



# Lecture 11

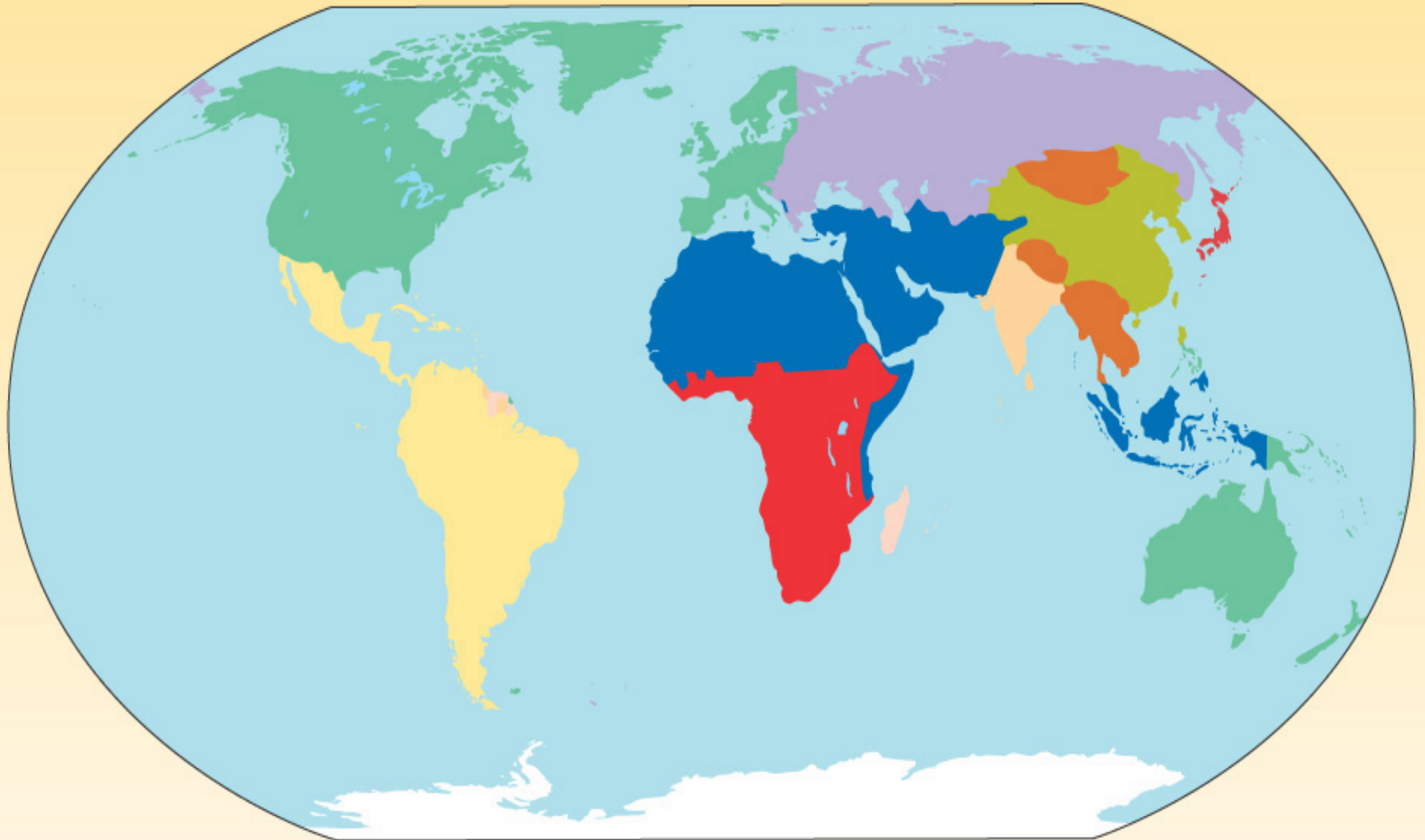


Civilizations and World Dominance

Part I: Decline of the West

Part II: Economics and Demographics  
of Challenger Civilizations

Map 4.1 Major Civilizations of the World Today



# Lecture Overview

- Social dominance theory specifies that almost any type of social category can be used to form subordinate of dominant groups.
- In this lecture, we will move away from the specifics of social dominance theory and look at how some civilizations dominate other civilizations.
- Although challenging (and possibly limited), some of the ideas from social dominance theory may prove useful when thinking about civilizations and dominance.

