

**SYSTEMIC POLITICAL,  
ECONOMIC, AND URBAN  
INTEGRATION SINCE THE RISE  
OF CITIES**



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# The main points of the presentation

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- 1. The main phases of globalization and of development of the Afroeurasian world-system.
- 2. The correlation between technological development, globalization, and political organization.
- 3. The correlation between urbanization and political development (statehood); the main phases of these processes.

# Table 1. Growth of globalization level in historical process

Period number	Type of spatial links (globalization level)	Period dates
1	Local links	Till the 7 <sup>th</sup> – 6 <sup>th</sup> millennium BCE
2	Local-Regional links	From the 7 <sup>th</sup> – 6 <sup>th</sup> millennium till the second half of the 4 <sup>th</sup> millennium BCE
3	Regional-continental links	From the second half of the 4 <sup>th</sup> millennium BCE till the first half of the 1 <sup>st</sup> millennium BCE
4	Transcontinental links	From the second half of the 1 <sup>st</sup> millennium BCE till the late 15 <sup>th</sup> century CE
5	Intercontinental (Oceanic) links	From the late 15 <sup>th</sup> century till the early 19 <sup>th</sup> century
6	Global links	From the early 19 <sup>th</sup> century till the 1960s and 1970s
7	Planetary links	From the last third of the 20 <sup>th</sup> century till the mid-21 <sup>st</sup> century

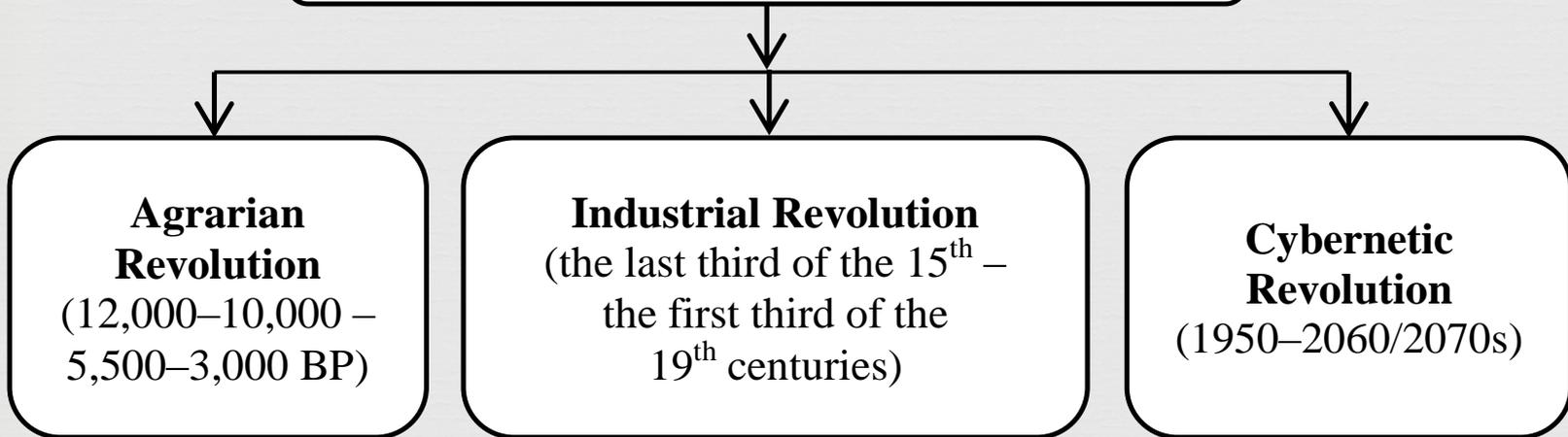
# Table 2. Growth of globalization level and the rise of the Afroeurasian world-system

