

**Selected Readings on Globalization and Transnational
Processes**

Compiled and Annotated by Charles Tilly

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Abernethy, David B. (2000): *The Dynamics of Global Dominance. European Overseas Empires 1415-1980*. New Haven: Yale University Press. Rise and fall of empires seen as a problem in international relations.

Abu-Lughod, Janet (1989): *Before European Hegemony*. New York: Oxford University Press. Grand examination of the world's connectedness during the 13th century.

Andrews, Kenneth R. (1984): *Trade, Plunder and Settlement. Maritime Enterprise and the Genesis of the British Empire, 1480-1630*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. Rampant capital in the making of empire.

Arrighi, Giovanni & Beverly J. Silver (1999): *Chaos and Governance in the Modern World System*. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press. Transitions from Dutch to British to U.S. hegemony each generated chaos. Now, as the U.S. fades, new chaos has begun

Ayres, Jeffrey M. (1997): "From National to Popular Sovereignty? The Evolving Globalization of Protest Activity in Canada," *International Review of Canadian Studies* 16: 107-123. (1998): *Defying Conventional Wisdom. Political Movements and Popular Contention against North American Free Trade*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press. How changing political opportunities -- national and international -- affect movement politics.

Beaud, Michel (2000): *Histoire du capitalisme de 1500 à 2000*. Paris: Seuil. 5th edn. Compact, well informed, eurocentric, marxisant account.

Benton, Lauren (1996): "From the World-Systems Perspective to Institutional World History: Culture and Economy in Global Theory," *Journal of World History* 7: 261-295.

Boswell, Terry (1989): "Colonial Empires and the Capitalist World-Economy: A Time Series Analysis of Colonization, 1640-1960," *American Sociological Review* 54: 180-196.

Burke, Edmund III (1988): ed., *Global Crises and Social Movements. Artisans, Peasants, Populists, and the World Economy*. Boulder: Westview. Eclectic, lively essays on links between world-economic fluctuations and particular forms of struggle.

Chase-Dunn, Chris (1989): *Global Formation: Structures of the World-Economy*. New York: Blackwell. An original variant, with extensive statistical analysis, of world-system thinking. (1990): "World-state Formation: Historical Processes and Emergent Necessity," *Political Geography Quarterly* 9: 108-130.

Chase-Dunn, Christopher & Thomas D. Hall (1991): eds., *Core/Periphery Relations in Precapitalist Worlds*. Boulder: Westview. (1997): *Rise and Demise. Comparing World-Systems*. Boulder: Westview. The history of world-systems and approximations thereto.

Chaudhry, Kiren Aziz (1997): *The Price of Wealth. Economies and Institutions in the Middle East*. Ithaca: Cornell University Press. How similar shocks from the world economy interacted with very different national institutions to produce decidedly different political and economic processes in Saudi Arabia and Yemen.

Chaudhuri, K.N. (1990): *Asia before Europe. Economy and Civilisation of the Indian Ocean from the Rise of Islam to 1750*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. Vast Braudelian reflections on connections and distinctions among the peoples who lived on and around the Indian Ocean.

Cronin, James E. (1996): *The World the Cold War Made. Order, Chaos, and the Return of History*. New York: Routledge. Now what was that half-century all about?

Curtin, Philip D. (1984): *Cross-Cultural Trade in World History*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. Unexpected but powerful ties among the continents.

Danforth, Loring M. (1995): *The Macedonian Conflict. Ethnic Nationalism in a Transnational World*. Princeton: Princeton University Press. Why and how who (if anybody) is a Macedonian has become a question people will kill for.

Edelman, Marc (1999): *Peasants Against Globalization. Rural Social Movements in Costa Rica*. Stanford: Stanford University Press. How to use theory as a scalpel rather than a bludgeon.

Frank, André Gunder (1978): *World Accumulation, 1492-1789*. New York: Monthly Review Press. Part of a vast history of capitalism as a whole. (1998): *ReOrient: Global Economy in the Asian Age*. Irritable synthesis of evidence pointing to the long-term dominance, and temporary interruption, of economic connections centering on East Asia.

Friedman, Jonathan (1994): *Cultural Identity & Global Process*. London: Sage. Greeks, Hawaiians, and others illustrate arguments concerning relations between expressions of identity and world-historical processes.

