

This article was published in the Scientific Journal NovaUm.Ru №25 in 2020 on Russian.

This article has been translated into English by its author Schemelinin K. S.

The original article on Russian can be read at:

[http://www.schemelinin.com/K\\_Schemelinin-three-globalizations-2020.pdf](http://www.schemelinin.com/K_Schemelinin-three-globalizations-2020.pdf)

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### **THREE GLOBALIZATIONS IN THE XIX-XXI CENTURIES**

**Annotation.** It is determined that there is no abstract globalization for everyone, but there is a clearly defined globalization for someone's separate benefit. Three globalizations are described: in British (completed), in American (completed now) and in Chinese (starting now). The main characteristics that distinguish these three globalizations from each other are revealed. The definitions of globalization and the time (period) of globalization are given.

**Keywords:** globalization, British Empire, USA, China, intercultural communication, world trade, world politics, conflict

**Definition of globalization from the Great Russian Encyclopedia (BRE).**

**GLOBALIZATION** (from lat. Globus - ball), the modern stage of internationalization of international relations, economic, Political. and socio-cultural processes, differentiated by particular intensity. The most obvious manifestations of G. are the consolidation of a single world market, the active development of interstate financial, trade, and industrial ties, the expansion of monetary, commodity, and human flows, the accelerated adaptation of social structures to dynamic economic processes, cultural universalization, and the emergence of a universal information space based on the latest computer technologies. [1].

**The unity of the human world.**

The unity of the human world has been developing gradually, since the most ancient times, when people of geographically divided peoples began to get to know each other closer and closer, exchanging information and goods. The beginning of the unification of the world goes back to the pre-written history of mankind. The deepening of the unity of the world of people has gradually occurred over the past millennia, it is happening now and will continue to happen for a very, very long time. Globalization is a much narrower and shorter-term process of relatively gradual unification of the human world.

**The essence of globalization.**

Globalization is like a road for goods and services: the strong build this road for themselves in order to benefit from their expensive sales and cheap purchases from the weak; the strong builds this road according to their own rules, so that it is convenient for him to trade and get maximum profit.

**Therefore, there is no abstract globalization, but there is concrete globalization for someone's benefit.**

When the strong becomes weak, then the new strong will use the successes of the previous globalization to their advantage, starting their own globalization; moreover, the new strong rebuilds the scheme of the previous globalization for itself, therefore each subsequent globalization is not a continuation of the previous one.

Each globalization is not a stage of something big, but a separate period, weakly connected with the previous time.

In general, each new globalization is another round of the spiral of development in full accordance with the three laws of dialectics.

***Globalization in the narrow sense.***

The term «globalization» is usually used in relation to modern society. This unnecessarily narrow understanding of globalization cuts off the globalization that took place before, and the globalization that will take place in the future, creating three illusions that:

- 1) There is some kind of abstract globalization taking place here and now.
- 2) Before the current globalization, nothing similar happened in the world.
- 3) After the completion of modern globalization, nothing similar will happen in the world.

In general, if the item on computer technology is removed from the definition of globalization according to BRE, it turns out that global processes covering a significant part of the globe were going on in the 19th century.

***Three globalizations.***

Considering the process of integrating the world into a single whole, in a broad sense, without reference to computer technologies of the late 20th - early 21st centuries, it can be noted that the processes of globalization began much earlier, from about the middle of the 19th century. Moreover, at present, the processes of globalization have not stopped, but only change therefore, three globalizations can be distinguished:

1. Globalization in British.
2. Globalization in American.
3. Globalization in Chinese.

Tables 1 and 2 below will compare British, American and Chinese globalizations with each other.

*Comment.* The first globalization should be called exactly “In British globalization” and not “In English globalization” because:

1. English is a language, not just England.
2. Globalization in English, at the expense of the English language, combines two different globalizations: in British and in American.
3. The first globalization was carried out by the British Empire (the core of which were the British, Welsh, Scots and Irish), not England and the British.

***Comparison of British and American Globalizations***

In world history, there were many great empires that claimed world domination, but in reality the planet Earth was too large for them, and the means of communication and transport capabilities were at a level insufficient to carry out world globalization. The British were the first to carry out globalization in the full sense of the word, and this process began in the middle of the 19th century.