Type of spatial links (globalization level)	Period	Phases of development of the Afroeurasian world-system
Local links	Till the 7 <sup>th</sup> - 6 <sup>th</sup> millennium BCE	
Local- Regional links	From the 7 <sup>th</sup> - 6 <sup>th</sup> millennium till the second half of the 4 <sup>th</sup> millennium BCE	the first phase: From the 8 <sup>th</sup> - 4 <sup>th</sup> millennia BCE - the formation of contours and structure of the Middle Eastern core of the Afroeurasian world-system.
Regional-continental links	From the second half of the 4 <sup>th</sup> millennium BCE till the first half of the 1 <sup>st</sup> millennium BCE	the second and third phases: The 3 <sup>rd</sup> and 2 <sup>nd</sup> millennia BCE - the development of the Afroeurasian world-system centers during the Bronze Age (the second phase). From the first millennium BCE till 200 BCE - the Afroeurasian world-system as a belt of expanding empires and new civilizations (the third phase).
Transcontinental links	From the second half of the 1 <sup>st</sup> millennium BCE till the late 15 <sup>th</sup> century CE	the fourth and fifth phases: From 200 BCE to the 14 <sup>th</sup> century CE - the Afroeurasian world-system is integrated by the steppe periphery; the Afroeurasian world-system apogee: world religions and world trade.
Intercontinental (Oceanic) links	From the late 15 <sup>th</sup> century till the early 19 <sup>th</sup> century	the sixth phase: from the 15 <sup>th</sup> to the 18 <sup>th</sup> centuries - the transformation of the Afroeurasian world-system into the planetary World System.
Global links	From the early 19 <sup>th</sup> century till the 1960s and 1970s	the seventh phase: From the beginning of the 19 <sup>th</sup> century to the 20 <sup>th</sup> century - the industrial World System and mature globalization.
Planetary links	From the last third of the 20 <sup>th</sup> century till the mid-21 <sup>st</sup> century	subsequent phases: Mature and integrated World System

