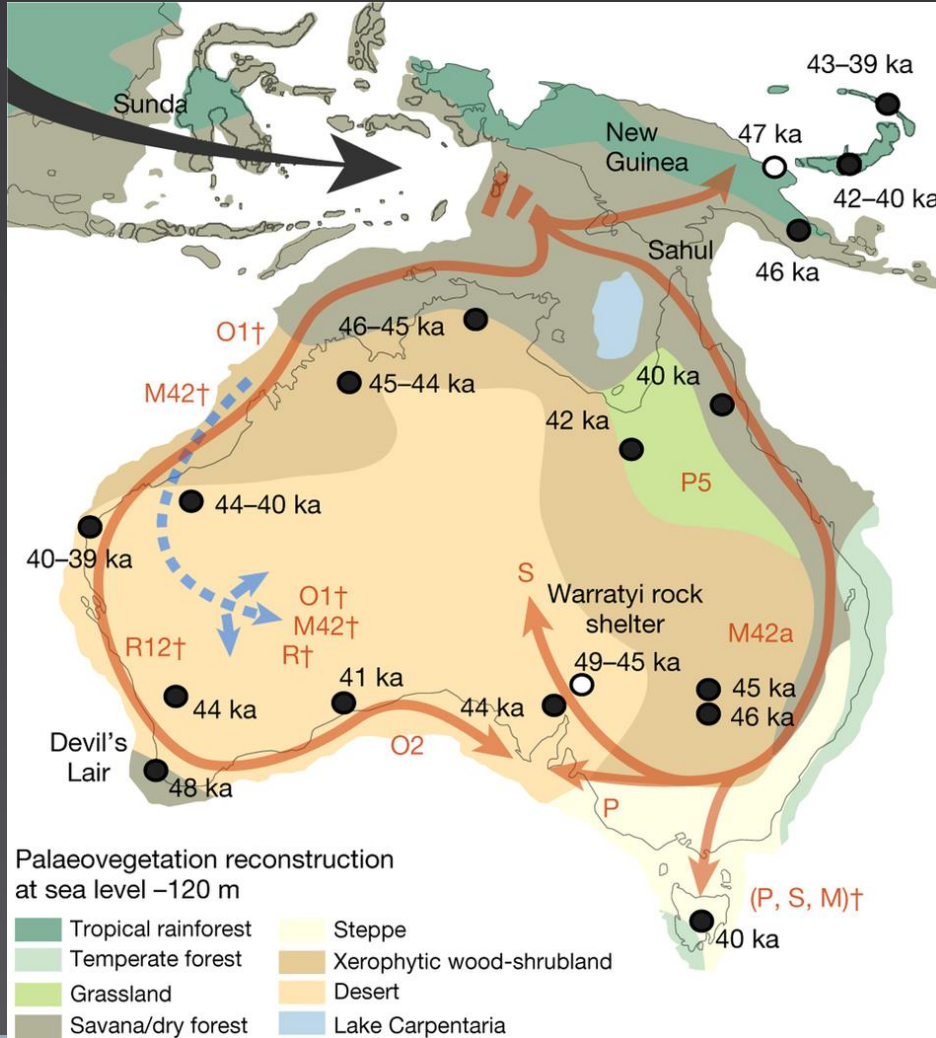
Popolamento del globo



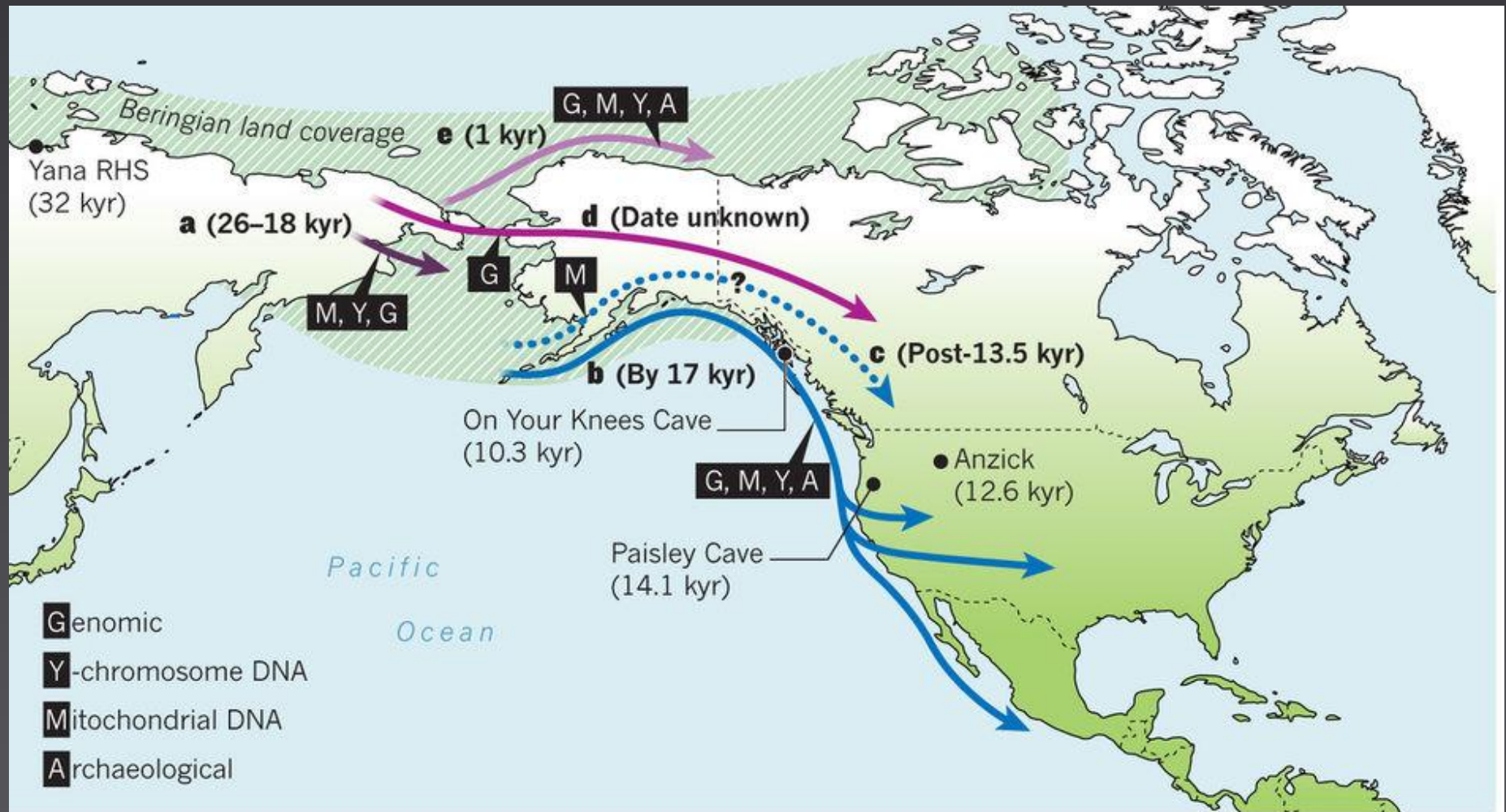
Popolamento del globo



Popolamento dell'Australia (47-36 kyr)



Popolamento dell'America settentrionale (18-12,5 kyr)

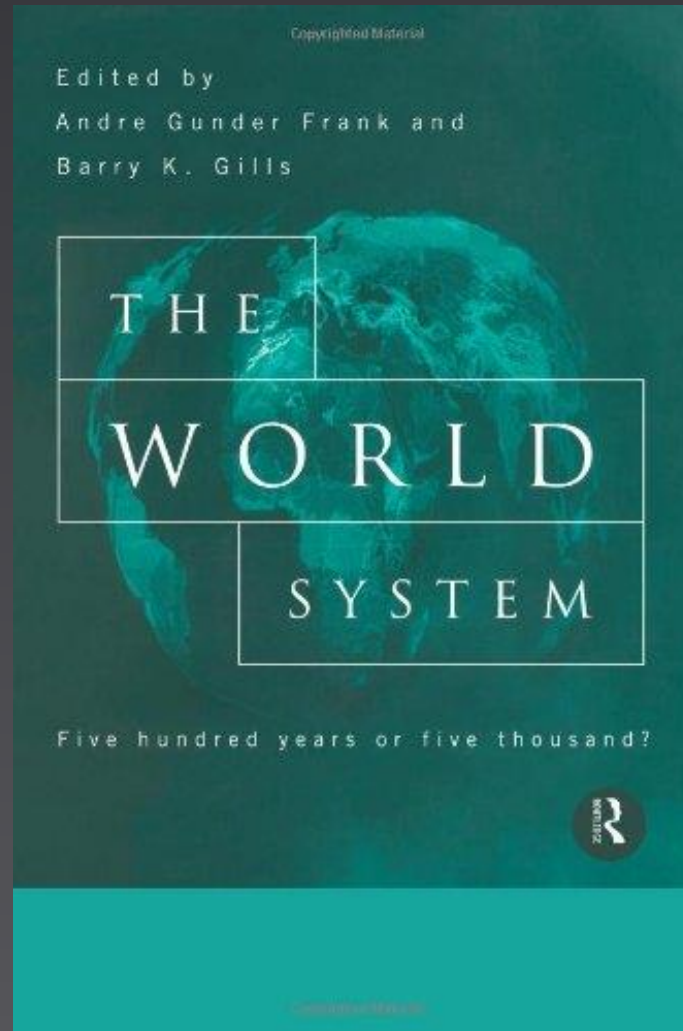


1.

Globalizzazione arcaica

(prime forme-sec. XVI: conquiste, imperi continentali, espansioni religiose)

500 o 5000 anni ?



Orbis: The Stanford Geospatial Network Model of the Roman World

ORBIS The Stanford Geospatial Network Model of the Roman World

About Tutorial Walter Scheidel
Elijah Meeks

Route Network Flow

FROM: Sirmium

TO: Tarraco

DEPARTING: MONTH SEASON

❄️ 🌿 ☀️ 🍃

PRIORITY: Fastest Cheapest Shortest

NETWORK MODES

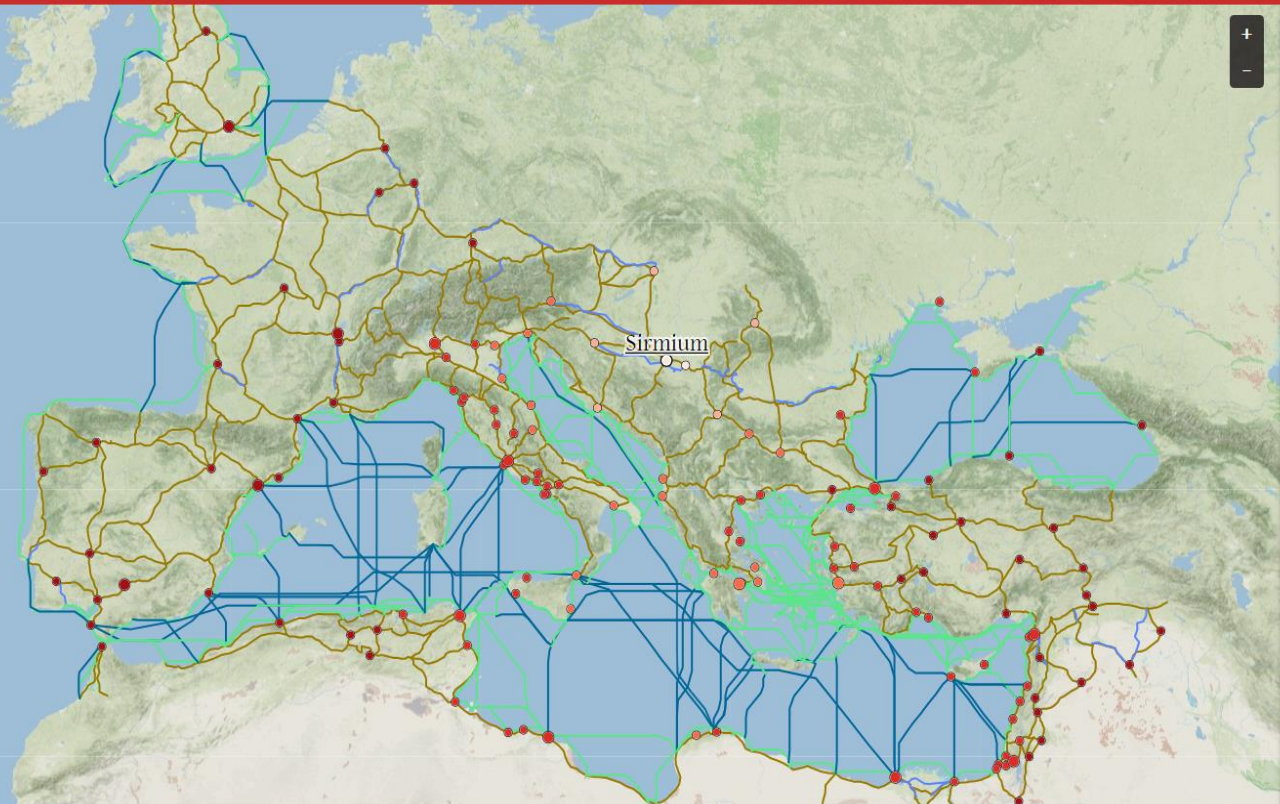
Road Coastal Sea
 River Open Sea
 High Resolution

MODE TRANSFER COST

ROAD Foot (30km/day)

RIVER Civilian 0

SEA Fast 0



- DISPLAY
- Terrain
 - Sites
 - Names
 - Paths
 - Regions
 - All Sites
- Select Sites
Reset Map
Cluster
History
Export SVG
Path Coloring

Tweet

31 miles
Mi piace
Condividi

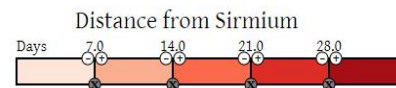
According to the Fastest routes from Sirmium to the rest of the Roman world in July, sites are this far away.

The most distant major sites are:

- Londinium (49 Days)
- Corduba (40 Days)
- Lugdunum (38 Days)
- Coptos (37 Days)

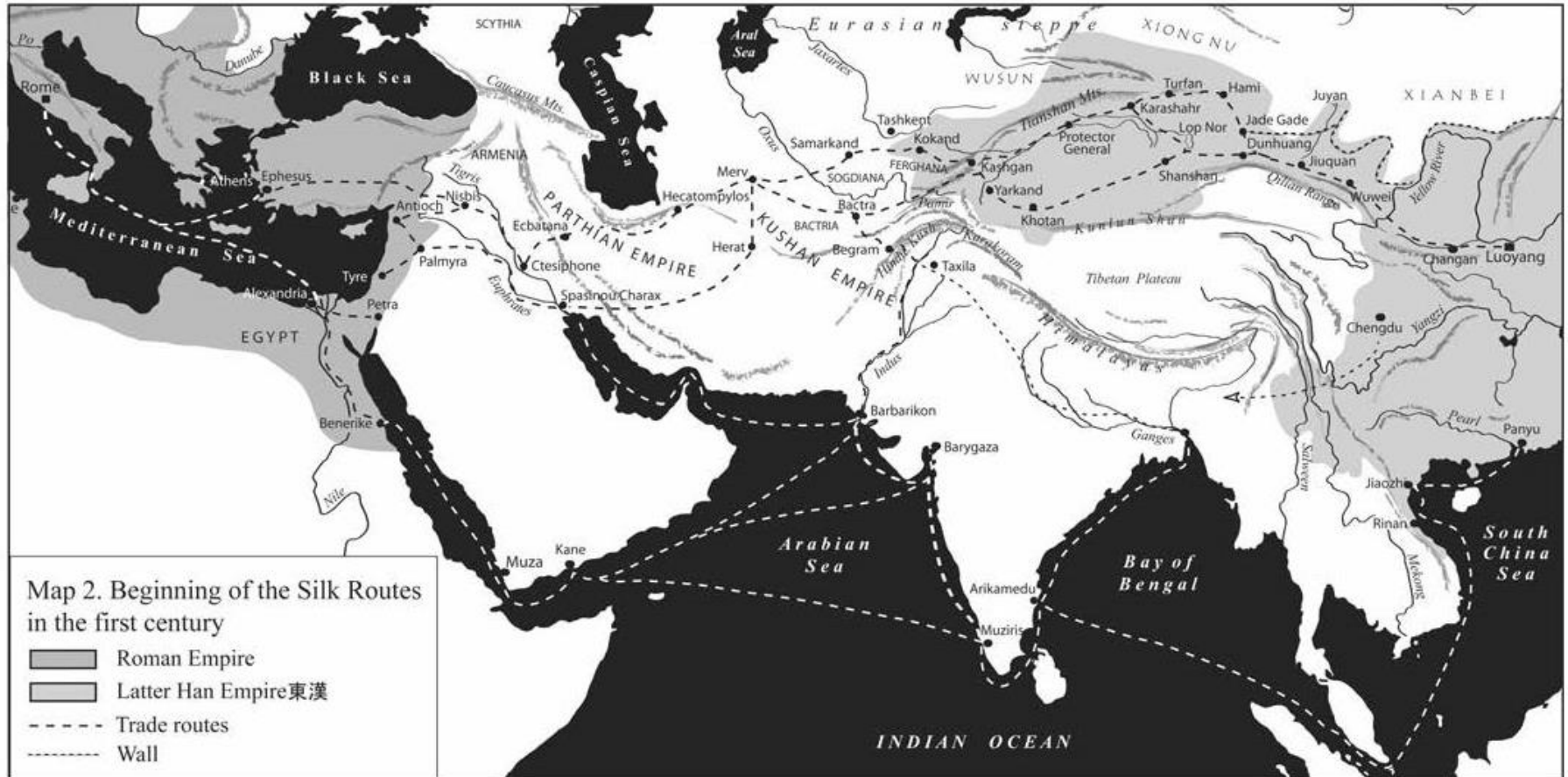
Cartogram

Zones



Connessioni eurasiatiche: imperi romano e Han (I sec. d. C.)

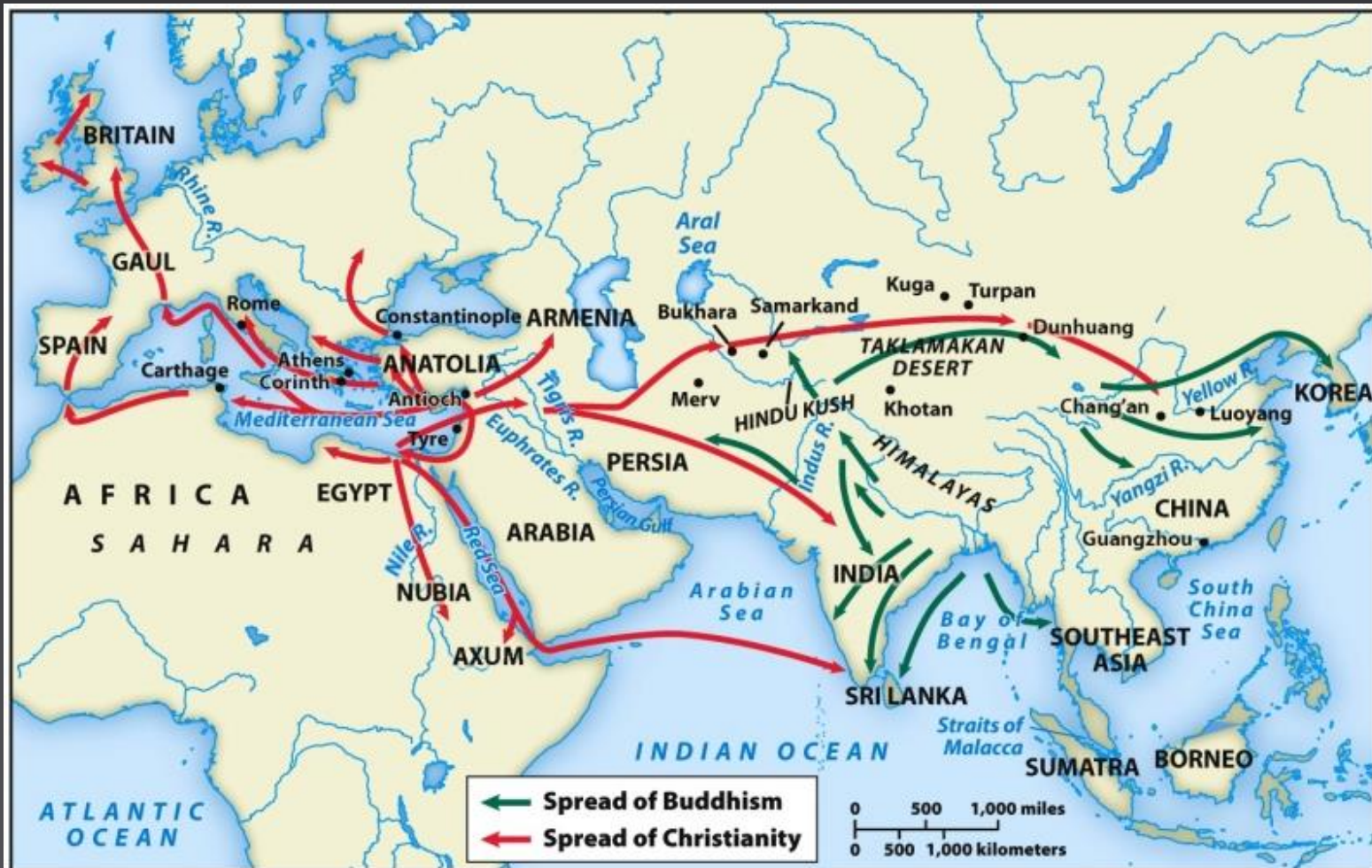
(Sunny Auyang, *The Dragon and the Eagle: The Rise and Fall of the Chinese and Roman Empires*, New York, 2015)



Cosmografia di Claudio Tolomeo (II sec. d. C.) (traduzione edita nel 1482)

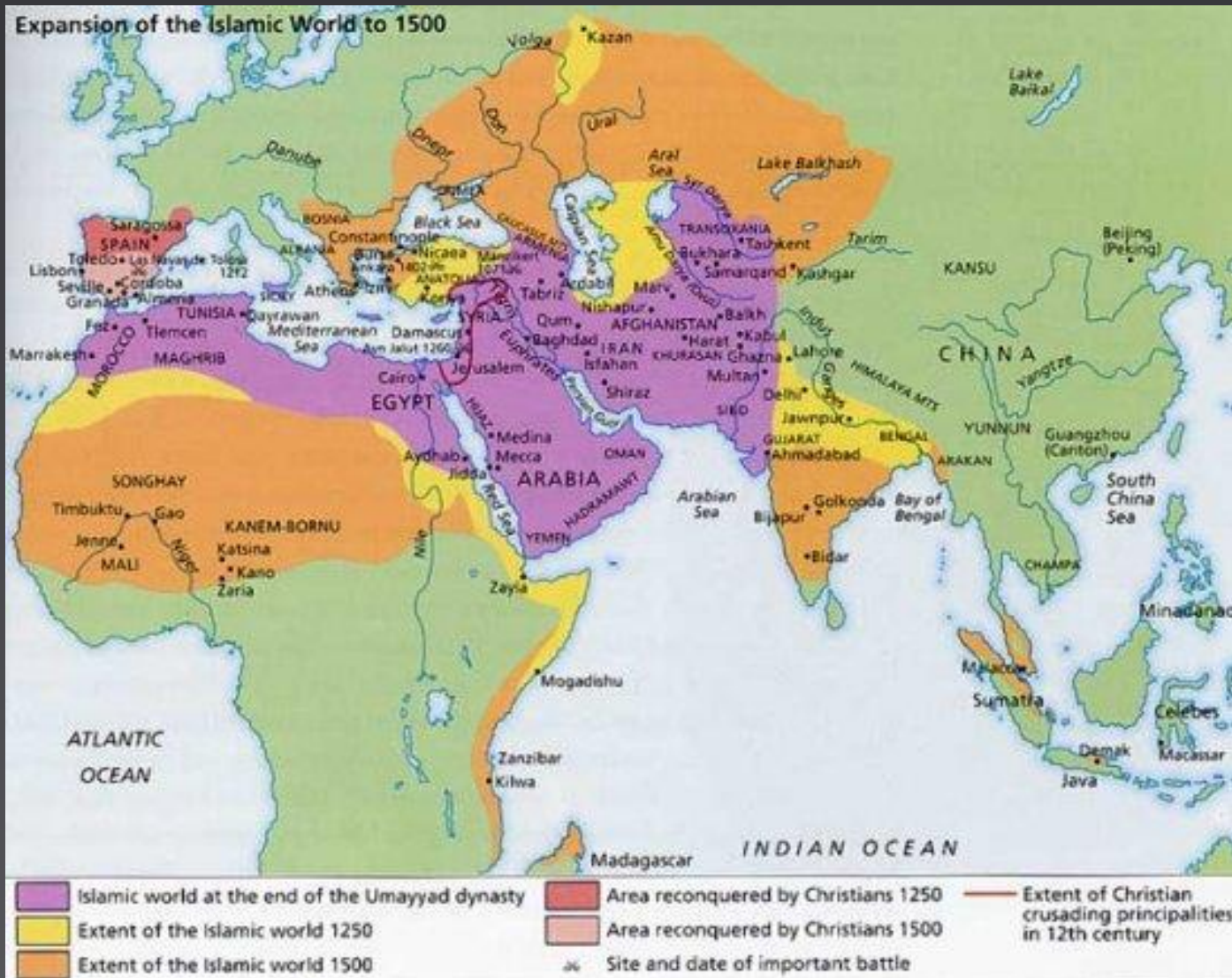


Le ecumeni religiose

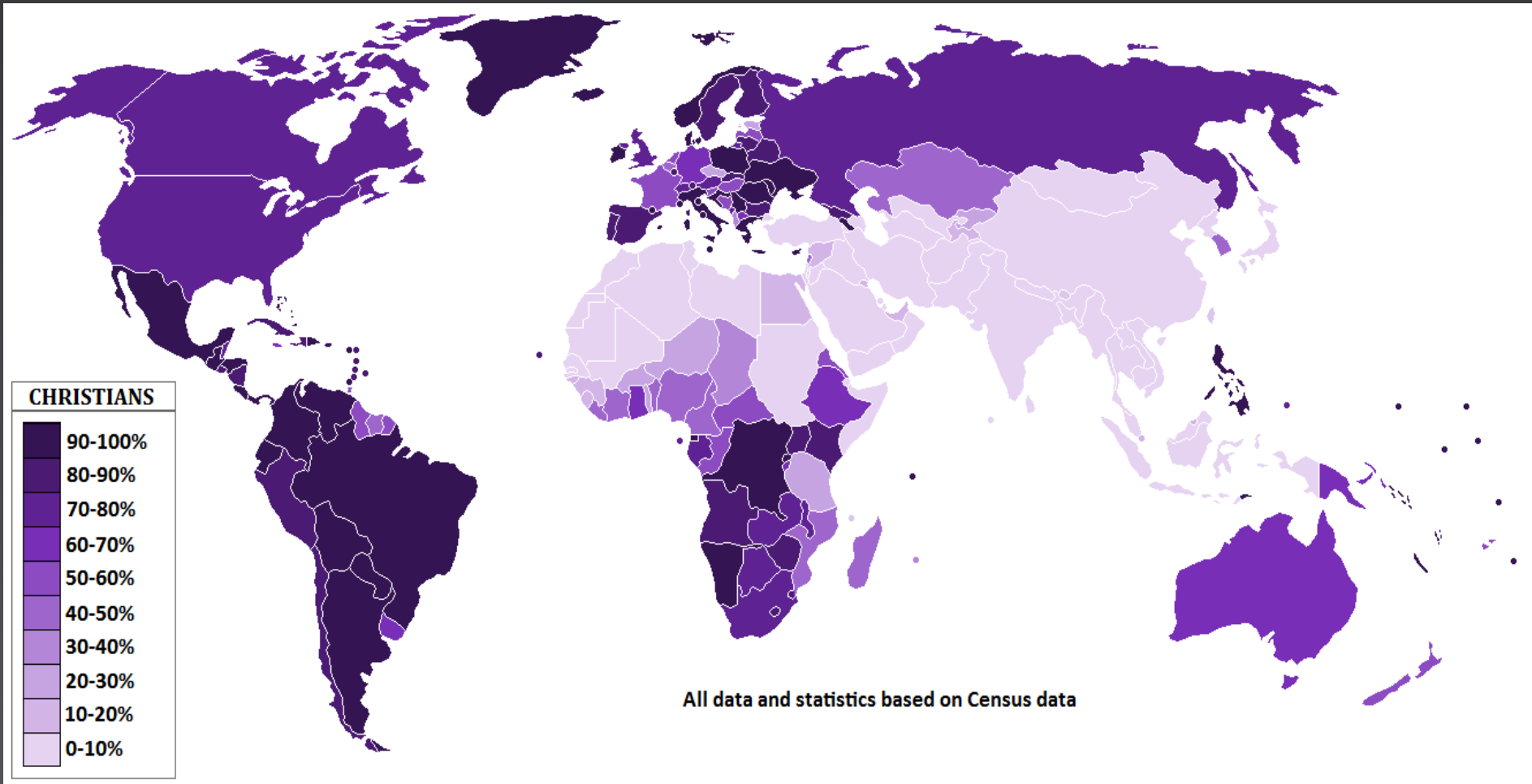


Map 4.1 The Spread of Early Christianity and Buddhism
Chapter 4, *Ways of the World: A Brief Global History*, Second Edition and
Ways of the World: A Brief Global History with Sources, Second Edition
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Page 144 (page 191, With Sources)

