



Indicators of a Crisis Era

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Historical and Contemporary Recurring Signals of a Crisis Era

Sarah J. Mapes

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Abstract

This research uses historical data to make inferences for the future looking at indicators that happen in a cycle of history, specifically, before significant crises such as WWI and WWII. Using Pitirim Sorokin's studies on social cycles as the foundation of this research, this paper looks at trade openness, migration and emigration, genocide and politicide levels as signals or indicators of patterns. To understand how history continues to repeat itself it is important to understand the psychology of society's characteristics in different generations and how those generations impact an era as defined by William Strauss and Neil Howe. Looking closely at these characteristics, we see patterns in four distinct phases (turnings) and archetypes (generations) in a lifetime (a saeculum) that repeat themselves in saeculum after saeculum.

When reviewing world trade, we see that markets show uncertainty in the world before a major war begins as there is less openness on the global market. During those same uncertain times you see higher levels of immigration to commonly known safer countries, and emigration from those that are less stable internally. Unfortunately, many of those internal issues come from civil wars that coincide with or lead to genocides and politicides in one's home country. Ultimately, this research shows that we are without a doubt in a current Fourth Turning, a crisis of our saeculum and we are almost to the climax of it and not near the end necessarily.

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Chapter I.

Introduction

Jimmy Carter said in 2002 while delivering his Nobel Lecture, “War may sometimes be a necessary evil. But no matter how necessary, it is always an evil, never a good.” War is a significant piece of the puzzle in the world; there are constant violent conflicts and wars happening all over the world every year. Many reasons lead to such confrontations in the general understanding, but few wars have shaped the world on a global scale. In the last century, two world wars have changed history universally; World War I and World War II.

Scholars have spent decades studying each of these wars, after the fact, to understand what led to them, how the battles and strategies were planned, the economic impact, the winners and the losers and how each of those groups fared after the war was over. Overall the general theories / explanations of why war begin include:

1. Religion
2. Nationalism
3. Revenge
4. Defensive/Preemptive War
5. Economic Gain
6. Territorial Gain
7. Civil War

Most wars are fought for more than one reason from the above list. Not only did the World Wars culminate because of many of these reasons, they also were fought differently than prior wars. Advancement in weapons like machine guns and vehicles like tanks and planes made the fighting more deadly. These two wars were the most significant conflicts in human history and both wars involved military alliances between different groups of countries.

Fast forward from the end of the Second World War to present day. The world is still dealing with post-war politics. There was a Cold War between the United States and Russia until the collapse of the USSR (from 1947-1991) but made way for the development and proliferation of nuclear weapons that caused serious concern for the possibility of World War III. Wars took place in Afghanistan, Vietnam, and Korea that were essentially proxy wars between the US and Russia. The United Nations (UN) was established after World War II to attempt to foster international cooperation and prevent conflicts like the World Wars from happening again. And tensions in the Middle East continued after The United Nations Partition Plan for Palestine paved the way for Israel to declare its independence and marked the start of the continuing Arab-Israeli conflict.

After both World War I and II, leaders knew that the wars were devastating, and they wanted to prevent them from happening again. The League of Nations was an attempt after the First World War, but unfortunately, a series of events made way for the National Socialist (Nazi Party) party to come into rule in Germany to lead to World War II. The UN was the next attempt to prevent another global war from breaking out. These responses to create organizations with purposes of avoiding conflict were possibly motivated by the understanding of cyclical patterns and having a large international

institution to help rebuild relationships after the war seemed like the best idea to attempt disrupting the cycle. Cycles mark the aging of lives, generations, and civilizations. In defense of the cyclical perspective on history, Arthur M. Schlesinger Jr. writes:

A true cycle ... is self-generating. It cannot be determined, short of catastrophe, by external events. War, depressions, inflations, may heighten or complicate moods, but the cycle itself rolls on, self-contained, self-sufficient and autonomous.... The roots of this cyclical self-sufficiency lie deep in the natural life of humanity. There is a cyclical pattern in organic nature—in the tides, in the seasons, in night and day, in the systole and diastole of the human heart (Schlesinger, 1999, p. 27).

This is to say that the question isn't if history will repeat itself, but when will history repeat itself? As Strauss and Howe say in their book, *The Fourth Turning*: “History is seasonal, and winter is coming. Like nature’s winter, the secular winter can come early or late. A Fourth Turning can be long and difficult, brief or severe, or (perhaps) mild. But, like winter, it cannot be averted. It must come in its turn” (Strauss & Howe, 1997, p. 14). The rhythms and patterns of history do not reveal the outcome of possible crises; all they suggest is the possible timing. Pitirim Sorokin’s research would suggest that external factors, such as the UN, “can only serve to accelerate or retard the system’s growth, but they cannot alter the nature of the system itself” (Sorokin, 2017, p. ix).

Sorokin studied over 2,500 years of history and recognized in human culture a clash between two opposite mentalities or attitudes, the Sensate and the Ideational mentalities. Sensate is the “worldview in which the sensory, material world is considered the ultimate or only reality, and sensory experience is seen as the foundation of all valid human knowledge and source of all happiness” (Uebersax, 2014, p. 2). Sorokin's term for the opposite pole is Ideational. This “worldview holds that true reality is immaterial and

that the realm of material or sensory experience is either unreal, illusory, unimportant, or, in some cases, even evil. Accordingly, for the Ideationalist, the goals of human life are exclusively spiritual and moral; the material world cannot bring happiness – its attractions and allurements are to be avoided or denied” (Uebersax, 2014, p. 2). Within each of the mentalities, Sorokin distinguished subordinate attitudes: Active Sensate, Passive Sensate, and Cynical Sensate within the Sensate and Active Ideational and Passive Ideational within Ideational mentality (Sorokin, 2017, p. 28).

Sorokin’s work applies to this research to understand patterns and cycles of events and when they may repeat. Specifically, he analyzed the most important disturbances that occurred in Europe from 1101-1925, on a large scale and in the most powerful systems. He researched and analyzed if there was movement of war magnitude, measured both by the strength of the army and the number of casualties and if the magnitude decreased, increased, or fluctuated without a consistent trend. He wanted to know if those trends associated in some tangible way with the waves of the Ideational and Sensate cultures (Sorokin, 2017, p. 535).

In his research, neither the cyclically periodical nor the linear theories of war evolution were valid, either in application to the history of mankind or the history of any particular country. Since there is no linear trend toward either a continued increase or decrease in war, it is probable that the curve of the magnitude of war will continue its “erratic” ups and downs in the future as it has done in the past (Sorokin, 2017, p. 564). Though in the twentieth century, up to when Sorokin’s research was published, it flared up to an exceedingly high level, it is hardly probable that it will continue to rise forever; sooner or later it must reach its “saturation point,” whatever it be, and then it must begin

to fall (Sorokin, 2017, p. 564). My research has shown that this highest flare was during World War II, being the deadliest war in history. The West, according to Sorokin's timeline, is currently in the end stages of a centuries-long Sensate or materialistic phase (Sorokin, 2017, p. x). This phase has run its course, and a change is inevitable, but when change will occur is unknown. Perhaps a relatively long peace will bless our generation. Perhaps a new catastrophe will occur soon. We do not know for sure, but whichever happens, neither war nor peace is likely to be eternal.

Period	Classification
Up to the 5th century B.C. 5th and 4th centuries B.C.	Ideational Idealistic
3rd to the 1st century B.C. 1st century A.D. to end of 4th century A.D.	Sensate Transition and crisis
5th to 12th centuries A.D. 12th to 14th centuries A.D. Second half of 14th and 15th century A.D.	Ideational Idealistic Transition and crisis
16th through 20th centuries	Sensate (active, then passive, now cynical, entering transition)

Figure 1. Sorokin's time period and classifications

Given their radical differences in world-views (material vs. spiritual), and the ultimate task of human life (power/enjoyment vs. salvation), it is not surprising, says Sorokin, to find great differences between sensate and ideational cultures in terms of their economic and technological dynamism. Simply stated, ideational cultures are usually no match for sensate cultures in terms of their levels of economic, technological, and scientific progress. Since material wealth and material comfort are major values of

sensate societies, while ideational cultures revere ascetical role-models who spurn such wealth and comfort, sensate societies will usually be wealthier, more economically dynamic, and more scientifically and technologically innovative than their ideational counterparts. "The Sensate society," Sorokin writes, "is turned toward this world, and, in this world, particularly toward the improvement of its economic condition as the main determinant of Sensate happiness. To this purpose it devotes its chief thought, attention, energy, and efforts. Therefore, it should be expected to be richer, more 'prosperous', and more 'comfortable' than the Ideational society." (SCD 524)

This research will build on Sorokin's work on eras, and war and disturbances. Rather than look at the magnitude and the correlation of its destruction in the time period, this will look at external events that take place prior to the start of a war to see if there is a repetition within Anglo-American history. This research will focus on the cycles of events prior to war rather than the wars themselves. These illustrative events can potentially present a way to understand if a global war is imminent. In addition to understanding the cycles of the illustrative events, it is also important to understand eras and generations and their characteristics and cycles as they are the creators create the illustrative events. In Chapter 2, research on saeculum and generational cycles is reviewed. Chapters 2-5 present facts on trade, migration, and genocide/politicide/democide. Chapter 6 concludes and indicates directions for future research.

