

## **Historical globalization**

Historical globalization is usually marked by the beginning of Christopher Columbus' voyage to the Americas, to when the United States and the Soviet Union emerged as superpowers after World War II. Historical globalization has many negatives and positives to it. Some people believe that globalization brought slavery, terrorism, assimilation, cultural homogenization, and many more. An example of a group of people who might believe this is the indigenous peoples of North America because Christopher Columbus began murdering them on his very first day in the "new world." He also ordered the deaths of disruptive native people, and helped to spread deadly diseases like smallpox and typhus throughout North America. The United States was then built on land cleared of indigenous people by war and disease. Now from their own terrible experiences, First Nation people know that societies progress at the expense of others. However, European explorers would be for globalization because it was a door to a new world for them. It led to further exploration, the discovery of new land, new colonies, better resources, and new opportunities. Therefore, as there are negative consequences associated with historical globalization, there are also several benefits associated with it.

Throughout history, nations have experienced rapid growth through new discoveries, and interconnectedness with other nations. For many years, we have always been better able to help each other as a society because of interconnectivity. Over time, different countries possessed some goods that other countries did not have, which led to them trading. This was the beginning of the spread of trade. Once cultures began relying on grain, vegetable, and boiled meat diets,

adding salt to food became a necessity. One highly known trade route is the Silk Road, which was a number of interconnected trade routes that linked Europe to Eastern China. The Silk Road led to the sharing of not only silk, foods, fur and gold, but also ideas. These trades marked the beginning of a world of sharing resources, new inventions, and working together on a global scale.

Although historical globalization has taken part in the flattening of some cultures, it has also helped to strengthen many more others. It has led to the fostering of change and opportunities, as well as the increase of interaction and resources. Through means of globalization, many nations have benefited in terms of development. Examples of this are smaller nations such as those in Africa and South America. Historical globalization has transformed states in these areas, and without globalization, these nations would be underdeveloped economically and without a modern structure of society. For example, a country like Rwanda, which is located in Eastern Africa, was a monarch with its citizens living in huts and relying on hunting for food. Although this was not necessarily a negative thing, the introduction of more technology and a democratic leadership system by the Belgians, benefited them a lot more, because they then had better means of using their resources and more societal order.

In conclusion, it is clear that historical globalization has a lot of pros and cons, and that these factors have had a huge impact on the world. Historical globalization has lead to slavery, colonialism, and cultural homogenization, but it has also lead to exploration of new cultures,

discoveries of new resources, and new opportunities. Therefore, as it is important to be aware of the downsides that came with historical globalization, it is essential to also embrace all the positives and opportunities created by it.