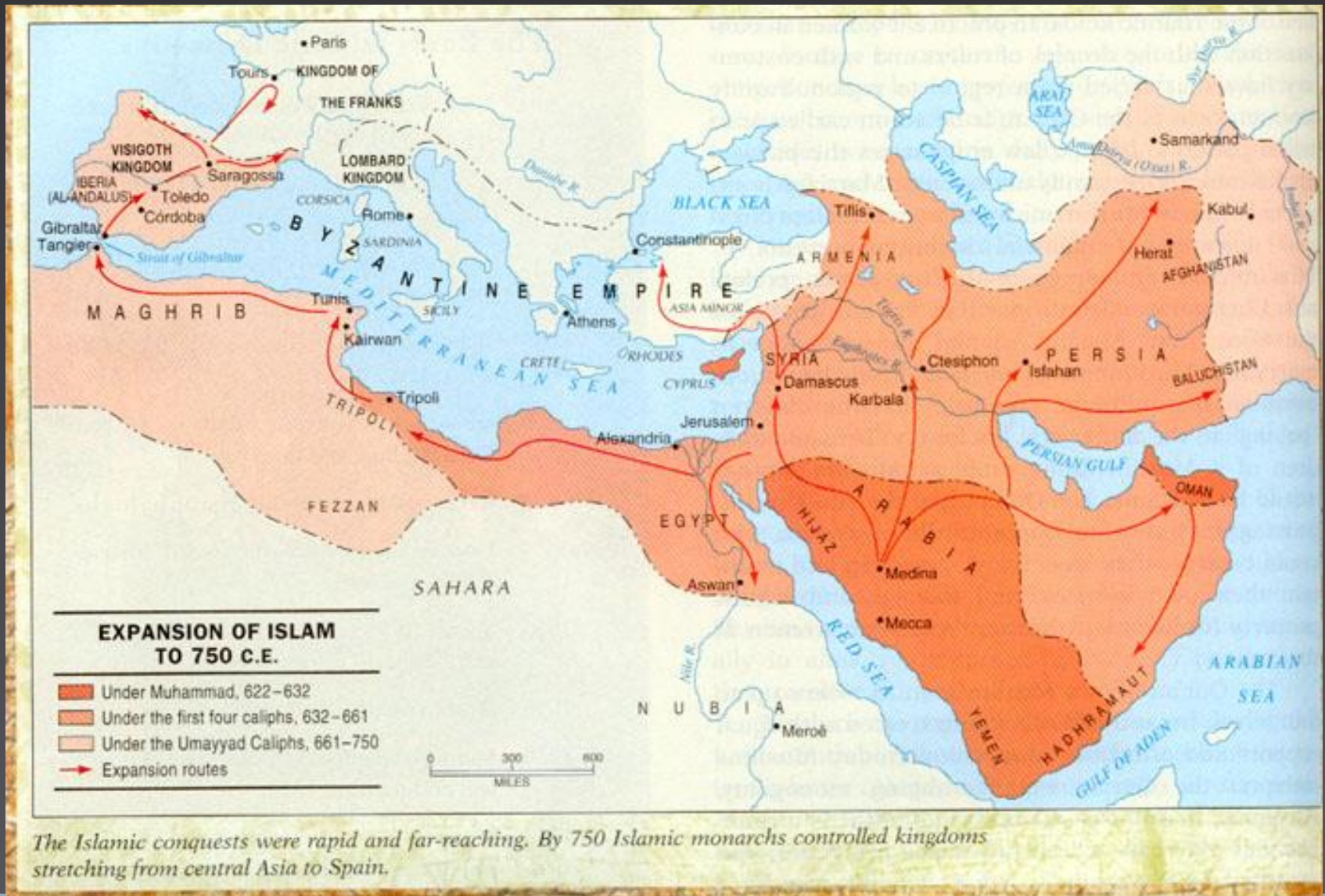
Espansione dell'Islam



Cristianità contemporanea



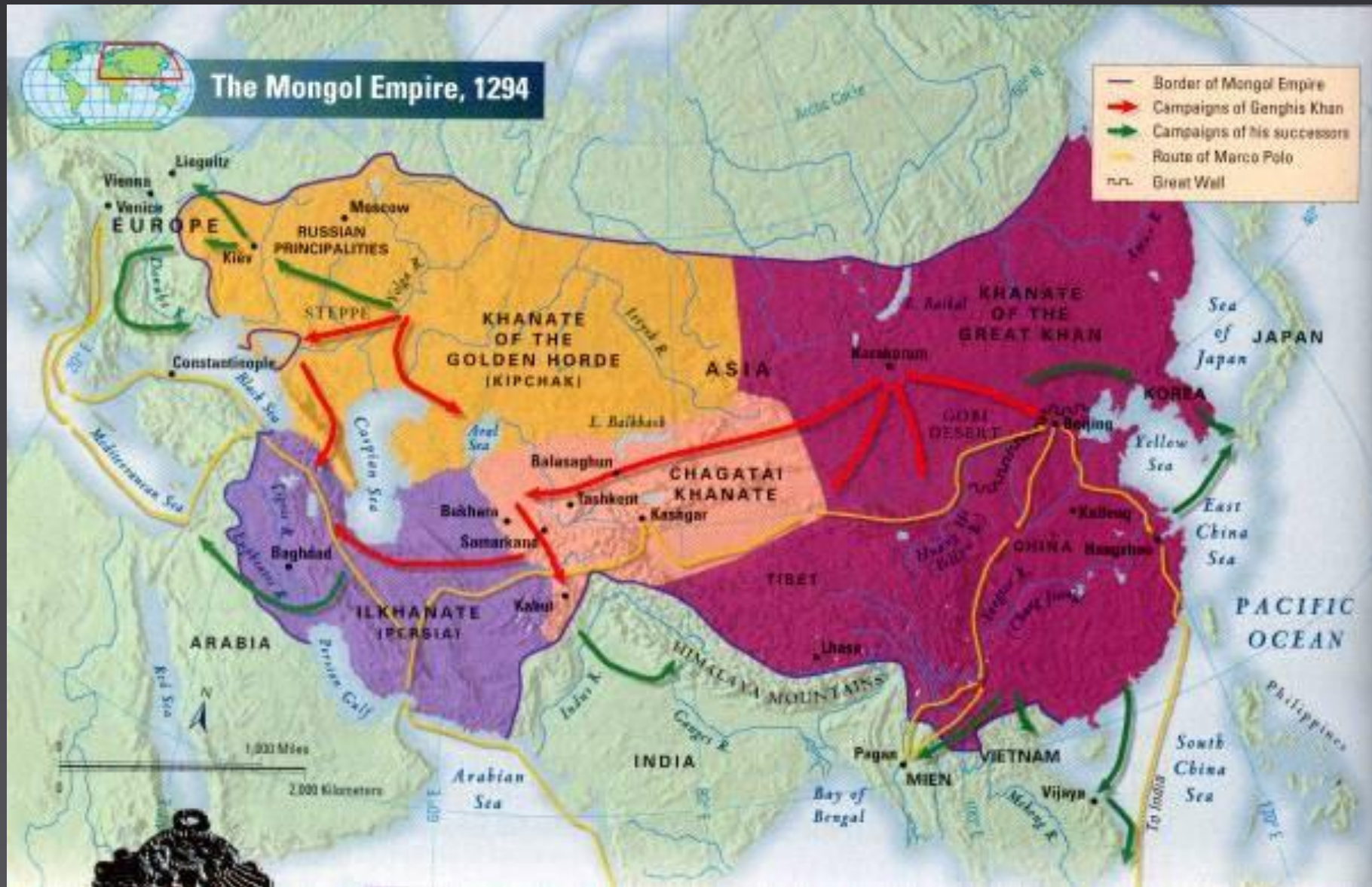
Impero arabo, 632-750 d. C



Cina Tang (VII-X sec.) e Ming (XIV-XVII sec.)

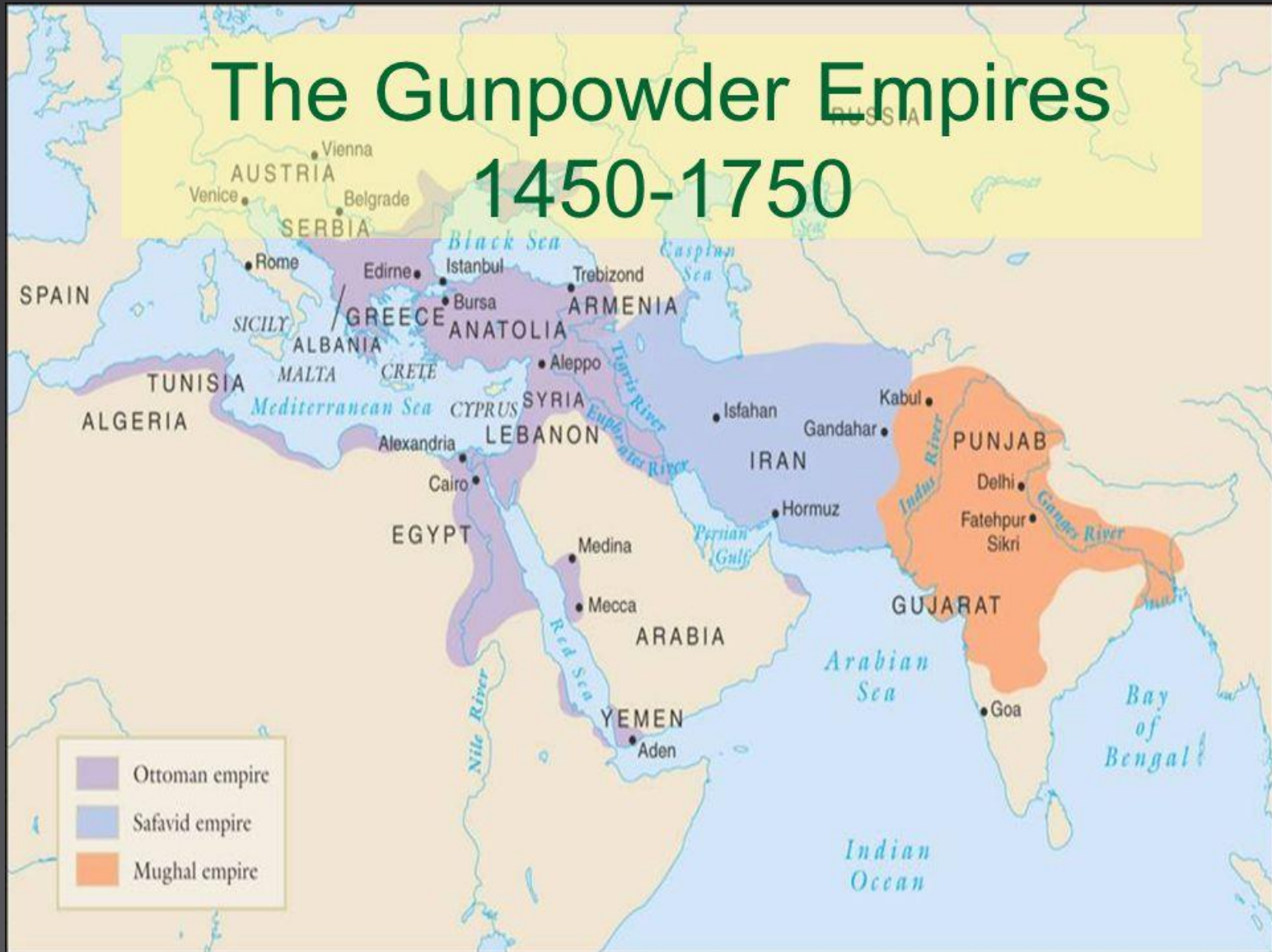


Impero mongolo, "pax mongolica"

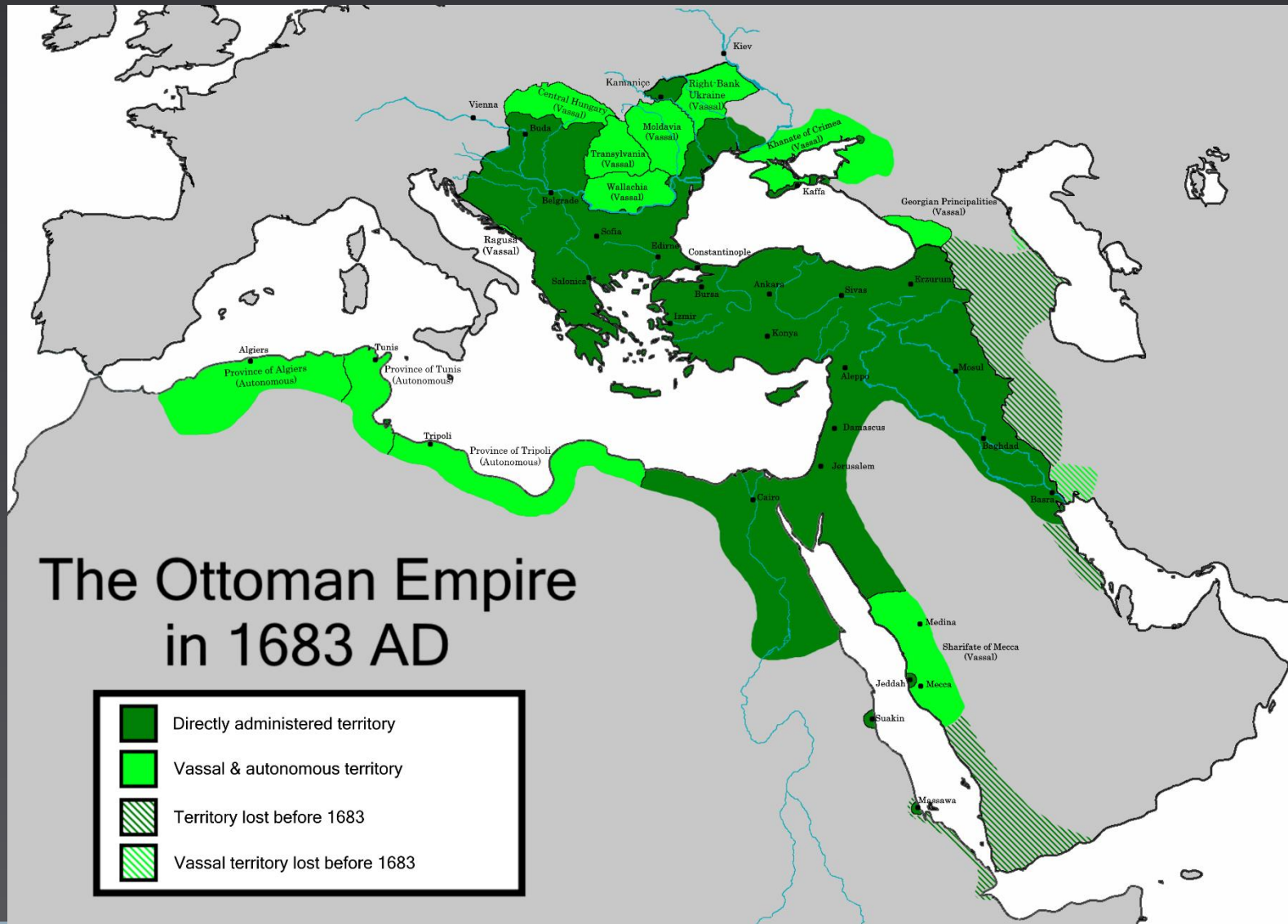


Ottomani, Safavidi, Moghul

The Gunpowder Empires 1450-1750



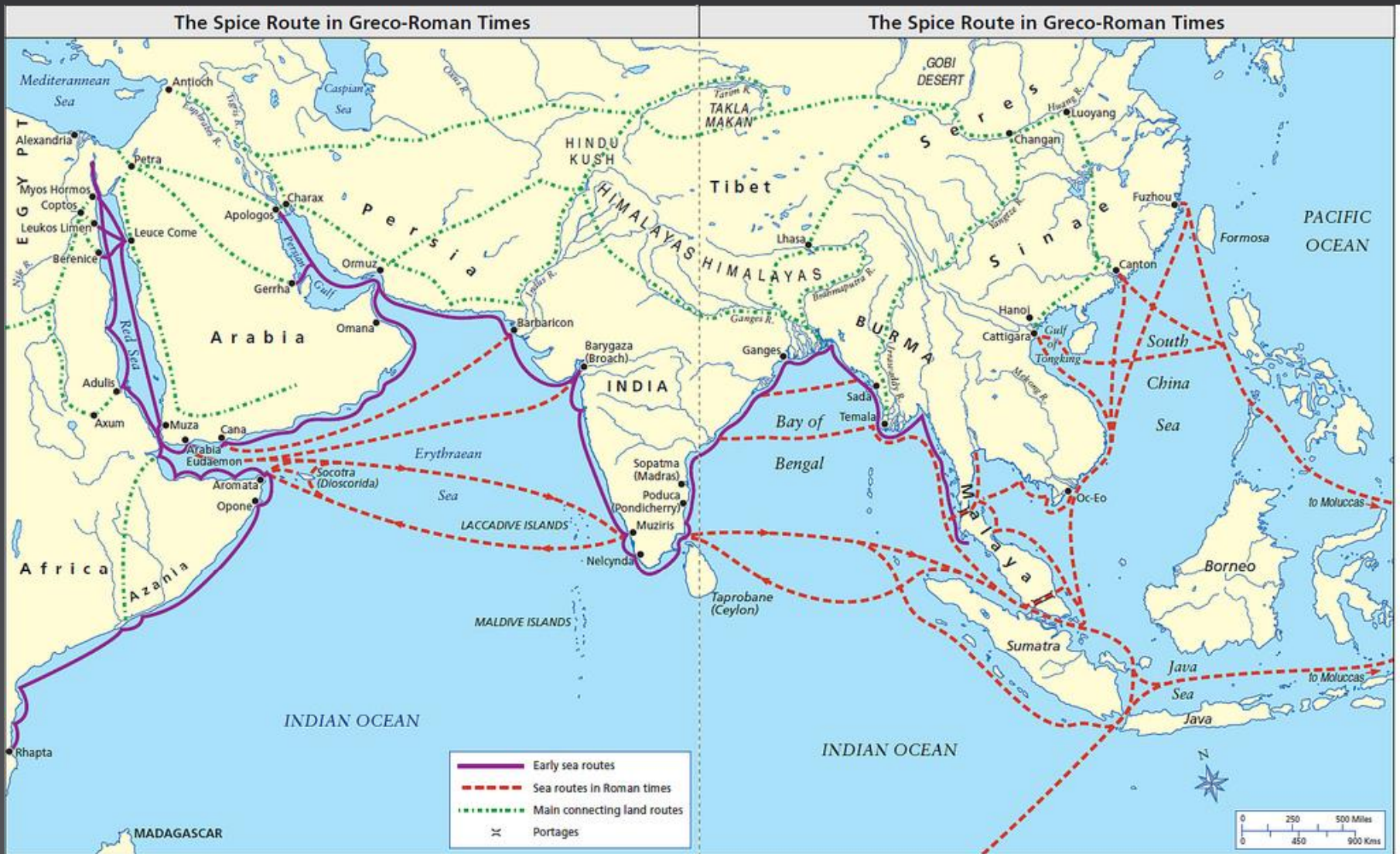
Impero ottomano



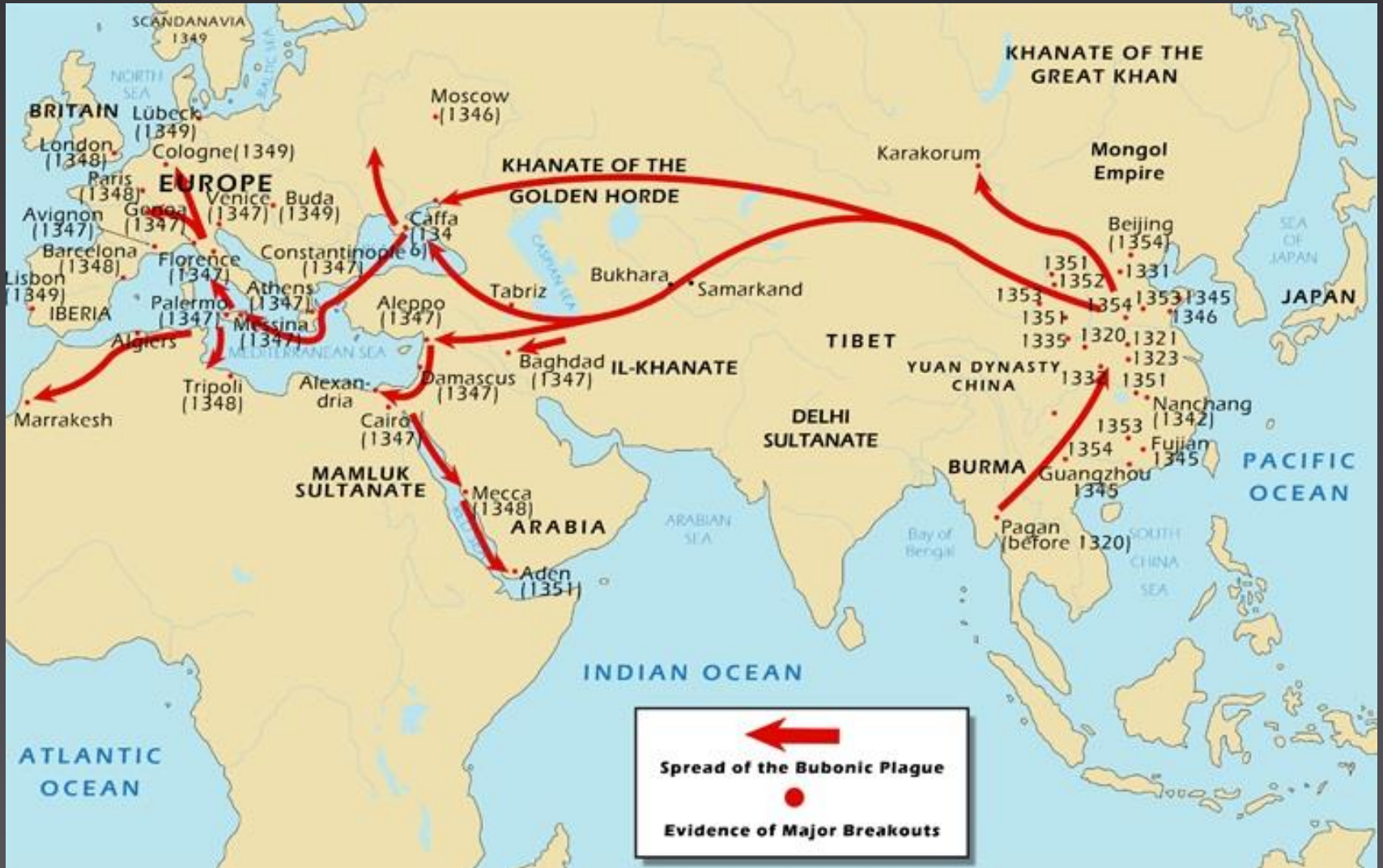
Aree di scambio e incontro tardo-medievali



Vie della seta e delle spezie



Diffusione della peste bubbonica (1320-1349)

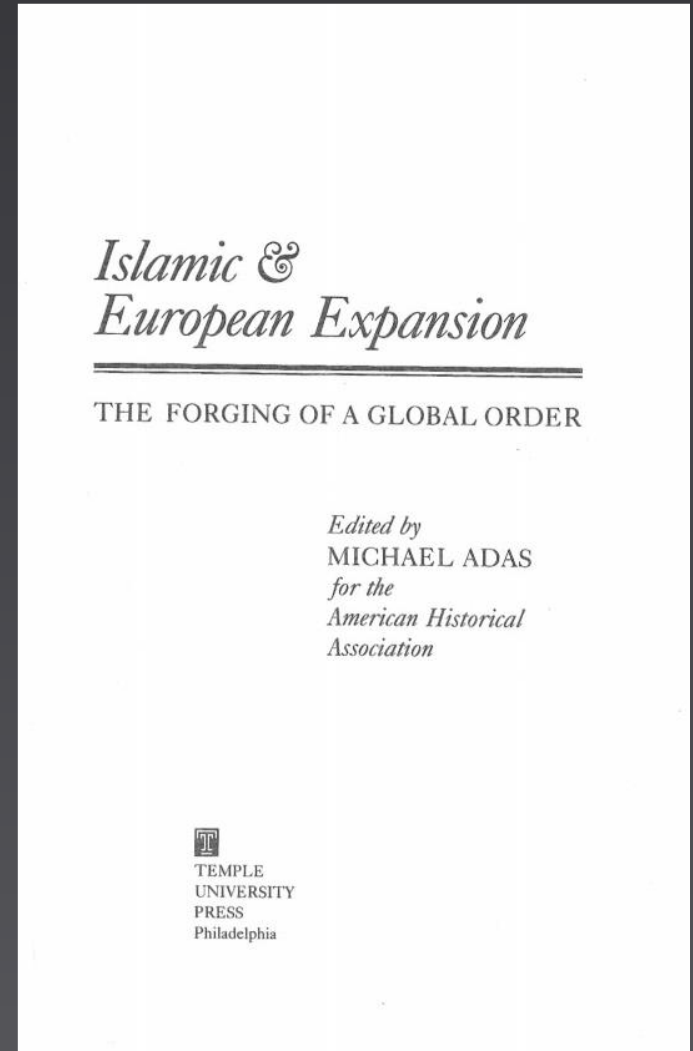
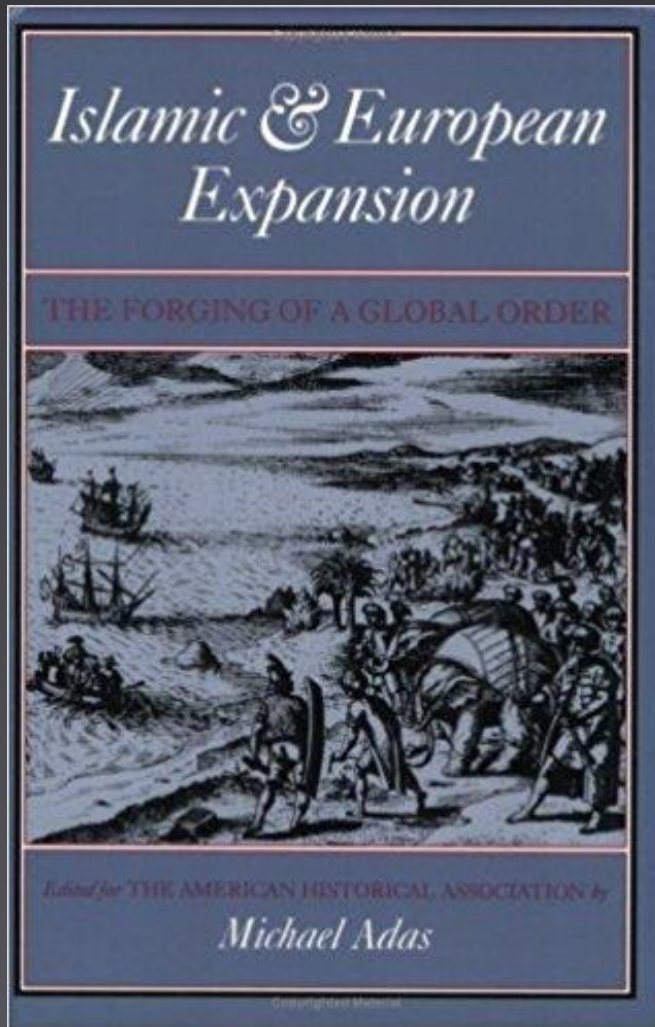


Abu-Lughod, Janet L., *Before European Hegemony: The World System A. D. 1250-1350* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1991)



“The second half of the thirteenth century was a remarkable moment in world history. Never before had so many regions of the Old World come in contact with one another - albeit still only superficially. At the beginning of the Christian era, the Roman and Chinese empires had been in indirect contact, but the connections between them declined when both empires fragmented. In the seventh and eighth centuries, Islam unified many parts of the central region that lay between the European and Chinese extremities, reaching out in both directions, but the peripheral areas of this reviving world economy still remained relatively isolated from one another. By the eleventh and, even more, twelfth century, many parts of the Old World began to become integrated into a system of exchange from which all apparently benefited. The apogee of this cycle came between the end of the thirteenth and the first decades of the fourteenth century, by which time even Europe and China had established direct, if decidedly limited contact with each another”.