# Part I: Western Power: Dominance and Decline

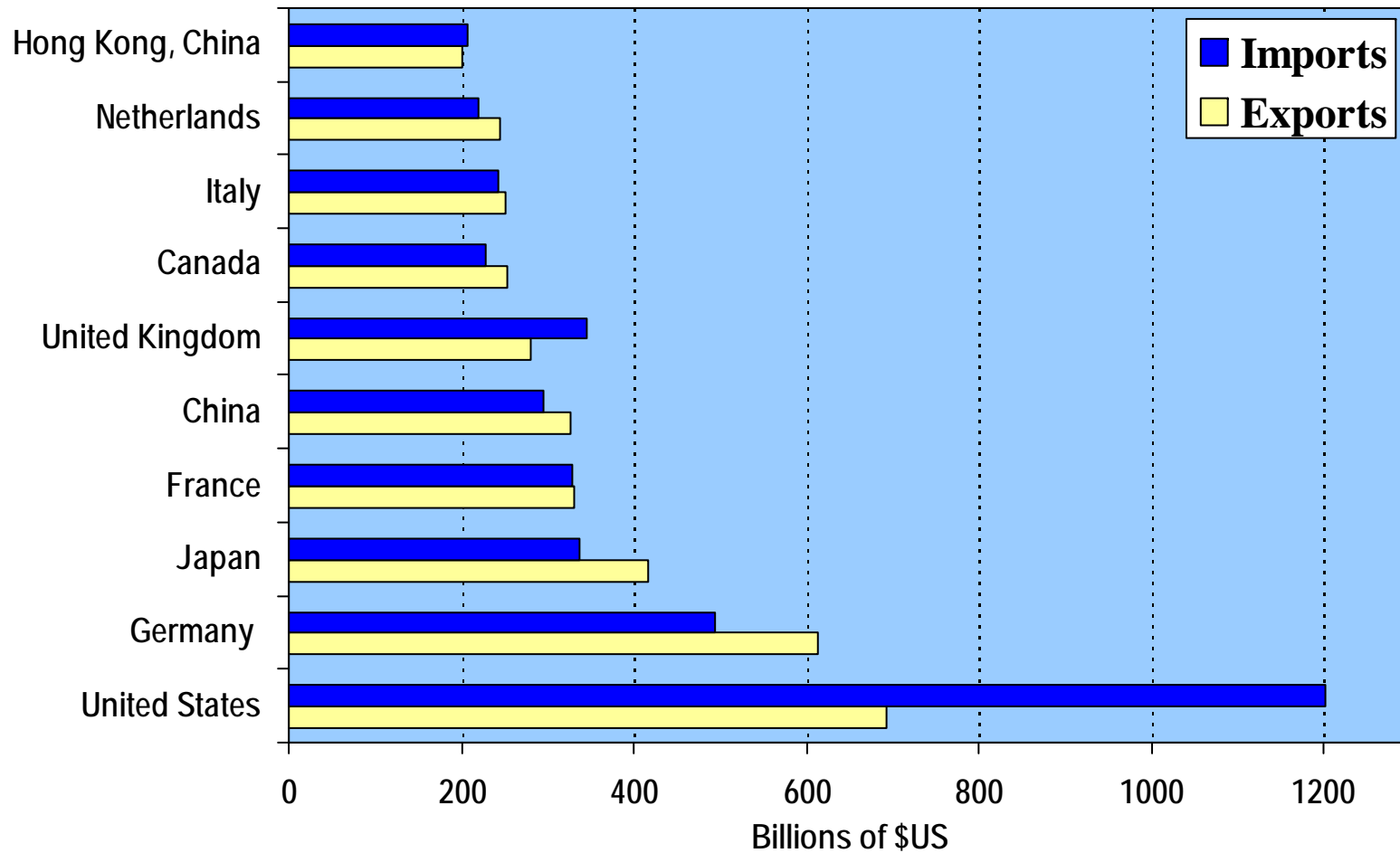
- The United States, together with Japan, Germany, Great Britain and France, make crucial decisions about economic issues.



# Western Nations...

- Own and operate international banking system
- Control hard currencies
- World's principle customer
- Provide finished goods
- Dominate capital markers
- Exert world leadership
- Capable of mass military intervention
- Control the sea lanes
- Conduct most tech research
- Dominate space and aerospace industry
- Dominate international communications

# World's 10 Largest Exporters and Importers, 2002



# Decline of the West

- Despite absolute power, the West has been loosing its relative power through time

The decline of the west has three major characteristics

- 1.) It is a slow process
- 2.) Decline does not proceed in a straight line
- 3.) Decline in power, or the ability for one person of group to change the behavior of another.

