

PART TWO:

TRANSNATIONAL POWER AND POLITICS

COLONIALISM AND WORLD CAPITALISM:

An Introduction to World-Systems Analysis

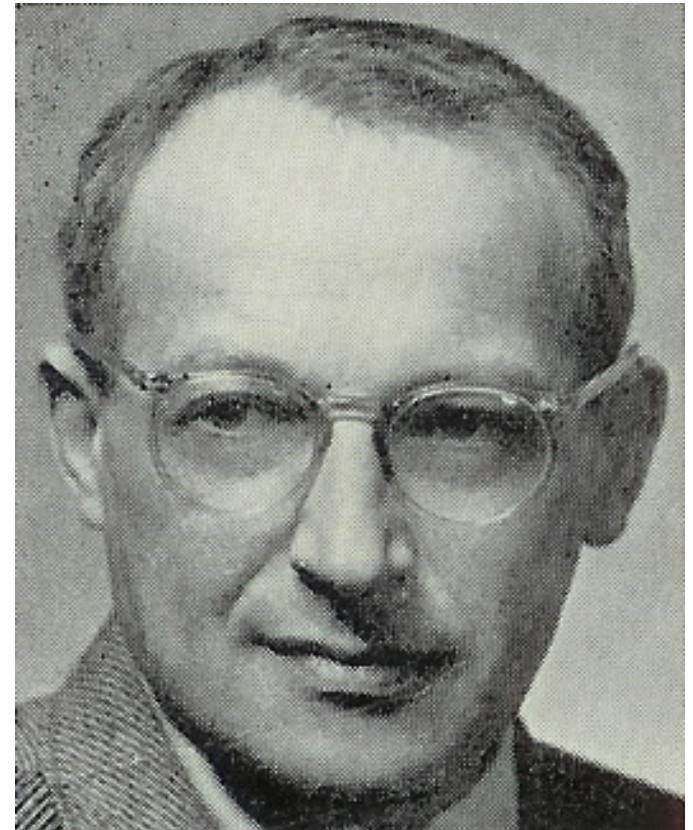
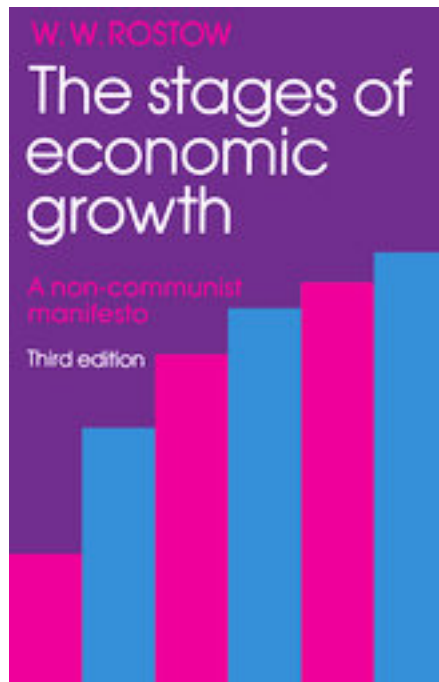
“What difference it would make to our understanding if we looked at the world as a whole, a totality, a system, instead of as a sum of self-contained societies and cultures; if we understood better how this totality developed over time; if we took seriously the admonition to think of human aggregates as ‘inextricably involved with other aggregates, near and far, in weblike, netlike, connections’.” —Eric Wolf, *Europe and the People without History*

From Modernization Theory...