Chapter II.

Saeculum Cycles

Background

Over the past five centuries, Anglo-American civilization has entered a new era—a new turning—every twenty years or so. At the start of each turning, how people feel about themselves, the culture, the nation, and the future changes. There are four Turnings in a cycle. Each cycle lasts for a human lifetime, roughly between eighty to one hundred years, a human lifetime as a unit of time is considered a saeculum. Together, the four turnings of the saeculum create a recurring pattern of growth, maturation, disorder, and destruction.

- The First Turning is a High, an optimistic period of encouraging institutions and decreasing individualism, "when a new civic order reforms and the old values regime fails" (Strauss, Howe, p. 4).
- The Second Turning is an Awakening, "a passionate era of spiritual disruption, when the civic order comes under attack from a new values regime" (Strauss, Howe, p. 4).
- The Third Turning is an Unraveling, a disheartened era of "increasing individualism and weakening institutions, when the old civic order decays and the new values regime implants" (Strauss, Howe, p. 4).
- The Fourth Turning is a Crisis, "a decisive era of secular upheaval, when the values regime propels the replacement of the old civic order with a new one" (Strauss, Howe, p. 4).

In our current saeculum, the First Turning was the High, the optimism of the Truman, Eisenhower, and Kennedy presidencies. As World War II came to an end, no one predicted that America would soon become so confident and institutionally powerful, yet so conventional and spiritually content. But that is what happened. The Consciousness Revolution was the Second Turning, including the campus revolts of the mid-1960s to the tax revolts of the early 1980s. Before John F. Kennedy was assassinated, no one expected that America was about to enter a time of personal freedom and cross a cultural divide that would separate anything thought or said after from anything thought or said before. But that is what happened. Strauss and Howe wrote *The Fourth Turning*, during the Third Turning in 1997, they were in the middle of “the Culture Wars, a period that began with Reagan's mid-1980s Morning in America and is due to expire around the middle of the Oh-Oh decade, eight or ten years from now. Amidst the glitz of the early Reagan years, no one predicted that the nation was entering an era of national drift and institutional decay. But that is where we are” (Strauss & Howe, p. 4).

National mood shifts like this have happened many times before. The time between Armistice Day of World War I (1918) and the Great Crash of 1929 saw a short-lived excitement after the military triumph. Earlier hopefulness about a progressive and prosperous future gave way to a jazz-age pessimism and a widespread cynicism about standards. America saw an emergence of organized crime, profound social, cultural and literary changes, and of course prohibition in the 20s. “Unions atrophied, government weakened, third-parties were the rage, and a dynamic marketplace ushered in new consumer technologies (autos, radios, phones, jukeboxes, vending machines) that made

life feel newly complicated and frenetic” (Straus & Howe). The precarious pleasures of a “lost” young generation alarmed the middle-aged and older generations.

Many young veterans of the First World War came home changed by two eye-opening experiences. One was the brutality of trench warfare; the other was their exposure to life in London and Paris, where survival was celebrated with decadence. Americans had two strong and opposite reactions to the state of affairs at home: The older generation pushed for new laws to attempt to control and maintain the social order they saw appropriate and the "lost" generation rejected those laws, especially the Eighteenth Amendment, which prohibited the production and sale of alcohol. Many Americans turned to bootleggers, who either served alcohol smuggled from abroad or distilled their own illegally. Opinions polarized with no compromise in sight on cultural issues like drugs, family, and “decency.” Meanwhile, parents strove to protect the G.I. generation, born between 1908-1929. The exact details may be different, but the underlying mood is what Americans feel during third turnings. Walter Lippmann, wrote during World War I:

We are unsettled to the very roots of our being. There isn't a human relation, whether of parent or child, husband and wife, worker and employer, that doesn't move in a strange situation. We are not used to a complicated civilization, we don't know how to behave when personal contact and eternal authority have disappeared. There are no precedents to guide us, no wisdom that was not meant for a simpler age (Strauss, Howe, p. 5).

Think back to the late 1840s and early 1850s, a foul mood drifted across the nation once again. The Mexican War had just ended in a triumph for America, but the joys over territorial gain didn't last long. Politics grew hateful and cities became cruel. "Immigration surged, financial speculation boomed, and railroads and cotton exports released powerful new market forces that destabilized communities. Having run out of

answers, the two major parties (Whigs and Democrats) were slowly disintegrating" (Strauss & Howe, p. 4). A moral debate over slavery's westward expansion erupted between Southerners and abolitionists. Colleges were begging for students as the young generation headed west to join the search for gold. Meanwhile, the child generation grew up with a new strictness that surprised European visitors who only a decade earlier, had criticized the lack of discipline of American children (Strauss & Howe, p. 4).

Think back to another lifetime, to the 1760s. The recent end to the French and Indian War brought decades of conflict to a close and secured the colonial frontier. When England tried to recover the cost of the war through additional taxes and control over the colonists, the colonies felt that these taxes and rules were unreasonable as their local governments did not pass them. Immigration from the Old World, movement from the Appalachians required by an order from England prohibiting settling beyond the mountains, and colonial trade arguments all increased. "As debtors' prisons bulged, middle-aged people complained of what Benjamin Franklin called the 'white savagery' of youth. Middle-aged orators (peers of the fiery young preachers of the circa-1740 Great Awakening) summoned civic consciousness and encouraged economic austerity" (Strauss and Howe, pg 5). The elite youth became the first to attend disciplined church schools in the colonies rather than academic institutions. Gradually, colonists began separating into two camps, one defending and the other attacking the Crown.

During each of these periods, Americans celebrated a time of frenzied and laissez-faire individualism, yet also worried about social division, devastating violence, and economic and technological change that seemed to be growing faster than society's ability to understand it. During each of these periods, Americans recently achieved a

victory over a foreign threat—Imperial Germany, Imperial New Spain (now Mexico), or Imperial New France. However, each victory followed with an exhausted idea of collective purpose—and, inadvertently, unleashed a wave of pessimism. During each of these periods, a demanding moralism clouded the debate about the country's future. Culture wars raged, the language of political discussion hardened, nativist feelings strengthened, immigration came under attack, and attitudes toward children grew more protective. During each of these periods, Americans felt comfortable in their own values but hostile toward the corruption of civic life. Institutions that once brought people together, which had seemed secure for decades, now felt fleeting. Those who had once trusted the government absolutely were growing old and dying. To the new generation of young adults, the idea of one's government hardly mattered. The whole state seemed to be on the verge of crumbling (Strauss & Howe, p. 5). During each of these Third Turnings, Americans felt as if everything was unraveling. And, as it turned out, it was.

The unraveling of the 1760s was followed by the American Revolution, the 1850s lead to the Civil War, and the 1920s ended with the Great Depression and World War II (Strauss & Howe). All these Unraveling eras were followed by life altering Crises so significant that, by their end, American society emerged in an entirely new identity. Each time, the change came with little to no warning.

As late as December 1773, November 1859, and October 1929, the American people had no idea how close it was. Then sudden sparks (the Boston Tea Party, John Brown's raid and execution, Black Tuesday) transformed the public mood, swiftly and permanently. Over the next two decades or so, society convulsed. Emergencies required massive sacrifices from a citizenry that responded by putting community ahead of self. Leaders led, and people trusted them. As a new social contract was created, people overcame challenges once thought insurmountable—and used the Crisis to elevate themselves and their nation to a higher plane of civilization: In the 1790s, they triumphantly created the modern world's

first democratic republic. In the late 1860s, wounded but reunited, they forged a genuine nation extending new guarantees of liberty and equality. In the late 1940s, they constructed the most Promethean superpower ever seen. The Fourth Turning is history's great discontinuity. It ends one epoch and begins another (Strauss, Howe, pp. 6-7).

The below table shows the Awakenings and Crises eras of the last seven Anglo-American saeculums. There are two major pattern changes we should pay great attention to. The previous two saeculums experienced much shorter time between the climax of the previous crisis to the climax of the awakening of that saeculum, typically about 50 years decreasing to 33 years between the Civil War and the Third Great Awakening and only 30 years between the climax year of Great Depression and World War II and the Consciousness Revolution. I think this shortened time between a Crisis and an Awakening can be attributed to advancements in technology and information sharing. The High after a crisis and seeing the world through rose colored glasses can only last so long and as our world changes and moves faster every day, one cannot soak in the High for so long and pretend the problems that were a part of the Crisis are suddenly gone. This leads to a faster timeline of seeking change in an Awakening.