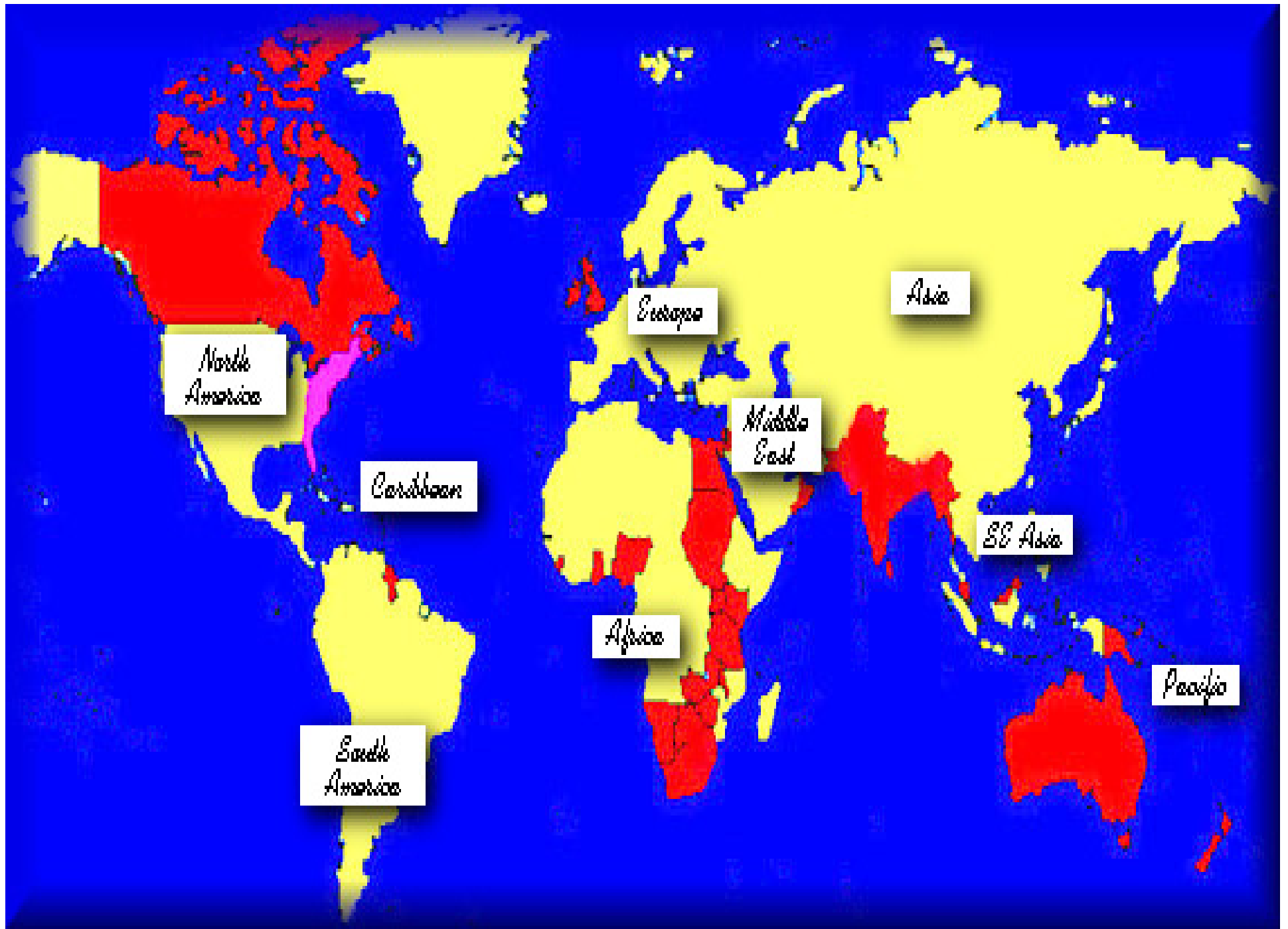
# Territory

- In the year 1490, Western society controlled most of Europe other than the Balkans
- By 1920 (at its peak) the West controlled 25.5 million square miles (out of the total of 52.5 million square miles).
- By 1993, this was cut in half to 12.7
- See Table 4.1 in the book (p. 84)



# Territory

- The West was back to its original European core plus its spacious settler-populated lands in North America, Australia, and New Zealand.
- The territory of independent Islamic societies, in contrast, rose from 1.8 million square miles in 1920 to over 11 million square miles in 1993.