W.W. Rostow

Stages of development

The “problem” of “tradition”



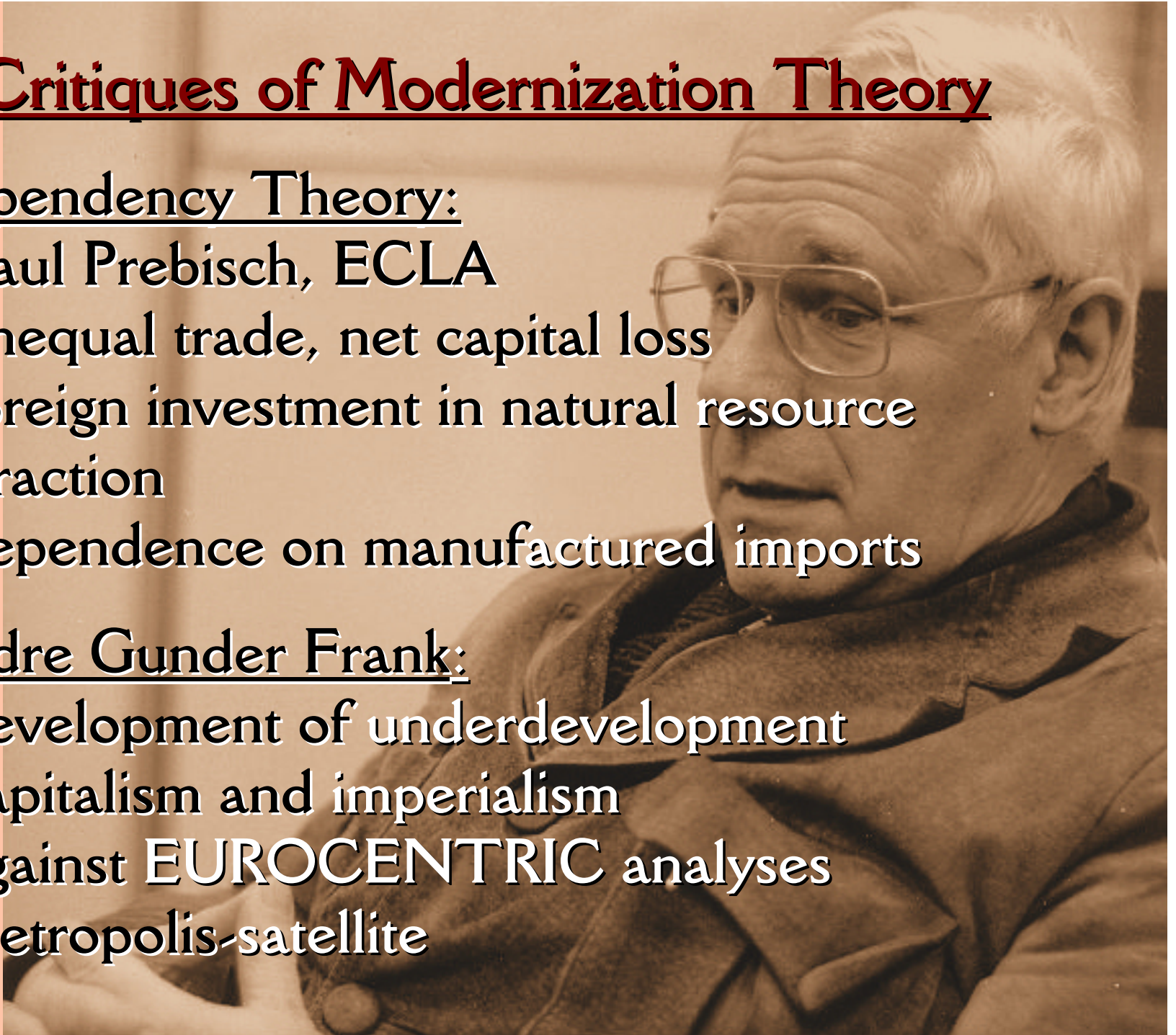
...to Critiques of Modernization Theory

1. Dependency Theory:

- Raul Prebisch, ECLA
- unequal trade, net capital loss
- foreign investment in natural resource extraction
- dependence on manufactured imports