Grimal, Jean-Claude (2000): *Drogue: l'autre mondialisation*. Paris: Gallimard. If you doubt that globalization, the drug trade, and political violence connect, read this to change your mind.

Gurr, Ted Robert (1992): "The Internationalization of Protracted Communal Conflicts since 1945: Which Groups, Where, and How," in Manus I. Midlarsky, ed., *The Internationalization of Communal Conflict*. London: Routledge. (1993): "Why Minorities Rebel: A Global Analysis of Communal Mobilization and Conflict since 1945," *International Political Science Review* 14: 157-197.

Hanagan, Michael (1998): "Irish Transnational Social Movements, Deterritorialized Migrants, and the State System: The Last One Hundred and Forty Years," *Mobilization* 13: 107-126.

Held, David (1995): *Democracy and the Global Order. From the Modern State to Cosmopolitan Governance*. Stanford: Stanford University Press. International effects on states and democratization.

Helleiner, Eric (1994): *States and the Reemergence of Global Finance. From Bretton Woods to the 1990s*. Ithaca: Cornell University Press. Why did the capitalist world shift from closed to open capital markets, with their profound consequences after 1980?

Hobson, John M. (1997): *The Wealth of States. A Comparative Sociology of International Economic and Political Change*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. How a "neo-Weberian" analysis of states a) attacks Marxism, liberalism, and IR realism, b) accounts for protectionism and a number of other state-related phenomena. (2000): *The State and International Relations*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. Although I don't much enjoy his characterization of Tilly as reductionist and teleological, Hobson provides a crisp survey of competing views.

Hopkins, A.G. (1999): "Back to the Future: From National History to Imperial History," *Past & Present* 164: 198-243. (2002): ed., *Globalization in World History*. London: Pimlico. Historians ask (and to some extent tell) how to historicize analyses of globalization.

Hornborg, Alf (2001): *The Power of the Machine. Global Inequalities of Economy, Technology, and Environment*. Walnut Creek, California: AltaMira. Unequal terms of trade between raw and finished materials, Hornborg claims, guarantee incessant depletion of the environment.

Huber, Evelyne & John D. Stephens (2001): *Development and Crisis of the Welfare State. Parties and Policies in Global Markets*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. Nine welfare states closely compared 1980-2000, in a search for factors (especially political factors) that promote expansion and contraction of social provisions.

Hugill, Peter J. (1993): *World Trade since 1431. Geography, Technology, and Capitalism*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press. Imagine a synthesis, or crossfire, of Wallerstein, McNeill, Chaudhuri, and economic geography, fitted out with superior maps and diagrams in a geographer's style.

Hung, Ho-fung (2001): "Imperial China and Capitalist Europe in the Eighteenth-Century Global Economy," *Review* 24: 473-513.

Huntington, Samuel P. (1991): *The Third Wave. Democratization in the Late Twentieth Century*. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press. Why it has gotten different and more difficult. (1993): "The Clash of Civilizations?" *Foreign Affairs* Summer 1993: 22-49. After the Cold War, struggle among world cultures.

Jenkins, J. Craig & Kurt Schock (1992): "Global Structures and Political Processes in the Study of Domestic Political Conflict," *Annual Review of Sociology* 18: 161-185.

Kalb, Don et al. (2000): eds., *The Ends of Globalization. Bringing Society Back In*. Lanham: Rowman & Littlefield. Social components and consequences of global connection seen skeptically..

Kaldor, Mary (1999): *New & Old Wars. Organized Violence in a Global Era*. Cambridge, UK: Polity. Why are thugs, mercenaries, and opportunistic nationalists becoming so much more prominent in today's wars?

Kick, Edward L. (1983): "World-System Properties and Military Intervention-Internal War Linkages," *Journal of Political and Military Sociology* 11: 185-208.

Kindleberger, Charles P. (1996): *World Economic Primacy: 1500 to 1990*. New York: Oxford University Press. The (debatable) succession from Italian city-states, the Low Countries, France, Britain, Germany, and the United States to Japan.

Korzeniewicz, Miguel (2000): "Commodity Chains and Marketing Strategies: Nike and the Global Athletic Footwear Industry," pp. 155-166 in *The Globalization Reader*, edited by Frank Lechner and John Boli. Malden: Blackwell.

Krasner, Steven D. (1985): *Structural Conflict. The Third World Against Global Liberalism*. Berkeley: University of California Press. How politics modifies short-run economic interest.