Michael Adas (ed. by), *Islamic & European Expansion: The Forging of a Global Order* (Philadelphia: Temple University Press, 1993)

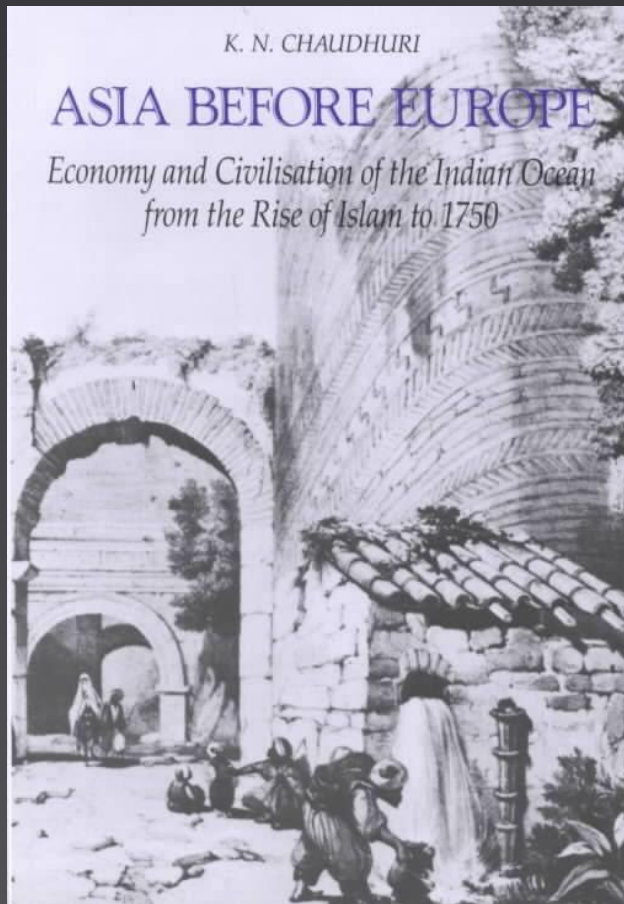


Abu-Lughod, Janet L., “The World System in the Thirteenth Century: Dead-End or Precursor?”

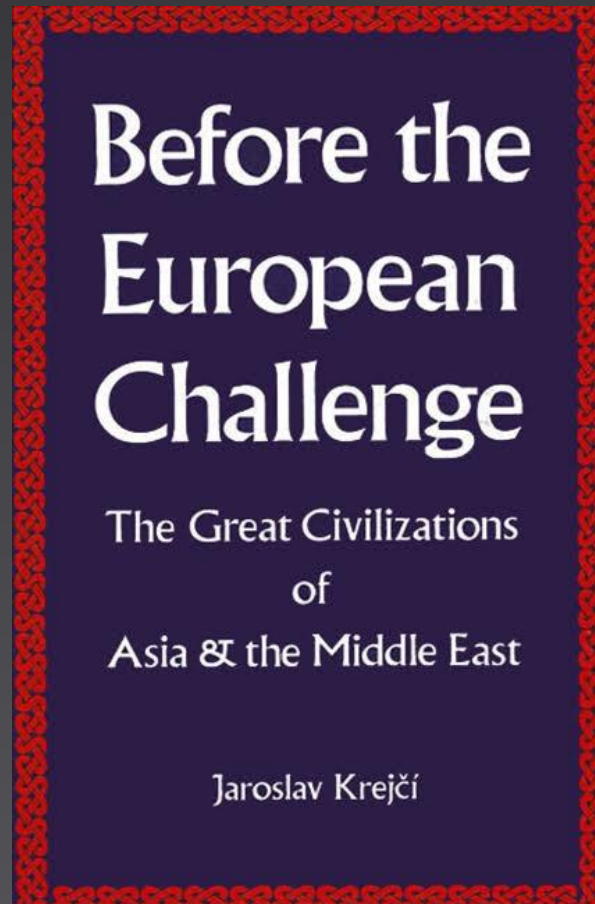
Most Western historians writing about the rise of the West have treated that development as if it were independent of the West's relations to other high cultures. At first, thinking about this, I attributed it to ethnocentrism, pure and simple. But then I was struck by something else: Virtually all Western scholars, and especially those who had taken a global perspective on the “modern” world, began their histories in about *A. D.* 1400—just when both East and West were at their low ebb and when the organizational system that had existed prior to this time had broken down. By selecting this particular point to start their narratives, they could not help but write a similar plot, one in which the West “rose,” apparently out of nowhere.

What would happen to the narrative if one started a little earlier?¹ Even more important, what would happen to the theoretical assumption that the peculiar form of Western capitalism, as it developed in sixteenth-century western Europe, was a necessary and (almost) sufficient cause of Western hegemony? What if one looked at the system *before* European hegemony and if one looked at the organization of capital accumulation, “industrial” production, trade and distribution in comparative perspective? If one found wide variation among earlier economic organizations, all of which had yielded economic vitality and dynamism, then it might not be legitimate to attribute Europe's newly gained hegemony to “capitalism” in the unique form it took in Europe. It might be necessary, instead, to test an alternative hypothesis: that Europe's rise was substantially assisted by what it learned from other, more advanced cultures—at least until Europe overtook and subdued them.

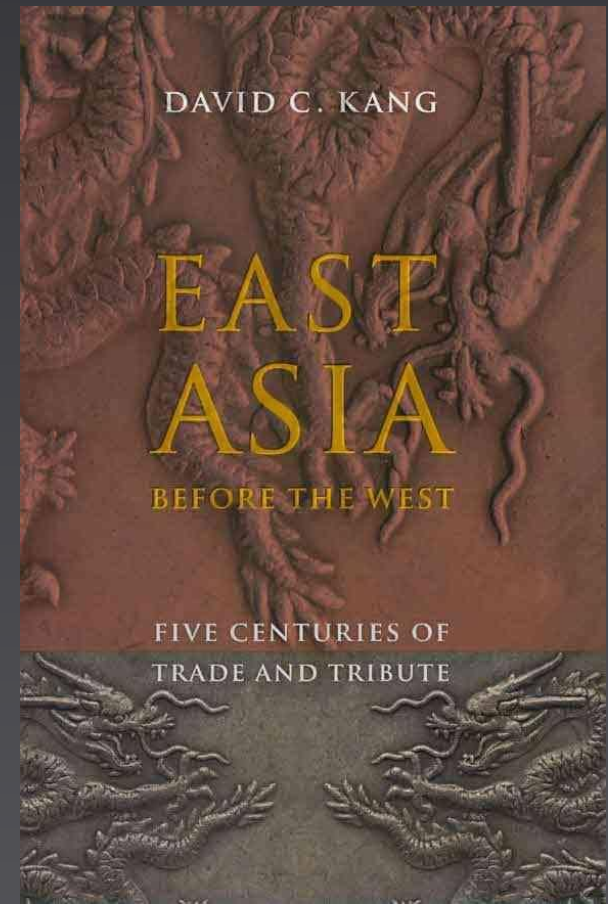
Prima dell'Occidente



1990



1990



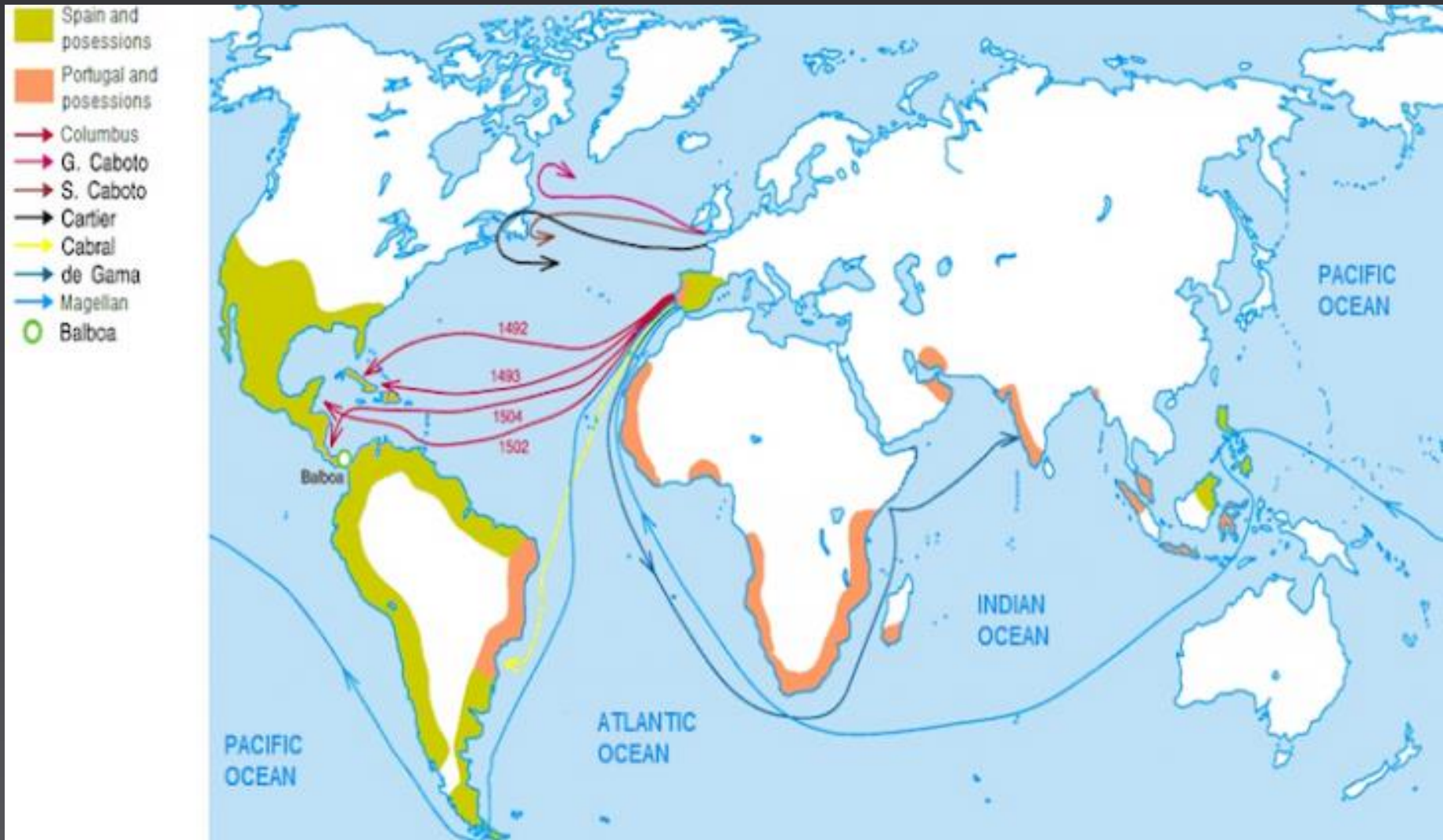
2010

2.

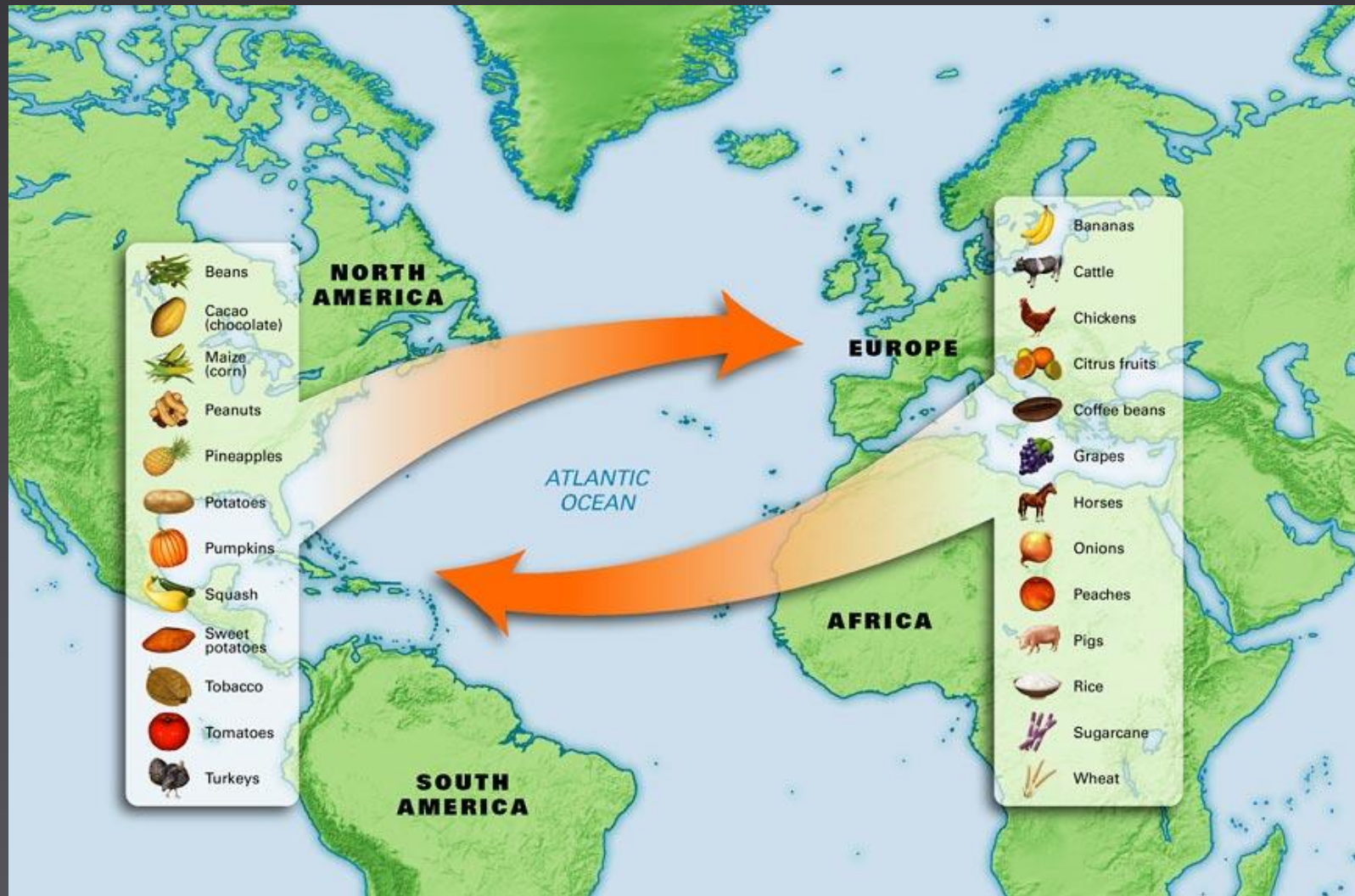
Proto-globalizzazione

(inizio sec. XVI-inizio sec. XIX: colonizzazione,
argento, tratta, spezie)

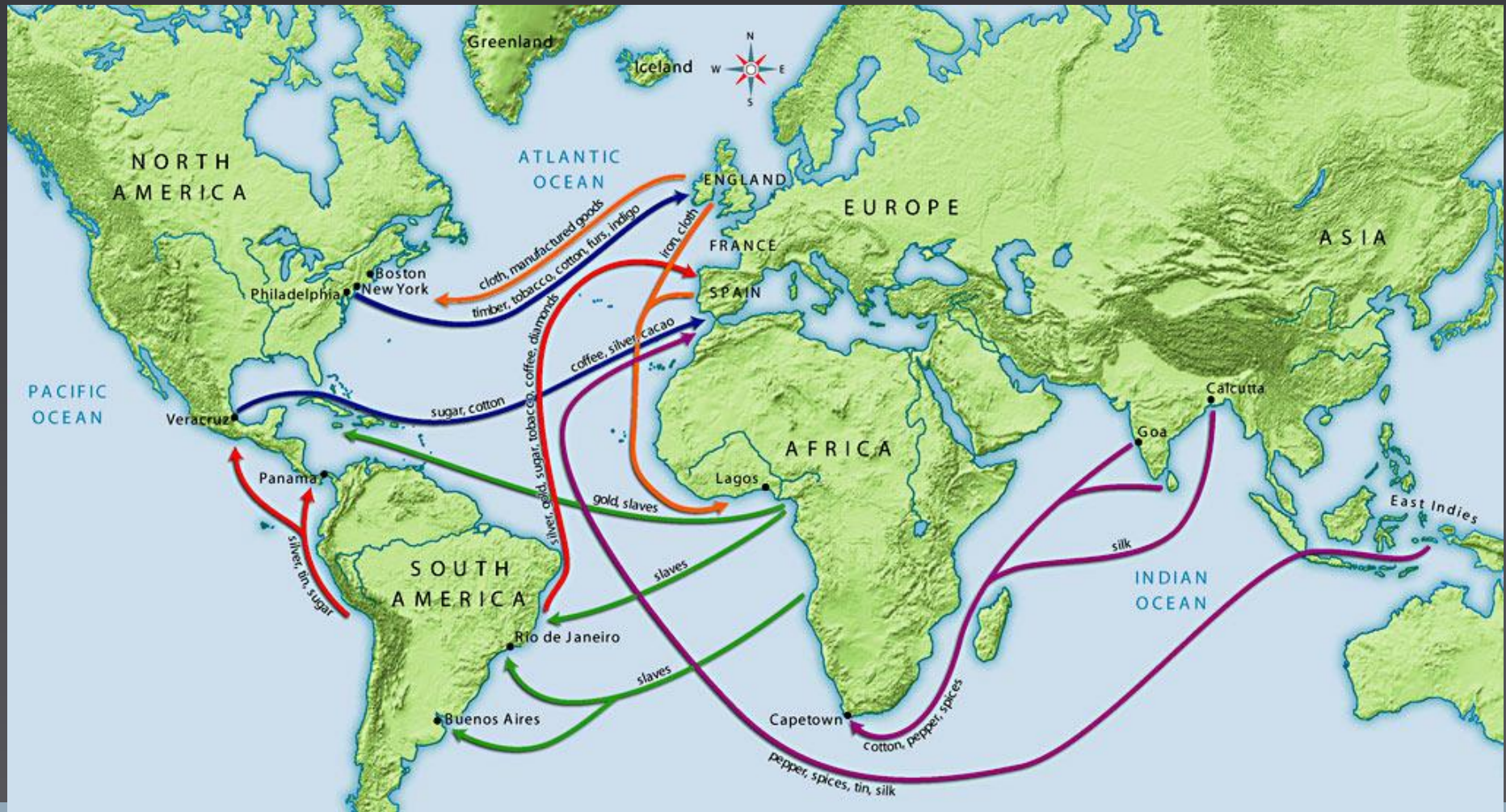
Scoperte e espansione europea



Lo “scambio colombiano”



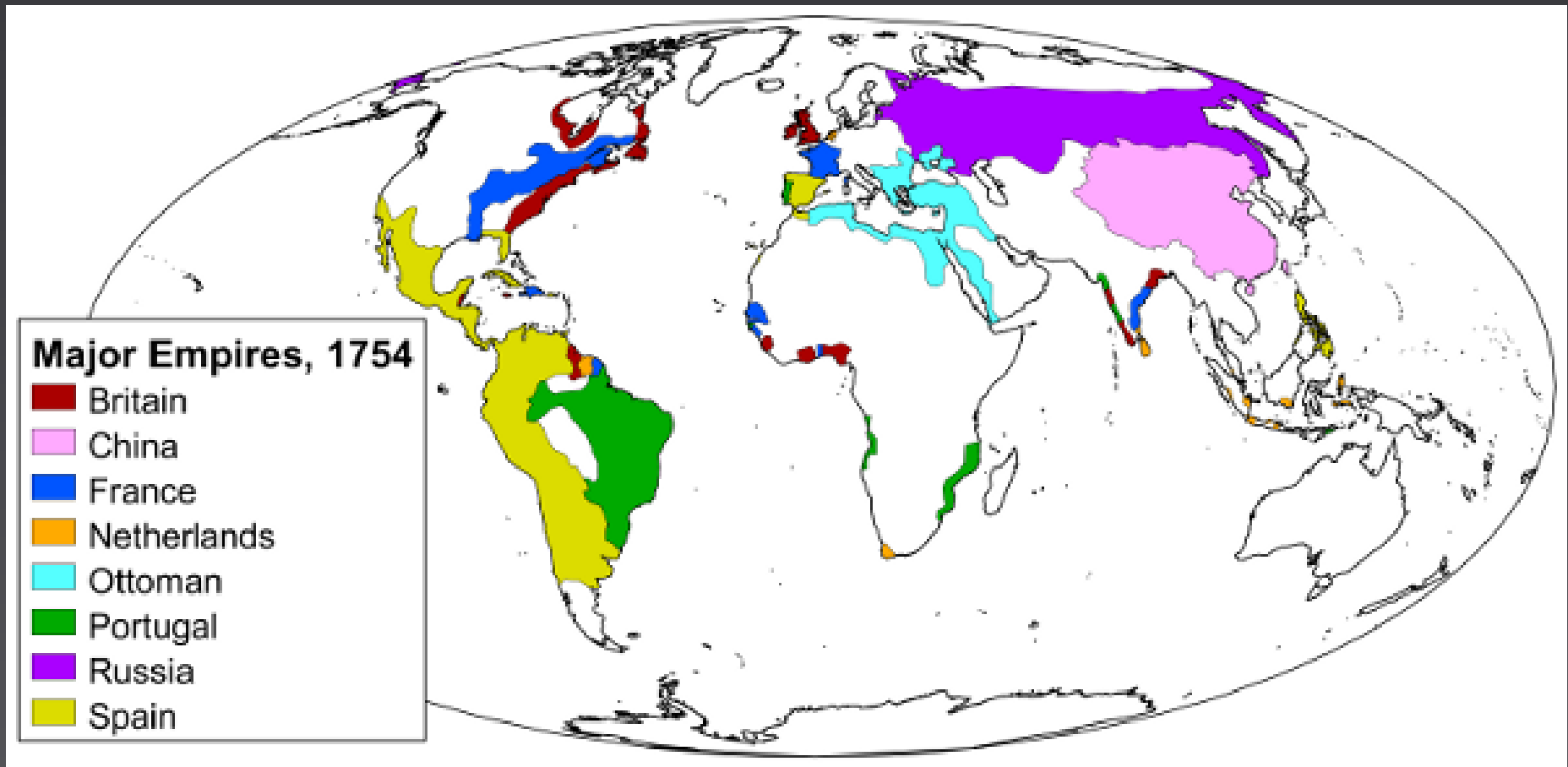
Reti commerciali atlantiche prima età moderna



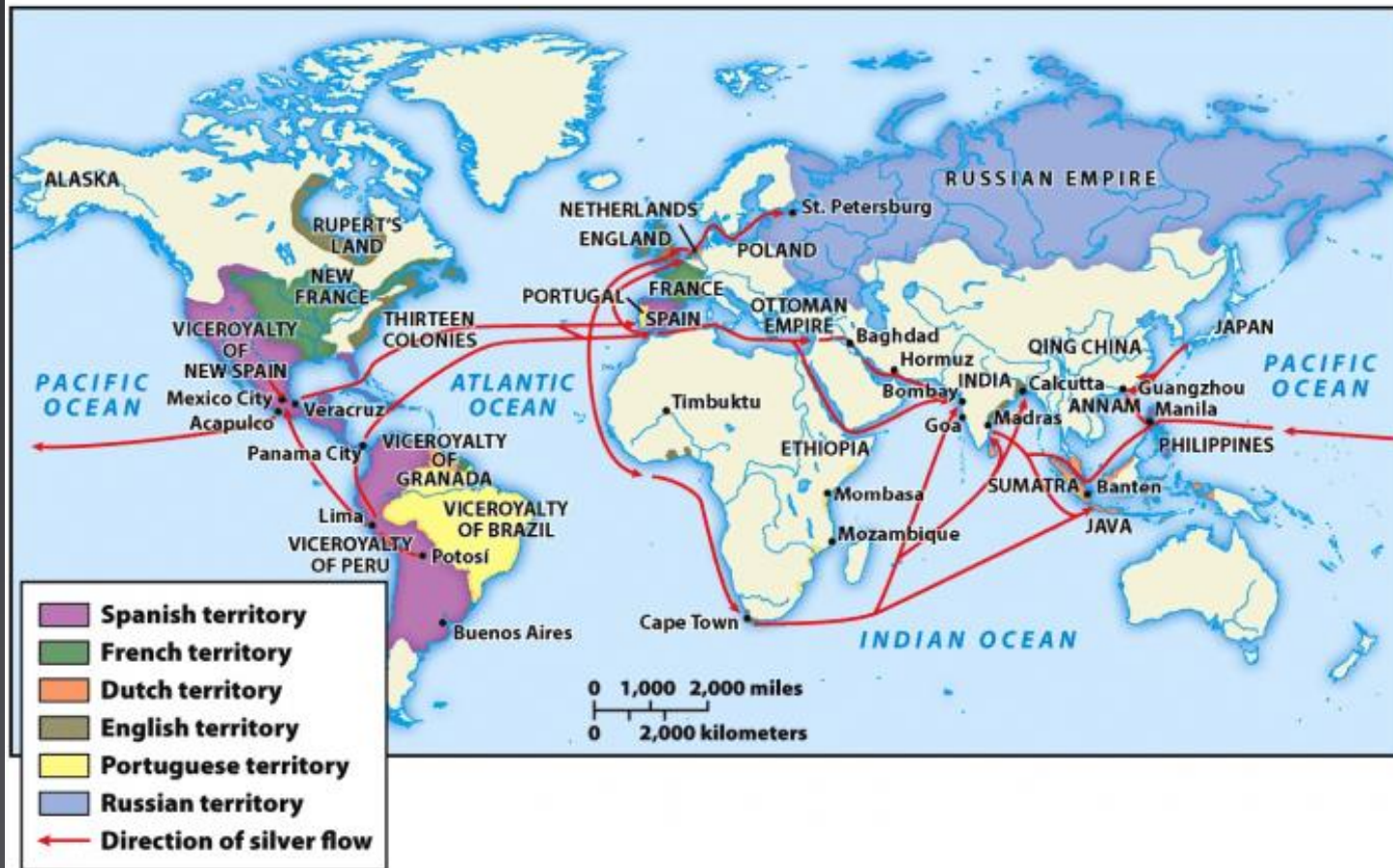
Colonizzazione delle Americhe, 1500-1750



