Modernity at Large: Arjun Appadurai 1996 Offering a new framework for the cultural study of globalization, Modernity at Large examines the nature and effects of a transnational culture. It highlights the impact of new technologies on identity and energy for creating alternatives to the nation-state, whose era some see as coming to an end. Appadurai examines the current epoch of globalization, which is characterized by the waxing of mass media, the economic forces of transnational exchange, and the growth of new cultural forms. Pentecostalism is a case study of increasing cultural diversity and what it means for identity and energy for creating alternatives to the nation-state, whose era some see as coming to an end. As such, Pentecostalism is a religious movement that is both shaped by globalization processes, but also a potential instrument of change in global political processes. Most of the material focuses on how global forces impact particular systems in less developed countries, the anti-dam movement in Brazil, and the U.S.-Central American peace movement. Critical thinking lies at the heart of the author’s approach to his writing. A common tactic among gifted creative thinkers is to shift a problem or argument into a novel interpretative framework, and this is exactly what Appadurai did. Modernity at Large integrates modernity through Appadurai’s notion of ‘scapes,’ a set of concatenated fragmented flows that he suggests, cross the globalizing individual. For example, the flows (the flows of commodities, mediascapes (flow of media), technoscapes (technological interactions), finanscapes (capital flow), and ideascapes (ideas flow)) are the building blocks used to construct this creative framework, it becomes possible to understand, as Appadurai does, a brilliant and original investigation of what globalization really means.

Cultural Differences in Times of Globalization. An Overview of Hofstede’s Theory and Two New Theorists Julian Knauf 2015 A 17-page seminar paper from the year 2015 in the subject Cultural Studies - Basics and Definitions, University of Applied Sciences Emmen/Luzern, language: English, abstract: In this paper the importance of the cultural differences, especially the national cultures, should be clarified because in times of globalization it is unsustainable to consider such different characteristics in the daily business. For the topic of national culture the model culture of Hofstede is still representative but this theory is meanwhile out of date and there exist newer models which give new insights in this specific topic. This paper gives an overview about the model of Hofstede and two newer theories with regard to a created thesis. The models exhibit several differences which enable to succeed in international communication and cultural aspects. The conclusion makes clear that all aspects should be also considered beside the cultural differences especially in business relationships. In the late 1960s and the early 1970s a Dutch social researcher named Geert Hofstede conducted the influences of national culture in the business field. Until this point of time his study was the most comprehensive study. For the following decades additional surveys conducted worldwide and were more and more popular. They built on Hofstede’s findings and modified and expanded. For example the culture dimensions of Allens Trompenaars or the globe study. In this paper the first study of Hofstede’s model should be examined with the help of prevailing research results, compare differences and comparisons. This subject of national culture should be considered consistently with leadership.

Globalization and Resistance Jackie G. Smith 2002 Smith and Johnstone bring together essays that assess the implications of globalization of political mobilization and explore the way that social movement actors are able to affect change in global political processes. The essays focus on how global forces impact particular systems in less developed countries, the anti-dam movement in Brazil, and the U.S.-Central American peace movement. Critical thinking lies at the heart of the author’s approach to his writing. A common tactic among gifted creative thinkers is to shift a problem or argument into a novel interpretative framework, and this is exactly what Appadurai did. Modernity at Large integrates modernity through Appadurai’s notion of ‘scapes,’ a set of concatenated fragmented flows that he suggests, cross the globalizing individual. For example, the flows (the flows of commodities, mediascapes (flow of media), technoscapes (technological interactions), finanscapes (capital flow), and ideascapes (ideas flow)) are the building blocks used to construct this creative framework, it becomes possible to understand, as Appadurai does, a brilliant and original investigation of what globalization really means.

Dimensions of Globalization Louis Ferlerger 2000-07 Since 1899, The American Academy of Political and Social Science has served as a forum for the free exchange of ideas among the well informed and intellectually curious. In the work of scholars and politicians, few scholarly periodicals cover the scope of societies and politics like The ANNALS. Each volume is guest edited by outstanding scholars and experts in the topics studied and presents more than 200 pages of timely, in-depth research on a significant topic of concern- http://pilo.annals.org.