North America

Caribbean

South America

Europe

Africa

Middle East

Asia

SE Asia

Pacific

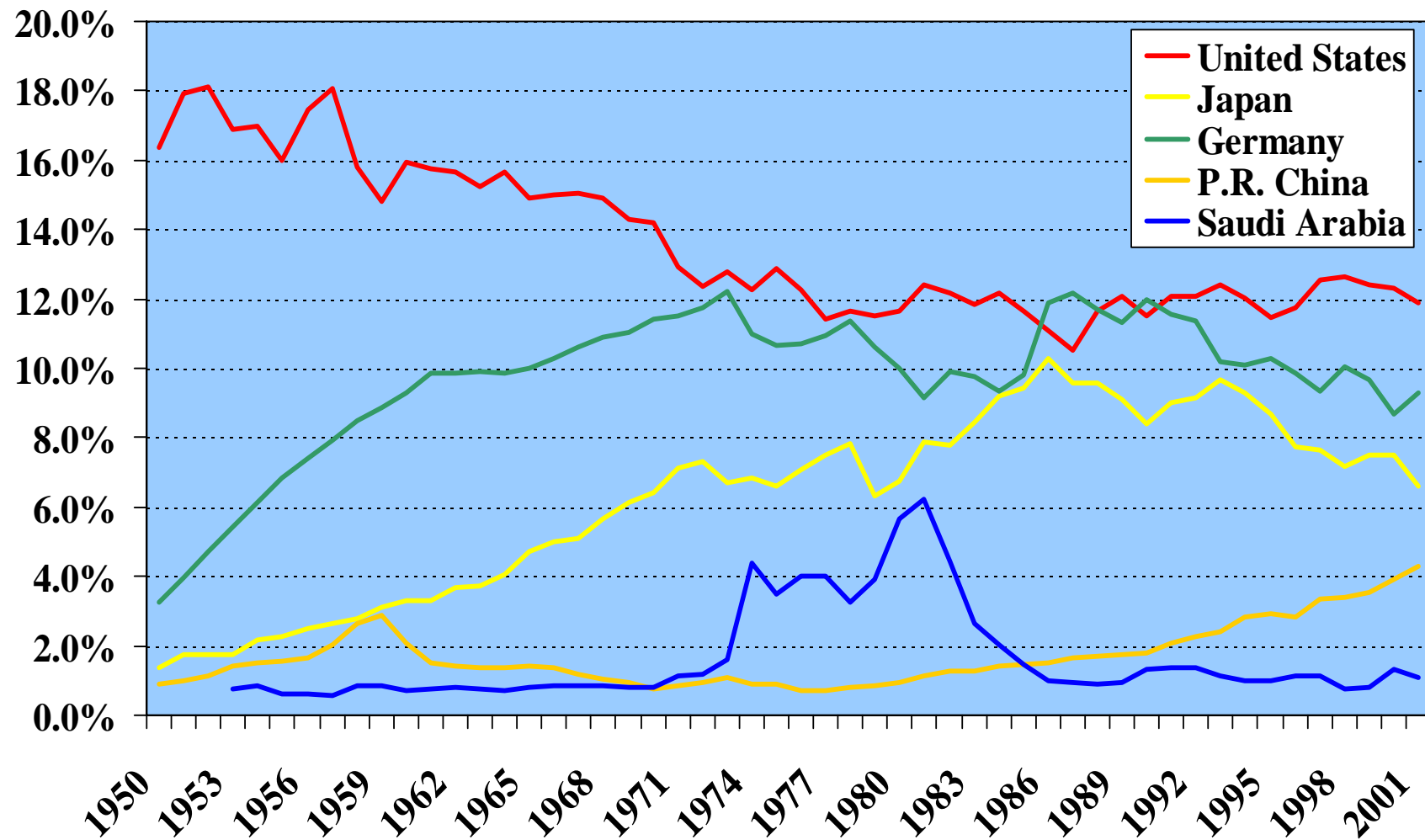
# Population

	Pop (in thousands)
Sinic	1,340,900
Islamic	927,600
Hindu	915,800
Western	805,400
Latin America	507,500
African	392,100
Orthodox	261,300
Japanese	124,700

# Economic Product

- The Western share of the global economic product also may have **peaked in the 1920s** and has clearly been declining since World War II.
- In 1750 China accounted for almost one-third, India for almost one-quarter and the West for less than a fifth of the world's manufacturing output. By 1830 the West had pulled slightly ahead of China. In the following decades, the industrialization of the West led to the deindustrialization of the rest of the world.
- In 1913 the manufacturing output of non-Western countries was roughly two-thirds what it had been in 1800. Beginning in the mid-nineteenth century the Western share rose dramatically, peaking in 1928 at 84.2 percent of world manufacturing output. Thereafter the West's share declined as its rate of growth remained modest and as less industrialized countries expanded their output rapidly after World War II.
- By 1980 the West accounted for 57.8 percent of global manufacturing output, roughly the share it had 120 years earlier in the 1860s.

# Share of World Goods Exports, Selected Countries, 1950-2001



## Ranks of Islam \*

	Population		GNP per person		Debt† 1992 % of GDP
	1992 m	1985-92 avg. % increase	1992 \$	1985-92 avg. % change	
Indonesia	184.3	1.8	670	4.7	67.4
Pakistan	119.3	3.1	410	1.7	48.0
Bangladesh	112.8	2.2	220	1.7	55.7
Turkey	58.5	2.2	1,950	2.7	50.6
Iran	59.8	3.7	2,190	-1.4	12.8
Egypt	54.8	2.4	630	0.8	116.8
Sudan	26.6	2.8	125 est	2.6	na
Algeria	26.4	2.7	1,830	-2.0	61.0
Morocco	26.3	2.5	1,040	1.3	77.8
Afghanistan	21.6	2.5	**	-3.8	na
Iraq	19.2	3.3	1,000 est	na	311.3
Malaysia	18.6	2.5	2,790	5.7	36.1
Saudi Arabia	15.9	3.5	7,940	1.3	19.7
Yemen	13.1	4.4	400	na	86.2
Syria	13.0	3.3	1,170 (1991)	0.0	104.1
Mali	9.0	2.8	300	-1.9	93.2
Tunisia	8.4	2.0	1,740	2.1	55.5
Somalia	8.3	3.1	120 (1990)	-1.2	283.9
Niger	8.2	3.2	300	-1.5	73.9
Senegal	7.8	3.0	780	0.3	58.0
Guinea	6.0	2.8	510	0.8	86.0
Libya	4.9	3.6	5,100	-2.8	na
Jordan	3.9	5.8	1,120	-7.0	179.1
Lebanon	3.8	2.3	1,170	na	30.2
Mauritania	2.1	2.7	530	-0.1	205.6
UAE	1.7	3.1	22,220	0.0	na
Oman	1.6	3.8	6,490	1.0	27.6
Kuwait	1.4	-2.3	15,500	na	na

\* All countries with over 50% Muslim population excluding ex-Soviet republics of Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kirgizstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan; and countries with less than 1m population; Bahrain, Brunei, Gambia, Maldives and Qatar.

† Total external \*\* Low income, below \$ 675

Sources: World Bank, EIU

# Economy

- In 1992 the United States had the largest economy in the world, and the top ten economies included those of five Western countries plus the leading states of five other civilizations: China, Japan, India, Russia, and Brazil.
- In 2020 likely that top five economies will be in five different civilizations, and the top ten economies will include only three Western countries. This relative decline of the West is, of course, in large part a function of the rapid rise of East Asia.