Imperi mondiali - 1754

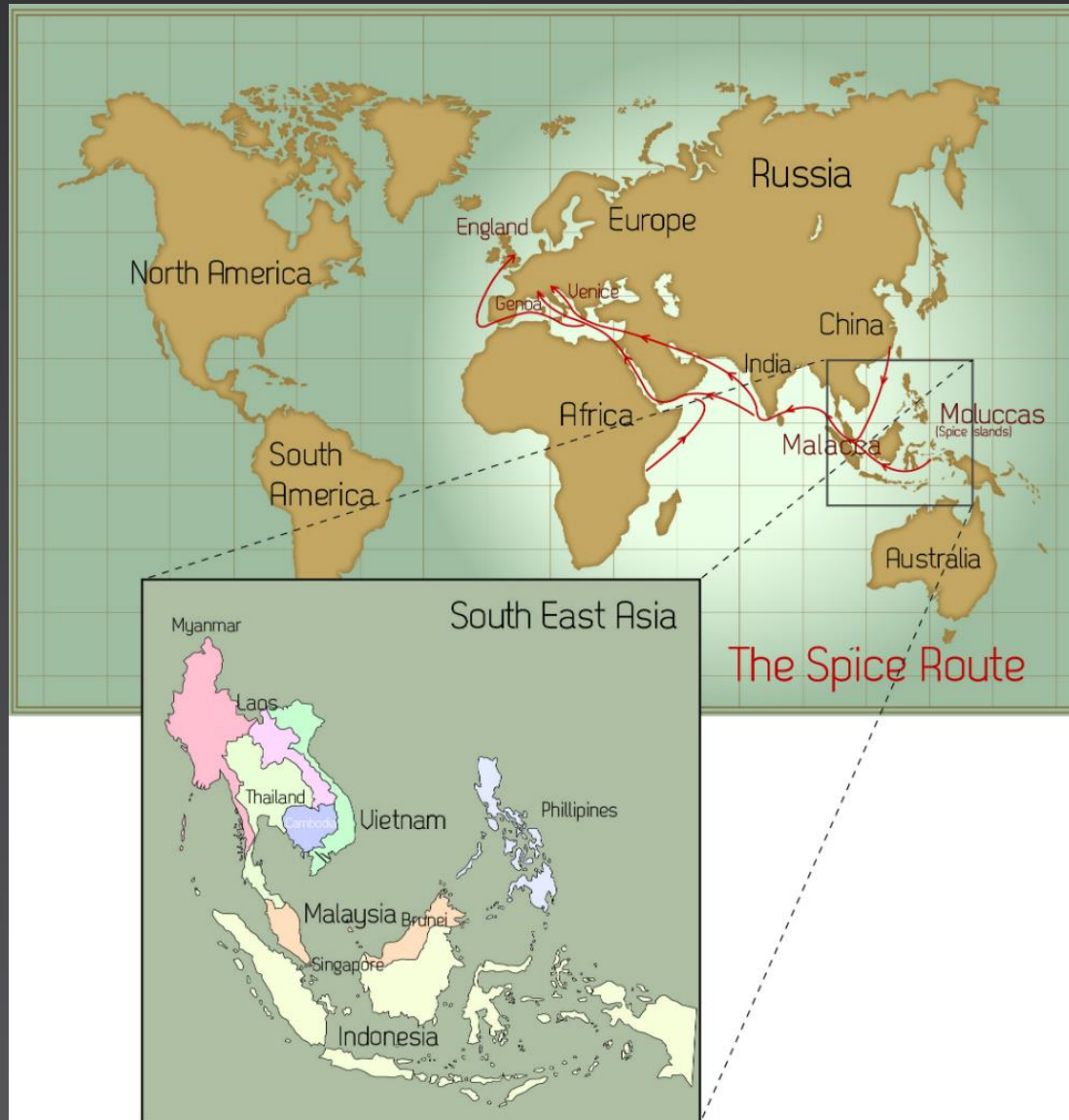


Commercio globale dell'argento

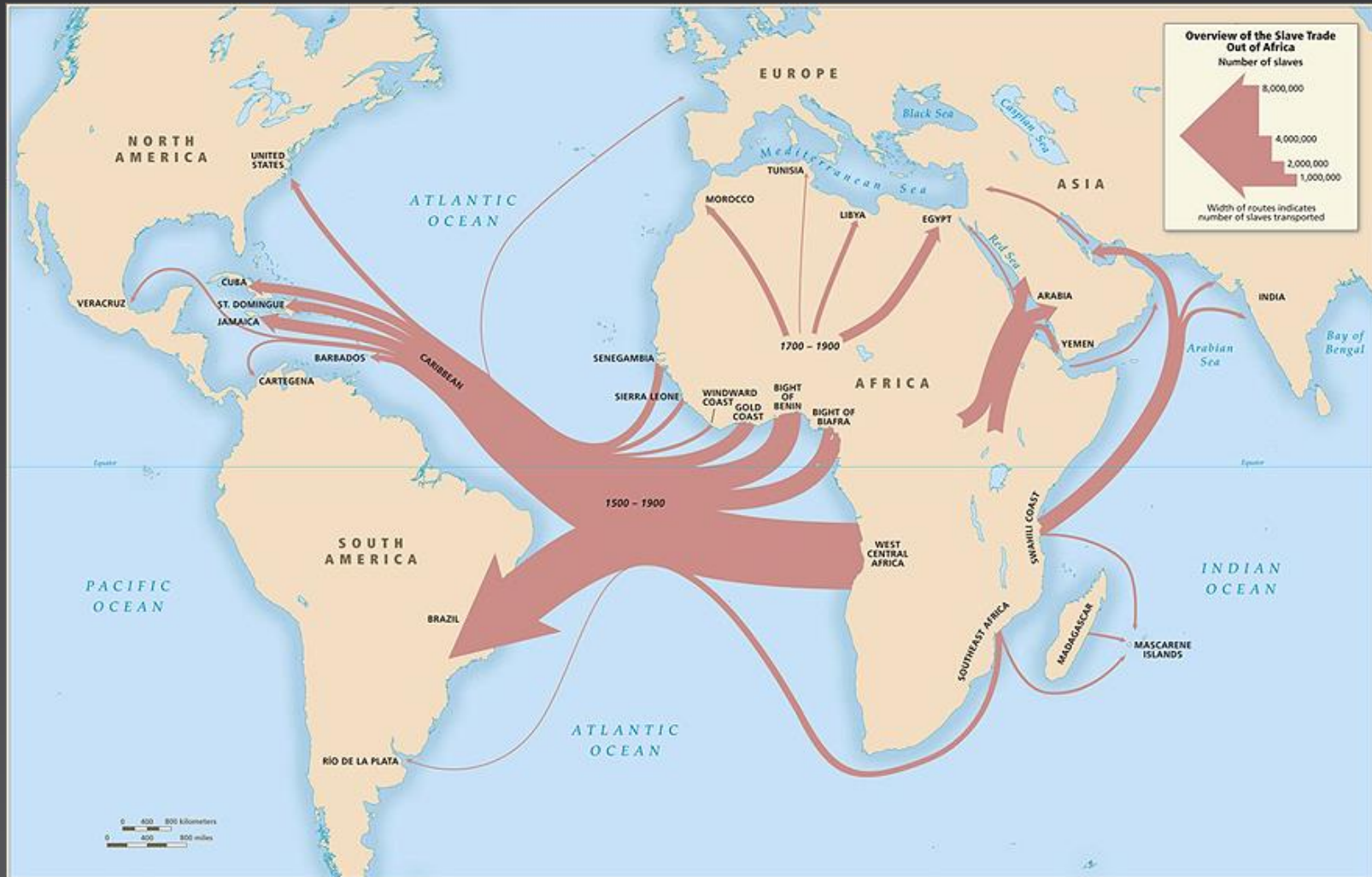


Map 14.2 The Global Silver Trade
Chapter 14, *Ways of the World: A Brief Global History*, Second Edition and
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Page 469 (page 679, With Sources)

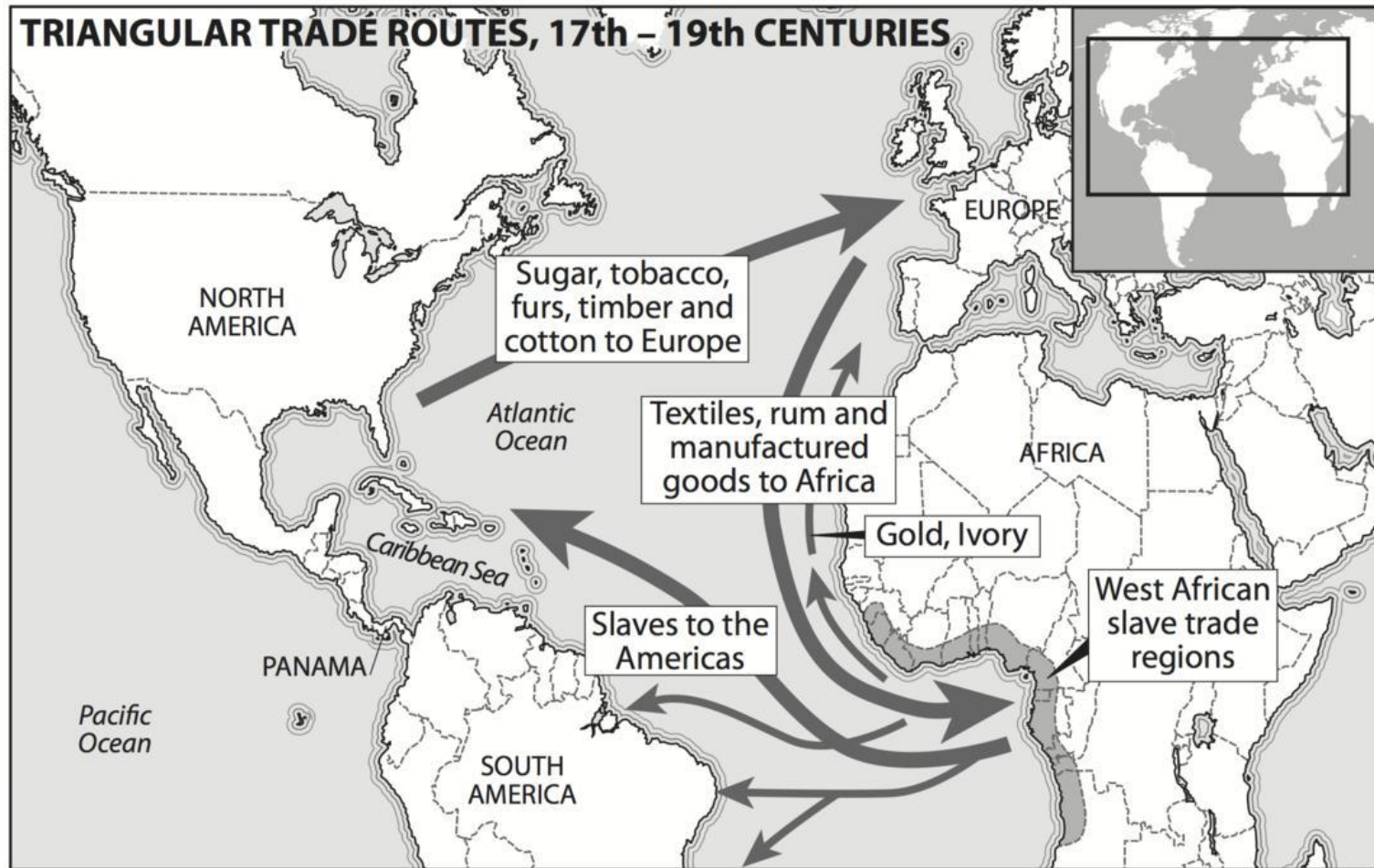
Commercio delle spezie



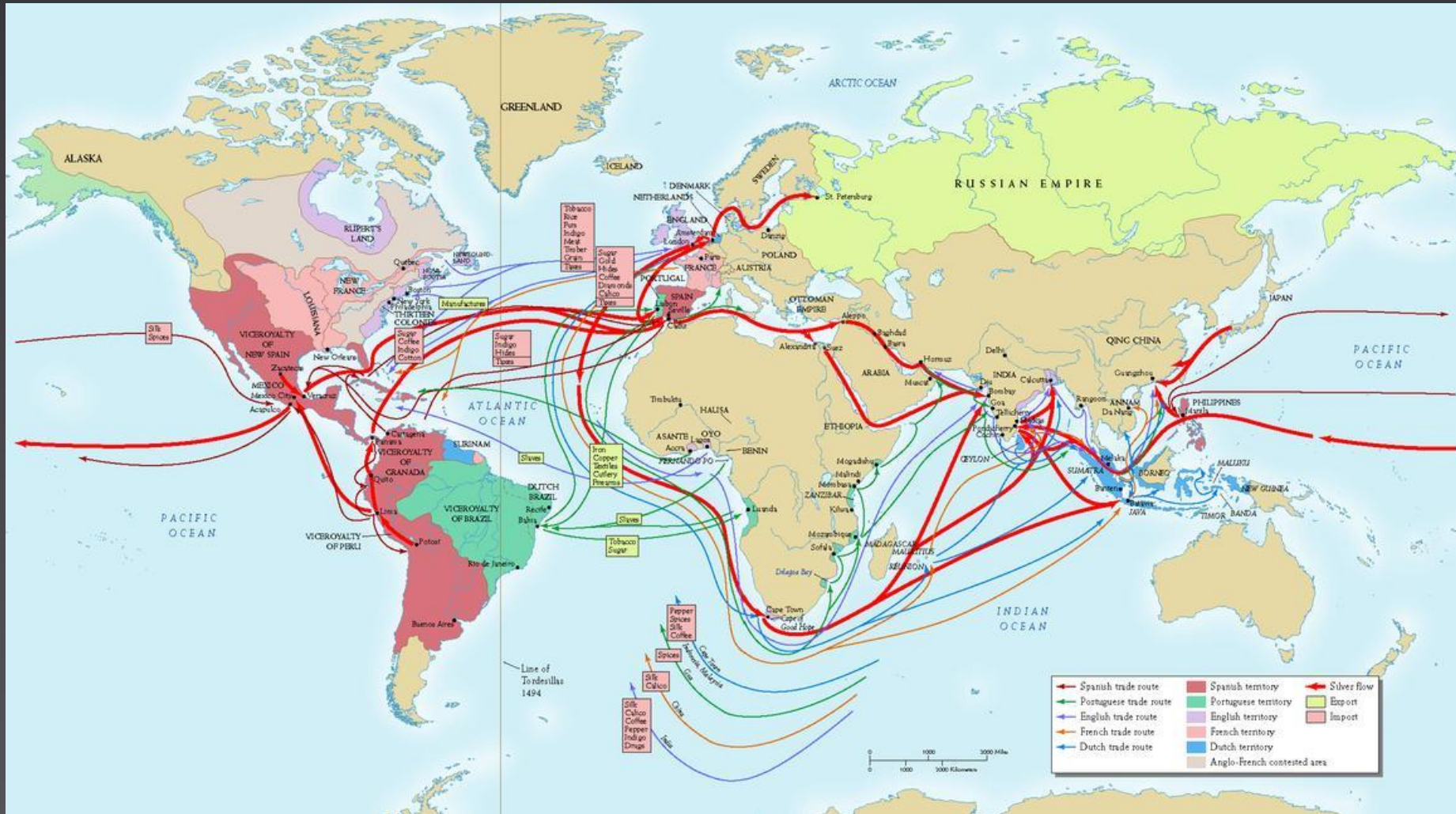
Tratta atlantica



Il commercio “triangolare”



Reti commerciali globali ca. 1750



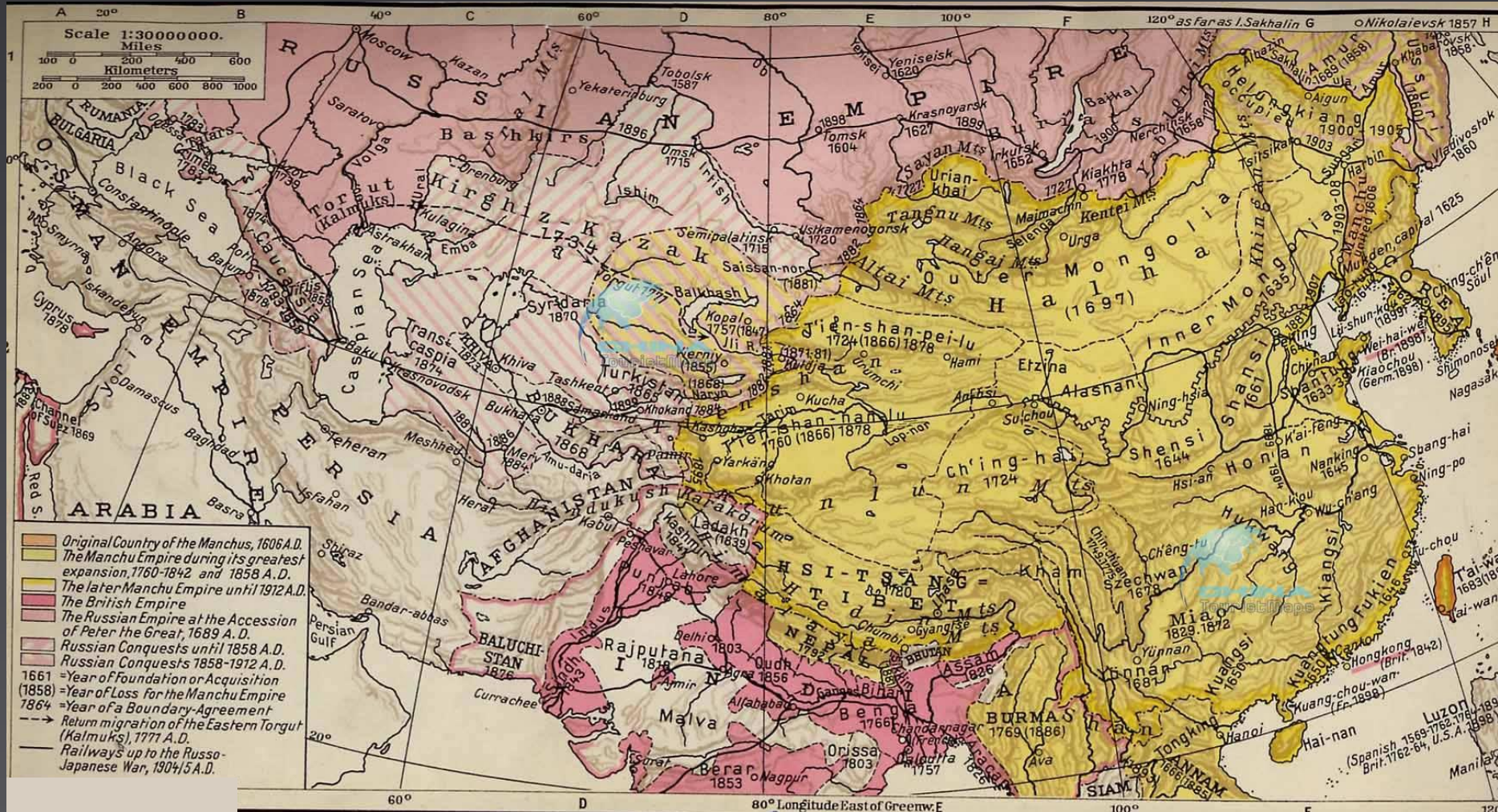
Cina Qing (XVII-XX sec.) a metà '700



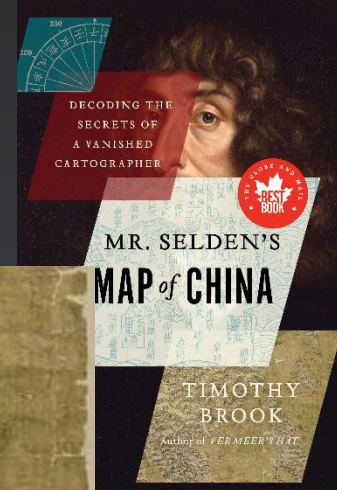
Cina Qing (1820)



Cina tardo period Qing



Mappa della Cina detta "di John Selden" (produzione cinese inizio '600)



3.

Globalizzazione moderna

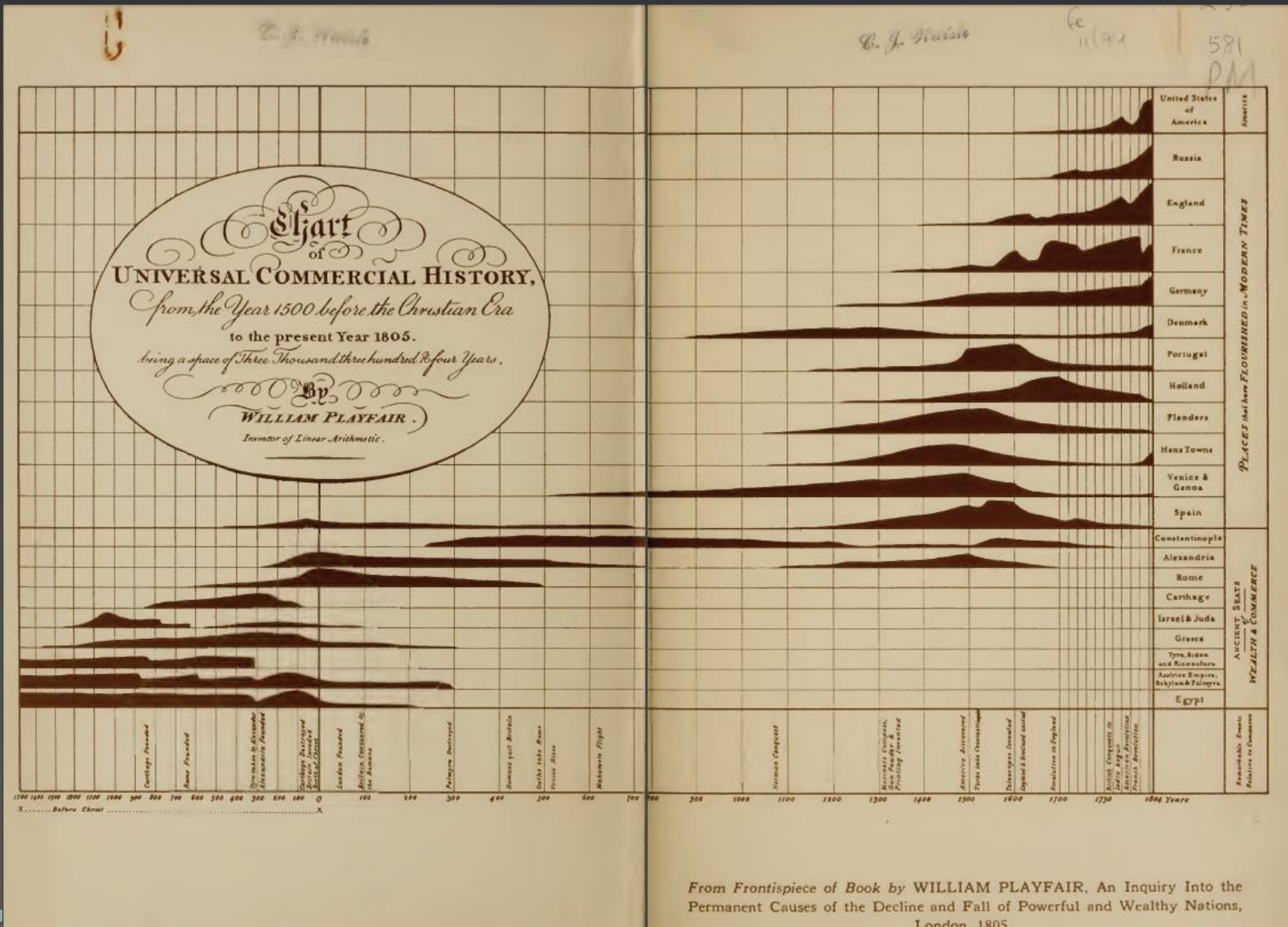
(inizio sec. XIX-XXI sec.)