Table 1. Globalization in British and in American

| № | Characteristic         | Globalization in British                   | Globalization in American  |
|---|------------------------|--|----------------------------|
| 1 | Period of time         | Since Mid-19th century to mid-20th century | Since the mid-20th century |
| 2 | Previous globalization | No   | Globalization in British   |
| 3 | State structure        | British empire                             | USA                        |
| 4 | Suprastate structures  | Entente, League of Nations                 | UN                         |

|    |                              |   |  |
|----|------------------------------|---|--|
| 5  | Currency unit                | Pound sterling                                      | U.S. dollar                                      |
| 6  | Basis of law                 | Precedent   | Precedent  |
| 7  | Measurement system           | Non-metric (English)                                | Non-metric (English)                             |
| 8  | Military support             | British Armed Forces                                | NATO   |
| 9  | Main troops to dominate      | Military marine fleet                               | Military naval aviation                          |
| 10 | Main opponents               | Germany, Russia, USA, India, China                  | USSR (Russia), China                             |
| 11 | Major allies                 | Russia, France, USA                                 | European countries                               |
| 12 | Control method               | Control over sea routes and finances                | Control over sea routes and finances             |
| 13 | Dominant language            | English   | English  |
| 14 | Time synchronization         | Greenwich   | Greenwich  |
| 15 | Transfer of information      | Printing on paper, telegraph, radio                 | Printing on paper, radio, television, Internet   |
| 16 | Means for cultural dominance | Literature  | Movies and Music                                 |
| 17 | Land transport               | Railways, equestrian transport                      | Railways, cars                                   |
| 18 | Sea transport                | Steamers and ships with internal combustion engines | Ships with internal combustion engines           |
| 19 | Air Transport                | Hot air balloons, airships and piston planes        | Jet aircraft                                     |
| 20 | Energy sources               | Wood, coal, oil                                     | Oil, electricity, nuclear energy                 |
| 21 | Religion                     | Protestant faith                                    | Protestant faith                                 |
| 22 | Supercivilization [3]        | Egyptian-Mesopotamian dividing supercivilization    | Egyptian-Mesopotamian dividing supercivilization |

### *Attempts at globalization in Chinese in the past*

For thousands of years, China developed as a land empire, but due to the underdevelopment of land transport, the strongest Chinese empire in history, the Tang, was able to expand only to Central Asia. The only method of Chinese economic expansion for millennia was the Great Silk Road [2, p. 262-267]. Due to the fact that «the West produced little or no production of anything needed in India and China» [2, p. 267], the economic scheme of the Great Silk Road functioning was as follows: gold and silver went to India and China, and goods - from India and China [2, p. 552-554]. The functioning of the Great Silk Road was beneficial, first of all, to the Chinese, as monopolists in the production of silk (hence the name of the Great Road - Silk Road), but the Chinese did not belong to the control over the nodal points of the Great Silk Road.

From the 2nd millennium BC. e. and until the early 19th century, China and India were the most populous and richest regions on Earth - in particular, «In 1750, the average Chinese citizen was apparently about ten percent more prosperous than a Western European, and the inhabitants of India on average were either at the same level as Western Europe, or not much

lower» [2, p. 569]; but geographically, China turned out to be closed on itself – the country was limited by high mountains, deserts, steppes with warlike nomads, seas with densely populated islands and impenetrable forests), therefore, the military-political power of the Chinese has never manifested itself in full force throughout the past history.

The 19th and 20th centuries were difficult for China: uprisings, civil war and attempts at external conquests undermined the strength of China – at this time China ceased to be economically strong, and it was at this time that the Egyptian-Mesopotamian supercivilization, first in the form of Great Britain, and then in the form of the United States, the beginning of the processes of globalization.

### ***Comparison of American and Chinese Globalizations***

At the end of the 20th century, American-style globalization reached its peak: the Soviet Union collapsed, and the world became completely subordinate to the United States.

At the end of the 20th century, China was engaged in the arrangement of China itself and was not particularly interested in the outside world: it did not pursue an active foreign policy, and in the UN it usually abstained from voting; at the same time, the economic power of China grew strongly and steadily, due to which Chinese goods began to gradually spread throughout the world.

At the beginning of the 21st century, China became one of the most economically powerful countries on the planet - this is how American globalization opened the way for Chinese globalization. At present, China is pursuing an increasingly active foreign policy: it builds the infrastructure of the New Silk Road and strengthens the army (in particular, it creates a powerful fleet with new aircraft carriers), but it also conducts its foreign policy in the mainstream of neutrality.

In general, China in the late 20th and early 21st centuries is very similar to the United States in the first half of the 20th century: self-centeredness, strong production growth, and weak armed forces.