The second pattern to change is the time from one crisis climax to the next saeculum's crisis climax year; there has been a slight decrease with every saeculum. Just over 100 years from the Late Medieval crisis to the Reformation crisis, and in the last Great Power Saeculum only 81 years between the Civil War and the Great Depression and World War II crisis climax. It is important to note that the average time has stayed around 50 years between Awakening climax and Crisis climax within each saeculum, aside from the Civil War saeculum where only 32 years passed between Transcendental Awakening and the Civil War climaxes. I think these have stayed fairly consistent as no

one wants to rush a crisis to come faster like we see with the shortening time between crisis and awakening.

The Anglo-American Saeculum					
Saeculum	Time from climax of Crisis to climax of Awakening	(climax year) Awakening (full era)	Time from climax of Awakening to climax of Crisis	(climax year) Crisis (full era)	Time from one Crisis climax to next Crisis climax
LATE MEDIEVAL				(1485) War of the Roses (1459-1487)	
REFORMATION	51 years	(1536) Protestant Reformation (1517-1542)	52 years	(1588) Armada Crisis (1569-1594)	103 years
NEW WORLD	52 years	(1640) Puritan Awakening (1621-1649)	49 years	(1689) Glorious Revolution (1675-1704)	101 years
REVOLUTIONARY	52 years	(1741) Great Awakening (1727-1746)	40 years	(1781) American Revolution (1773-1794)	92 years
CIVIL WAR	50 years	(1831) Transcendental Awakening (1822-1844)	32 years	(1863) Civil War (1860-1865)	82 years
GREAT POWER	33 years	(1896) Third Great Awakening (1886-1908)	48 years	(1944) Great Depression and World War II (1929-1946)	81 years
MILLENNIAL	30 years	(1974) Consciousness Revolution (1964-1984)	51 years?	(2025?) <i>Millennial Crisis</i> (2005?-2026?)	81 years?

Table 1 The Anglo-American Saeculum

Cycles and Archetypes

Humans have a tendency to memorialize major events (the Kennedy and King assassinations, Neil Armstrong walking on the moon, the Challenger explosion, and 9/11) by remembering exactly what we were doing at the time we heard the news. As we grow older, we recognize that these major events, both traumatic and happy events, have shaped who we are in many ways. Exactly how these major events influenced us has much to do with how old we were when they happened.

When one remembers their own timeline, the non-personal events that are included are filled with memories and emotions from the phase of your life at the time. Early memories of major events, usually not wholly remembered due to naiveté of childhood, reveal how those events shaped you because of how they shaped older generations. Events later in life are remembered more clearly with maturity and knowledge reveal how you shaped the younger generation(s). When we reach old age, the events that truly mattered and surely shaped who we are will be remembered clearly. Some generations will build monuments to those markers and people, hoping that younger generations will remember history of their ancestors. It is through this chain of events that history develops personal significance, natural aging and shared experience among different generations. As Strauss and Howe explain, "your generation isn't like the generation that shaped you, but it has much in common with the generation that shaped the generation that shaped you" (Strauss, Howe, p. 79). Archetypes create shadows of archetypes like themselves. Human history is made of lives, coursing from birth to death.

All who die must first have been born, and all who are born must die someday. Human civilization is the sum of this statement. The human life cycle is the best cycle known to man. No other path is as predictable - not societal class, not nationality, not religion, not technology. "The limiting length of an active life cycle is one of civilization's great constants: In the time of Moses, it was eighty to a hundred years, and it still is, even if more people reach that limit" (Strauss & Howe, p. 16). Human life is split into four phases, both biologically and socially: childhood, young adulthood, midlife, and elderhood. Each phase holds a generation in that time period and is the same length as the other phases. The generation in each phase is associated with a certain role in society and how that generation perceives the world and how they act on those perceptions (Strauss & Howe, p. 16).

From this, a generation is the collective group of people born roughly during the same span of a phase of life and share a common place in history, which then leads to a similar persona of that generation. A generation is limited, it, just like a person is mortal and with its members it must die eventually, unlike race, religion or sex that exist beyond one lifetime. Further, a generation feels the same as a person to find their significance in their own lives and possibly in the world. This dynamic of aging individuals and generations enables society to grow and evolve over time as it replaces the older generations as they die. Every time a younger generation replaces an older generation in a new phase of life, the aggregate life cycle becomes something new, it fundamentally changes society's mood and behavior (Strauss & Howe, p. 16).

"History creates generations, and generations create history. This symbiosis between life and time explains why, if one is seasonal, the other must be" (Strauss and

Howe, p 16). Each generation, or archetype, is an illustration of an enduring character or personality of mankind. These four archetypes are best characterized by the turnings during their births (Strauss, Howe, pp. 19):

- A Prophet generation is born during a High (first turning).
- A Nomad generation is born during an Awakening (second turning).
- A Hero generation is born during an Unraveling (third turning).
- An Artist generation is born during a Crisis (fourth turning).

When history compares these archetypes against the four turnings, the result is four very different generational patterns. For example, one turning will under protect children while another will overprotect them. The same is seen with attitudes toward politics, money, war, religion, family, gender roles, diversity, and a many more matters.

A Prophet generation grows up as increasingly indulged post-Crisis child, comes of age as the narcissistic young crusaders of an Awakening, cultivates principle as moralistic midlifers, and emerges as wise elders guiding the next Crisis.

A Nomad generation grows up as underprotected children during an Awakening, comes of age as the alienated young adults of a post-Awakening, unraveling world, mellows into pragmatic midlife leaders during a Crisis, and ages into tough post-Crisis elders.

A Hero generation grows up as increasingly protected post-Awakening children, comes of age as the heroic young team workers of a Crisis, demonstrates self-confidence as energetic midlifers, and emerges as powerful elders attacked by the next Awakening.

An Artist generation grows up as overprotected children during a Crisis, comes of age as the sensitive young adults of a post-Crisis world, breaks free as indecisive midlife leaders during an Awakening, and ages into empathetic post-Awakening elders (Strauss, Howe, p. 84).

This four-type cycle has happened many times over the millennia. During the reign of King Solomon, as the Hebrews began writing their history, no event overwhelmed their memory as their deliverance from Egypt and settlement in Palestine.

This event happened about the same amount of time from them as the voyage of the Mayflower from us today, and it is one of the most discussed events in six of the twenty-four books of the Old Testament.

Exodus is, at its root, the story of four generations.

The holy peers of Moses. As young adults, they awakened their people to the spirit of God. Rejecting worldly privilege, they defied the authority of Pharaoh's Egypt. Later in life, they led the Hebrews on a miracle-filled journey across the Red Sea and through the wilderness to the threshold of Canaan, the Promised Land.

The worshipers of the Golden Calf. It was for the sins of these wanderers and “men of little faith” that God punished the Hebrews with extra trials and tribulations. They were too young to join Moses' challenge against the Pharaoh, yet old enough to remember the enticing fleshpots of Egypt.

The dutiful soldier peers of Joshua. Born after the Exodus, they came of age waging victorious battles and were thereafter anointed for leadership by the patriarch Moses. As they entered Canaan (none older was allowed to do so), their unity and martial discipline enabled them to conquer the natives and bring substance to Moses' dreams.

The original generation of Judges. Overshadowed by Joshua's battles, these “inheritor” youths were reminded by the dying Joshua that they enjoyed “land for which ye did not labor, and cities which ye built not.” Their exercise of power was marked by political fragmentation, cultural sophistication, and anxiety about the future (Strauss & Howe, p. 85).

According to Strauss and Howe, we can locate an eighty-year life cycle in the Old Testament as twenty years is the length of a phase of life, because at 20 is the age at which men were able to go forth in war. In turn, the life cycle is the length of four generations and four phases of life (if we assume that the ages for Moses and Joshua are exaggerations in the bible).

