

Age of modernity



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The age of modernity is characterized by economic, political and technological transformation. The two centuries of modernity were fruitfully analyzed in three phases of transformation. There were major changes which occurred in economic, political and discursive practices on both international and national levels. These changes were related with technological changes (Deacons, 2001, p. 57).

Based on technological advances the relationship between scientific institution and technological advances were major. The main problematic concern was the constitution of cultural identity in civilization in which basic technologies were experienced. The long theory of long cycles explains the evolutionary world politics with the regularity in world politics. The long cycles during the two wars took a rise and decline of the world powers which had recent global role of leadership.

There was global political competition which was centered on priority of global problems. This long cycle sought for collective organization and transformation of world-wide structures away from traditional empire towards global governance (Modelski, 1985, p. 79).

Through study of long cycle of world politics there is element of regularity in world political operations in the age of modernity. There is systematic empirical evidence on rise and decline of succession of world powers. Long world political cycles have features of the contest between world powers that animated and constructed global problems with open societies and lead economies.

Regional powers were opposed with challenges with considerable land armies and less open economies and societies (Modelski, 2002, p. 5). The <https://assignbuster.com/age-of-modernity/>

rise and decline of global powers were synchronized with rise and decline of leading industrial and commercial sectors in world economy.

This also actuated the global democratization with much world powers being constituted in the democratic lineage. Regularities of the long cycles during the wars were means of evolutionary of world politics and response of main world problems with means of cooperation, innovation and selection of global policies (Modelski and Thompson, 1996, p. 42).

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