

To: Professor Kim, Moo-Sang

From: Chung, Won-Sang; Lee, Jung-Won

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Re: 'Globalisation is the antonym of modernisation.'

MODERNISATION in sociology, the TRANSFORMATION FROM A TRADITIONAL, RURAL, AGRARIAN SOCIETY TO A SECULAR, URBAN, INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY

(1) The Progression of Human Civilisation

- 1) the emergence of primitive societies and communities
- 2) primitive societies linked and transformed into civilisations
- 3) the spread of modern industrial culture around the world, starting in the eighteenth century with the INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

(2) The Force of the Modern

- 1) reactive
- 2) derived meaning and momentum by a comparison or contrast with, and by rejection or negation of, what preceded

(3) Modernisation as a Process of Individualisation, Specialisation, and Abstraction

- 1) the structures of modern society take as the basic unit the individual, rather than the group or community
- 2) modern institutions are assigned the performance of limited, specialised tasks in a social system with a highly developed division of labour
- 3) modern institutions tend to be governed and guided by general rules and regulations that derive their legitimacy from the methods and findings of science

(4) Conditions for Modernisation Stemmed from Europe

- 1) among the socioeconomic conditions, the development of commercial capitalism in mediaeval Europe
- 2) the goal of the economy changed from consumption to production
- 3) a new type of exchange market relying on the mechanism of supply and demand
- 4) the need for future production gave rise to capital investments

(5) Renaissance Europe and the Conditions for Uninterrupted Change

- 1) rural and agricultural interests < towns, the centre of trade
- 2) the preeminent position of the landowner gradually usurped by the merchant and craftsman

3) the premodern social division between the landed and the landless  
distinction between employer and employee

- 4) the importance of the military waned as the central concerns of society were  
trade and industry

(6) Dissolution of the Old Social Structure

- 1) the new bourgeoisie the prime movers and creators of urban society
- 2) great social stigma no longer attached to the merchant trades

(7) Two Aspects of Modernity

1) dynamic, forward-looking, progressive- the promise of unprecedented abundance, freedom and fulfillment

2) grim- new problems of alienation, poverty, crime, pollution

(8) Reactive Responses to Modernity

1) crowded urban centres 'recolonise' the surrounding countryside with suburbs and exurbs -> village form of community

- 2) renewed interest in handcrafting and natural materials
- 3) protests against rationality and uniformity
- 4) cultural and nationalist movements emerge worldwide
- 5) these developments may signify the adven of the postmodern

-Encyclopaedia Britannica