Forty years elapsed between the Moses-led Exodus and the Joshua-led invasion of Canaan. When the Hebrews won their climactic victory over Jericho, Moses was an elder, the Golden Calf wanderers were in midlife, Joshua's soldier peers were young heroes, and the Judges were emerging as inheritor children. Another forty years led to the consolidation of the Hebrew conquest, the old age of Joshua's disciplined generation, and the

first Judges' belated climb to leadership. Afterward, “there arose another generation after them, which knew not the Lord, nor yet the works which he had done for Israel” (Judges 2:10) & (Strauss & Howe, p 85)

This story is the pattern of the saeculum, eighty years long, beginning with an Awakening and extending through a Crisis and the optimistic high following the crisis. Pushing the cycle are the four archetypes, each in its expected location in history: the generations of Moses (Prophet), the Golden Calf (Nomad), Joshua (Hero), and the Judges (Artist) (Strauss & Howe 85-86). While seeing the archetypes in history is relevant, we still see how the archetypes lead one another even in fiction. The all-knowing adviser (Prophet) leads a young protagonist (Hero). In *The Lion King* the young Simba is led by Rafiki, the wise baboon with his sidekicks Timon and Pumbaa, the Nomads. In *Star Wars*, Luke Skywalker is led by Obi-Wan Kenobi. These stories have the old prophet help the young hero save the many, from Scar and from Darth Vader. When the story shows the Nomad in midlife, it's of an aging adventurer, tackling the world solo. In *Star Wars*, Han Solo is the Nomad of *Star Wars*, younger than him are Luke Skywalker and Princess Leia and older than him are the wise Obi-Wan Kenobi and the evil Darth Vader (Strauss & Howe, pp 75-79). In times of crisis the Nomad does the dirty work, so to speak, and has “little expectation of public praise or reward” (Strauss & Howe, p 78). The other spectrum is the storyline of the Nomad and Artist archetypes are more personal and are about survival instincts rather than saving the world, so to speak. For example, in Disney's *Aladdin*, Aladdin must use his wits to evade murder with the guidance of the Genie.

These stories, both fiction and non-fiction are important to this research as they show the relevance and patterns of generations and archetypes in our society. They pervade our reality into our fiction. Generations are a product of the years that they are

born, but because of the years in which they are born some characteristics are inevitable. See appendices 1 and 2 for tables that show seasons of life and time of each archetype and what era they correspond to as well as recent generations and their location in history according to Strauss and Howe.

Summary

It is clear that there are general characteristics of each generation, the details that make each archetype are a product of the world at that time. What then happens in the world is a product of how that generation ages and the changes they feel almost called to do, *ie.* when born during a High, one will grow up with a sense of idealism and will help guide as elders during the next Crisis. We also see that society comes out of a crisis wholly changed and almost unrecognizable to the world from the unraveling era. What is important to understand, all of this is not to say that there are no wars fought during the first three turnings, just that the more catastrophic wars are during the 4th turning and are what wholly change society.

Wars and Turnings			
First Turnings	Second Turnings	Third Turnings	Fourth Turnings
Queen Anne's War War of 1812 Korean War	English Civil War King George's War Spanish-American War Vietnam War	French and Indian Wars Mexican War World War I Operation Desert Storm	Wars of the Roses Armada Triumph King Philip's War Bacon's Rebellion King William's War Glorious Revolution American Revolution American Civil War World War II

Table 2 Wars and Turnings

According to Strauss and Howe, there are many potential dangers that could increase a growing sense of urgency as a Fourth Turning progresses. Anything from a terrorist attack, a financial collapse, a major war, a crisis of nuclear proliferation, or perhaps even an environmental crisis could spark the Fourth Turning. The generational cycle cannot explain the role or timing of these individual dangers. Nor can it justify great events of history, like the Kennedy and King assassinations or 9/11. What the generational cycle can do, is explain how society is likely to respond to these events in different eras. It is the response, not the initial event, which defines an era according to their theory. Strauss and Howe predicted that the next Fourth Turning was due to begin shortly after the new millennium, midway through the Oh-Oh decade. They projected that around the year 2005 a sudden spark would catalyze a Crisis mood. They were not far off; the world was changed during the financial crisis of 2007-2008, similar to the prior saeculum's crisis era beginning with The Great Depression. Trade and economic factors will be discussed in Chapter 3 of this paper.

Chapter III.

World Trade

Background

International trade between countries and across continents has existed for centuries; it consisted of goods like food items, spices, precious metals, precious stones, and objects of art and other similar items. The commonly known silk route as well as amber road and other famous routes existed for trade along with the ports and settlements flourished from trade.

No doubt international trade existed spanning civilizations, but in the current global economy no country can keep away without participating in international trade. The effects of trade between two countries is not limited to economics alone, but fuels political, social ambitions too. Today with the advancement of technology and the impact of globalization has made it unavoidable for countries to engage in international trade. Various factors include but are not limited to industrialization, advancement in transportation, the technology that enables commerce, and communication has contributed to change in the format of business organizations as well as trade practices.

With globalization, multinational organizations have developed over the years and they have changed the way business is conducted. Organizations and companies are no longer limited to a local or small market. They are no longer limited to local resources. These companies can go wherever in the world to buy or manufacture their products that has the best pricing options. Geographical boundaries are no longer a real boundary, these companies are present everywhere. Technology, in terms of communication as well as software, has changed the way business organizations accomplish activities - be it

manufacturing, procurement, finance or sales. Today computers and software drive the processes and work at the speed of thought. Because of how truly global business is now, no country can afford to not participate in international trade.

The World Trade Organization (WTO) has played a major role in attempting to enable global trade since the Second World War. They help facilitate tariff structures with an end goal of moving toward free trade, there have been constant efforts made to unite countries to create more markets, to standardize tariffs and trade laws as well as remove trade barriers in trying to create free markets. Today's international trade has many dimensions like intellectual property, a variety of services, and trade related investments. Historically, treaties have been the agreements that ruled between two countries. Post WWII, the creation of the WTO and other organizations have paved way for more and more international cooperation, resulting in many regional, intra-regional and global super nations groups engaging in regional trade agreements.

World War I changed the course of foreign trade, countries wanted to isolate themselves and built theoretical walls as wartime protection. When the war ended, it took many years to gain a semblance of normalcy after attempting to dismantle the wartime measures. Then the economic recession of the 1920s and the depression of the 1930s changed the balance of world trade again, and governments felt the economic pressures to put protective mechanisms in place, a rise in import duties to be able to maintain favorable balance of payments. Slowly countries began to realize that they had to keep reviewing their international trade policies on continuous basis. This led to countries agreeing to be guided by the international organizations and trade agreements in terms of international trade.

Mohamed Nagdy and Max Roser (our world in data) pointed out that there have been two distinct phases in the history of trade. From 1500 to about 1800, when colonial powers dominated, and international trade was minimal and never exceeded 10% of production (figure below). New technologies in communications and transportation in the 1800s, together with more political freedoms, generated the first great wave of globalization. Trade grew until the rise of isolationism at the beginning of World War I in 1914, marking the third distinct phase in trade history. The Great Depression considerably weakened international economies and reduced levels of trade. After World War II, the GATT treaty was signed in 1947 to open up the second great wave of globalization, which is ongoing to this day (now under the WTO), although it has started showing signs of fatigue.

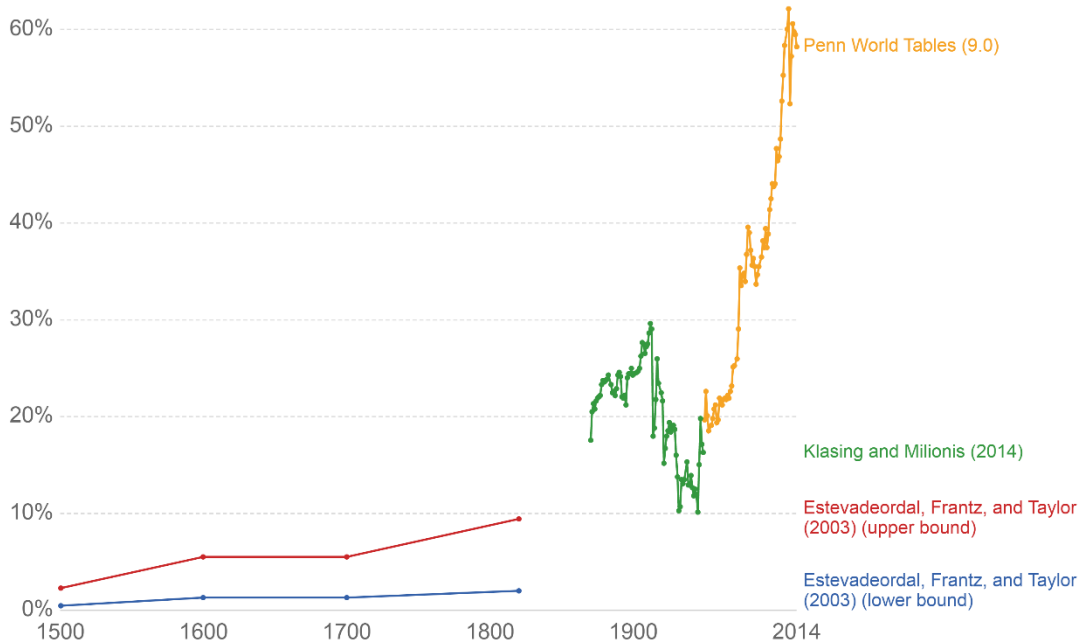
The first "wave of globalization" began in the 19th century, the second one after the Second World War. An important feature of the great waves of globalization is the presence of a relatively stable geopolitical system supported by a global hegemon. In the first globalization wave, this hegemon was the British Empire and its support of freedom of the seas that was enforced by the Royal Navy (Kevin H. O'Rourke and Ronald Findlay, 2008). In the second wave of globalization, the global hegemon was the United States and its support of freedom of the seas that was enforced by the US Navy (Roser).