2. Andre Gunder Frank:

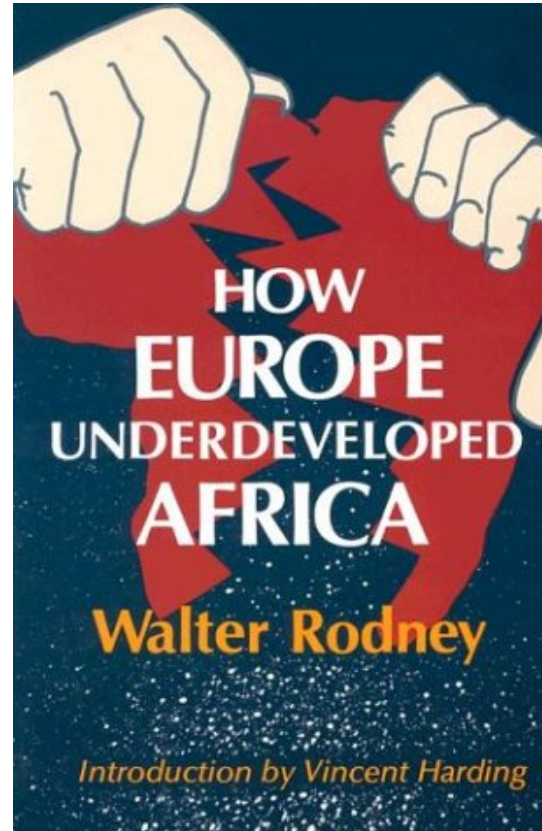
- development of underdevelopment
- capitalism and imperialism
- against EUROCENTRIC analyses
- metropolis-satellite



Capitalism and Underdevelopment, cont'd



Walter Rodney



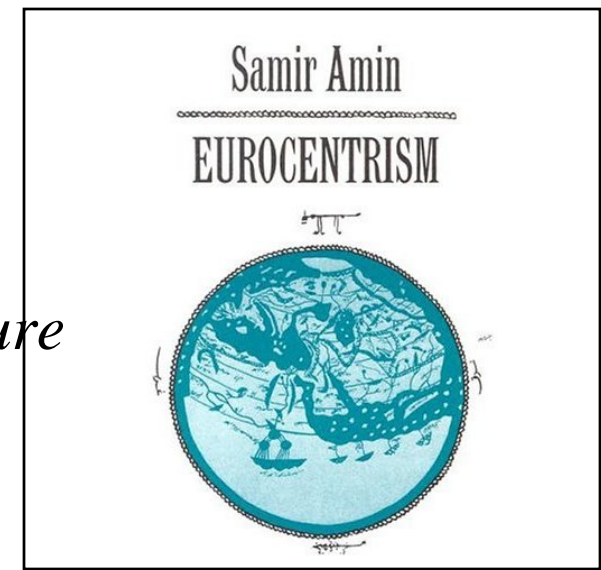
Samir Amin

Amin:

Maldevelopment: Anatomy of a Global Failure

Accumulation on a World Scale

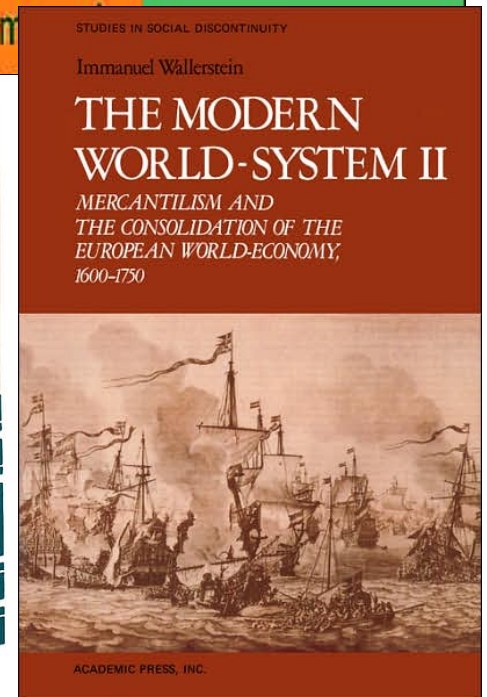
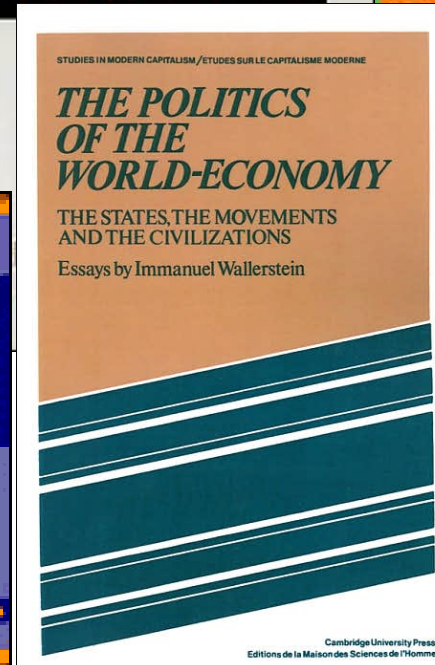
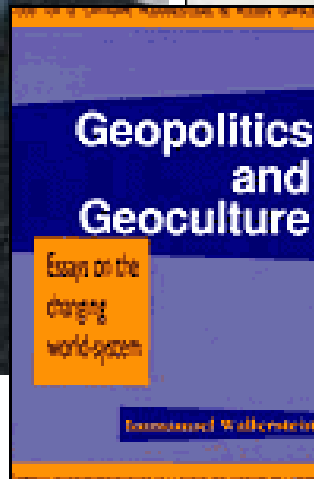
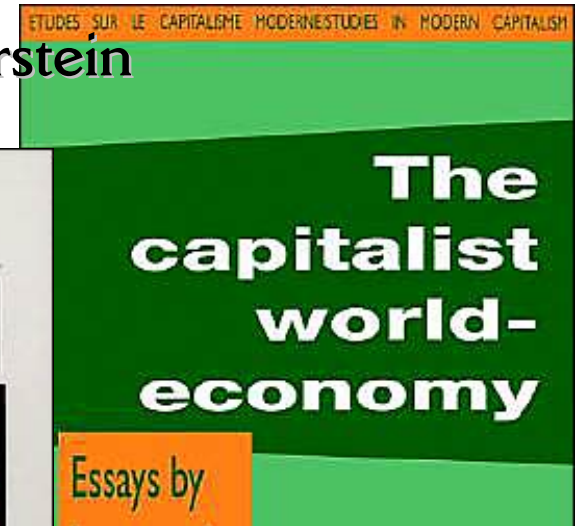
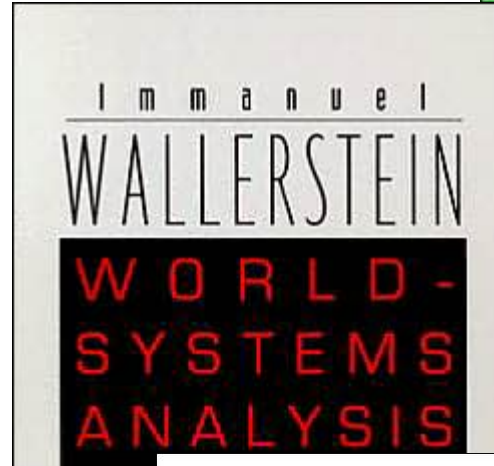
Imperialism and Unequal Development