The modern world is now at a turning point: between American globalization and Chinese globalization. In my opinion, the trend is that in the coming decades the United States will give up its leadership, and China will dominate, becoming the only superpower in the world.

Similar processes have already taken place in the past: after World War II, the United States turned out to be a rich and heavily armed country, which had global interests in the world, and the British Empire ceased to exist.

Table 2. Globalization American and Chinese

| № | Characteristic         | Globalization American  | Globalization Chinese                |
|---|------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1 | Period of time         | Since the middle of the 20th century to the beginning of the 21st century | Since the middle of the 21th century |
| 2 | Previous globalization | Globalization in British  | Globalization in American            |
| 3 | State structure        | USA   | PRC                                  |
| 4 | Suprastate structures  | UN  | Not yet                              |
| 5 | Currency unit          | U.S. dollar   | Yuan                                 |
| 6 | Basis of law           | Precedent   | Normative act                        |

|    |                              |  |                                       |
|----|------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| 7  | Measurement system           | Non-metric (English)                             | Metric                                |
| 8  | Military support             | NATO   | Chinese Armed Forces                  |
| 9  | Main troops to dominate      | Military naval aviation                          | Not yet defined                       |
| 10 | Main opponents               | USSR (Russia), China                             | Japan, USA, India                     |
| 11 | Major allies                 | European countries                               | North Korea, Vietnam                  |
| 12 | Control method               | Control over sea routes and finances             | Control over land routes and finances |
| 13 | Dominant language            | English  | Chinese                               |
| 14 | Time synchronization         | Greenwich  | Greenwich                             |
| 15 | Transfer of information      | Printing on paper, radio, television, Internet   | Internet, television                  |
| 16 | Means for cultural dominance | Movies and Music                                 | Not yet defined                       |
| 17 | Land transport               | Railways, cars                                   | Railways, cars                        |
| 18 | Sea transport                | Ships with internal combustion engines           | Ships                                 |
| 19 | Air Transport                | Jet aircraft                                     | Jet aircraft                          |
| 20 | Energy sources               | Oil, electricity, nuclear energy                 | Electricity, nuclear energy           |
| 21 | Religion                     | Protestant faith                                 | Confucianism, Taoism, Buddhism        |
| 22 | Supercivilization [3]        | Egyptian-Mesopotamian dividing supercivilization | Chinese unifying supercivilization    |

Many aspects of future globalization in Chinese are not clear today, in particular:

1. What will the main propulsion devices of ships and cars work on? Now they run on internal combustion engines, but it is possible that they will be replaced by electric power.
2. Currently, electricity is generated mainly from non-renewable energy sources, but there is a possibility that in the near future renewable sources will be able to replace them.

*Definitions.*

**Definition № 1.** Globalization is the active submission of the world's dominant country to panhuman economic, political, social and cultural processes for its own benefit.

**Definition № 2.** A time or period of globalization is the length of time during which the world's dominant country has been globalizing.

*Examples with explanations.*

1. In the 19th century, steamships, railways and the telegraph appeared, which made it necessary to synchronize time in different parts of the world for the movement of people, goods and information - and the dominant British Empire at that time imposed time zones around the world according to Greenwich.

2. It was convenient for the elite of the British Empire to communicate with people of the same culture, so the British imposed on the whole world the image of a gentleman, as an image of an ideal person. Belonging to the British elite was inherited, but there was no hereditary nobility in the United States - this country was created by a private initiative (businessmen), who were protected by law (police), while the main instrument of US dominance is military naval

aviation - that is why the Americans impose on everything to the world the images of a businessman, a policeman and a military pilot as images of ideal people.

3. The wide spread of radio, television and aviation after the Second World War made it necessary to have some kind of panhuman means of communication - in the 19th century it was French and English, but in the 20th century the United States successfully imposed its English language on humanity.

4. Before World War II, London was the financial center of the world, and the main currency of settlements was the pound sterling; after World War II, the United States, which became the most economically powerful country in the world, imposed its dollar on the world as the main settlement currency, and New York became the financial center of the world. In both cases, the dominant country in the world used humanity's desire to simplify international settlements to its advantage.

5. The world is dominated by the metric system, but in the UK and the USA the non-metric English system of measurements is used. The British, during their globalization, imposed their system of measurements on the whole world; then, during their globalization, the Americans began to impose the same system, as a result of which the measurement of oil and gold in international trade occurs in barrels and ounces, that is, in the values used in the current Great Britain and the USA.