The below visualization presents a compilation of available trade estimates, showing the evolution of world exports and imports as a share of global economic output. This metric (the ratio of total trade, exports plus imports, to global GDP) is known as the 'openness index'. The higher the index, the higher the influence of trade transactions on global economic activity. There was a long period depicted with low international trade –

never exceeding 10% before 1800. This then changed over the course of the 19th century, when technological developments started a period of noticeable growth in world trade – the so-called 'first wave of globalization' (Roser).

Globalization over 5 centuries

Shown is the "trade openness index". This index is defined as the sum of world exports and imports, divided by world GDP. Each series corresponds to a different source.



Source: Penn World Tables 9.0, Estevadeordal, Frantz, and Taylor (2003), Klasing and Milionis (2014)

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Chart 1 Globalization over 5 centuries

According to Roser, the first wave of globalization ended with the beginning of the First World War, when the decline of liberalism and the rise of nationalism led to a fall in international trade. In the above chart we see a major decrease in the interwar period. After the Second World War trade levels began growing again. This new – and ongoing – wave of globalization has seen international trade grow faster than ever before. Today the sum of international exports and imports amounts to more than 50% of the value of total global output.

Before the first wave of globalization, trade was mostly driven by colonialism. Transoceanic movements of goods between empires and colonies accounted for a significant part of international trade. The first wave of globalization was denoted by the rise and fall of intra-European trade. The following visualization shows a detailed overview of Western European exports by destination. Figures correspond to export-to-GDP ratios (Roser).

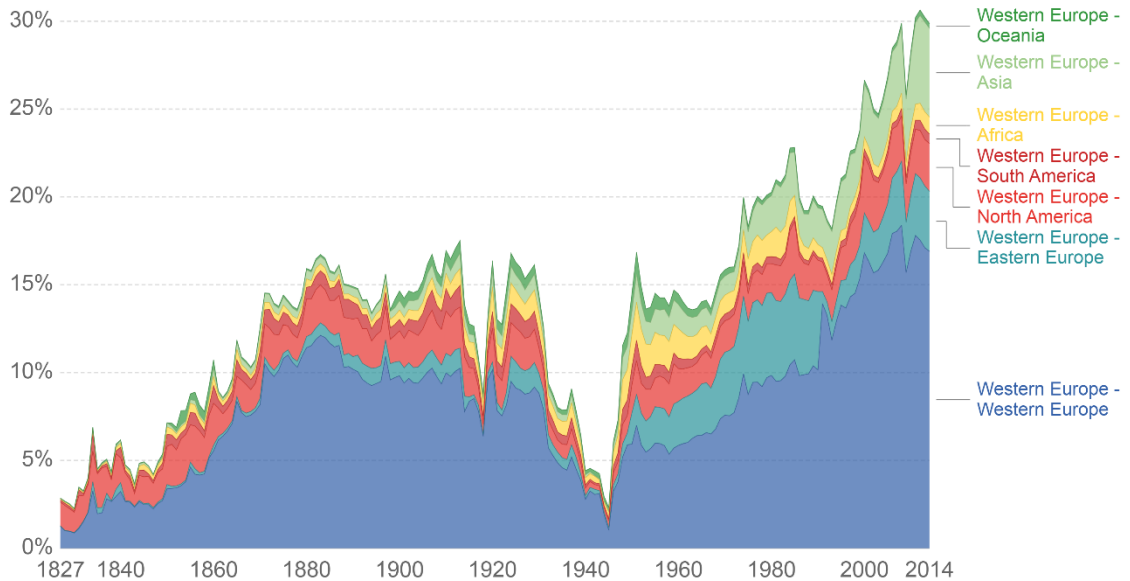
The below chart shows that growth in Western European trade throughout the 19th century was largely driven by trade within the region: In the period 1830-1900 intra-European exports went from 1% of GDP to 10% of GDP; and this meant that the relative weight of intra-European exports doubled over the period (in the 'relative' view you can see the changing composition of exports by destination, and you can check that the weight of intra-European trade went from about one third to about two thirds over the period). But this process of European integration then collapsed sharply in the interwar

period.

Western European exports by region of destination (%GDP)



Figures correspond to exports-to-GDP ratios. For example, the series labeled "Western Europe - Western Europe" corresponds to the sum of exports between all Western European countries, divided by the GDP of Western Europe; and the series labeled "Western Europe - Asia" corresponds to the sum of exports going from Western Europe to Asia, divided by the GDP of Western Europe. All estimates correspond to merchandise trade estimates from dyadic transactions data.



Source: Fouquin and Hugot (CEPII 2016)

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Chart 2 Western European exports by region of destination (%GDP)

After the Second World War trade within Europe rebounded, and since the 1990s trade has exceeded the highest levels of trade of the first wave of globalization. In addition, Western Europe then started to increasingly trade with Asia, the Americas, and to a smaller extent Africa and Oceania.

The second wave of globalization was enabled by technology. The world-wide increase of trade after the Second World War was essentially possible because of reductions in costs that were reduced after technological advances, such as aviation, the improvement of efficiency in the merchant marines, and the telephone as the main mode of communication.

Do Trade Levels Correspond with Turnings?

In this section, we will compare the crisis turnings from the Anglo-American Saeculum turnings from the previous chapter to the globalization over 5 centuries chart, with a deeper look into Estevadeodardal, Frantz and Taylor 1500-1900's data, Klasing and Milionis first wave of globalization data, and Penn World Tables second wave of globalization data.