Krieger, Joel (1999): "Egalitarian Social Movements in Western Europe: Can They Survive Globalization and the EMU?" *International Studies Review* 3: 69-86.

van der Linden, Marcel (2001): "Global Labor History and 'the Modern World-System': Thoughts at the Twenty-Fifth Anniversary of the Fernand Braudel Center," *International Review of Social History* 46: 423-460.

Louch, Hugh, Eszter Hargittai and Miguel Angel Centeno (1999): "Phone Calls and Fax Machines: The Limits to Globalization," *The Washington Quarterly* 22: 83-100.

Low, Murray (1997): "Representation Unbound. Globalization and Democracy," in Kevin R. Cox, ed., *Spaces of Globalization. Reasserting the Power of the Local*. New York: Guilford. The volume as a whole expresses geographers' doubts that globalization is dissolving local effects.

Maoz, Zeev (1996): *Domestic Sources of Global Change*. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press. Documented, and even estimated, causal connections between domestic and international arenas.

McNeill, William H. (1976): *Plagues and Peoples*. Garden City: Anchor/Doubleday. How diseases traveled through human connections on a world scale.

McWilliams, Wayne C. & Harry Piotrowski (1990): *The World since 1945. A History of International Relations*. Boulder: Lynne Rienner. Clear, competent narrative.

Meunier, Sophie (2000): "The French Exception" *Foreign Affairs* 79: 104-116.

Meyer, David S. & Sidney Tarrow (1998): *The Social Movement Society. Contentious Politics for a New Century*. Lanham, Maryland: Rowman & Littlefield. Is the social movement becoming normal politics in western countries? Does that mean social-movement politics is losing its bite?

Mjøset, Lars (1990): "The Turn of Two Centuries: A Comparison of British and U.S. Hegemonies," in David P. Rapkin, ed., *World Leadership and Hegemony*. Boulder: Lynne Rienner. International Political Economy Yearbook, vol. 5.

Modelski, George (1978): "The Long Cycle of Global Politics and the Nation-State," *Comparative Studies in Society and History* 20: 214-235.

Modelski, George & William R. Thompson (1988): *Seapower in Global Politics, 1494-1993*. Seattle: University of Washington Press. Data-packed analysis of changing hegemony.

North, Robert C. (1990): *War, Peace, Survival. Global Politics and Conceptual Synthesis*. Boulder: Westview. Yes, the synthesis is chiefly conceptual rather than propositional, and the emphasis is on international politics. Result: a valuable, reflective introduction to international relations.

Ó Riain, Seán (2000): "States and Markets in an Era of Globalization," *Annual Review of Sociology* 26: 187-213.

O'Rourke, Kevin & Jeffrey G. Williamson (1999): *Globalization and History. The Evolution of a Nineteenth-Century Atlantic Economy*. Cambridge: MIT Press. Armed with an open-economy model, the two econometric wizards estimate contributions of migration, trade, capital flows, and technology to transatlantic convergence and divergence in real wages.

Palloix, Christian (1971): *L'économie mondiale capitaliste*. 2 vols. Paris: Maspéro. Survey of the capitalist world-system and of writings about it.

Pauly, Louis W. (1997): *Who Elected the Bankers? Surveillance and Control in the World Economy*. Ithaca: Cornell University Press. How the League of Nations, the International Monetary Fund, and similar institutions have simultaneously tried to promote capital mobility and palliate its perverse effects.

Pomeranz, Kenneth (2000): *The Great Divergence. China, Europe, and the Making of the Modern World Economy*. Princeton: Princeton University Press. What's wrong with thinking of Western Europe as uniquely qualified for rational industrialization, and what's right about making big, big comparisons.

Portes, Alejandro, & John Walton (1981): *Labor, Class, and the International System*. New York: Academic Press. Vigorous, well-documented analyses of contemporary social phenomena -- international migration, the urban informal sector, ideologies of inequality, and the internationalization of capital -- in the context of their own well-stated version of world-system theory.

Ringrose, David R. (2001): *Expansion and Global Interaction, 1200-1700*. New York: Addison Wesley Longman. A skilled European historian goes completely global.

Sassen, Saskia (1996): *Losing Control? Sovereignty in an Age of Globalization*. New York: Columbia University Press. How financial markets, multinational firms, and other sprawling entities promote new forms of sovereignty.