Critiques of Modernization Theory



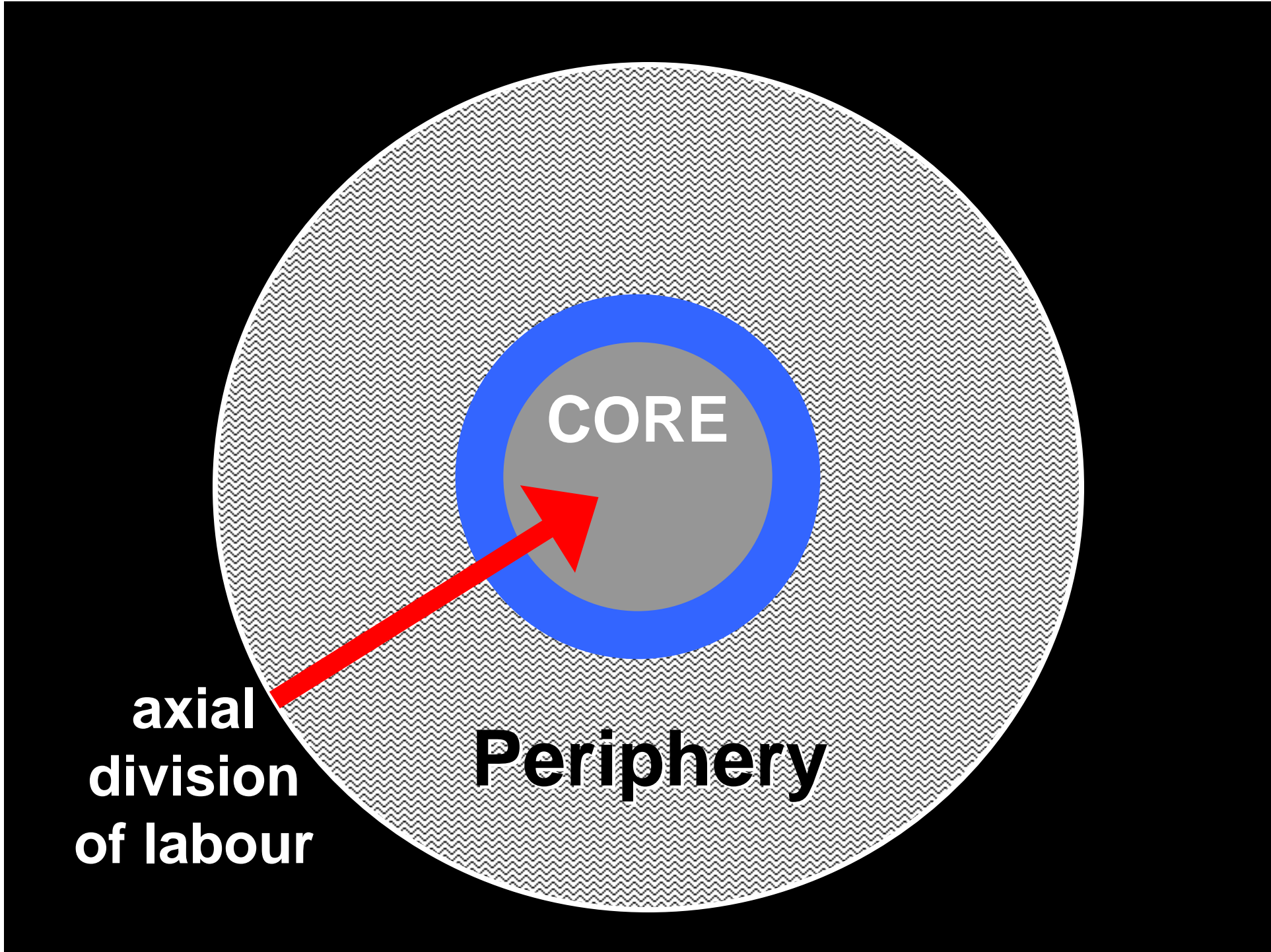
Immanuel Wallerstein



Critiques of Modernization Theory

3. World-Systems Analysis

- net drain of capital away from the periphery and towards the core
- critique of STATE-CENTRIC analyses
- critique of Marxist emphases on production in defining capitalism
- defining feature of global capitalism is the circulation of commodities + the commodification of everything