Produzione, mercato, comunicazioni, imperialismi, guerre mondiali, diseguaglianze, migrazioni

Aumento delle capacità estrattive, produttive, comunicative e distruttive

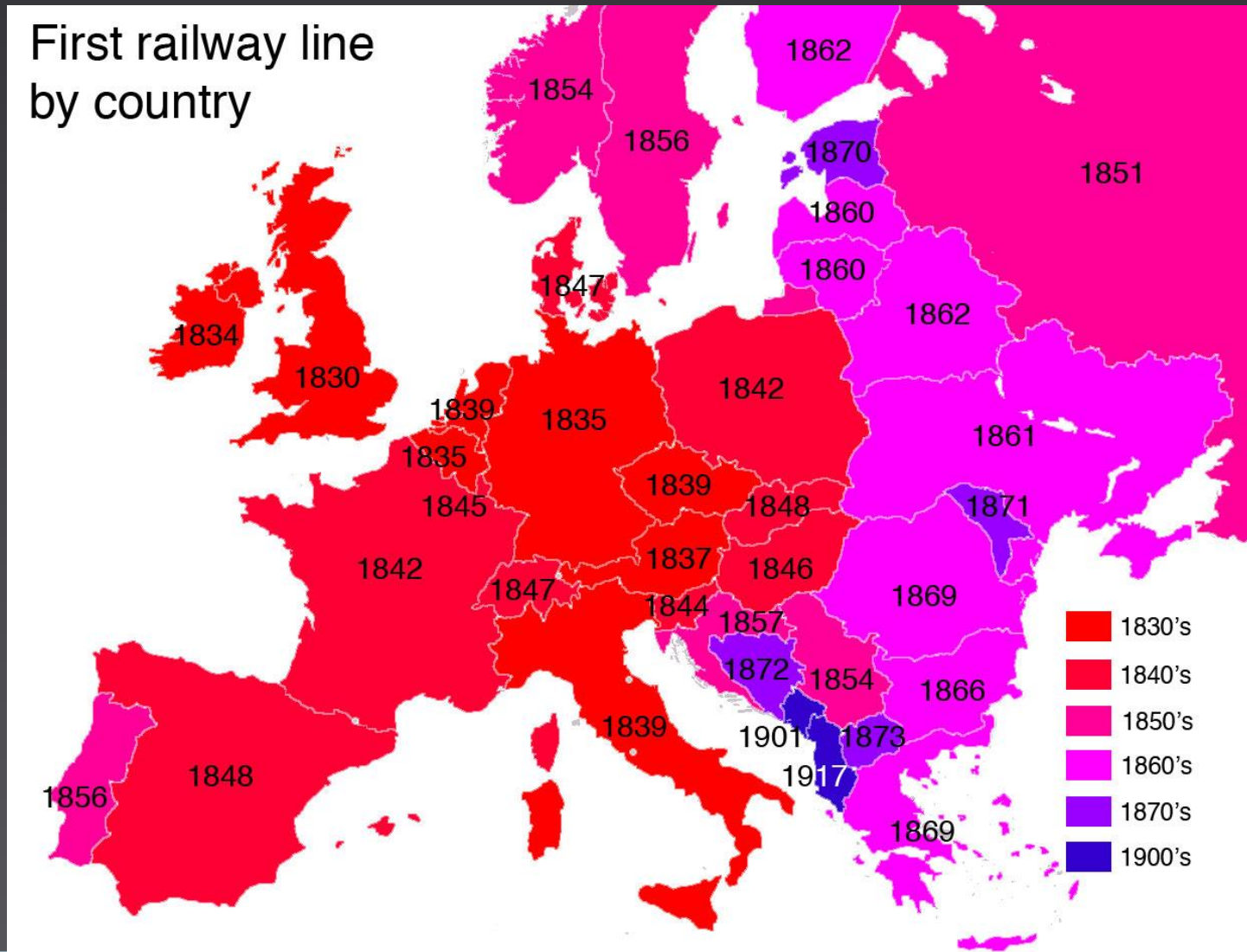
- Rivoluzioni industriali (“grande divergenza”) e commercio mondiale
- Libero-scambismo e liberalism: globalizzazione *imposta e adattiva*
- Trazione a vapore (navigazione, ferrovie, industria mineraria)
- Industrie dei trasporti e degli armamenti
- Comunicazione dati: telegrafo (1816-1837, l’“internet dell’età vittoriana”), telefono (1854, 1876), internet
- Standardizzazione: tempo (fusi orari: 1884), moneta (gold standard)
- Fonti di energia: elettricità, petrolio, energia atomica
- Riallineamenti degli assetti di potere, crisi ed espansioni globali, diseguaglianze
- Da “the Rise of the West” a “The Rise of the Rest”
- Dalle emigrazioni ottocentesche alle migrazioni del sec. XXI

Carta del commercio universale, Playfair, 1805

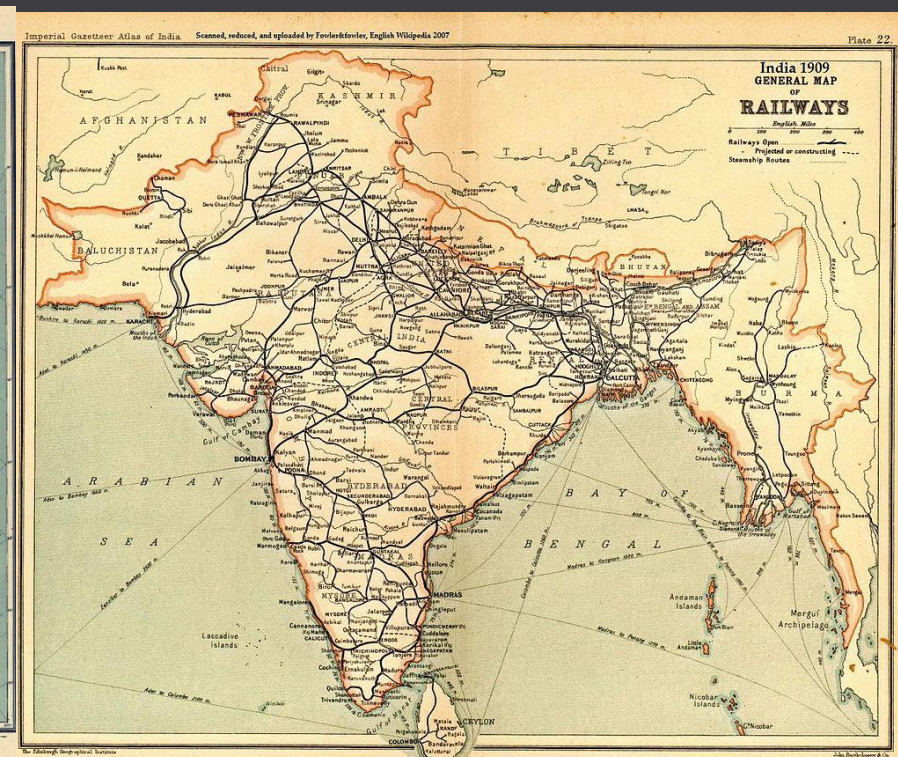


From Frontispiece of Book by WILLIAM PLAYFAIR, An Inquiry Into the Permanent Causes of the Decline and Fall of Powerful and Wealthy Nations, London, 1805.

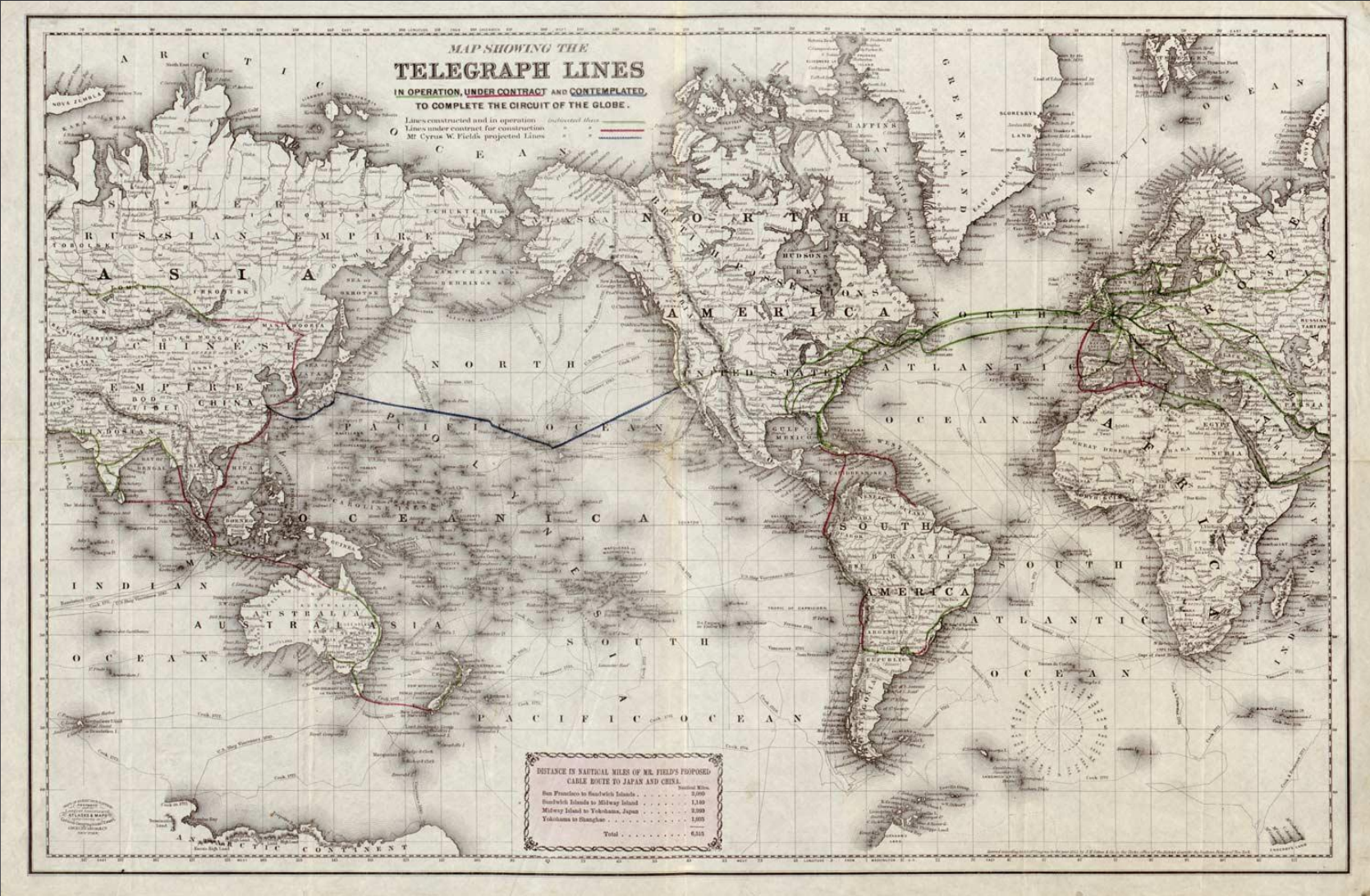
Prime ferrovie a vapore per paese



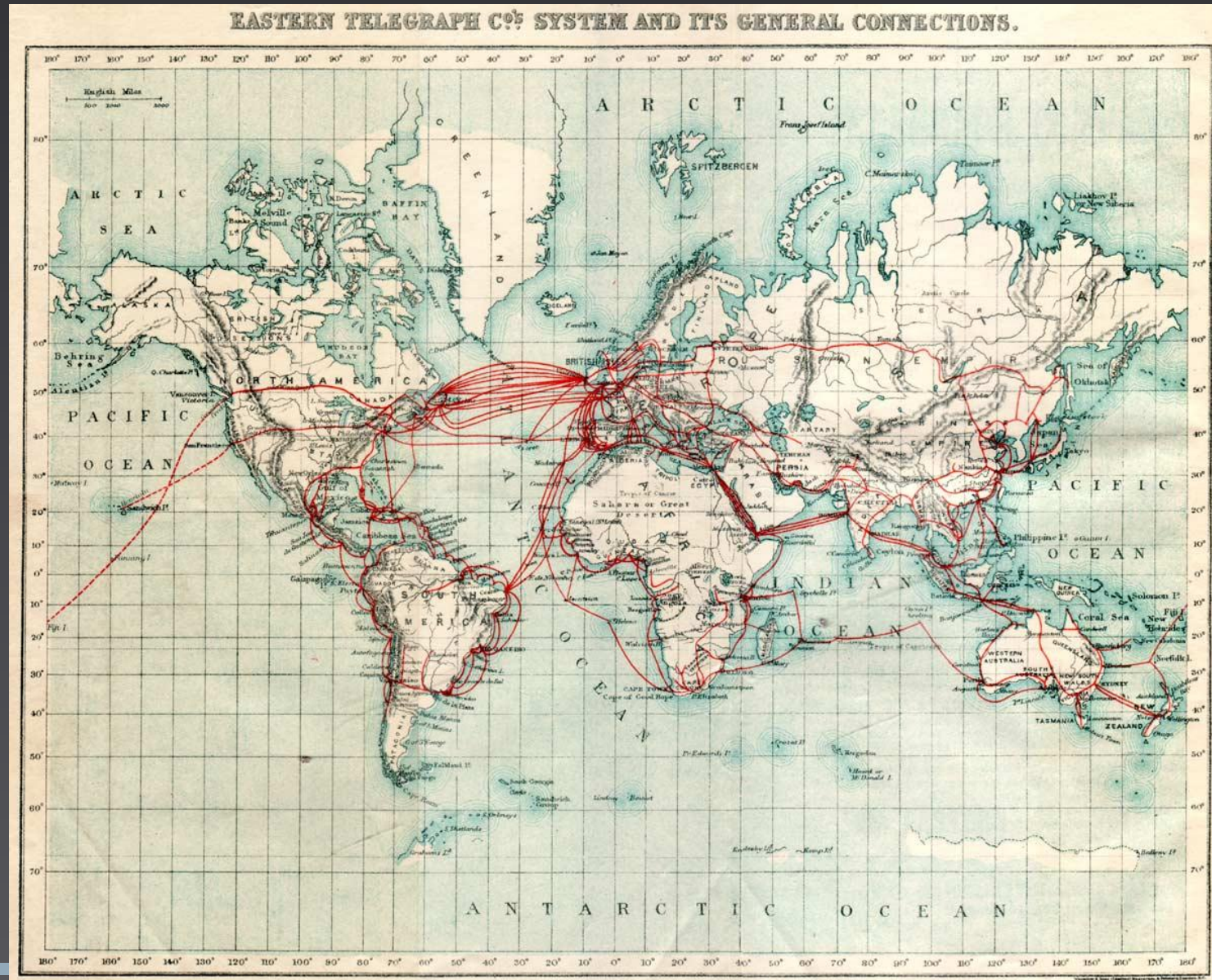
Russia (1916), India (1909)



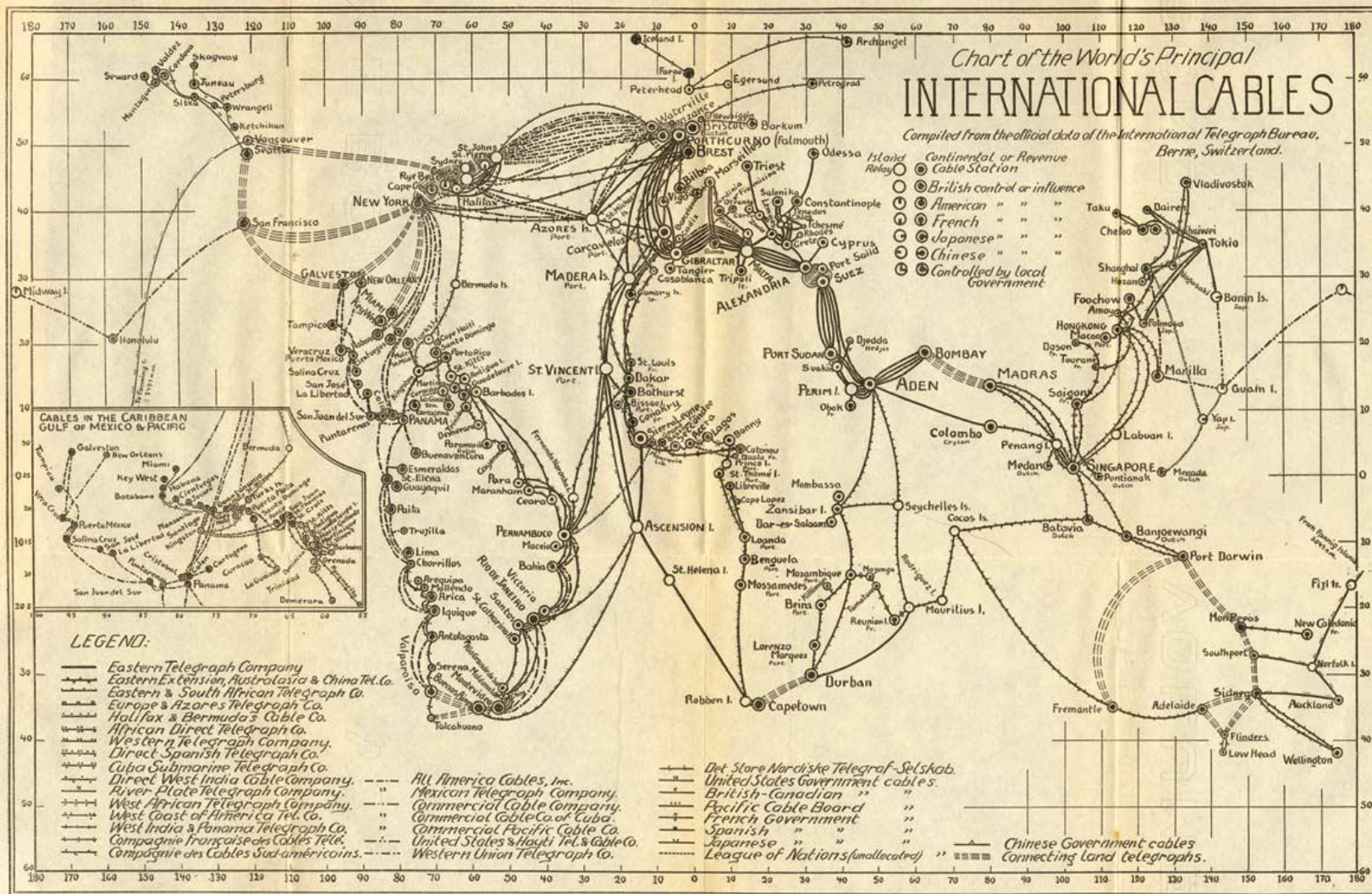
Collegamenti telegrafici 1870-1871



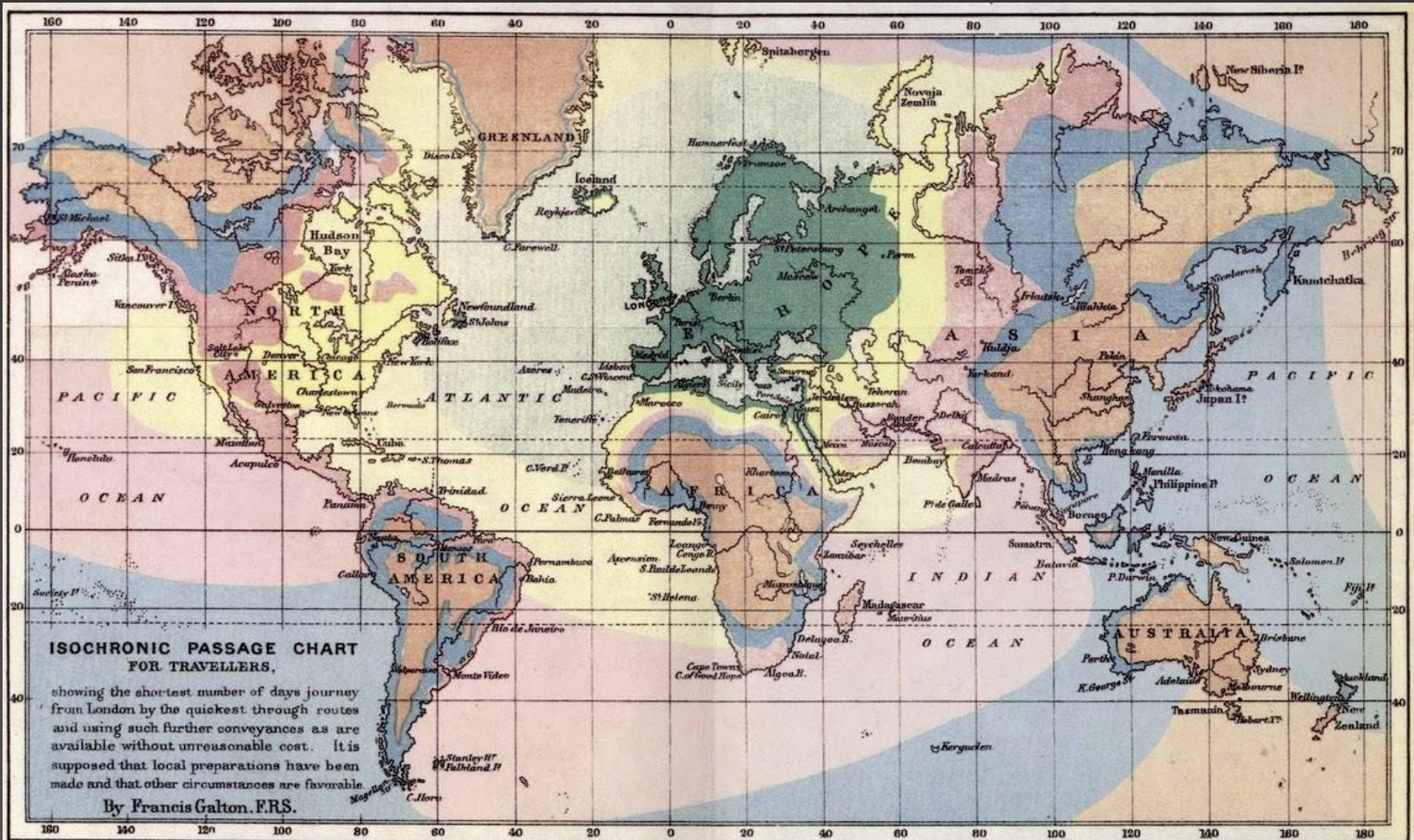
Collegamenti telegrafici, 1901



Collegamenti telegrafici, 1924



Carta isocronica dei collegamenti, 1881



H. Sharbau. Sc. G.S. del.

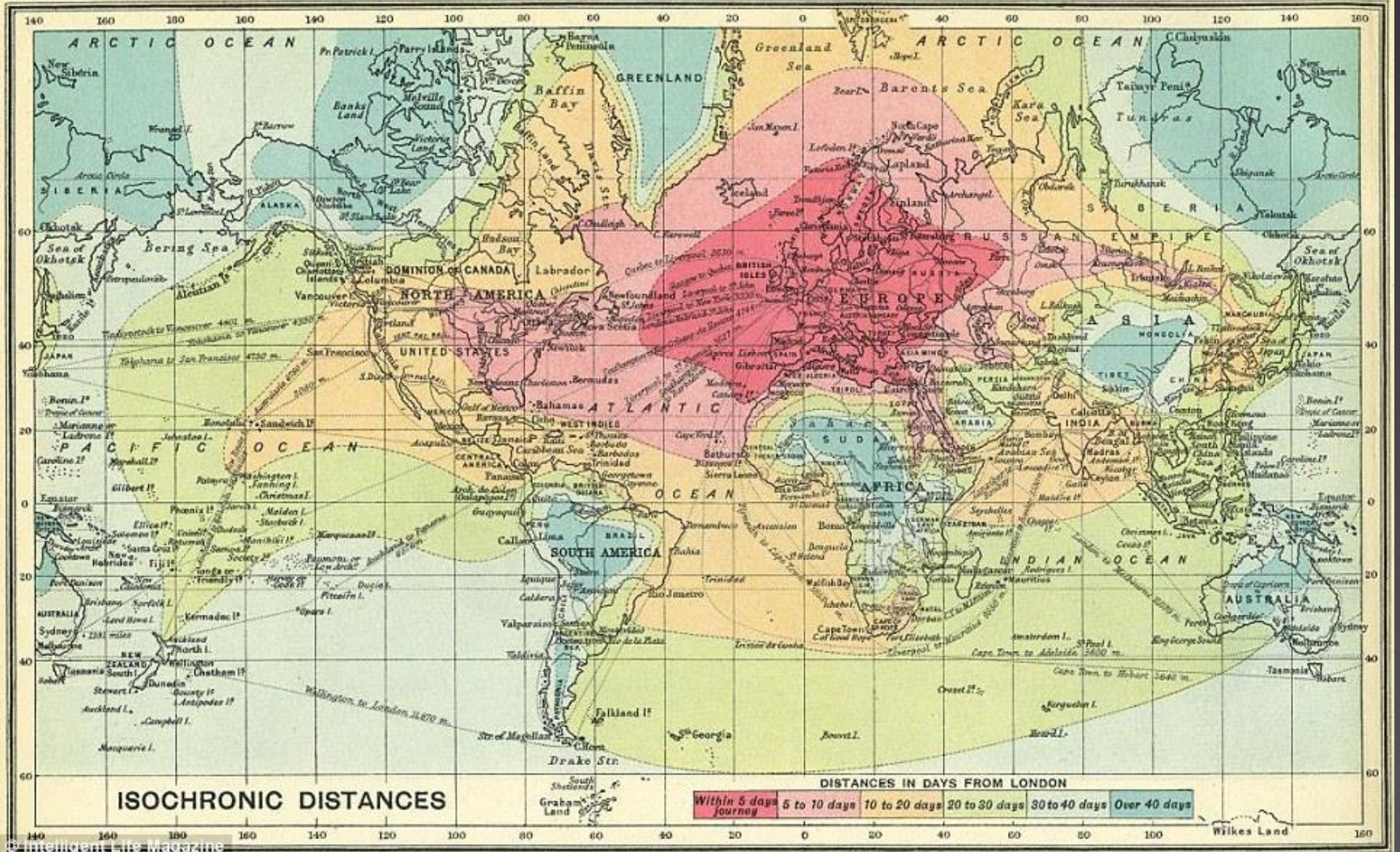
E. Waller. del.

Explanation of colours. Green within 10 days. Yellow 10-20 days. Pink 20-30 days. Blue 30-40 days. Brown more than 40 days journey.

Published for the Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society, 1881.