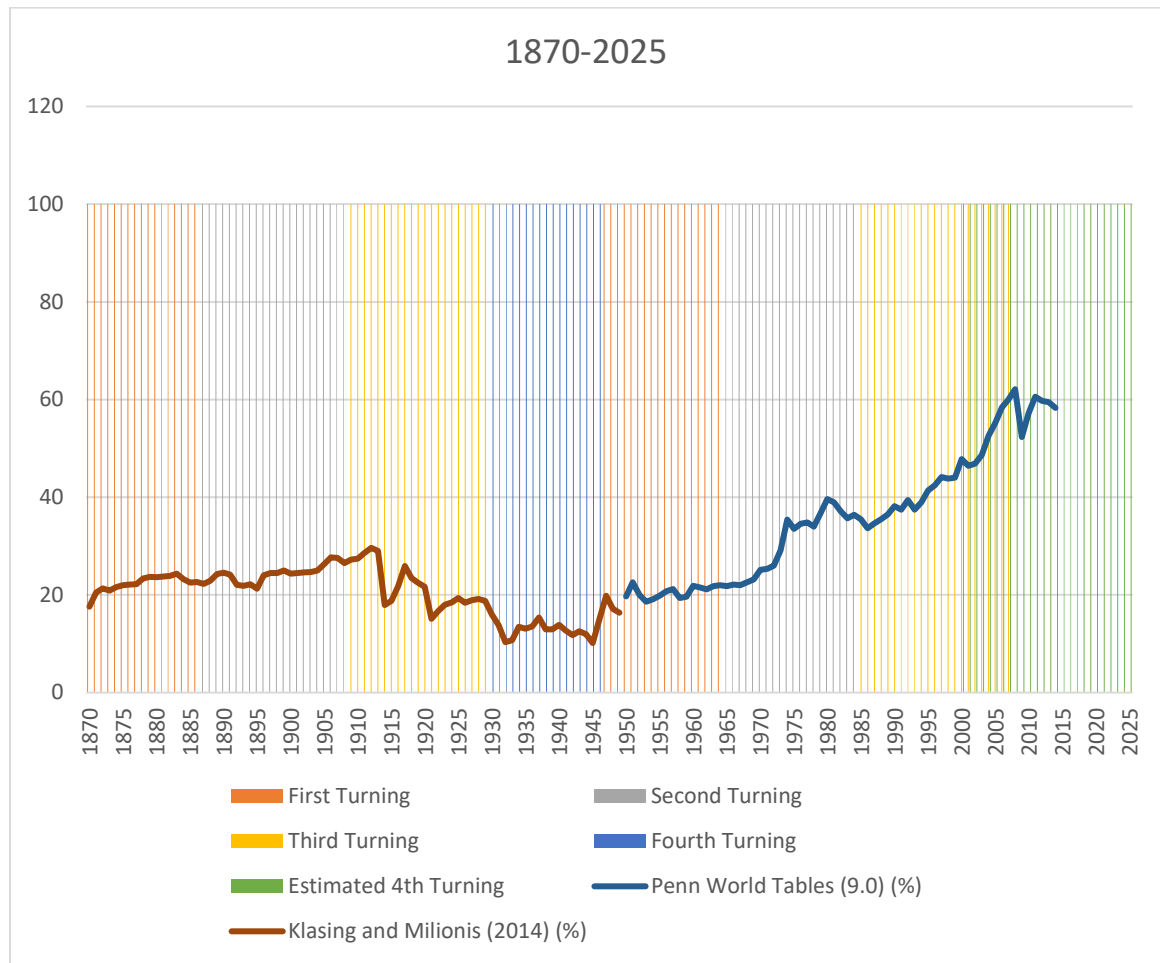


Chart 3 1870-2025 Trade Openness & Globalization Waves

First Wave of Globalization

The First Turning beginning in 1865/1866, as a reminder is the high turning. Klasing and Milionis 2014 work starts with 1870 data. Shown below is the trade openness index over the turning eras, this index is defined as the sum of world exports and imports, divided by world GDP. During the First Turning we see about a 5% increase in trade openness after the Civil War. The highest peak during the First Turning is in 1882 with a 6.3% increase from 1870. The most drastic change is during the Third Turning, the unraveling. Trade openness is at 27.24% in 1909 and as the crisis turning hits, it dropped about 8.5% to 18.75% in 1929. Close to the end of WWII in 1945 trade openness is at a low of 10.14%. We see the large increase from 1945-46, when the war ended to 19.82% for the beginning of the 1st turning, the high after the crisis has ended.

This shows us that there was a steady increase during the high post civil war. A bit of uncertainty during the awakening of 1886-1908 but an increase, nonetheless. However, during the unraveling of the Third Turning is 1908-1929 the trade openness was clearly in flux during WWI and the roaring 20s. The clear downfall after the Great Depression starting in 1929 into WWII shows that there was clearly crisis in the world. The trade openness percentage was lower than the 1870s when technology and transportation was much harder to have efficient trading. We see the beginning stages of the high coming at the end of the 4th turning leading into the high of the 1st turning beginning in 1946.

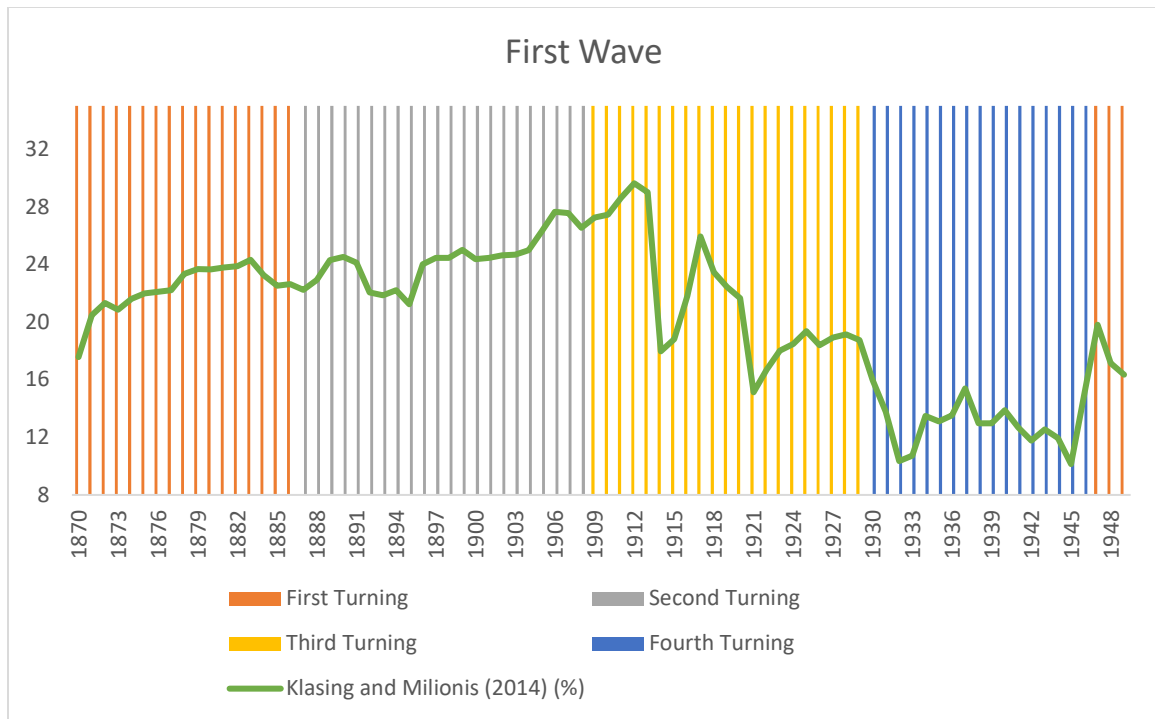


Chart 4 Trade Openness & First Wave of Globalization

Second Wave of Globalization

Again, for the 1st turning during the second wave of globalization, we only see an increase of about 2% from the beginning to end, however it is steady and cautious. Like the first wave, here we see an increase during the second turning, the Awakening era of 1964-1984, The Consciousness Revolution. However, unlike the first wave, during the unraveling of the 3rd turning in the second wave, we still see an increase in trade openness and again during the estimated beginning of the 4th turning. We see the dip after the 2008 financial crisis that effected the world, but we then see the steady recovery. The increases have dipped a bit in recent years. However, looking back to the beginning of the saeculum in 1946 to 2014, there has been a 43.22% increase in trade openness.

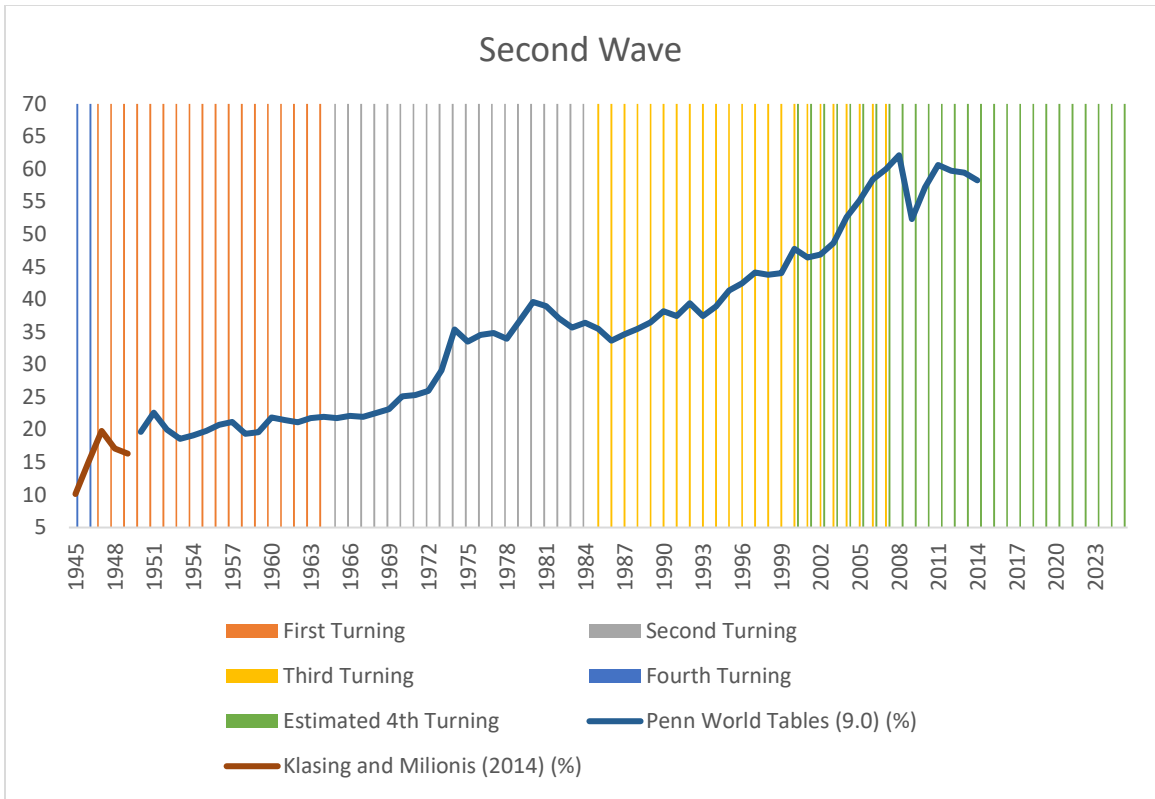


Chart 5 Trade Openness & Second Wave of Globalization

Summary

This research is not to discuss why depressions or recessions occur. The goal of this paper is to try and understand if these economic indicators can help us foresee an impending war crisis. When looking at the volatility of trade openness following the 1929 crash and the ten years before WWII started, it shows the beginning of the crisis era. That point in history is similar to our present day, following the 2008 financial crisis. Similarities between the financial crisis of 2008 and the collapse of the financial system during the Great Depression have been widely noted¹. Strauss and Howe noted that the unraveling of our current saeculum was from 1984 to approximately 2005, when the potential crisis turning would begin. In 2008 trade openness was at an all time high of 62.12%, following the housing market crash we see a drastic drop after one year of 10%.