# Military Capability

- Military power has four dimensions: 1.) quantitative-the numbers of men, weapons, equipment, and resources; 2.) technological-the effectiveness and sophistication of weapons and equipment; 3.) organizational-the coherence, discipline, training, and morale of the troops and the effectiveness of command and control relationships; 4.) and societal-the ability and willingness of the society to apply military force effectively.



# Military

- 1.) Reduction of the Soviet forces
- 2.) West reduces forces after cold war
- 3.) Emerging armies in China and other Asian countries.
- 4.) WMD and high-tech weapons diffusing



California, here we come

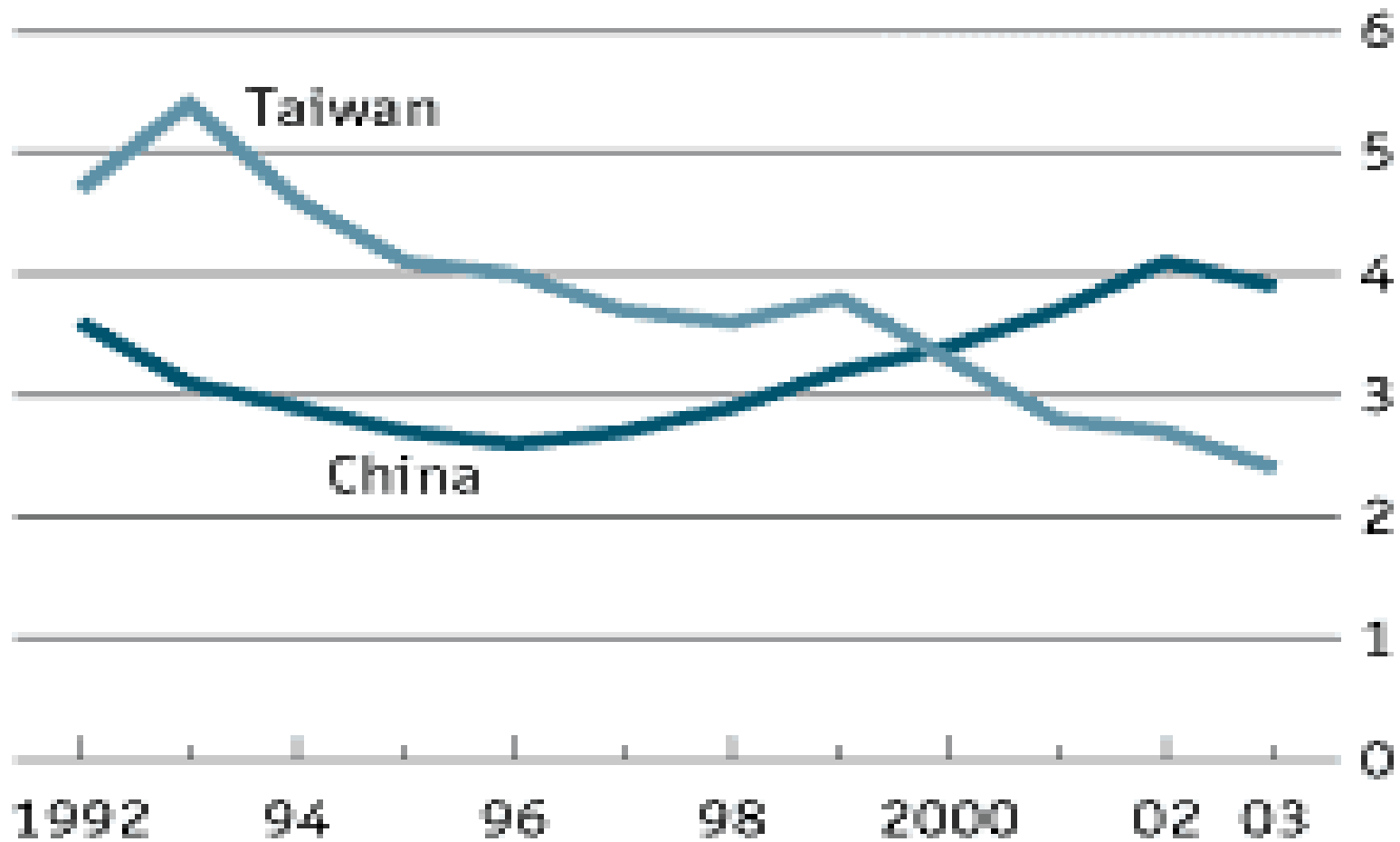
# Chinese Military

- On paper, China already has a large air force and navy, but much of their equipment is based on obsolete Soviet designs of the 1950s and 1960s. China's generals and admirals have recently been traveling widely, in Western Europe as well as in ex-Soviet lands, in search of everything from submarine technology to advanced avionics.