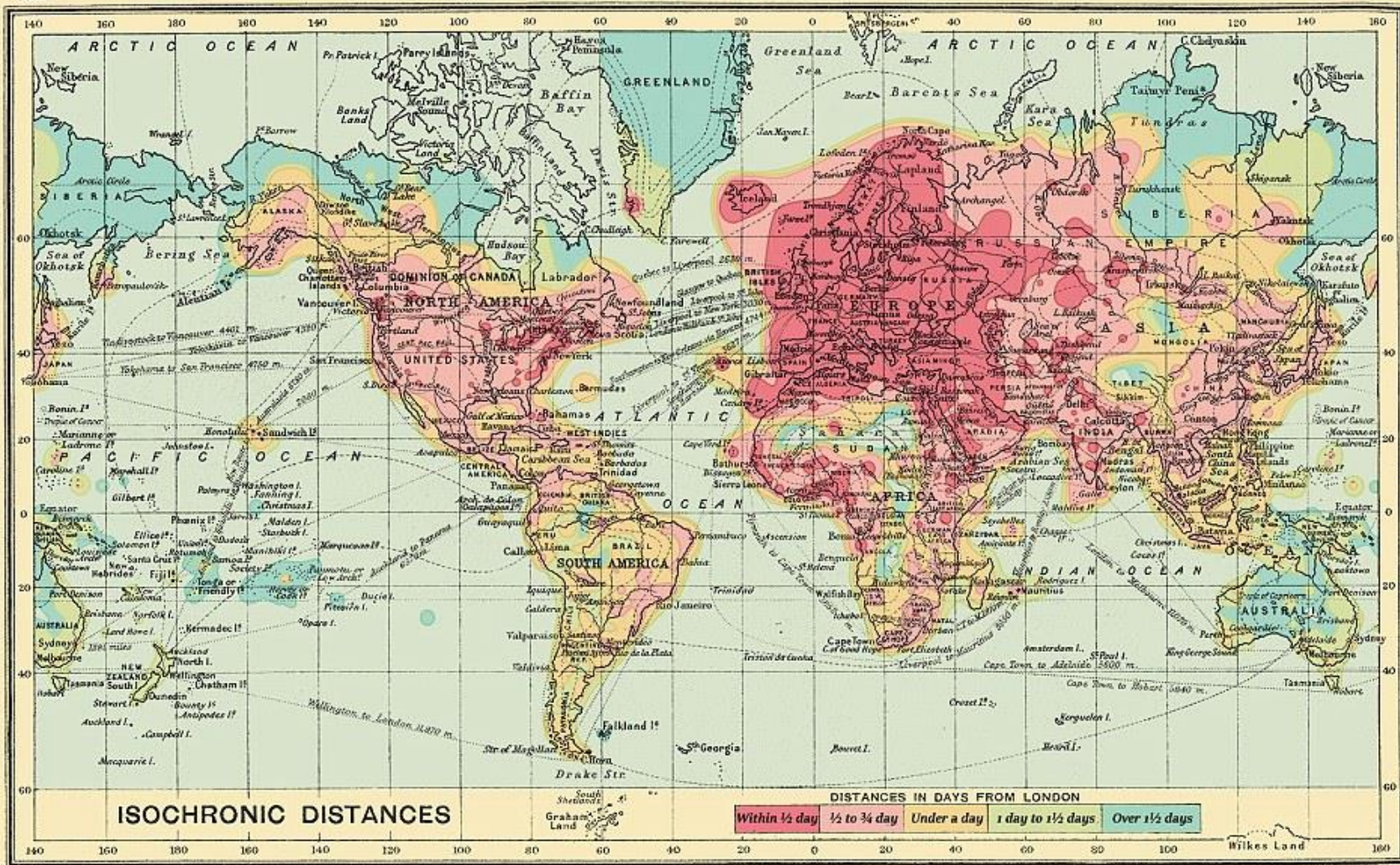
Carta isocronica delle distanze, 1914

12^B



Carta isocronica delle distanze, 2016

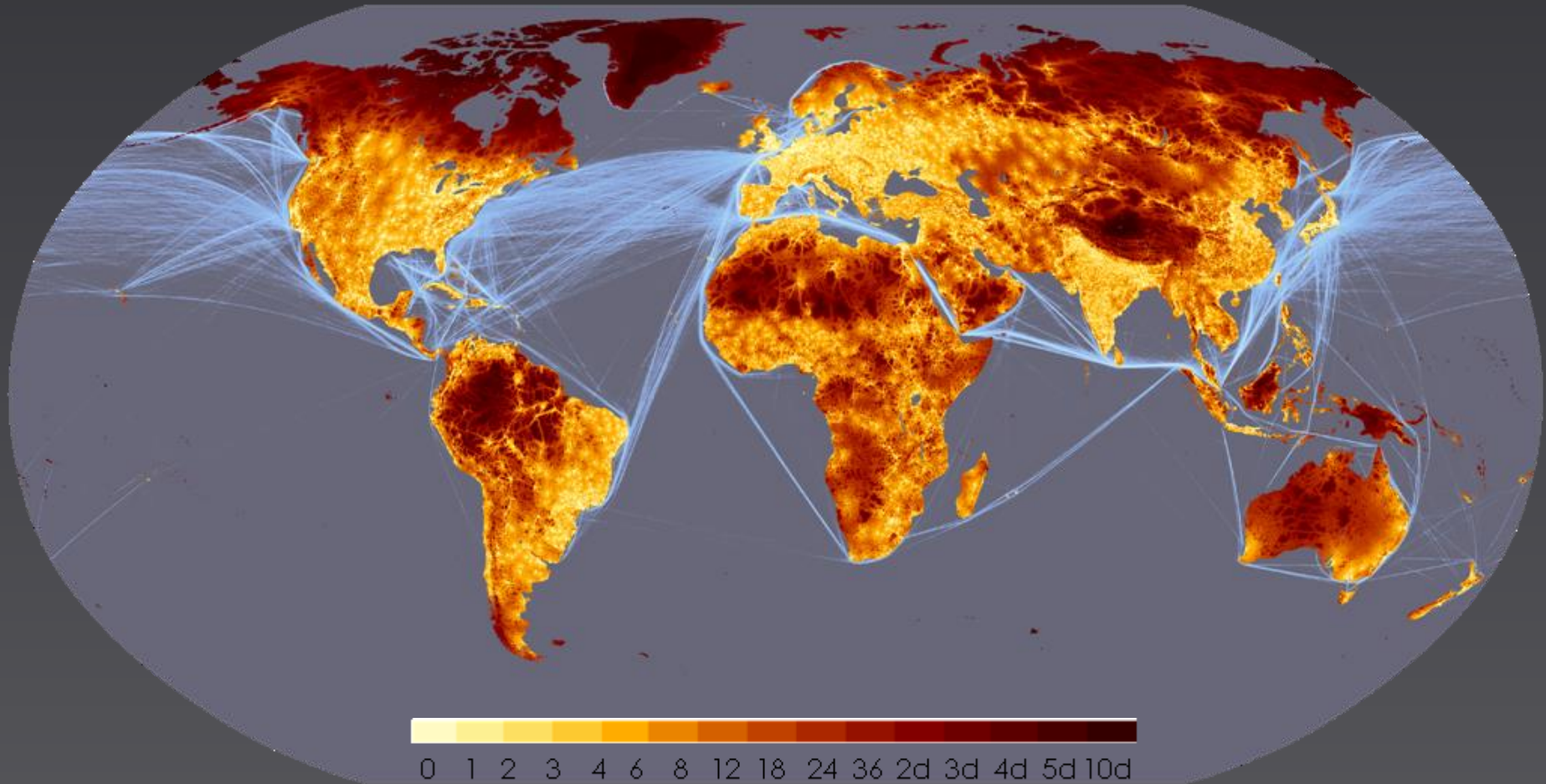
12^B



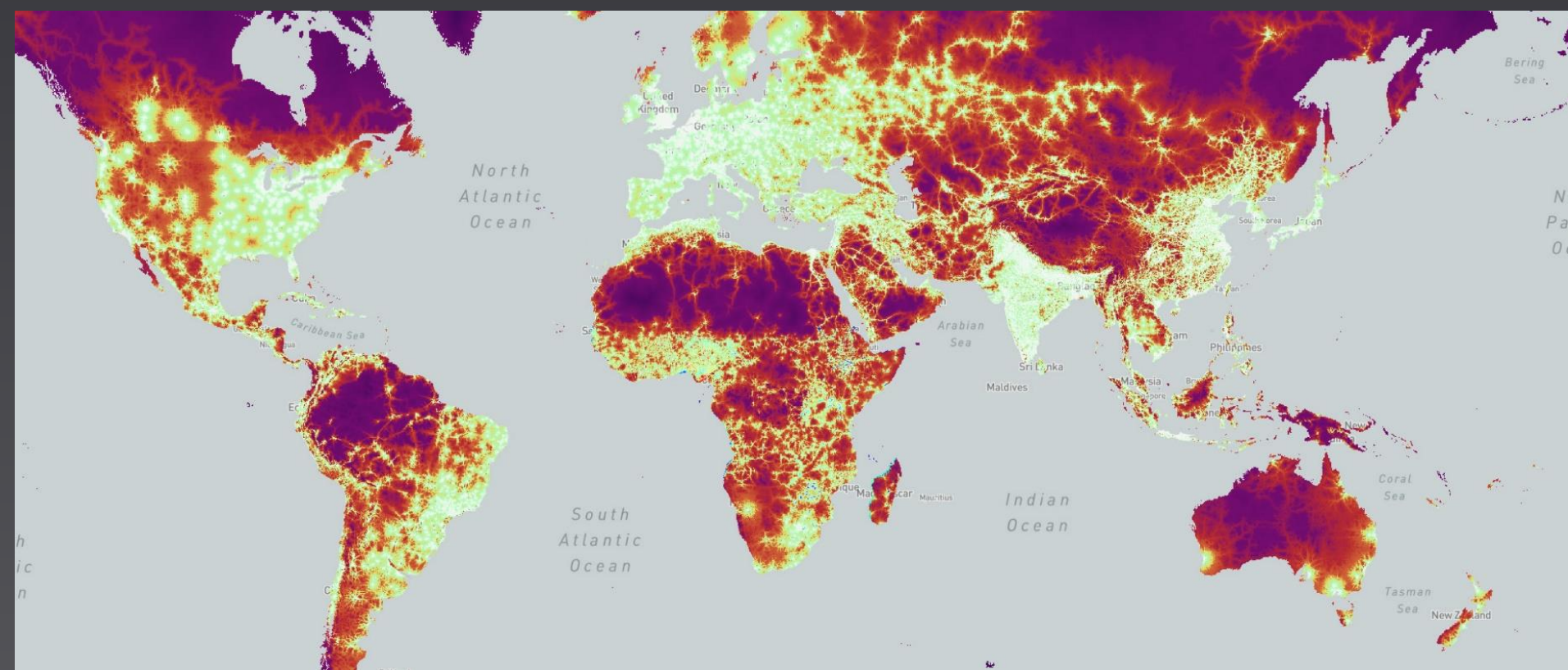
2016
© ROMEO

Travel time to major cities: A global map of Accessibility, 2008

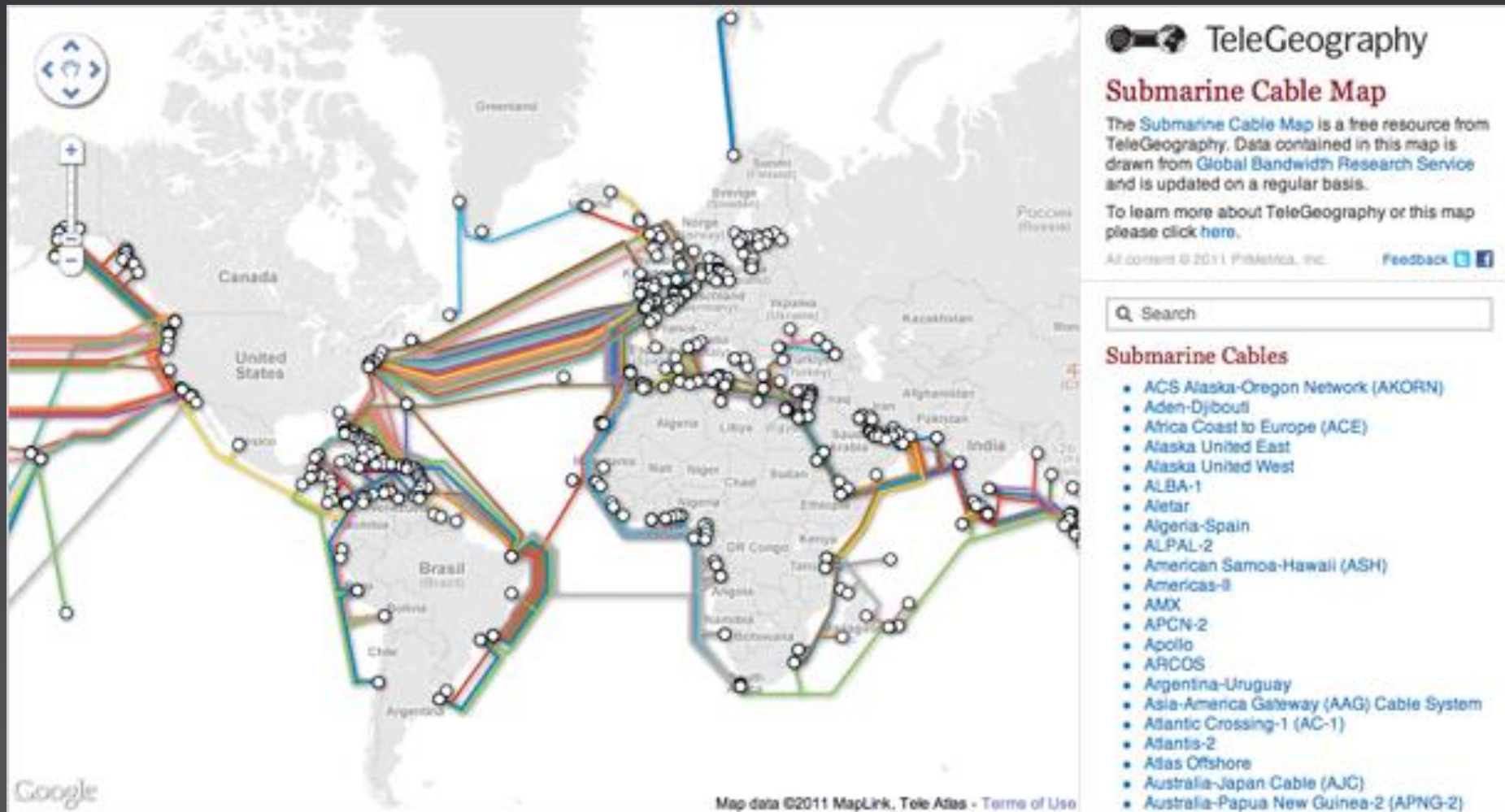
(The European Commission's science and knowledge service)



D. J. Weiss, A. Nelson, H. S. Gibson, W. Temperley, S. Peedell, A. Lieber, M. Hancher, E. Poyart, S. Belchior, N. Fullman, B. Mappin, U. Dalrymple, J. Rozier, T. C. D. Lucas, R. E. Howes, L. S. Tusting, S. Y. Kang, E. Cameron, D. Bisanzio, K. E. Battle, S. Bhatt, and P. W. Gething. "A global map of travel time to cities to assess inequalities in accessibility in 2015". (2018). *Nature*. doi:10.1038/nature25181.



Rete globale di cavi telefonici sottomarini



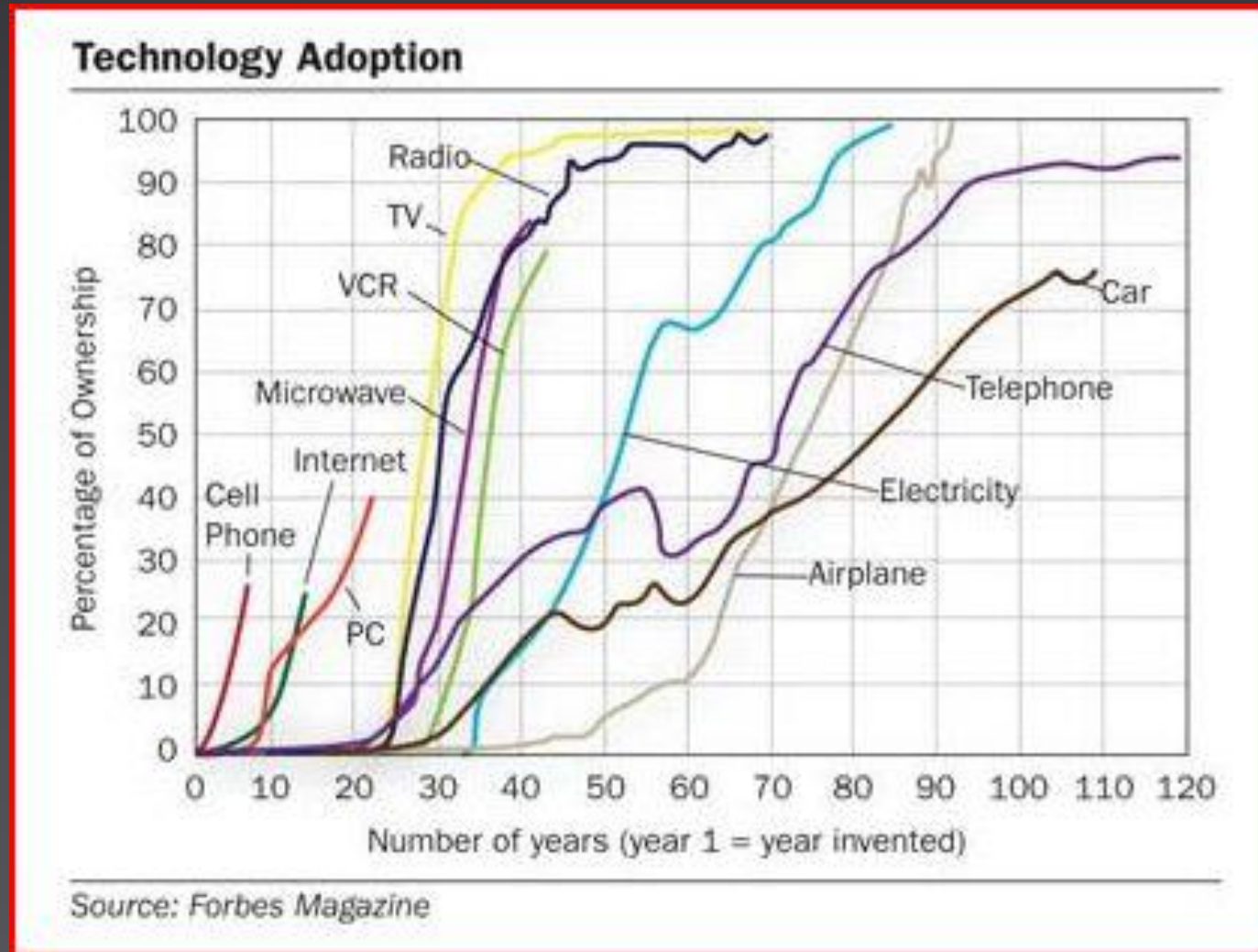
Flussi di traffico globale voce

(fonte: TeleGeography.com)

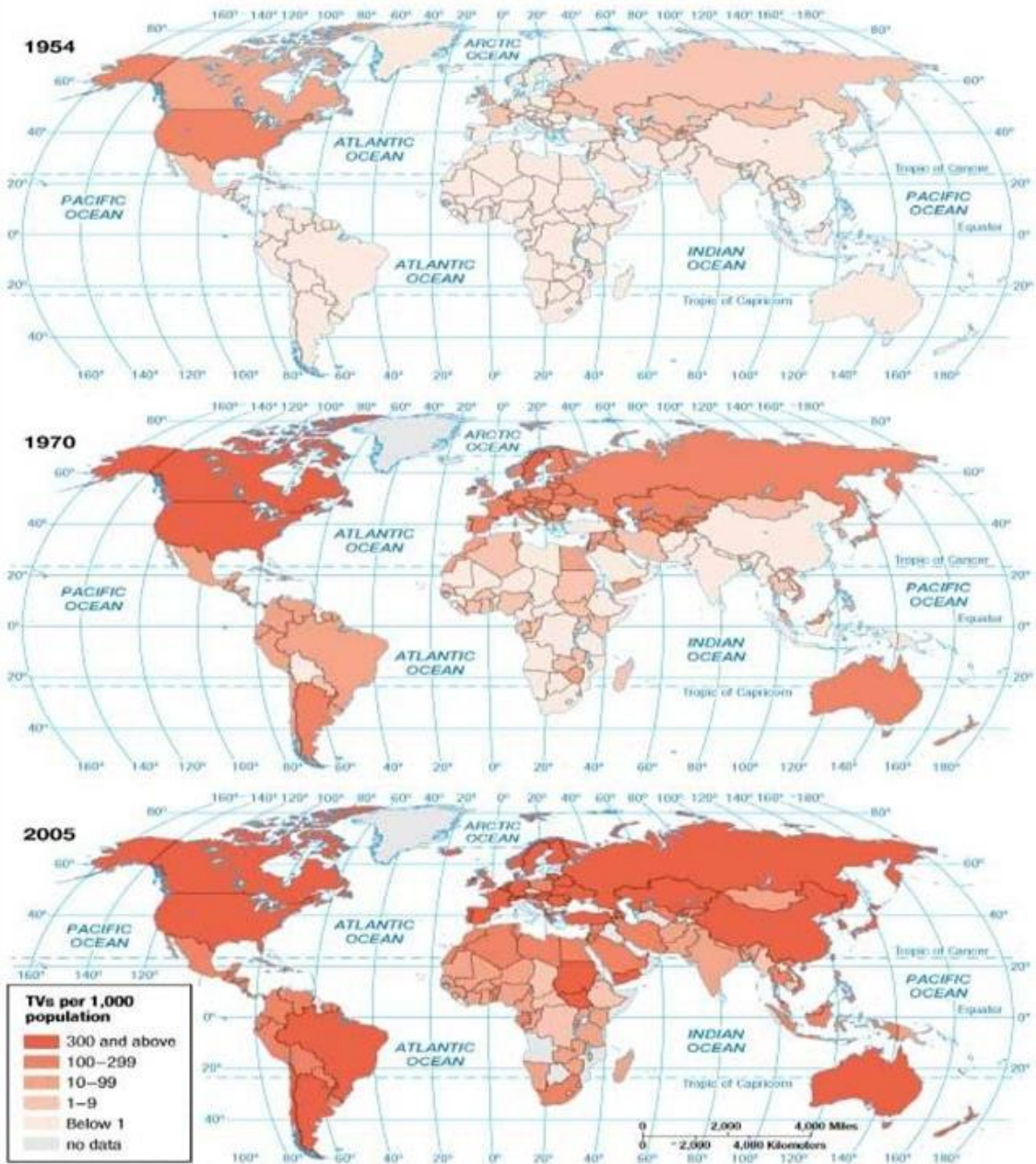
GLOBAL TRAFFIC MAP 2010



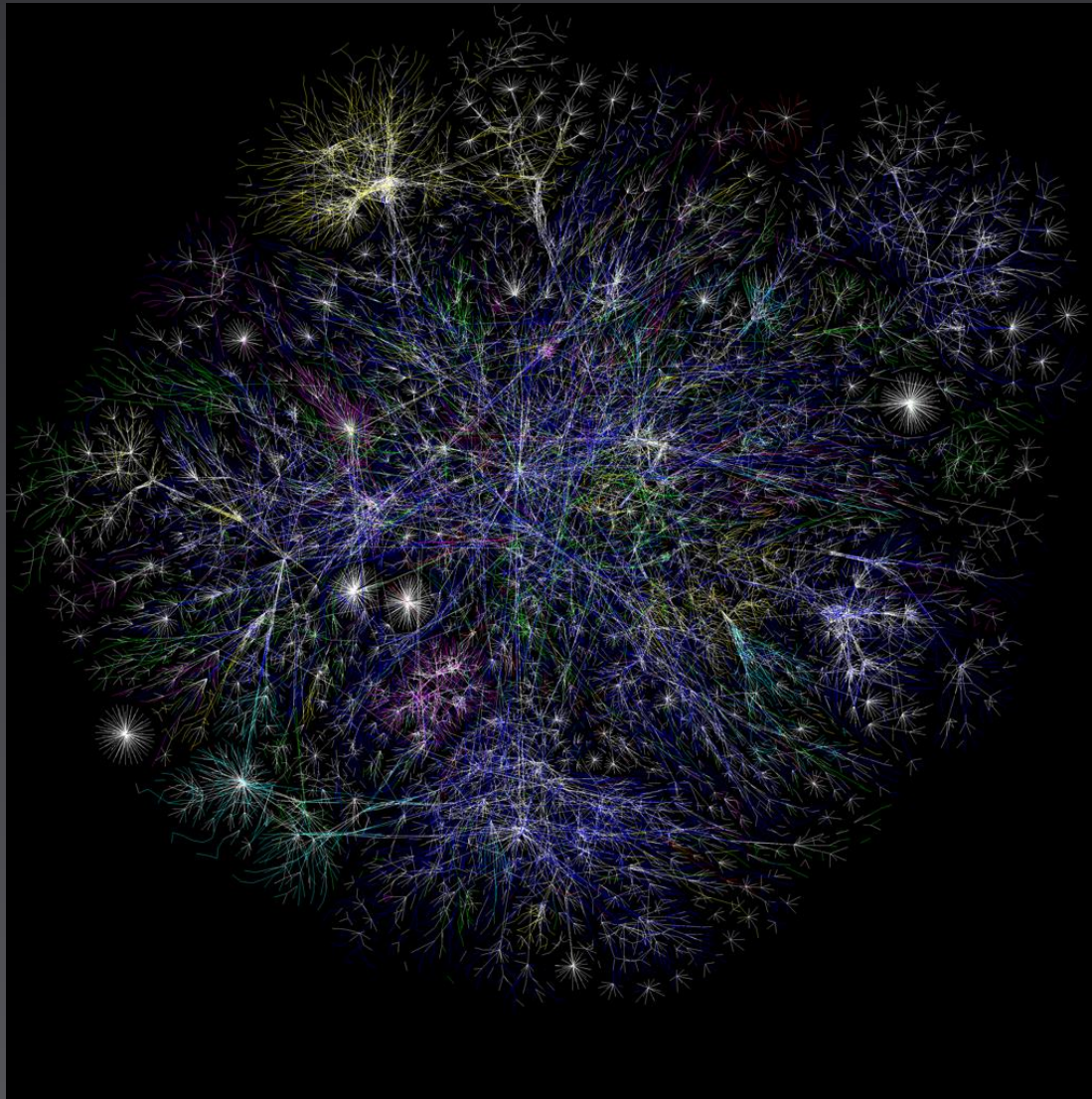
Velocità di diffusione della tecnologia “nel mondo sviluppato” (“crescente ubiquità”)