Gender Dimensions of Globalization Amelia King Dajerio 2008*

Global Pentecostalism: An Inquiry into the Cultural Dimensions of Globalization-Martha Deininger 2014-02 The rapid global expansion of Pentecostal Christianity is one of the most striking religious phenomena in our contemporary world. Today, Pentecostalism is by no means some marginal or peculiar denomination within world Christianity. It is not simply a niche product in the global religious market, but the most dynamic and fastest growing religious movement within the contemporary Christian world. From Singapore across to China, Pentecostal Christians are historically and presently rooted in many cultural contexts throughout the world. As such, Pentecostalism is a religious movement that is both shaped by globalization processes, but also a potential instrument of change in global political processes. Critical thinking lies at the heart of the author’s approach to his writing. A common tactic among gifted creative thinkers is to shift a problem or argument into a novel interpretative framework, and this is exactly what Appadurai did. Modernity at Large integrates modernity through Appadurai’s notion of ‘scapes,’ a set of concatenated fragmented flows that he suggests, cross the globalizing individual. For example, the flows (the flows of commodities, mediascapes (flow of media), technoscapes (technological interactions), finanscapes (capital flow), and ideascapes (ideas flow)) are the building blocks used to construct this creative framework, it becomes possible to understand, as Appadurai does, a brilliant and original investigation of what globalization really means.
Examples are drawn from a variety of different countries including the USA, Britain, Romania, Hungary and Thailand, and discussion includes analysis of specific tests.

Making Globalization—R. J. Holton 2005-01-01 This book offers a clear and concise account of the key debates in the globalization literature, serving as an accessible introduction to students new to the topic. It deals evenly-handled with all the various dimensions of globalization—political, economic, social and cultural—and particularly draws attention to the role of people in processes of globalization. The book’s historical dimension and its multicultural focus ensures that globalization is shown neither to be an inexorable process nor one that can be equated simply with Westernization.

Globalization and Globalization Studies: Aspects & Dimensions of Global Views—Arkadi D. Urnii 2014-04-30 Nowadays globalization processes have become all-encompassing. But at the same time, despite the ever-increasing flow of publications on globalization, our understanding and knowledge of it still leaves much to be desired. Especially it concerns the global processes in general, of which globalization is a part. We also need to systematize our ideas about globalization and Global Studies to somehow fit the realities. In particular, this concerns the education process, because the current state of education will determine the way people will perceive reality in the forthcoming decades. This yearbook aims at contributing to the solution of these important tasks. It is the third in the series of yearbooks titled Globalization and Global Studies. This year it has the following subtitle: Aspects & Dimensions of Global Views. Its authors consider globalization and Global Studies in different dimensions and aspects: philosophical, methodological, and pedagogical, in terms of various processes, problems and perspectives. Of course, to some extent this means that this yearbook presents rather diverse materials. But globalization itself is very diverse. And its comprehension may proceed in the framework of different theoretical approaches and points of view. In the present yearbook one can find perceptions of globalization and Global Studies by a number of scholars from different countries of the world and learn rather peculiar visions of globalization by the Russian scientists and educators. The yearbook will be interesting to a wide range of researchers, teachers, students and all those who pay attention to global issues.

The Sociology of Globalization—Luke Martell 2016-12-16 The new edition of this accessible and wide-ranging book demonstrates the distinctive insights that sociology has to bring to the study of globalization. Taking in the cultural, political and economic dimensions of globalization, the book provides a thorough introduction to key debates and critically evaluates the causes and consequences of a globalizing world. Bringing the discussion right up to date, the new edition includes an increased emphasis on the rise of China, the aftermath of the financial crisis and austerity, the benefits of migration and open borders, and the changing structure of global inequality.

Data and literature have been updated throughout the book, with new sections on global cities, the environment and international protests, and expanded discussion of gender. Martell argues that globalization offers many opportunities for greater interaction and participation in societies throughout the world, for instance through the media and migration, but also has dark sides such as conflict, global poverty, climate change and economic insecurity. This book will continue to be an ideal companion to students across the social sciences taking courses on globalization, and its multicultural focus ensures that globalization is shown neither to be an inexorable process nor one that can be equated simply with Westernization.