## Watch out

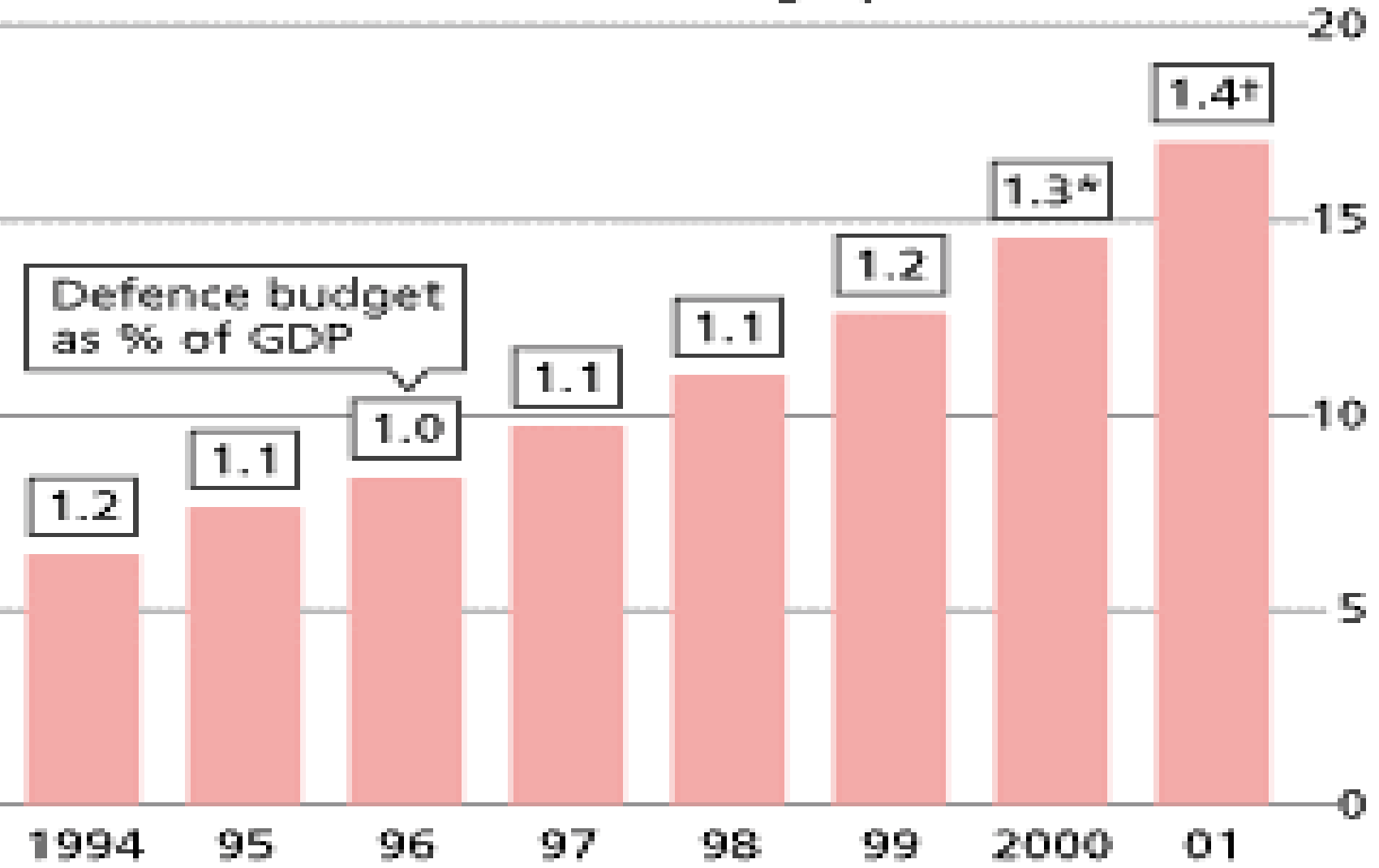
Defence spending as % of GDP



Source: IISS

# Marching on

China's official defence budget, \$bn



Sources: IISS; EIU

\*Estimate

†Forecast

# Chinese in Space

- China recently achieved its long-standing ambition of launching a man into space and returning him successfully to Earth. The country's government hopes that Yang Liwei, the astronaut aboard *Shenzhou 5*, will inspire a generation of Chinese in much the same way that Yuri Gagarin inspired Russians and Alan Shepard inspired Americans.



# Military: Summary

- In 1919 Woodrow Wilson, Lloyd George, and Georges Clemenceau together virtually controlled the world. Sitting in Paris, they determined what countries would exist and which would not, what new countries would be created, what their boundaries would be and who would rule them, and how the Middle East and other parts of the world would be divided up among the victorious powers.
- They also decided on military intervention in Russia and economic concessions to be extracted from China. A hundred years later, no small group of statesmen will be able to exercise comparable power; to the extent that any group does it will not consist of three Westerners but leaders of the core states of the world's seven or eight major civilizations.

# Resurgence of Non-Western Power

- In the past, some envy of Western economies and culture
- Recently, East Asians attribute their economic success to their own culture
- “Second generation indigenization”
- People feel, “we don’t have to take it anymore”

# Religion: La Revanche de Dieu

- The secularization thesis
- Like assimilation, this idea was wrong!
- Resurgence of strong religion worldwide, especially the United States
- Bernard Lewis, “a recurring tendency, in times of emergency, for Muslims to find their basic identity and loyalty in the religious community – that is to say, an identity defined by Islam rather than by ethnic or territorial criteria.”
- **Uncertainty** of the modern world? Why the increase in religion?