Just before WWII started, we see the global trade openness lose steam and drop from 19.15% in 1928 to a low of 10.34% in 1932. In present day, we are experiencing a very similar slow down. According to Bloomberg Economics, “global economy’s sharp loss of speed through 2018 has left the pace of expansion the weakest since the global financial crisis a decade ago” (O’Brien, Global Economy Hits Its Weakest Spell Since Financial Crisis). The OECD indicates an easing of momentum in the US, Canada, the UK and the euro area in general. The below chart from OECD shows the slowing

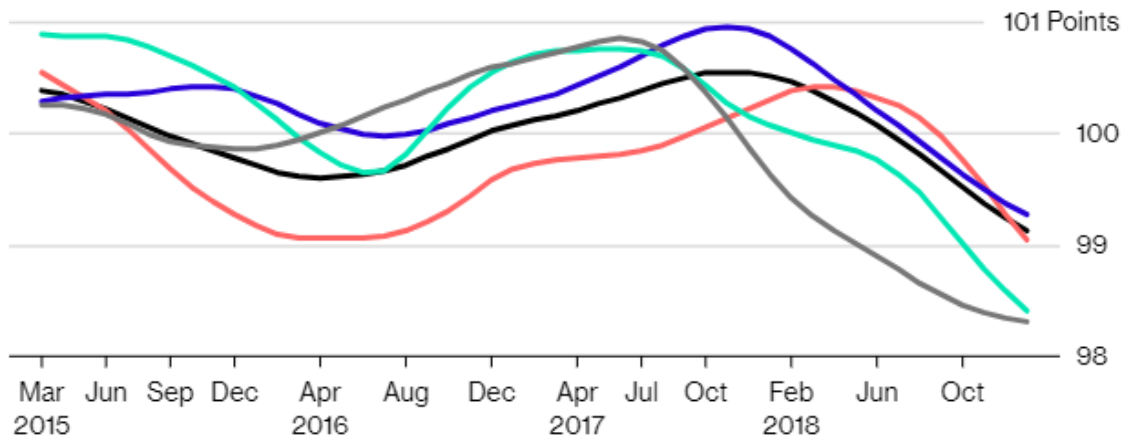
¹ During the Great Depression, unemployment spiked to 25%, and the country's output plummeted by nearly 50%. At its peak, the unemployment rate never climbed above 10% during the Great Recession. That was the highest rate since the early 1980s, but nearly as bad as the 1930s. Ben Bernanke, former head of the Federal Reserve said on a few occasions that “the 2008 financial crisis was the worst in global history, surpassing even the Great Depression” (Egan). Following the collapse of Lehman Brothers, there was a complete collapse in market confidence. “The major difference between the Wall Street crisis and the Great Depression is the way the Fed reacted. While central bankers responded to the 1929 crash timidly and even by tightening monetary policy, Bernanke's Fed knew better. Bernanke slashed rates lower than they've ever been in the U.S. and then pumped enough liquidity into the system to send the Fed's balance sheet swelling north of \$4 trillion today, compared with less than \$900 billion before the crisis” (Egan).

momentum, but some stabilization in China. Hanson and Orlik, Bloomberg economists, wrote that “the cyclical upswing that took hold of the global economy in mid-2017 was never going to last. Even so, the extent of the slowdown since late last year has surprised many economists, including us” (O’Brien, Global Economy Hits Its Weakest Spell Since Financial Crisis).

One Direction

OECD gauge has slipped lower, pointing to easing global momentum

Leading indicator for OECD nations U.S. Euro area U.K. China



Source: Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development

Chart 6 Contemporary Global Trade Openness

O’Brien reported at the end of March 2019 that global trade has also taken a sharp turn down, reinforcing his earlier reports that the world economy is in the worst state since the financial crisis a decade ago. Figures published March 2019 “show trade fell 1.8 percent in the three months through January compared with the previous period. That’s the biggest drop since May 2009. On a year-on-year basis, trade posted its first decline in nine years in the three-month period” (O’Brien, Global Trade Takes Sharp Turn Down With Biggest Drop Since 2009). There may be some glimpses of hope, in the US, the Federal Reserve has decided to delay increases in interest rates, the US and China have

come to a trade truce, and European shocks have stabilized. However, Chicago Federal Reserve President Charles Evans said that right now the “risks from the downside scenarios loom larger than those from the upside ones.” The pessimistic view was echoed by IMF First Deputy Managing Director David Lipton, who said there are “growing risks and uncertainties,” including protectionism and U.S.-China trade tensions (O’Brien, Global Trade Takes Sharp Turn Down With Biggest Drop Since 2009).

The data shows in 2014 that trade openness was still within 4% [2008: 62.11%, 2014:58.28%] of the high at the beginning of the financial crisis of 2008. Between 1938 and 1929 trade openness was also within 4% [1929: 18.75%, 1938: 15.39%]. This similar slowing momentum of recovery after the Great Depression before WWII and from 2008 to now is extremely concerning.

Chapter IV.

World Migration & Immigration

Background

In this paper, the focus is on migration waves that took place between the Old and New worlds from the middle of the 19th century until the present day. Early humans migrated due to many factors, such as changing climate and landscape and inadequate food supply. The mass migrations of the 1800 and early 1900s were a global phenomenon. From the North Atlantic to the South Pacific, hardly any corner of the earth was untouched by migration. These migrations are linked through the processes of globalization: the exploration of frontiers, new transportation technologies, the production and processing of material for modern industry, the shipment and marketing of finished goods, and the production of food, shelter, and clothing for people who worked in those industrial and distribution networks. It was a truly global process.

At the beginning of the 19th century, worldwide migration was still predominantly via slavery. During the 1820s, migration of slaves to the Americas averaged about 60,250 a year and free immigration averaged only 15,380 per year, about a quarter of the annual slave inflow. Two decades later, the free migration was more than four times as high as the slave flow, at 178,530 per year and the numbers rose to more than a million per year after 1900. Table below from (Chiswick and Hatton 2003, p.68):

	1790s	1800s	1810s	1820s	1830s	1840s
Americas						
Slaves	—	—	—	60.25	56.34	44.51
Free migrants	—	—	—	15.38	67.07	178.53
% free	—	—	—	20.2	54.3	80.0
Australia						
Convicts	0.49	0.43	1.70	3.23	5.00	3.37
Free settlers	0.02	0.05	0.08	1.03	5.72	14.09
% free	3.4	10.4	4.5	24.1	53.4	80.7

Table 3 Free and Coerced Migration, 1790s to 1840s (thousands per annum)

Some of the country-specific migration rates were considerable (Table 1.5 below from Hatton & Figure 1.2 from Kirk). Italians and Eastern Europeans added to the traditional outflow from northwest Europe. During the 1880s, the emigration rate per thousand was 141.7 in Ireland, and 95.2 in Norway, while an emigration rate of Italy in the first decade of the 20th century was 107.7 per thousand. It is important to note that these numbers are gross, and not net to include any returns (Hatton and Williamson 1998, p. 70). For Greeks and Italians, return migration was much higher than other groups, like Eastern European Jews or the Irish. Transoceanic migrations were not the only significant emigrations occurring in Europe, there were many people who went from Italy to France, and from Ireland to Britain (Hatton and Williamson 2005, p. 261).

