

'*Globalization* (or globalisation) is the process of international integration arising from the interchange of [world views](#), products, ideas and other aspects of culture. Advances in [transportation](#), such as the [steam locomotive](#), [steamship](#), [jet engine](#), [container ships](#), and in [telecommunications](#) infrastructure, including the rise of the [telegraph](#) and its modern offspring, the [Internet](#), and [mobile phones](#), have been major factors in globalization, generating further [interdependence](#) of economic and cultural activities. Though scholars place the origins of globalization in [modern times](#), others trace its history long before the European [Age of Discovery](#) and voyages to the [New World](#). Some even trace the origins to the third millennium BCE. Large-scale globalization began in the 19th century. In the late 19th century and early 20th century, the connectivity of the world's [economies](#) and [cultures](#) grew very quickly.

The concept of globalization is a very recent term, only establishing its current meaning in the 1970s, which emerged from the intersection of four interrelated sets of "communities of practice": academics, journalists, publishers/editors, and librarians. In 2000, the [International Monetary Fund](#) (IMF) identified four basic aspects of globalization: [trade](#) and [transactions](#), [capital](#) and [investment](#) movements, [migration](#) and movement of people, and the dissemination of [knowledge](#). Further, environmental challenges such as [global warming](#), cross-boundary [water](#) and [air pollution](#), and [over-fishing](#) of the ocean are linked with globalization. Globalizing processes affect and are affected by [business](#) and [work](#) organization, [economics](#), [socio-cultural](#) resources, and the [natural environment](#).

Overview

Humans have interacted over long distances for thousands of years. Philosophy, religion, language, the arts, and other aspects of culture spread and mixed as nations exchanged products and ideas. In both the 15th and 16th centuries, Europeans made important discoveries in their exploration of the world, including the start of transatlantic travel to the "[New world](#)" of the [Americas](#). Global movement of people, goods, and ideas expanded significantly in the following centuries. Early on in the 19th century, the development of new forms of transportation (such as the [steamship](#) and [railroads](#)) and [telecommunications](#) that "compressed" time and space allowed for increasingly rapid rates of global interchange. In the 20th century, [road vehicles](#), [intermodal transport](#), and [airlines](#) made transportation even faster. The advent of electronic communications, most notably [mobile phones](#) and [the Internet](#), connected billions of people in new ways by the year 2010.

Global business organization

[Global Competitiveness Index](#) (2008–2009): Many businesses hold [competitiveness](#) to be an important determinant for the well-being of nation-states in an international environment

With improvements in [transportation](#) and communication, international business grew rapidly after the beginning of the 20th century. International business includes all commercial transactions ([private sales](#), [investments](#), [logistics](#), and transportation) that take place between two or more [regions](#), [countries](#) and [nations](#) beyond their political boundaries. Such [international diversification](#) is tied with firm performance and [innovation](#), positively in the case of the former and often negatively in the case of the latter. Usually, private companies