

Chapter 1: Globalization and global politics

- Over the last three decades the sheer scale, scope, and acceleration of global interconnectedness has become increasingly evident in every sphere, from the economic to the cultural.
- Sceptics consider that this is simply evidence of growing international interdependence, i.e. linkages between countries. A key issue is how the term 'globalization' differs from internationalization, i.e. international interdependence.
- Globalization denotes a tendency towards the growing extensity, intensity, velocity, and deepening impact of worldwide interconnectedness.
- Globalization is associated with a shift in the scale of social organization, the emergence of the world as a shared social space, the relative deterritorialization of social, economic, and political activity, and the relative denationalization of power.
- Globalization can be conceptualized as a fundamental shift or transformation in the spatial scale of human social organization that links distant communities and expands the reach of power relations across regions and continents.
- Globalization is to be distinguished from internationalization and regionalization.
- Economic globalization may be at risk as a result of the 2008 financial crisis, but the contemporary phase of globalization has proved more robust than the sceptics recognize.
- Contemporary globalization is a complex and uneven process.
- Contemporary globalization is best described as a thick form of globalization or globalism.
- Globalization is transforming but not burying the Westphalian ideal of sovereign statehood. It is producing the disaggregated state.

- Globalization requires a conceptual shift in our thinking about world politics, from a principally state-centric perspective to the perspective of geocentric or global politics—the politics of worldwide social relations.
- Global politics is more accurately described as distorted global politics because it is afflicted by significant power asymmetries.