**Globalization of the Modern Age - the Economic Aspect**

**Department responsible for the course or equivalent**

Management Department

**Lecturer (name, academic title, e-mail)**

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**Semester when the course unit is delivered**

3 rd

**Teaching hours per week**

6

**Level of course unit**

Master level

**ECTS credits**

2

**Admission requirements**

Students are expected to have completed the following courses: Economics and enterprise management; Foreign language (English); Methods of making managerial decisions, research of management systems; Fundamentals of strategic management of an organization

**Course objectives (aims)**

To acquaint the students with the facts globalization.

**Learning outcomes**

 Knowledge acquisition about the globalization of the new century - the Economic Aspect

**Planned learning activities and teaching methods** (for ex., lectures with a variety of examples and practice): lectures, displaying maps, method of dialogue

**Assessment methods:** oral or written exam

**Course contents**

Today, contemporary researchers of historical processes study globalization and its impact on society from several aspects. There are opinions in historiography that globalization is not a recent phenomenon, but increased attention to contemporary global interaction also has causal links, which refer to its interpretation. The researchers of this question conclude that today the story about globalization is a representative scientific question, insofar as the question of globalization is current and, in the late 20th and early 21st centuries, it has particularly been interesting how this process developed. According to Stearns, globalization in the literal sense is a “process of transformation of local phenomena into global ones... a process by which the people of the world are unified into a single society and function together.” It is a combination of economic, technological, cultural and political connections, although globalization as a term is often used primarily for economy, the integration of national economies in international economy through trade, foreign direct investments, capital flows, migration, and the expansion of technology. Until the beginning of the 21st century, the concept of globalization became an indispensable element of economic and political discourse. Attempts to describe and explain the process of globalization were taken from the perspective of different scientific disciplines. One of the important aspects of the study of globalization in historical research is the view of the time frame of the beginning of this process, which is closely connected with the understanding of the meaning of the term itself. In this regard, there are two points of view: the broader and the narrower one. According to the broader point of view, globalization begins with the first forms of grouping people. As pointed out, today globalization is viewed in the context of history ranging between the opinion that globalization began when Homo sapiens crossed from the African to the Eurasian area. Or the opinion that globalization started in the 16th century, when the American area joined the Eurasian and African areas, which had previously been known. Some historians, such as Petersen and Osteramel, argue that globalization is a process that is linked to the new century, especially the period of imperialism. Thus, a large number of historians believes that the research of global processes in historiography is particularly important from the point of view of early modernists, because this epoch keeps answers to questions about the origins of global world systems. The origins of globalization are usually interpreted through the development of intercontinental economic relations. Jürgen Kocka concludes that globalization is not only an economic phenomenon, but in fact, a process that is suitable for transnational connections in communications, politics and culture. He believes that globalization is not a new phenomenon, “but, here and there, it has been occurring for centuries.” He discusses the question of capitalism and, in this context, the relationship of industrialization and globalization, and emphasizes that capitalism is not only an important driving force of globalization, but also the field on which globalization is taking place, although it is still not ubiquitous, and not all national states have lost their significance under its influence.

**Course literature (recommended or required)**

Osterhammel, Jürgen. Petersson, Niel. *Geschichte der Globalisierung: Dimensionen, Prozesse. Epochen*. München: C. H. Beck, 2003.

Wendt, R. Vom Kolonialismus zur globalisierung: Europa und die Welt seit 1500. Paderborn, Munchen, Wien, Zurich: Ferdinand Schoningh, 2007.