# Part II: Economics and Demographics of Challenger Civilizations

- Asian and Muslim societies are beginning to be much more assertive in the modern world. As discussed in Part I, much of this has to do with the declining West, and a resurgence of culture among other civilizations.
- However, Asian assertiveness has been strengthened by its stronger economy and Muslim assertiveness has been strengthened by social mobilization and population growth.

# The Asian Affirmation

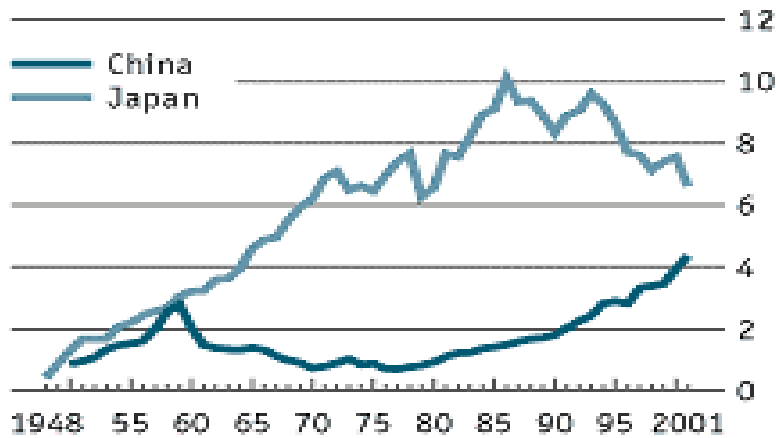
- Economic development of East Asian one of most significant changes in later 20<sup>th</sup> century
- Started with Japan in the 1950s (once it was bad to be “made in Japan”, but no longer)
- Spread to four tigers (Hong Kong, Taiwan, South Korea, Singapore)
- Now, China, Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia (somewhat the Philippines, India, Vietnam)



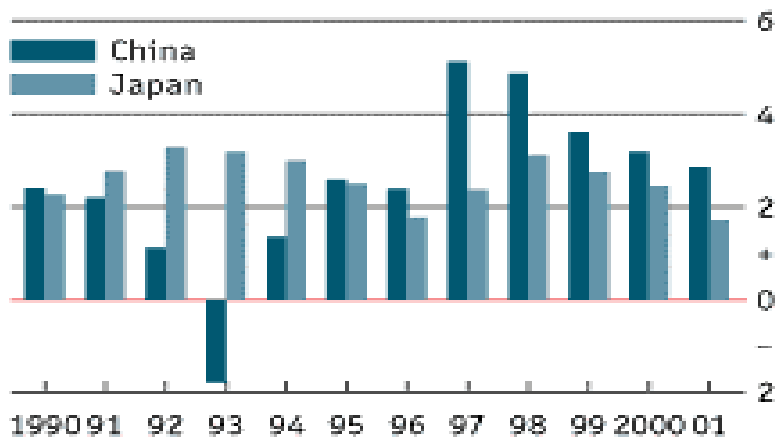
## Giant comparisons

1

Exports, % of world total



Trade balance, % of GDP

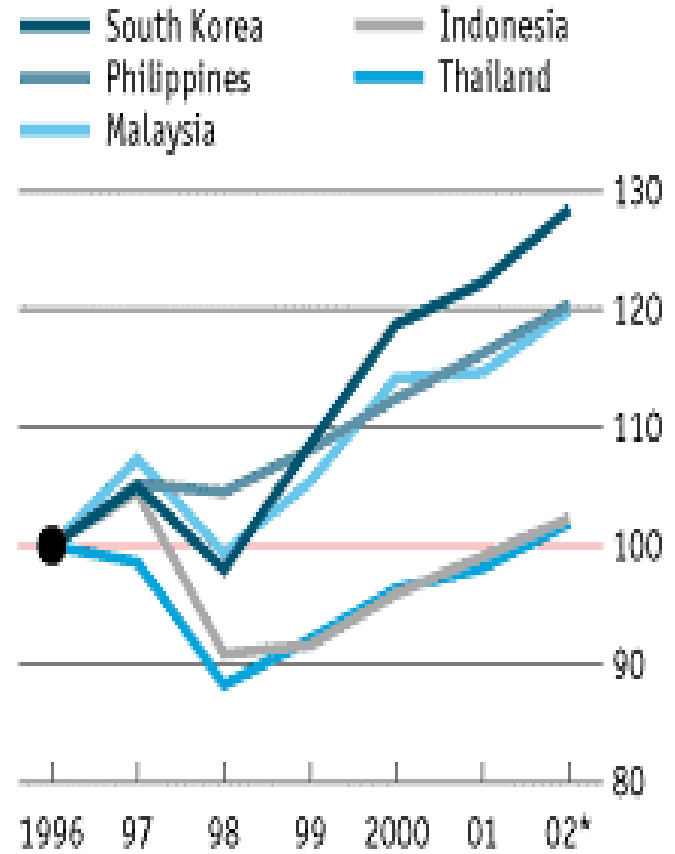


Source: IMF

## Bouncing back

1

GDP 1996=100



Sources: IMF; J.P. Morgan Chase

\*forecast

# Why the Growth?

- 1.) Belief East Asia will outpace West
- 2.) Economic success due to Asian culture
- 3.) Some commonalities between the West and East
- 4.) East Asians argue that Asian development is a good model of other non-Western countries to emulate

# The Islamic Resurgence

- A movement that accepts modernity, rejects Western culture, and focuses on Islam as a guiding force in the modern world.
- “... we Saudis want to modernize, but not necessarily Westernize.”
- Comparisons to the Protestant Reformation.