6. The USA is a democratic country and the President is the head of the USA. It is more convenient and understandable for the American president to negotiate with the same democratically elected president, so most countries of the world copied this name for their head of state, although, in essence, many countries are not democracies, but are either authoritarian systems, or dependent territories, or, in general, in fact, are not states. Many countries around the world have copied other aspects of the US political system, in particular: the bicameral American parliamentary system, the two-term principle for the tenure of one person in the presidency, and so on. As you can see, American globalization has led the modern world to the fact that the political systems of many countries of the world are copies of the American one.

7. The instrument of globalization in the American way is the main world structure - the UN, which is headquartered in New York.

8. On the modern Internet, there are many global companies created in the United States, focused on work around the world and occupying significant shares (and often being monopolists) in other countries. These companies control Internet searches and social media, provide knowledge and video, and perform other functions. These companies extend the norms and rules of American society to all of humanity, thereby helping to bring about American globalization.

9. Globalization in the American way creates images of the future for humanity, which are clearly expressed in the following properties of modern science fiction works:

9.1. In the future, everyone speaks improved English.

9.2. If you need to make decisions for all of humanity, then they are made and implemented by the Americans (often led by their President), and all other countries only help the United States.

9.3. The future society is built on the principles of the American political system.

9.4. The main characters in the future are, advantage, starship pilots (military and civilian) and law enforcement officers (policemen or special services workers).

It should be noted that most science fiction works from the inception of this genre in the 19th century until the beginning of globalization in the American way did not have such a clearly delineated American outline.

10. The past for American globalization is English globalization, that's why popular contemporary works about the past clearly reflect the features of completed English globalization.

This is most fully manifested in historical works about the Middle Ages, as well as in fictional worlds of the fantasy genre, in which:

10.1. The whole struggle is reduced to a confrontation between two (sometimes more than two) groups belonging to the hereditary nobility or elite. The non-noble class serve the noble class, and the interests of the non-noble class usually do not bother anyone. The most gentry leadership characters carry the titles of kings, emperors, and lords.

10.2. The world where the struggle takes place is compact, which means it is finite, so the victory of one is the defeat of the other. This insular perception of the surrounding space is typical for the inhabitants of the island of Great Britain.

10.3. Magic in fantasy is represented by rituals that have European roots.

10.4. In fantasy worlds do not exist:

10.4.1. Colossal geographic objects: endless steppes and deserts, impenetrable jungles and taiga, mountainous countries (like the Himalayas), as well as large rivers (like the Nile, Volga or Yellow River), which can overflow, flooding vast territories.

10.4.2. Non-European titles of rulers such as kagan, khan, shah, sultan, emir, etc.

10.4.3. Eastern types of divination (for example, by cracks in heated animal bones or by the entrails of animals).

### ***The future of globalization in Chinese. Unanswered questions.***

The process of replacing American globalization with Chinese globalization is in its very early stages and is still far from complete. Estimated, it will take the Chinese at least 30-50 years to shape the contours of a new world - a global world according to Chinese rules.

1. So far, China is developing in the direction of control over land routes - will it want to take control of sea routes?

2. The UN does not suit China to the full, therefore the most probable future is the replacement of the UN by another international organization, which will be organized as China sees fit. What principles will this organization be built on?

3. China is the center of the Chinese unifying supercivilization, and Great Britain and the United States, together with their European allies, are part of the Egyptian-Mesopotamian dividing supercivilization. These two supercivilizations are completely different, therefore, the arrangement of the world in Chinese will be difficult for all sides of this process. What will this process be like? What will the conflicts and wars be like during this world reformatting?

4. What will the world of culture and art be like in the late 21st - early 22nd centuries, when the currently dominant Egyptian-Mesopotamian dividing supercivilization will move into a position subordinate to the Chinese unifying supercivilization? What will be the religious picture of the world by this time? What will the image of the ideal person be in a hundred years?

5. The entire modern world consists of three different supercivilizations - the Egyptian-Mesopotamian dividing and the Chinese unifying, as well as the Indian supercivilization of the multitude [3] - Russia belongs to the first supercivilization, which is currently weakening and tending to decline. What is the fate and future of Russia in the 21st century amid the growing Chinese power?

**Conclusions:**

1. The definition of globalization is given.
2. There is no single globalization, but there are different globalizations that occur for someone's benefit.
3. British globalization continued from the mid-19th century to the mid-20th century.
4. American globalization has continued from the mid-20th century to the present.
5. Chinese globalization is gradually beginning to replace American globalization and is likely to replace it completely around the middle of the 21st century.

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