CORE

Periphery

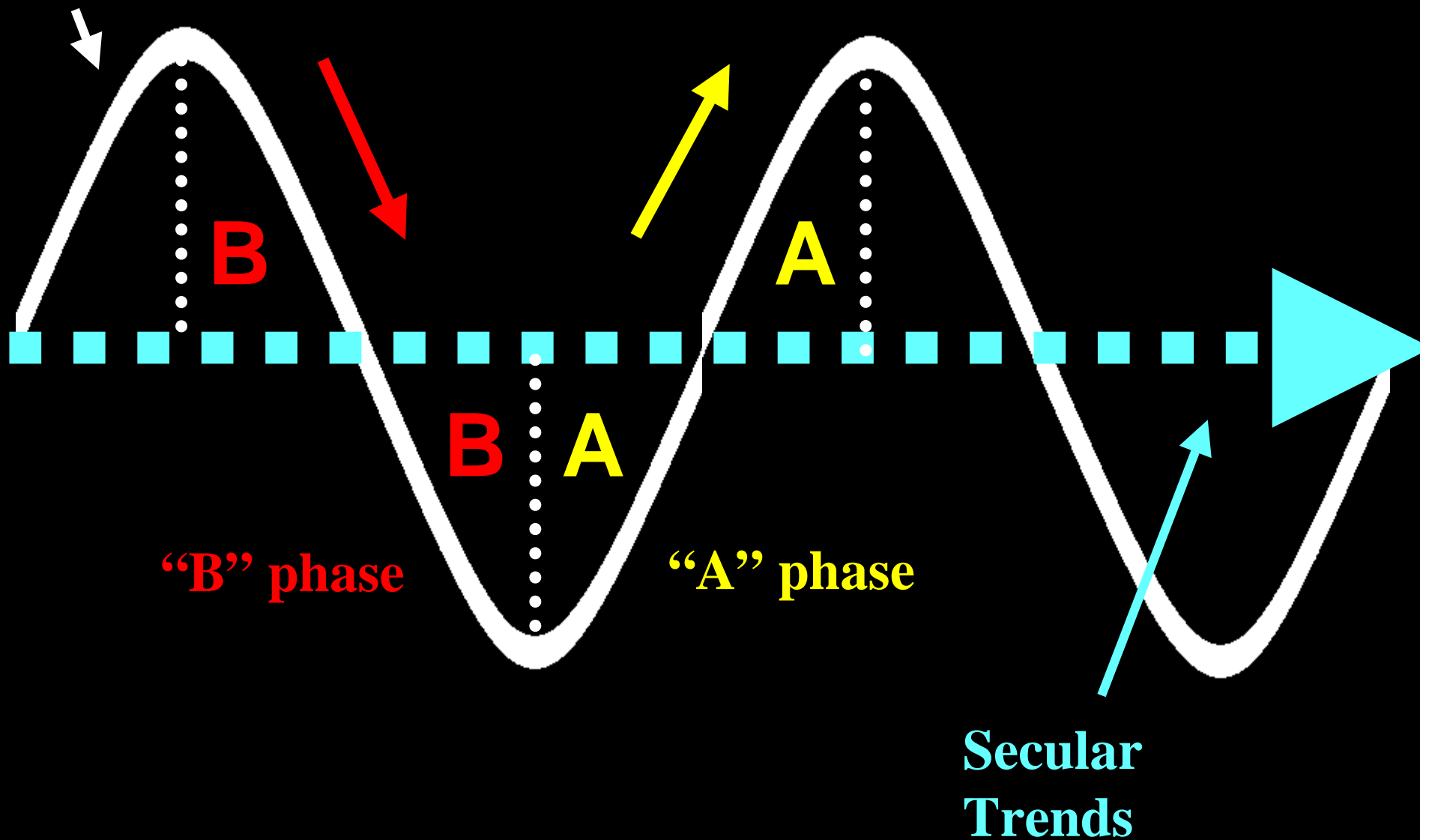
axial
division
of labour

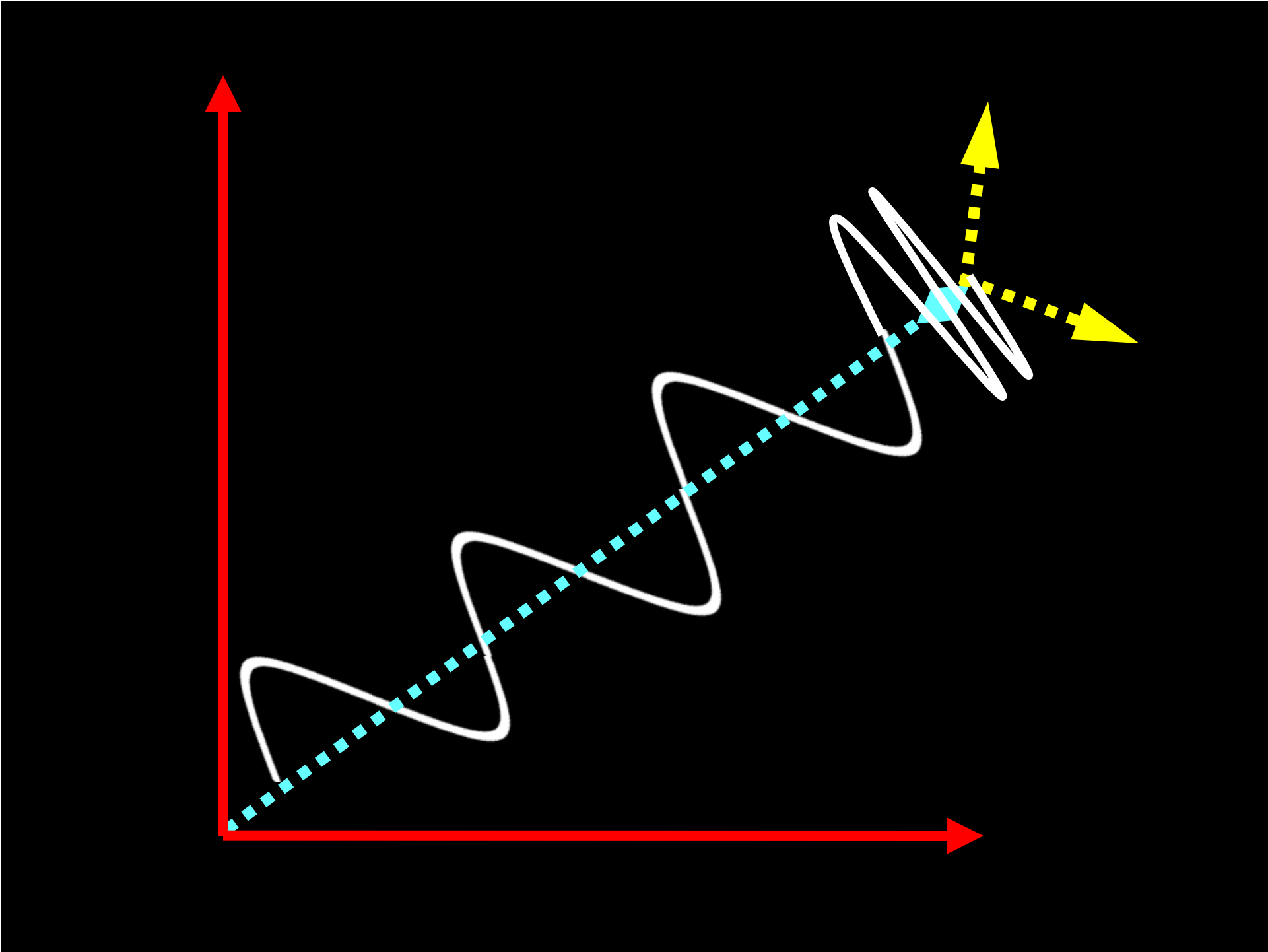
Basic premises of World-Systems Analysis:

- 1) ceaseless accumulation of capital
- 2) division of labor along center-periphery lines
- 3) boundary correspondence between the capitalist world-economy and the interstate system
- 4) origins lie in the sixteenth century
- 5) began largely in Europe, expanded via a series of incorporations
- 6) Particular states have experienced periods of hegemony
- 7) States, ethnic groups, and households possess only a “nonprimordial character”
- 8) Racism & sexism = fundamental organizing & disciplining principles
- 9) Antisystemic movements arise to challenge or transform the system

LONG WAVES

Cyclical Rhythms





Culture and the World-System:

- Liberalism, the geoculture of the world-system
- Culture: universalizing & particularizing
- Culture as the ideological battleground of the modern world-system

Revolutions and Anti-Systemic Movements:

- “World revolutions”, 1848, 1968-89
- Old vs. new anti-systemic movements
- Problem of capturing state power
- 1968, rebellion against the old left; disillusion with the state; “the forgotten peoples”