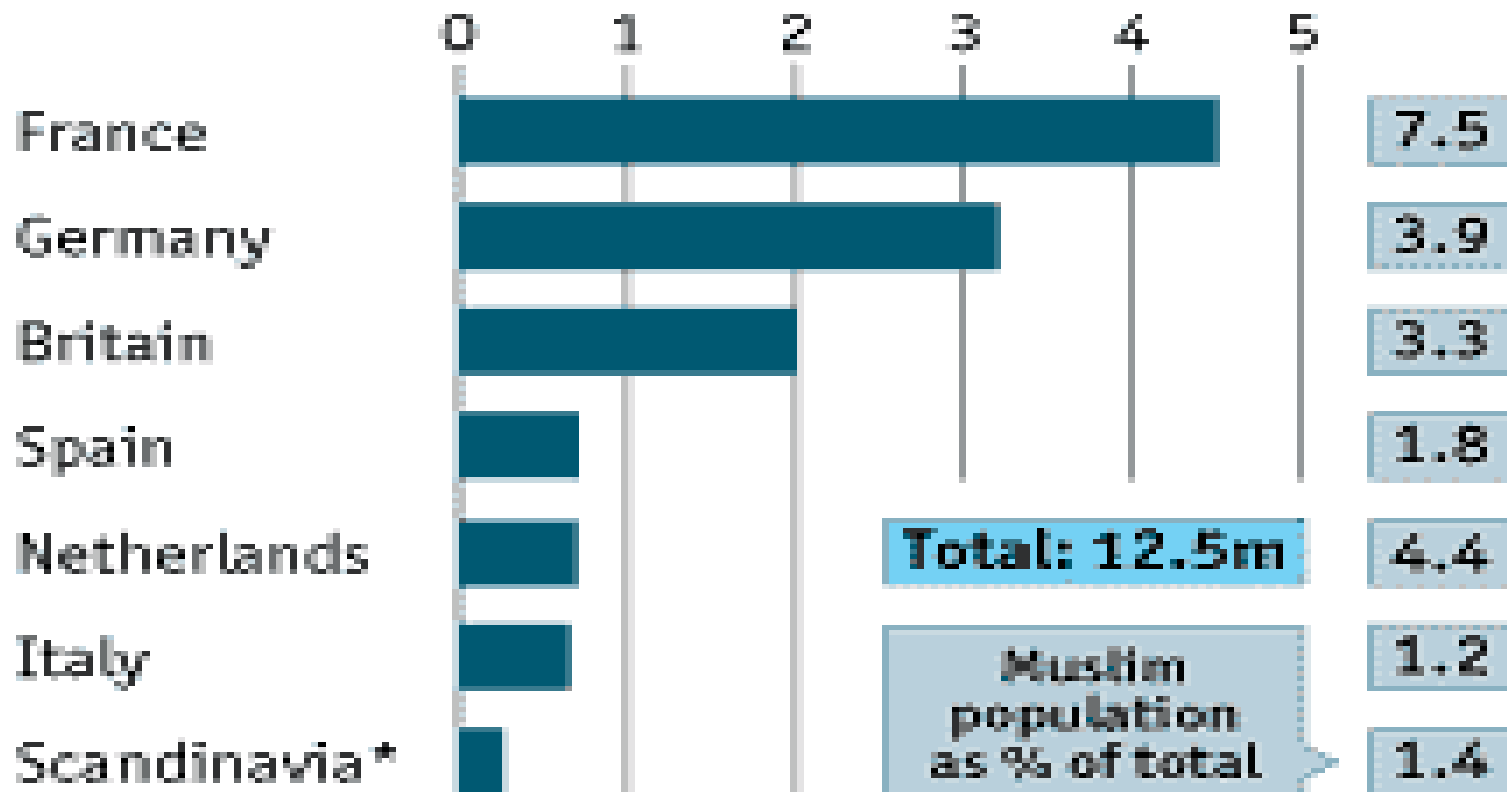
# Muslim Population Growth

- Muslims comprise the majority of the population in 40 countries and 28 countries have populations that are more than 90% Muslim. As a result of high fertility among its adherents, Islam is the fastest growing religion in the world. Total fertility rates among Muslims range from a low 3.3 children/woman in Albania to 8/woman in North Yemen. Numerous studies have shown that Muslims have larger families than other religious groups in the same national population.



## The Muslim diaspora

Muslims in Western Europe, m, latest estimates



\*Denmark, Norway and Sweden

Sources: Europa; national statistics; CIA; Economist estimate



# Muslim Population Growth

- Muslim population growth will be a destabilizing force for both Muslim societies and their neighbors. The large numbers of young people with secondary educations will continue to power the Islamic Resurgence and promote Muslim militancy, militarism, and migration. As a result, the early years of the twenty-first century are likely to see an ongoing resurgence of non-Western power and culture and the clash of the peoples of non-Western civilizations with the West and with each other.