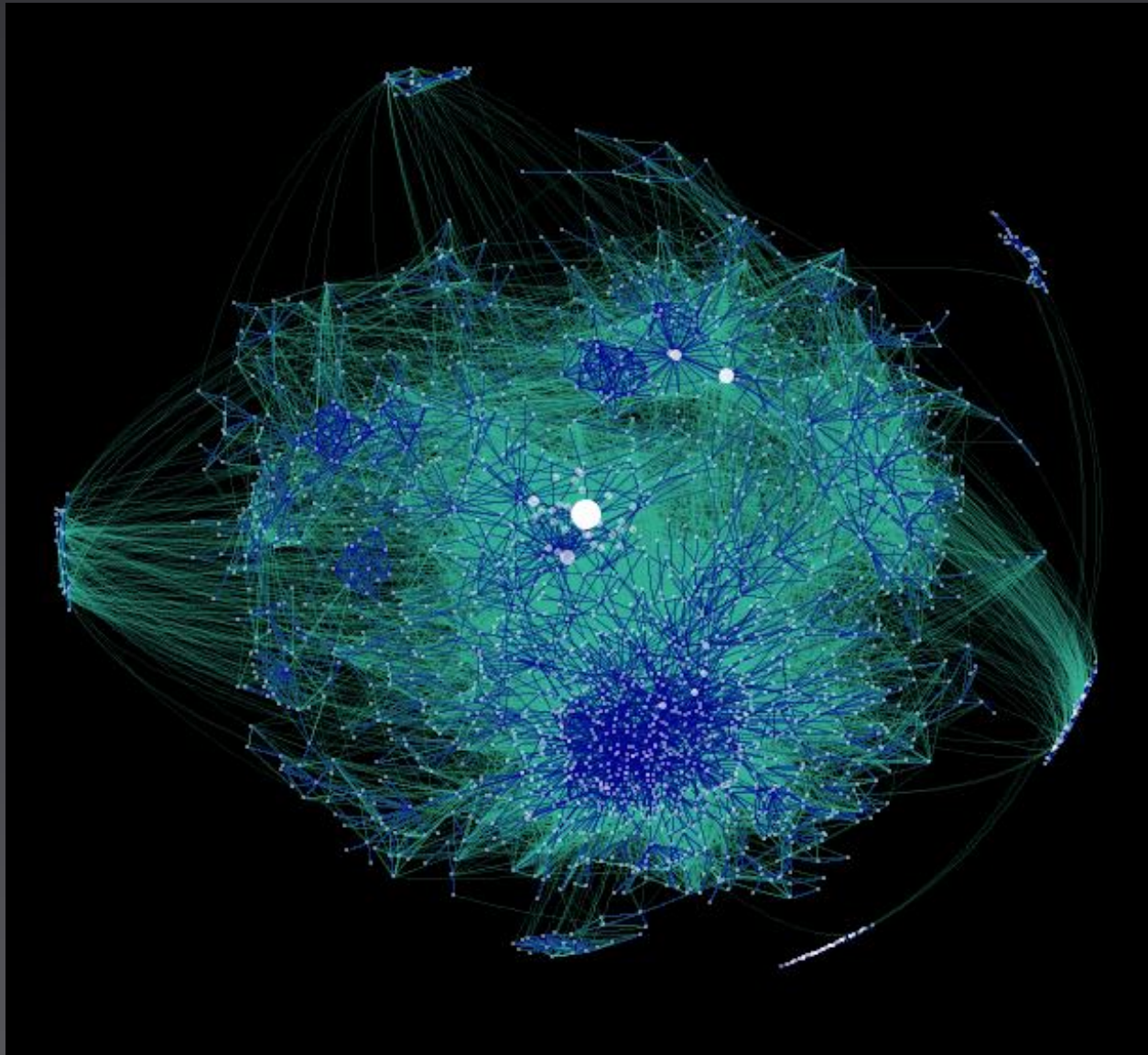
Diffusione della televisione 1954-2005



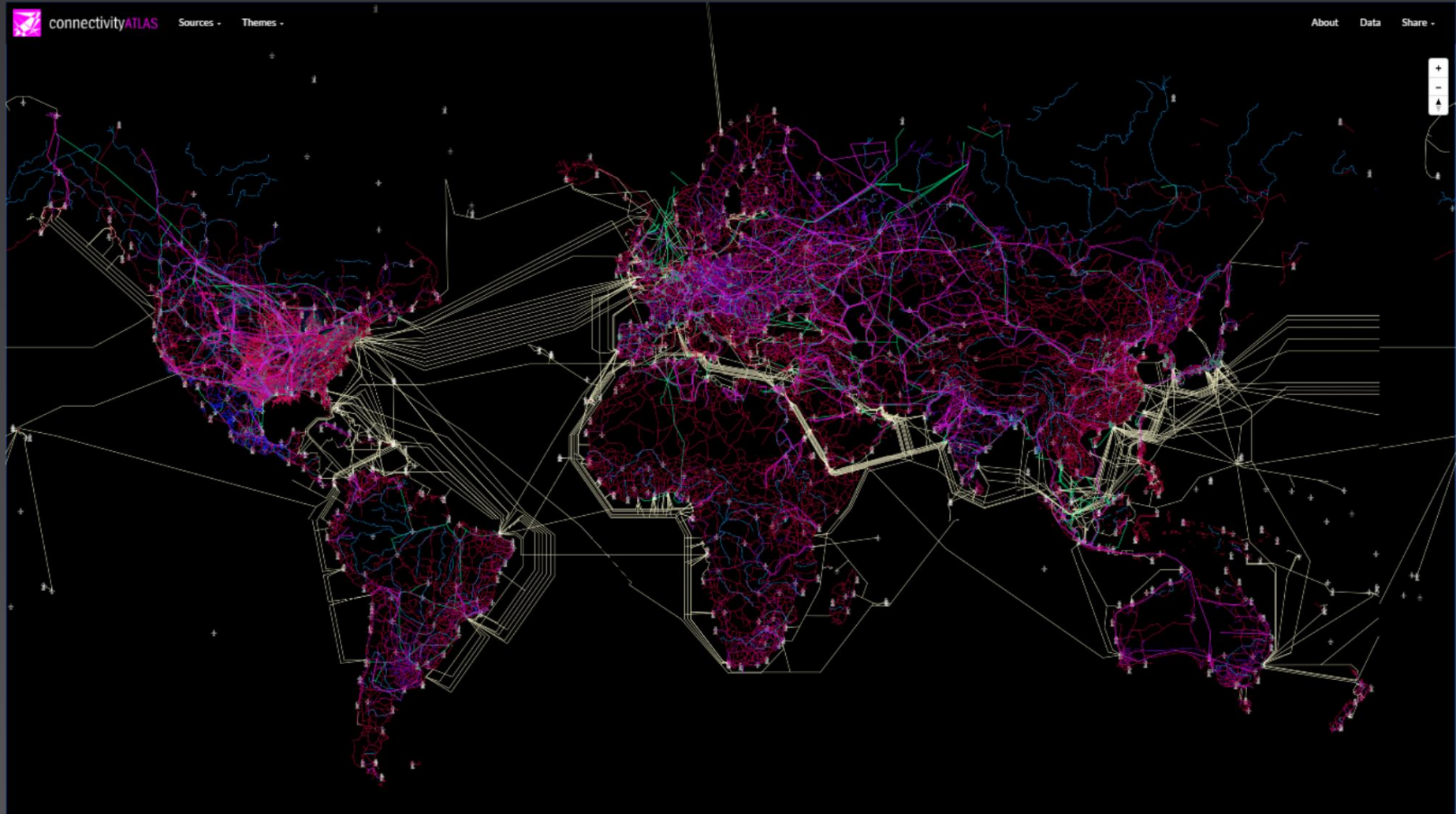
Rete mondiale degli IP



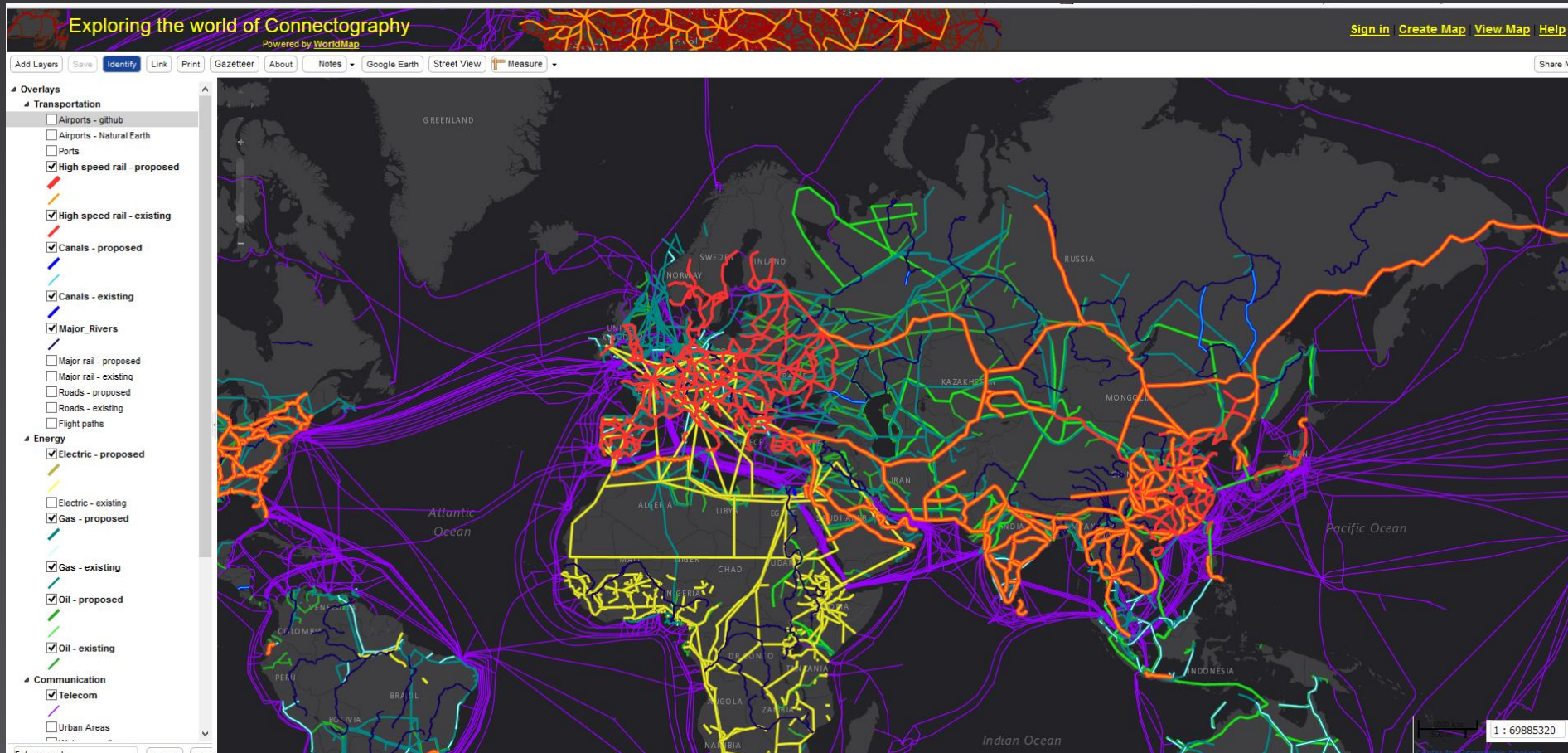
La blogosfera



L'e-commerce come forza connettiva



Exploring the World of Connectography

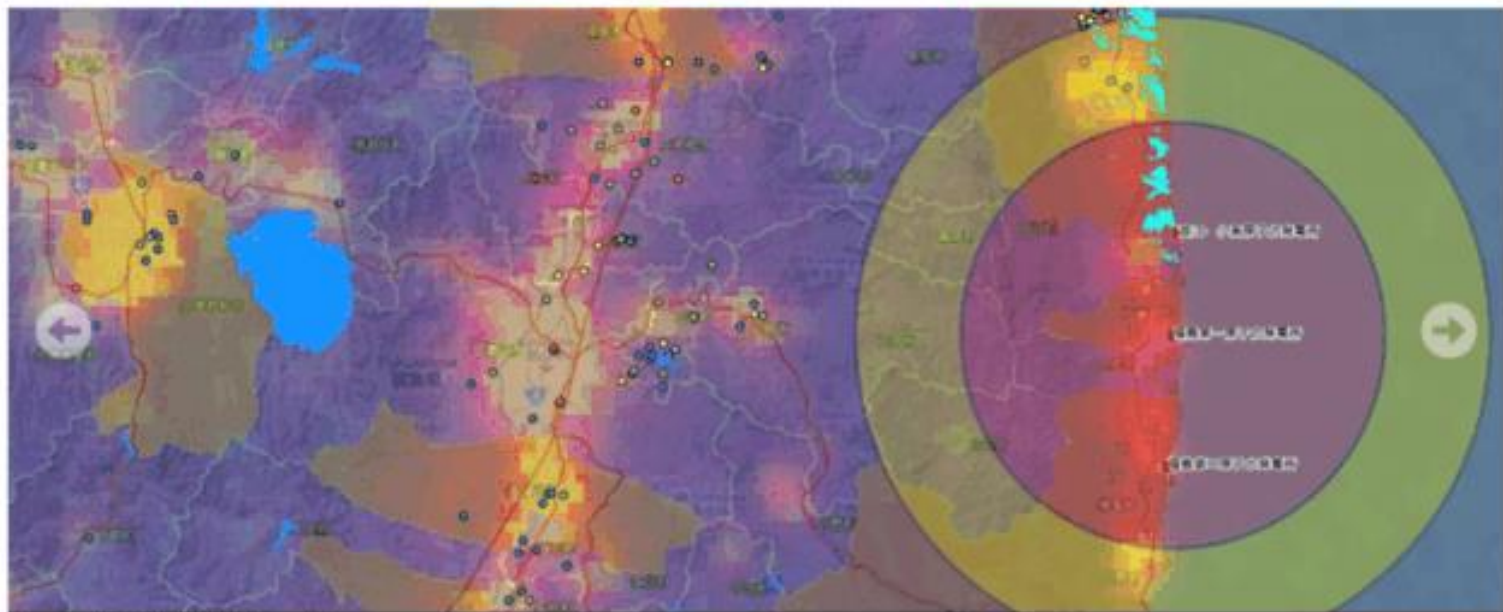


Parag Khanna, *Connectography. Mapping the Future of Global Civilization* (2016)

Create a Map

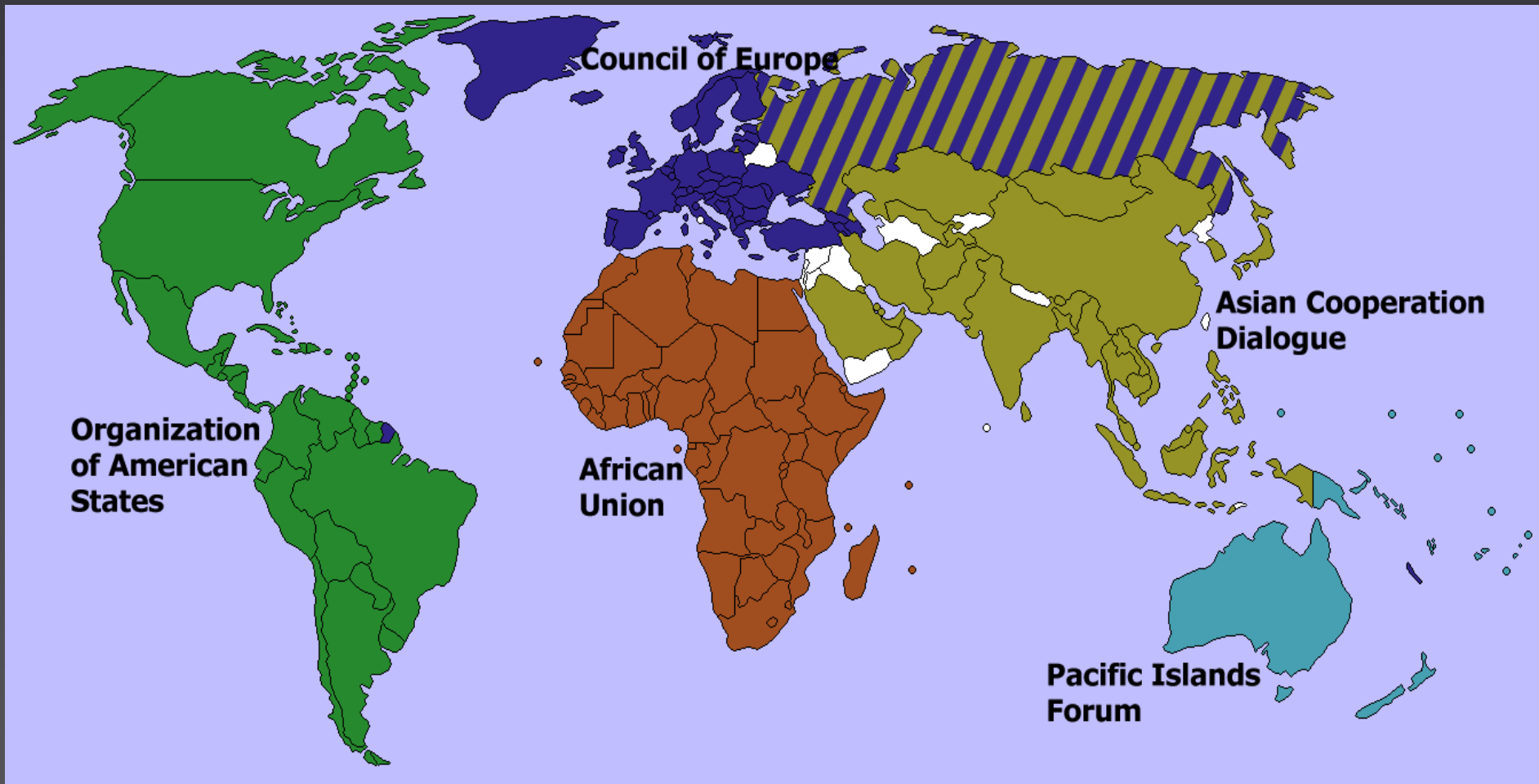
View a Map

About

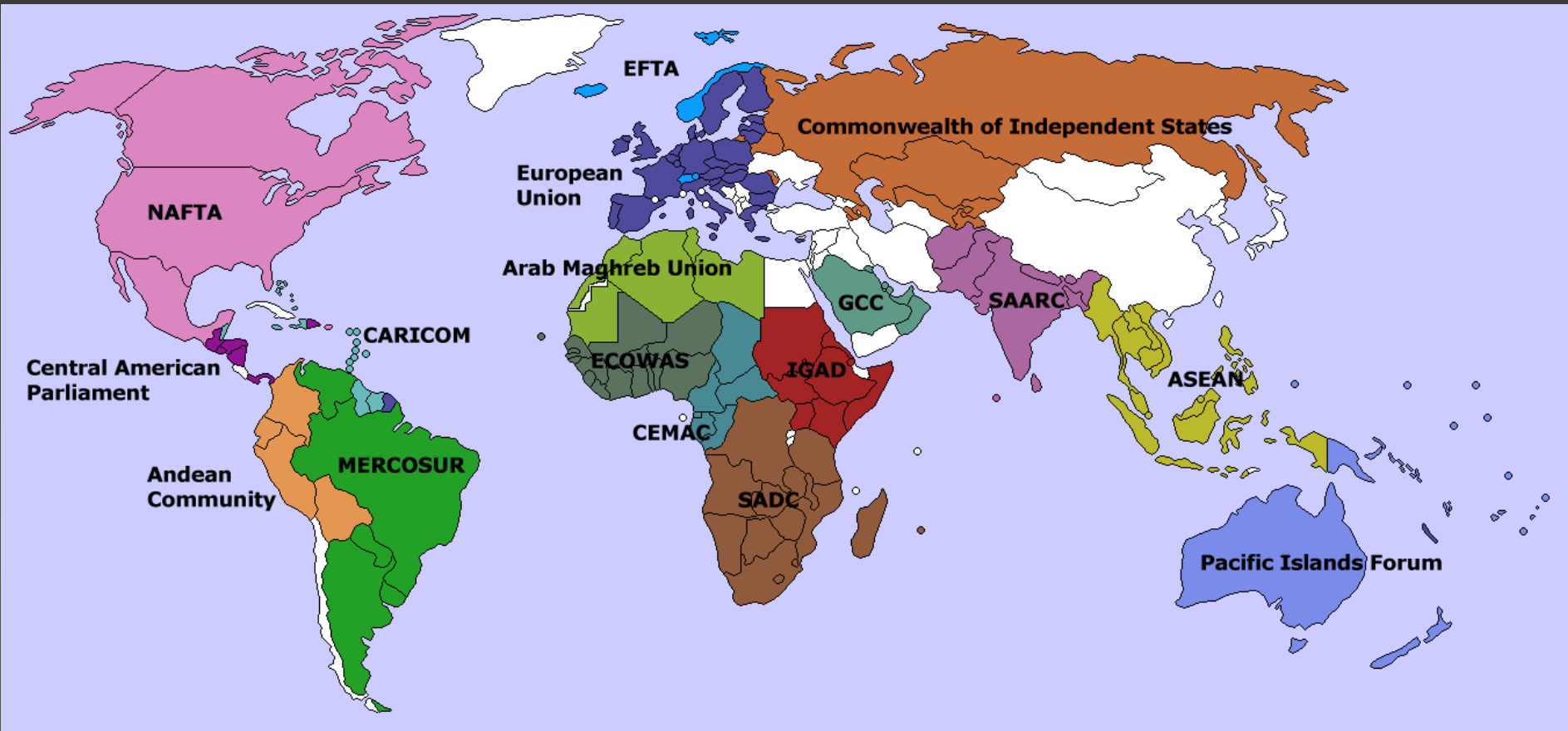


Japan's 2011 Disasters

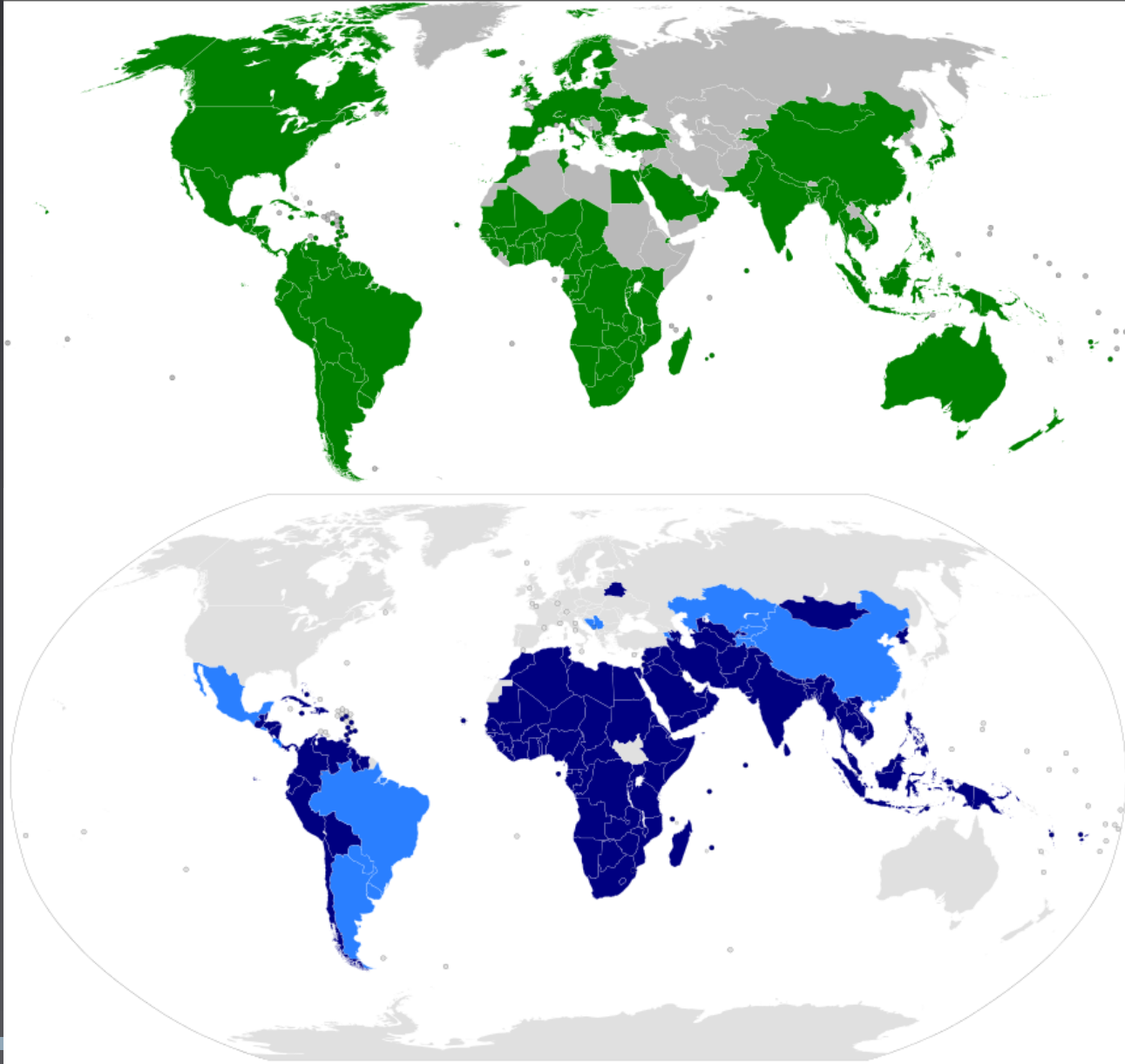
Organizzazioni internazionali continentali



Organizzazioni internazionali regionali



Organizzazioni internazionali: WTO [1995] 2009, NAM [1956] 2012

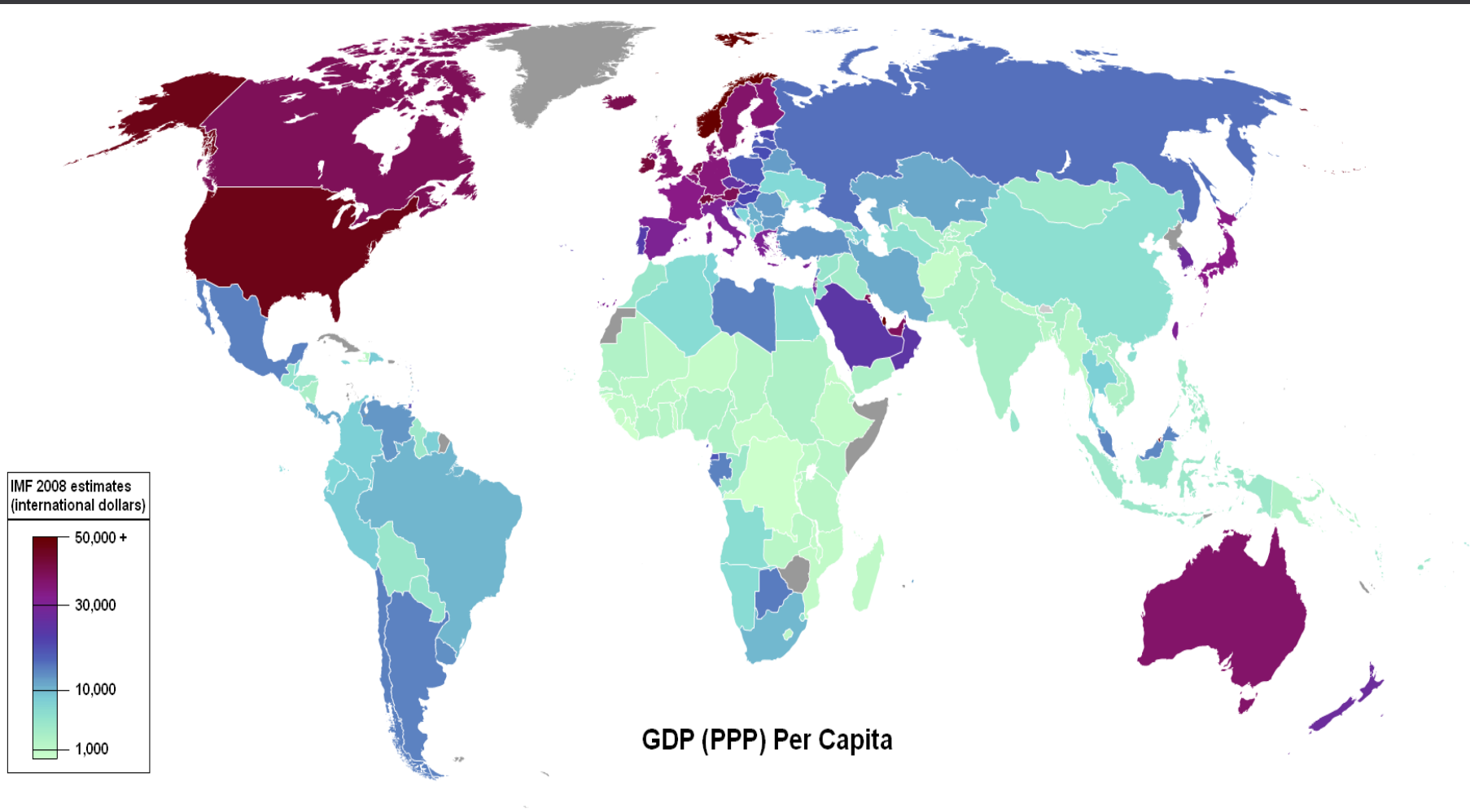


4.