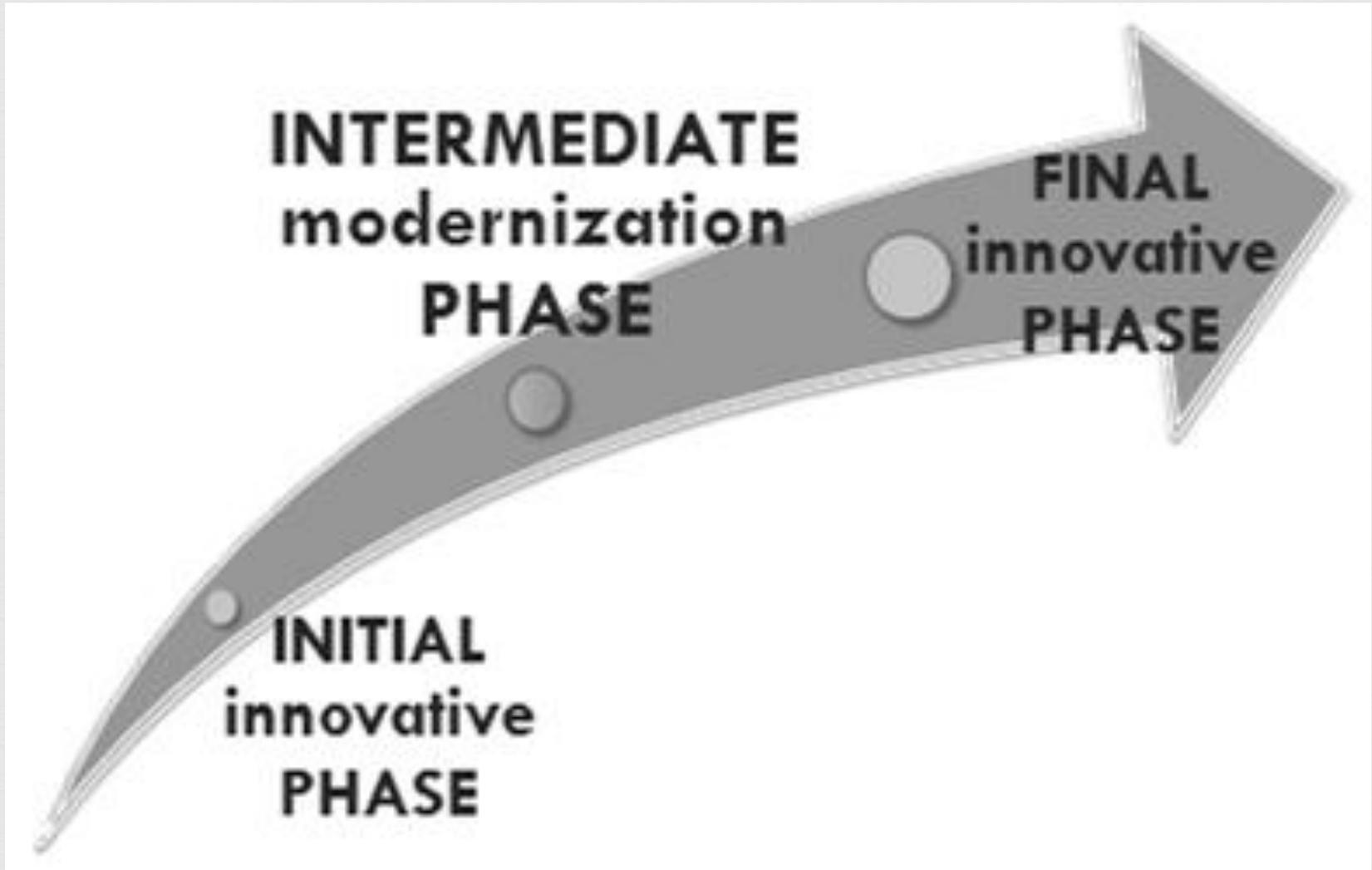
# Production revolutions in history



## Production Revolutions



# Phases of production revolutions



# Table 3. The phases of the Agrarian Revolution

Phases	Type	Name	Dates	Changes
<b>Initial</b>	Innovative	Manual agriculture	10,000–7,000 BCE	Transition to primitive manual (hoe) agriculture and cattle-breeding
<b>Intermediate</b>	Modernization	Diffusion of agriculture	7,000–3,500 BCE	Emergence of new domesticated plants and animals, emergence of a complete set of agricultural instruments
<b>Final</b>	Innovative	Irrigated and plow agriculture	3,500–1,500 (in Europe up to 500) BCE	Transition to irrigative or plow agriculture without irrigation