Schwartzman, Kathleen C. (1989): *The Social Origins of Democratic Collapse. The First Portuguese Republic in the Global Economy*. Lawrence: University Press of Kansas. How the fragmentation of a semi-peripheral state's bourgeoisie made a democratic regime vulnerable. (1998): "Globalization and Democracy," *Annual Review of Sociology* 24: 159-181.

Smith, Jackie (2001): ed., "Special Issue on Globalization and Resistance," *Mobilization* 6: 1-100; entire issue, except for book reviews. If, how, and why transnational foci are altering social movements and their effects.

Smith, Jackie, Charles Chatfield & Ron Pagnucco (1997): eds., *Transnational Social Movements and Global Politics*. Syracuse: Syracuse University Press. The rise and transformation of transnational social movement organizations.

Stavrianos, L.S. (1981): *Global Rift. The Third World Comes of Age*. New York: Morrow. You want global reach? You got it: history since 1400 in fewer than 900 pages.

Strang, David (1990): "From Dependency to Sovereignty: An Event History Analysis of Decolonization, 1870-1987," *American Sociological Review* 55: 846-860. (1991): "Global Patterns of Decolonization, 1500-1987," *International Studies Quarterly* 35: 429-454.

Suter, Christian (1992): *Debt Cycles in the World-Economy. Foreign Loans, Financial Crises, and Debt Settlements, 1820-1990*. Boulder: Westview. How and why poor countries' debts to rich ones ebb and flow.

Tarrow, Sidney (1993): "La mondialisation des conflits: encore un siècle de rébellion?" *Etudes Internationales* 24: 513-532.

Thompson, William R. (1988): *On Global War. Historical-Structural Approaches to World Politics*. Columbia: University of South Carolina Press. Worldwide counts and comparisons.

Tilly, Charles (1985): "Connecting Domestic and International Conflicts, Past and Present" in Urs Luterbacher & Michael D. Ward, ed., *Dynamic Models of International Conflict*. Boulder, Colorado: Lynne Rienner Publishers. (1991): "War and State Power," *Middle East Report* 21, no. 171 (July/August), 38-40. (1995): "Globalization Threatens Labor's Rights," *International Labor and Working Class History* 47: 1-23, plus (better yet!) responses from Immanuel Wallerstein, Aristide Zolberg, Eric Hobsbawm, and Lourdes Benería, followed by Tilly reply, 24-55.

Timberlake, Michael (1985): ed., *Urbanization in the World-Economy*. Orlando: Academic Press. Papers on cities, urbanization, and power.

Walker, William O. III (1999): "The Limits of Coercive Diplomacy: U.S. Drug Policy and Colombian State Stability, 1978-1997," in H. Richard Friman & Peter Andreas, eds., *The Illicit Global Economy and State Power*. Lanham, Maryland: Rowman & Littlefield.

Wallerstein, Peter, Johan Galtung & Carlos Portales (1985): ed., *Global Militarization*. Boulder, Colorado: Westview. Militarization and the threat of war.

Wallerstein, Immanuel (1974-1989): *The Modern World System*. 3 vols. to date. New York: Academic Press. First three of a series of volumes portraying the birth and spread of the capitalist world system. These volumes 16th to 19th centuries. (1991): *Geopolitics and Geoculture. Essays on the Changing World-Systems*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. With a lot of I-told-you-so, provocative and often prophetic essays published in the 1980s.

Walton, John & David Seddon (1994): *Free Markets & Food Riots. The Politics of Global Adjustment*. Oxford: Blackwell. How structural-adjustment programs squeeze food supplies and offend shared ideas of justice, thus promoting resistance.

Waters, Malcolm (1995): *Globalization*. London: Routledge. Crisp review of facts and concepts.

Watson, James (1997): "Transnationalism, Localization, and Fast Foods in East Asia," pp. 1-38 in *Golden Arches East: McDonald's in East Asia*, edited by James Watson. Stanford: Stanford University Press.

Weyland, Kurt (1998): "The Political Fate of Market Reform in Latin America, Africa, and Eastern Europe," *International Studies Quarterly* 42: 645-674.

Worcester, Kenton, Sally Avery Bermanzohn & Mark Ungar (2002): eds., *Violence and Politics. Globalization's Paradox*. New York: Routledge. Concretely documented, chilling accounts of recent damage-doing.