Globalizzazione e diseguaglianze

Divergenza e convergenza

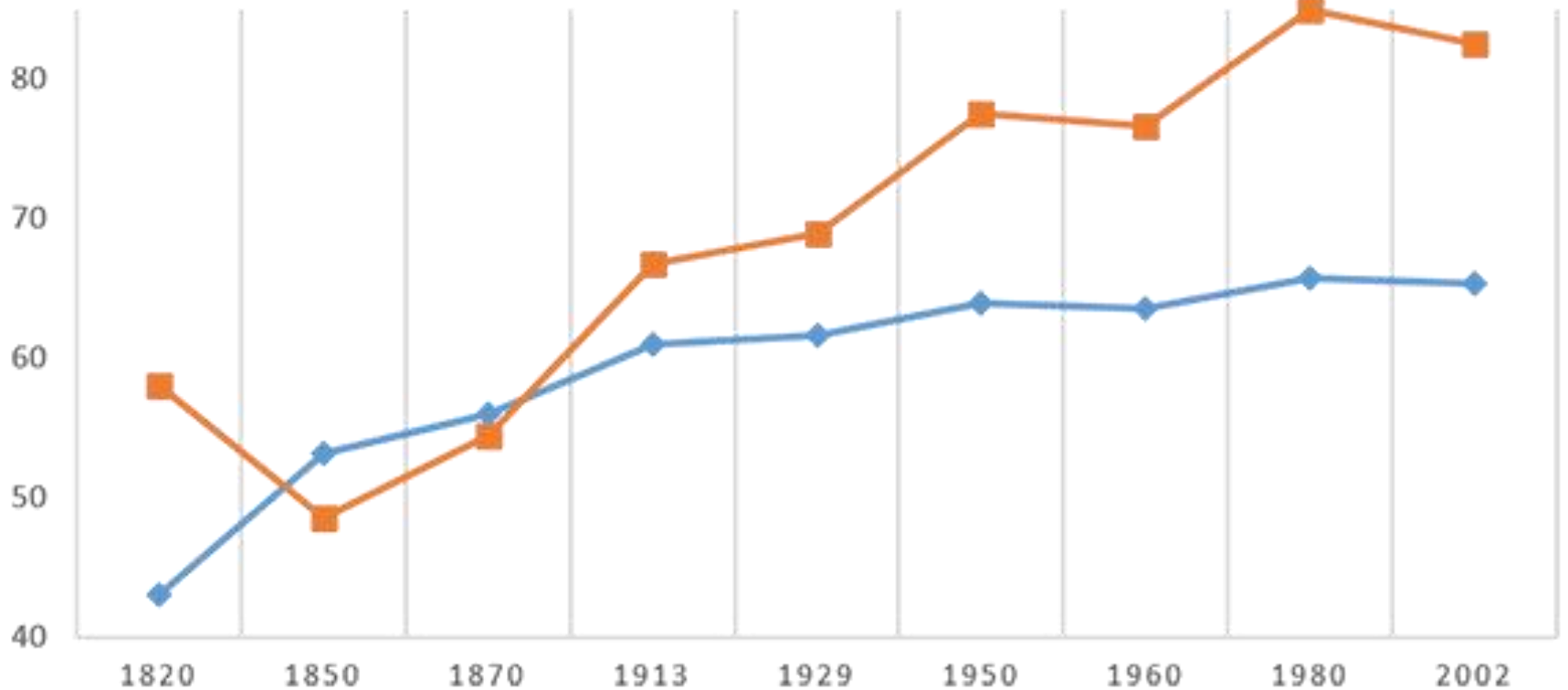
Diseguaglianze globali (PIL pro capite 2008)



Diseguaglianze globali secondo gli indici di Gini e di Theil (1820-2002)

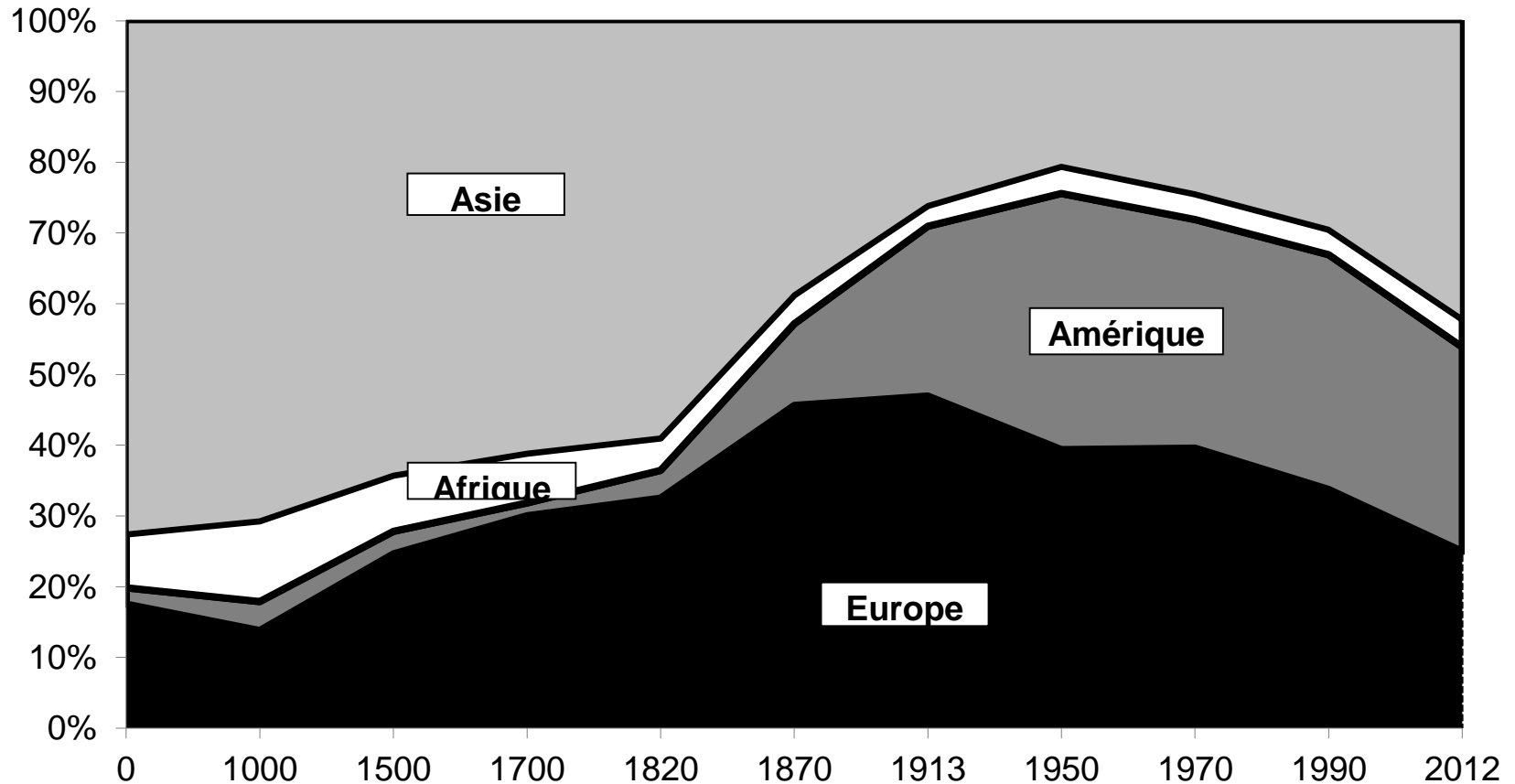
GLOBAL INEQUALITY

—◆— World Gini —■— World Theil



T. Piketty, *Le capital au 21^e siècle* (2013)

Graphique S1.1. La répartition de la production mondiale 0-2012

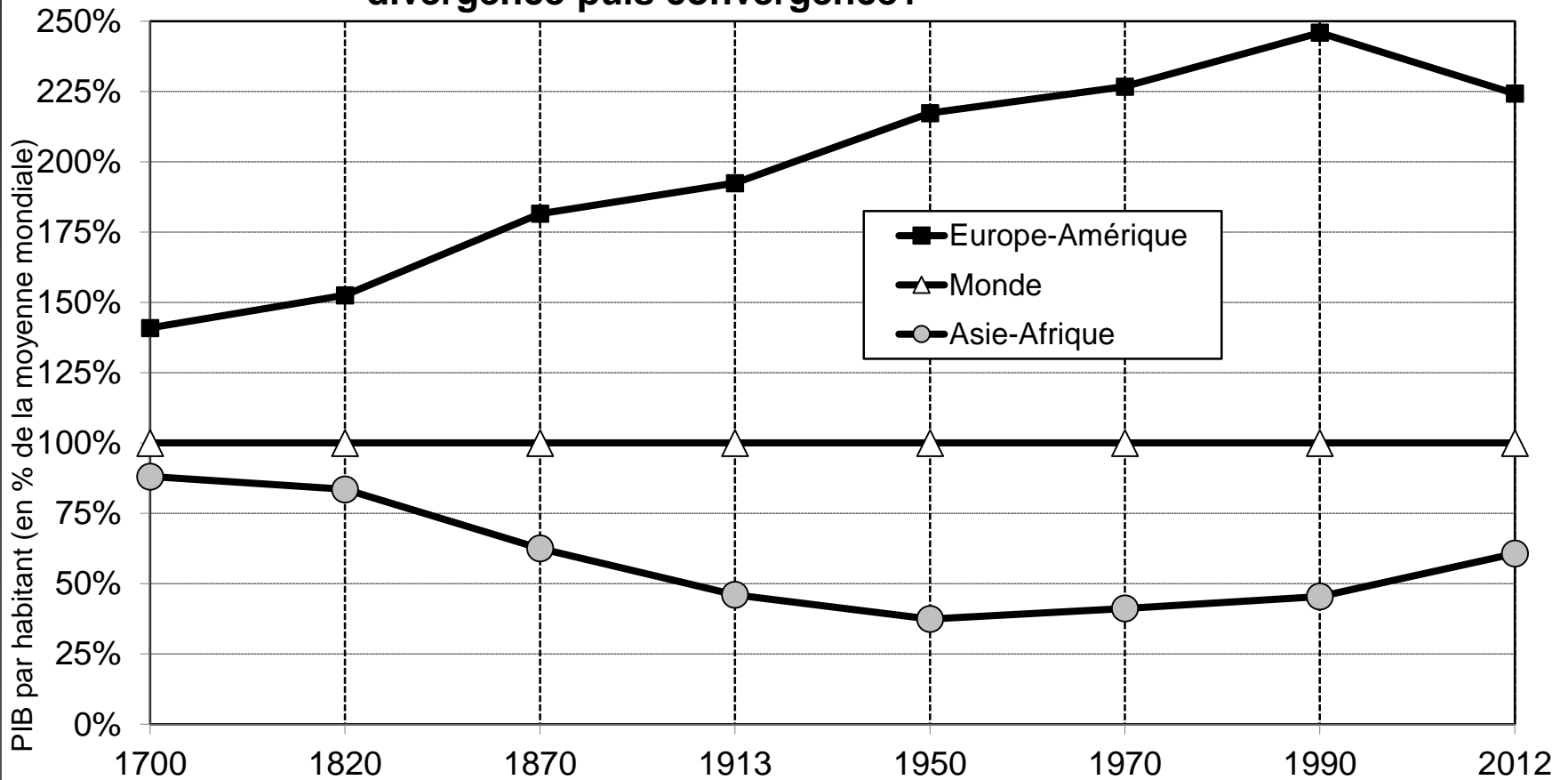


Lecture: le PIB européen représentait 47% du PIB mondial en 1913, et 25% en 2012.

Sources et séries: voir piketty.pse.ens.fr/capital21c

T. Piketty, *Le capital au 21^e siècle* (2013)

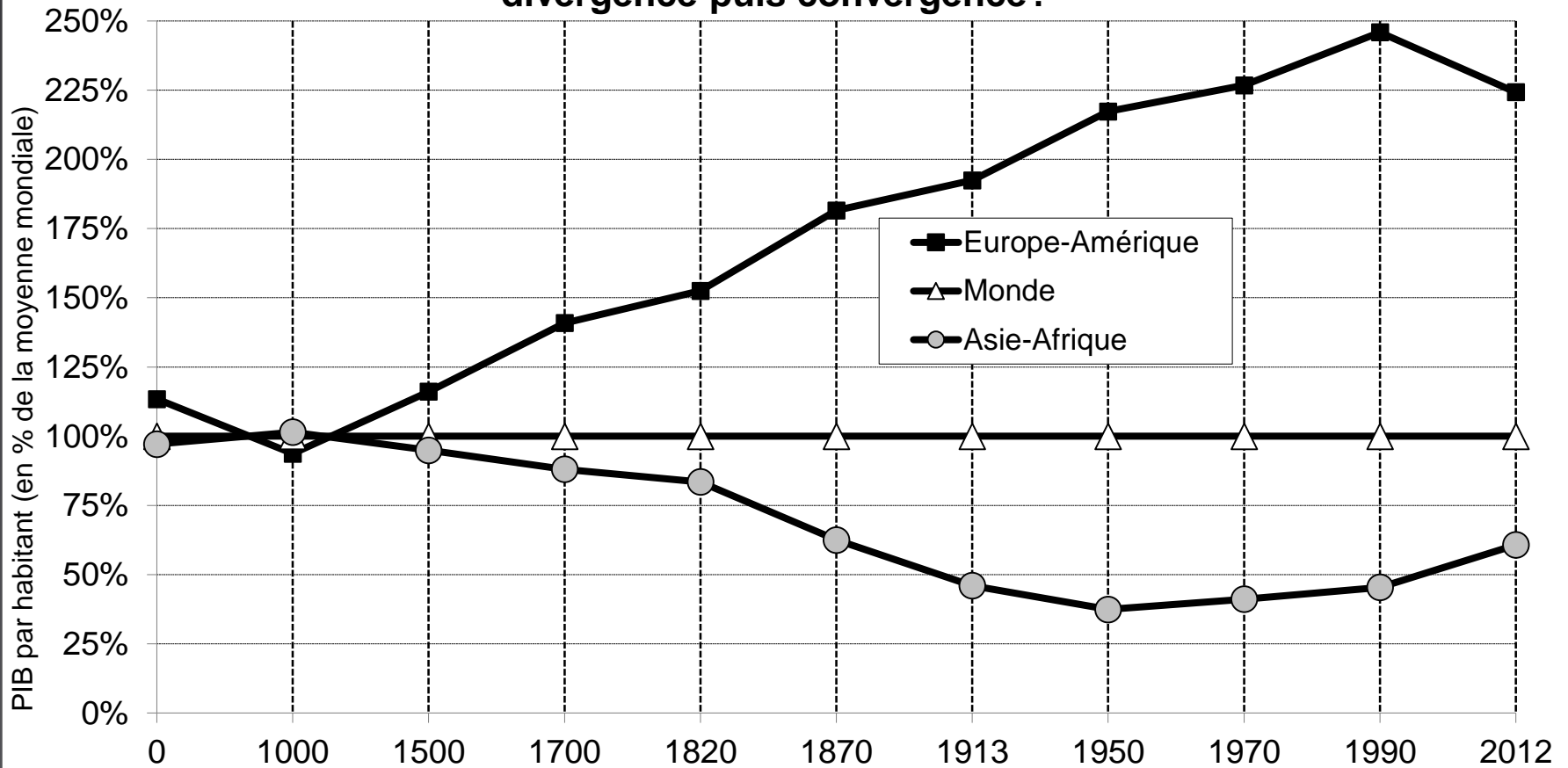
Graphique 1.3. L'inégalité mondiale 1700-2012:
divergence puis convergence?



Lecture: le PIB par habitant en Asie-Afrique est passé de 37% de la moyenne mondiale en 1950 à 61% en 2012. Sources et séries: voir piketty.pse.ens.fr/capital21c.

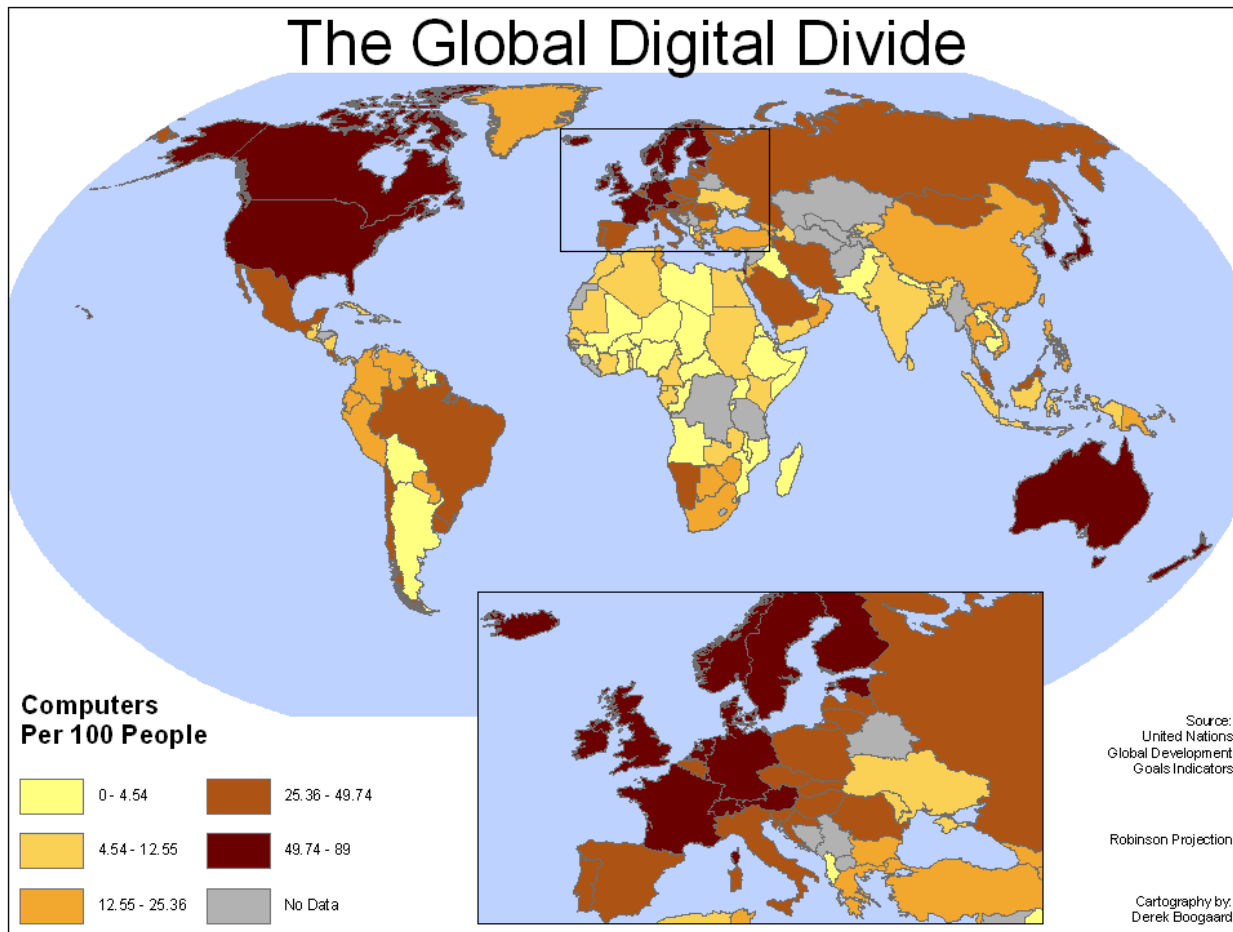
T. Piketty, *Le capital au 21^e siècle* (2013)

Graphique S1.3. L'inégalité mondiale 0-2012:
divergence puis convergence?

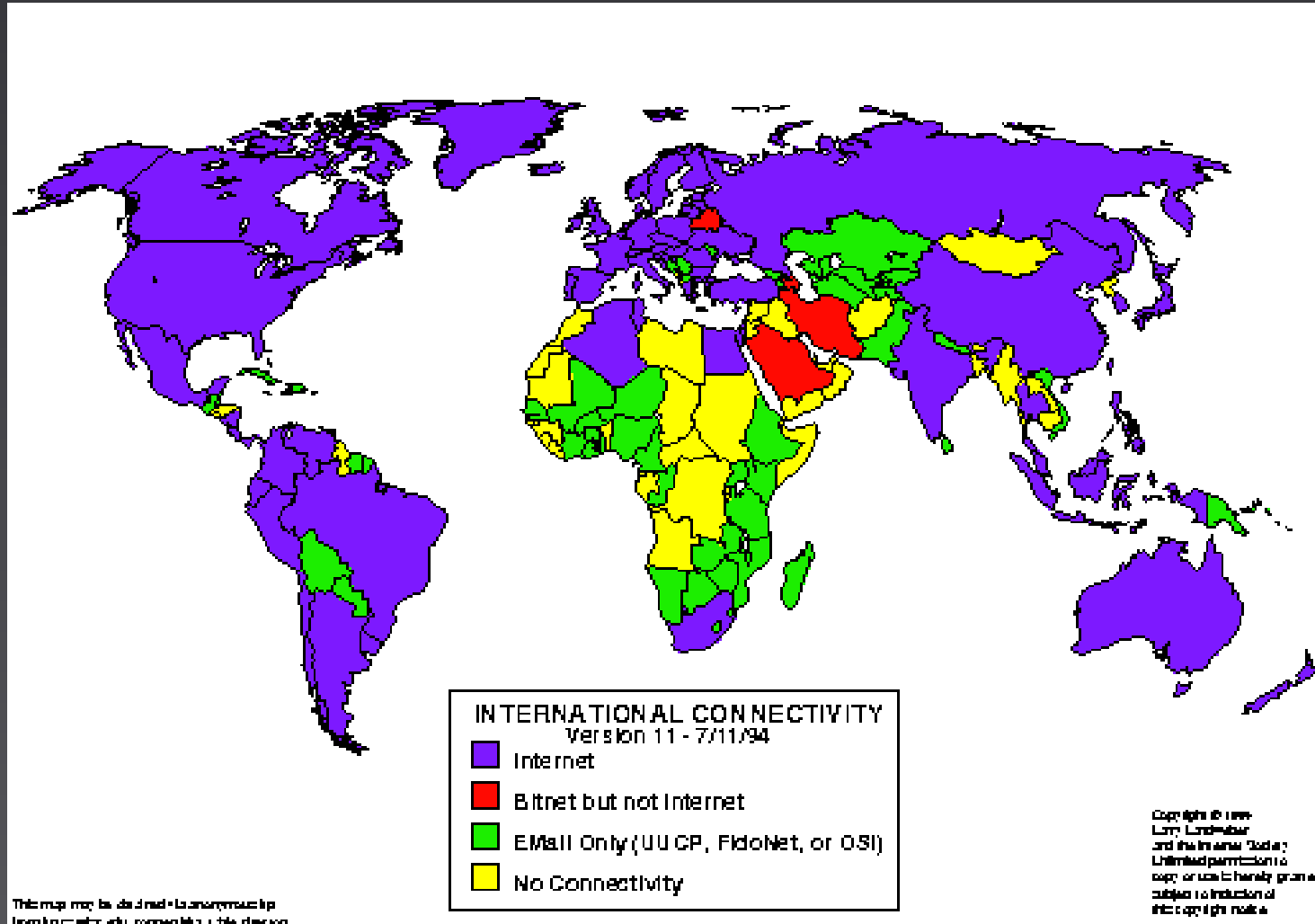


Lecture: le PIB par habitant en Asie-Afrique est passé de 37% de la moyenne mondiale en 1950 à 61% en 2012. Sources et séries: voir piketty.pse.ens.fr/capital21c.

Il “digital divide”

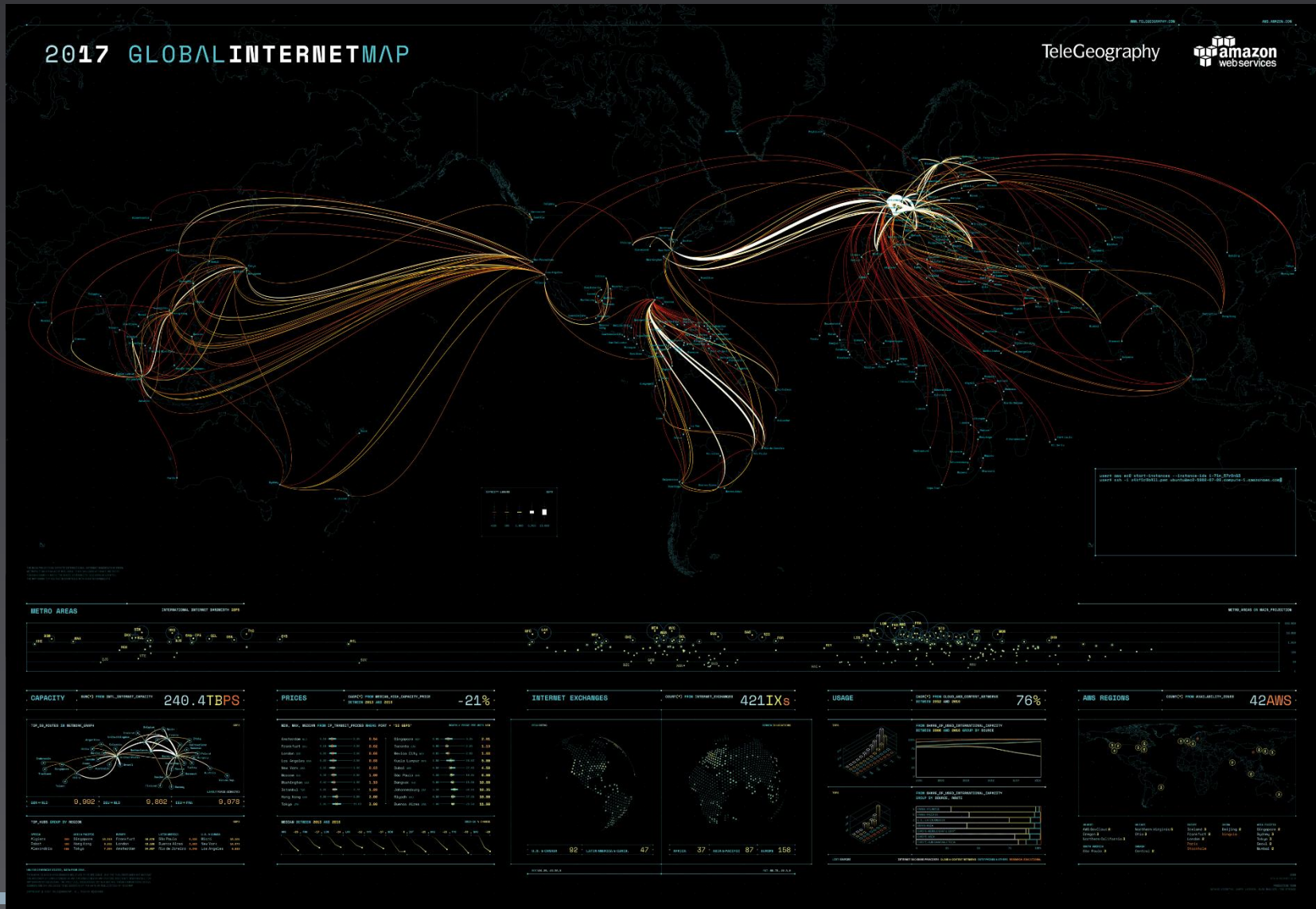


Internet nel 1994



Mappa traffico globale Internet, 2017

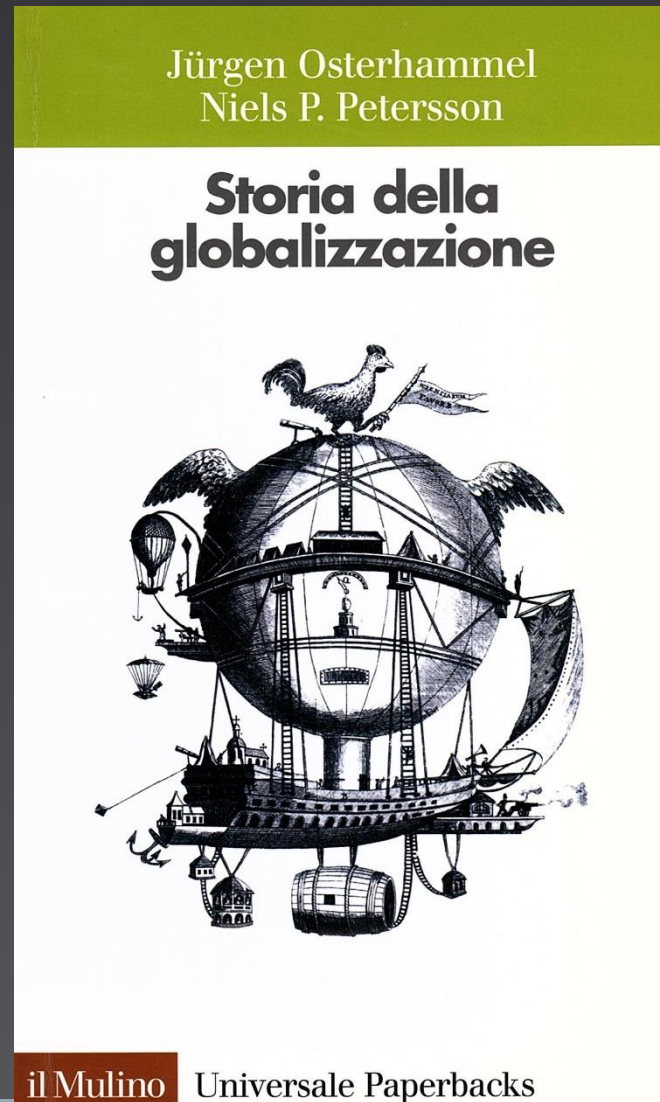
(fonte: TeleGeography)



In sintesi:

| Aspetti formali | Periodizzazioni |
|---------------------|--|
| Cos'è ? | Globalizzazione arcaica |
| Da cosa è indotta ? | Globalizzazione protomoderna |
| Cosa riguarda ? | Globalizzazione moderna |
| Quali effetti ? | Globalizzazione contemporanea: divergenze, convergenze, diseguaglianze |

Jürgen Osterhammel, Niels P. Petersson, *Storia della globalizzazione. Dimensioni, processi, epoche* (Bologna, 2005)



Suggerimenti di lettura ulteriori

- Sebastian Conrad, *Storia globale. Un'introduzione* (Roma: Carocci, 2015)
- K. H. O'Rourke-J. G. Williamson, *Globalizzazione e storia: l'evoluzione dell'economia atlantica nell'Ottocento* (Bologna: Il Mulino, 2005) (BSSA)
- Maria Fusaro, *Reti commerciali e traffici globali in età moderna* (Roma-Bari: Laterza, 2008)
- Zygmunt Baumann, *Dentro la globalizzazione: le conseguenze sulle persone* (Roma-Bari: Laterza, 2007)
- Ulrich Beck, *Che cos'è la globalizzazione. Rischi e prospettive della società planetaria* (Roma: Carocci, 2009)
- David Held, *Governare la globalizzazione. un'alternativa democratica al mondo unipolare* (Bologna: Il Mulino, 2015)
- Thomas Piketty, *Il capitale nel XXI secolo* (Milano: Bompiani, 2017)
- [ORBIS: The Stanford Geospatial Network Model of the Roman World](#)
- [Voyages. The Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade Database](#)
- [Visualizing Historical Networks](#)