# Table 4. Correlation between spatial links, political organization and level of technology

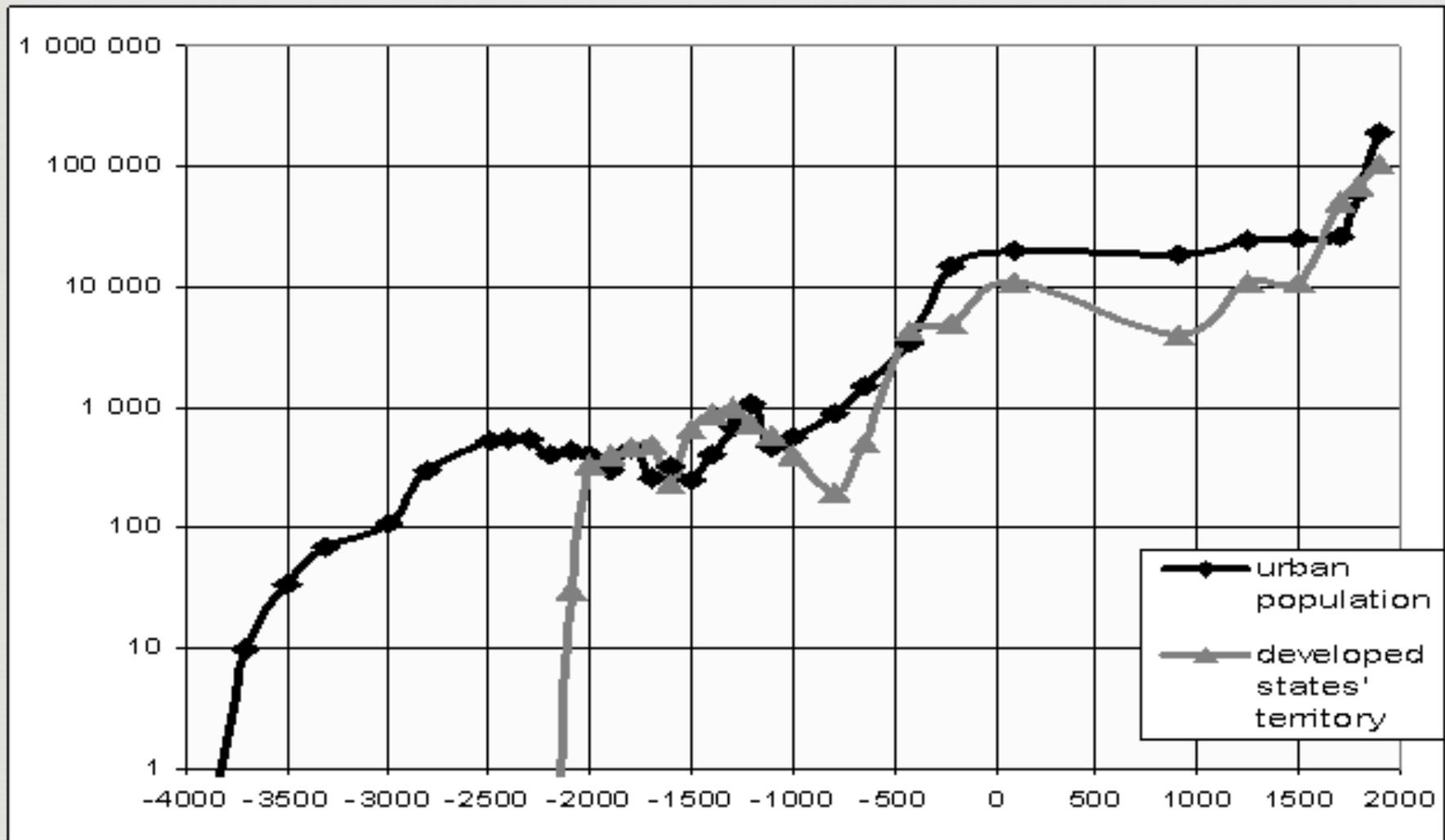
Type of socio-spatial links	Period	Forms of political organization	Level of technology (production principles and production revolutions)
Local (Local-Regional) links	Up to the second half of the 4 <sup>th</sup> millennium BCE	Pre-state (simple and medium complexity) political forms, the first complex polities	Hunter-gatherer production principle. The initial and middle phases of the Agrarian revolution
Regional- Continental links	The second half of the 4 <sup>th</sup> millennium BCE - the first half of the 1 <sup>st</sup> millennium BCE	Early states and their analogues; the first empires	The final phase of the Agrarian revolution (from Mesopotamia to Europe)
Continental/ Transcontinental links	The second half of the 1 <sup>st</sup> millennium BCE - the late 15 <sup>th</sup> century CE	Rise of developed states and empires	Agrarian production principle reaches its maturity
Intercontinental (oceanic) links	The late 15 <sup>th</sup> century - the early 19 <sup>th</sup> century	Rise of developed states, first mature states	The initial phase of the Industrial revolution
Global links	The early 19 <sup>th</sup> century - the 1960s and 1970s	Mature states and early forms of supranational entities	The final phase of the Industrial revolution. Maturity of the Industrial production principle
Planetary links	Starting from the last third of the 20 <sup>th</sup> century	Formation of supranational entities, washing out of state sovereignty, search for new types of political unions and entities, planetary governance forms	The start and development of the Cybernetic revolution, whose final phase is forecasted for the 2030s and 2040s

# Urbanization and Origin of Early States



- ❧ The correlation between urbanization and political processes is beyond any doubt.
- ❧ The 'urban' pattern of the early state formation was one of the most wide-spread.
- ❧ Urbanization was connected with the concentration of people resulting from the forced merger of a few settlements usually because of the pressing military or other threats. In Greece this process was called *synoikismos*.
- ❧ The increasing population density in cities may rather bring the emergence of new forms of government and statehood.
- ❧ The population concentration leads to the spatial structuring of settlements.

# Dynamics of World Urban Population (thousands) and the Size of the Territory Controlled by the Developed and Mature States and Their Analogues (thousands km<sup>2</sup>), till 1900 CE, logarithmic scale





- ❧ The rapid urbanization in the fourth and third millennia BCE contributed to the emergence of new political structures (early states and their analogues).
- ❧ The further transformation of political forms in the second and the first half of the first millennia BCE did not require strong increase in urbanization.
- ❧ The diffusion of iron brought a new increase both of urbanization and of state-formation in the second half of the first century BCE and in the first century CE.
- ❧ The third wave of an explosive growth of cities and states of a new (mature) type are connected with the Industrial Revolution (started in the end of the fifteenth and completed in the early nineteenth century).



∞ Thus, we may say that during the whole period of historical globalization one observes a close correlation between such important processes as technological transformations, spatial expansion of contact area, urbanization, political integration, and struggle for political hegemony.



**Thank you for your attention!**