

The essential aspects of modernization according to Alberto Martinelli

Source: Alberto Martinelli, *Global Modernization: rethinking the project of modernity* (London: Sage, 2005), pp. 10-11.

1. The development of science and technology, which takes place through a basic transformation of the nature of scholarly and scientific practices and institutions, becomes the primary source of economic growth and social change and increases our capacity for controlling the variability of the natural environment and population growth, and also changes our image of the universe, the place we occupy there, and our notions of biological evolution.
2. Industrialization, founded on the technology of machines and mechanical energy, which greatly increases the capacity to produce and exchange goods and services of increasing quantity and value.
3. The progressive forming of a global capitalist market and the intensification of economic interdependence between different nation-states and between the various regions of the world.
4. Structural differentiation and functional specialization in different spheres of social life (and in particular the accentuated division of labor between the classes and genders, and the separation of the public sphere from the private sphere) that create new forms of power and social struggles and imply new problems or integration and governing the social complexity.
5. The transformation of the class system and the increase in social mobility, of which the most salient features are the decline of the farm laborer, the growth of the bourgeoisie and the working class, and the expansion and diversification of the middle class.
6. Political development, meaning both the establishment of secular nation-states (equipped with vast public administrations, greater political and military efficacy and continually struggling to increase their political power), as well as the rise in the political mobilization of movements, parties and representative associations that fight to defend their interests and establish collective identities.
7. Secularization, seen as 'the disenchantment of the world', the emancipation of civil society and scientific knowledge from religious control, and the privatization of faith.
8. The establishment of values typical of modernity, in particular, individualism, rationalism and utilitarianism.
9. Demographic disturbances that uproot millions of people from their ancestral habitat and the concentration of the majority of the population in urban environments that are functionally complex, culturally pluralistic, socially heterogeneous if not chaotic.
10. The privatization of family life, its insulation from the social control of the community and the separation of the workplace from the home, and the liberation of women from patriarchal authority.
11. The democratization of education and the development of mass culture and mass consumption.
12. The development of the means of material and symbolic communication that embrace and unite the most disparate peoples and societies.
13. The compression of time and space and their organization according to the demands of industrial production and the world market.

Task: For each of these aspects, find examples taken from the British and the German Industrial Revolutions.