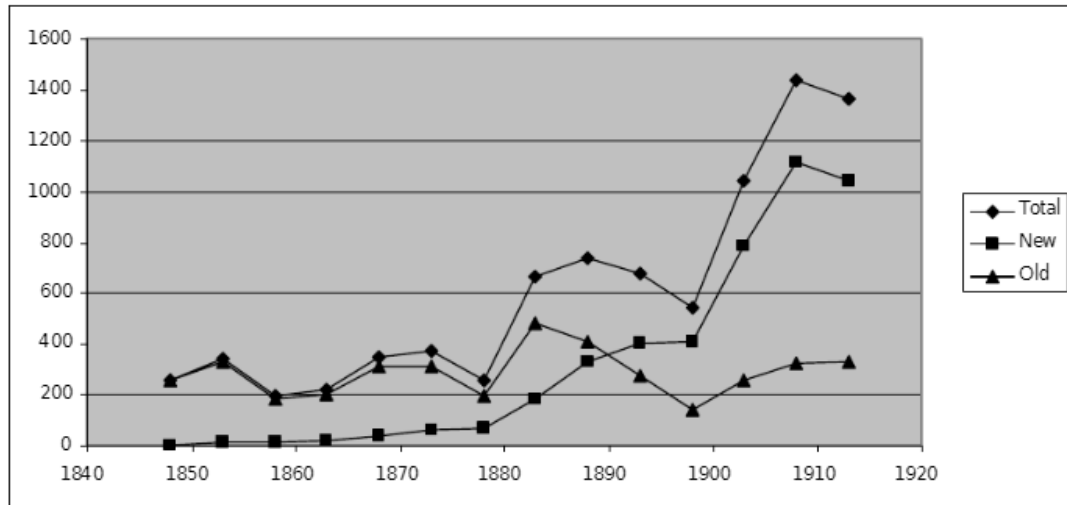
Table 1.5. Migration Rates by Decade (per 1000 mean population)

Country	1851-60	1861-70	1871-80	1881-90	1891-00	1901-10
European Emigration Rates						
Austria-Hungary			2.9	10.6	16.1	47.6
Belgium				8.6	3.5	6.1
British Isles	58.0	51.8	50.4	70.2	43.8	65.3
Denmark			20.6	39.4	22.3	28.2
Finland				13.2	23.2	54.5
France	1.1	1.2	1.5	3.1	1.3	1.4
Germany			14.7	28.7	10.1	4.5
Ireland			66.1	141.7	88.5	69.8
Italy			10.5	33.6	50.2	107.7
Netherlands	5.0	5.9	4.6	12.3	5.0	5.1
Norway	24.2	57.6	47.3	95.2	44.9	83.3
Portugal		19.0	28.9	38.0	50.8	56.9
Spain				36.2	43.8	56.6
Sweden	4.6	30.5	23.5	70.1	41.2	42.0
Switzerland			13.0	32.0	14.1	13.9

Source: Hatton and Williamson (1998: Table 2.1).

Table 4 Migration Rates by Decade (per 1000 mean population)

Figure 1.2. Average annual extra-European emigration from Europe, 1846-1915 (thousands)



Source: Kirk (1946), p. 279. Note: 'Old' consists of Britain and Ireland, Germany, Scandinavia, France, Switzerland and the Low Countries. 'New' consists of Italy, Austro-Hungarian Empire, Russian Empire, Iberia and the Balkans.

Figure 2 Average annual extra-European emigration from Europe, 1846-1915 (thousands)

The concurrent rise of migration around the world was not coincidental. The rise of rapid, inexpensive transportation, the growth of global markets and industrialization, the loosening of controls over internal migration and the expansion into frontiers around the world, all reinforced each other in a snowball effect. "It was a world on the move, flowing into factories, construction projects, mines, plantations, agricultural frontiers, and commercial networks across the globe" (McKeown 2004, p. 167).

The causes of these mass migrations are by now well understood. The New World provided a higher land to labor ratio than Europe, Australian and American workers earned higher wages than their European counterparts (Hatton and Williamson 2005, p.

55). The individual gains from migration were potentially enormous, and once the new technologies lowered the cost of travel, mass emigration became inevitable.

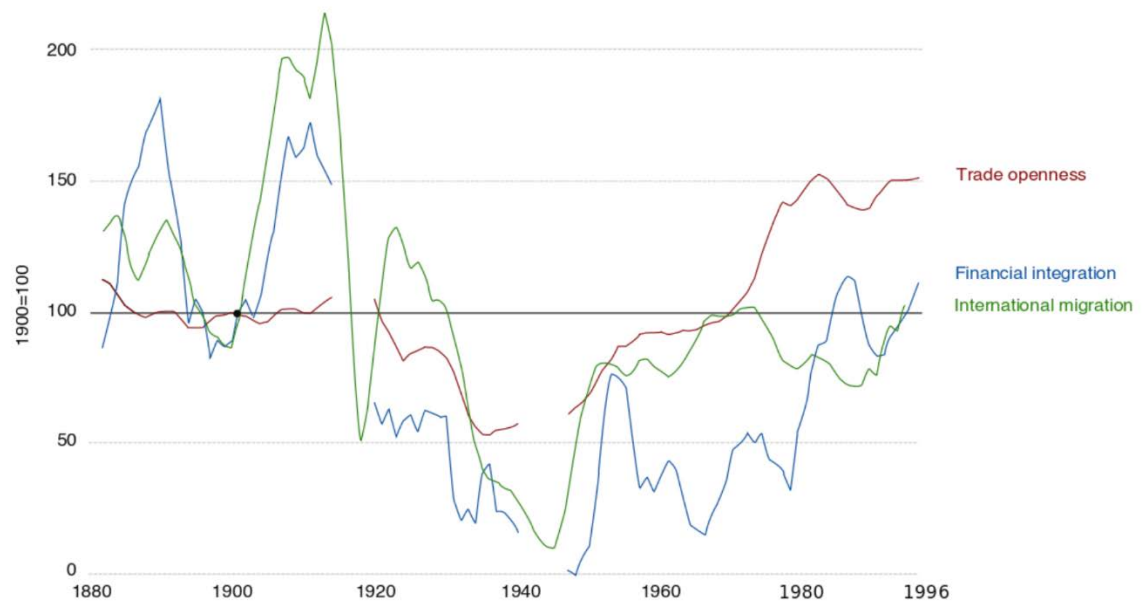
Reviewing the causes further there are a variety of reasons. First, potential emigrants were initially deterred by the cost of moving to a new country, especially for transoceanic moves, but as transport costs fell, more migrants were able to leave their homelands. Second, these same poverty pits could also be overcome by previous emigrants sending home remittances, thus directly financing the cost of emigrating. Emigration rates tended to increase as countries built up numbers of emigrants overseas, the so-called "friend and relatives" effect (Daudin, Morys and O'Rourke 2008, p. 7). Thirdly, birth rates were on the rise throughout Europe during this period, leading to an increase in the supply of young, mobile adults. Lastly, it has often been argued that industrialization led to the workforce feeling detached from their homeland, making it easier for them to move away (Daudin, Morys and O'Rourke 2008, p.7).

Rising fertility rates, industrial transformations, and falling transport costs consequently increased emigration rates, initially in the more prosperous economies whose citizens could afford the cost of transport, and then in poorer economies as living standards rose across the continent. Hatton and Williamson show that the uncharacteristically low French and high Irish emigration rates can be explained on economic grounds alone. The high Irish emigration rates can be explained by the Famine of the 1840s, which created a large Irish migrant flow to the New World, while low French emigration rates may be explained by the revolution-induced land reforms a century before (Hatton and Williamson 1994, p. 544).

The next graph, from Broadberry and O'Rourke, shows another perspective on the integration of the global economy. The indicators in this chart are indexed, so they show changes relative to the levels of integration observed in 1900. This gives us another viewpoint to understand how quickly global integration collapsed with the two World Wars, but international migration saw an increase even with trade openness and financial integration disintegrating, which shows that individuals were chasing the potential the New World had to offer.

Migration, financial integration and trade openness, World, 1880-1996

This chart shows the evolution of three indicators measuring integration in commodity, labor, and capital markets over the long run. All indicators are indexed, so that 1900 = 100.



Note: Commodity market integration is measured by computing the ratio of goods exports to GDP. Labor market integration is measured by dividing the migratory turnover by population. Financial integration is measured using Feldstein-Horioka estimators of current account disconnectedness.
Source: Broadberry and O'Rourke (2010), *The Cambridge Economic History of Modern Europe: Volume 2, 1870 to the Present*. Cambridge University Press
This is a visualization from OurWorldinData.org, where you find data and research on how the world is changing. Licensed under CC-BY-SA by the authors Esteban Ortiz-Ospina and Diana Beltekian

Chart 7 Migration, financial integration and trade openness, World, 1880-1996

While emigration to the New World benefited European workers, mass immigration hurt the workers abroad. Hatton and Williamson (1998) show that the droves of immigration lowered unskilled wages in the United States even though economic growth was generally raising living standards during this period. Nonetheless, the effects

were substantial. Relative to what they would have been, immigration lowered unskilled real wages by 8% in the US (Taylor and Williamson 1997). The US did not ignore this impact and resulted in a gradual creation of new restrictions on immigration (Timmer and Williamson 1998).

Such as in 1888 the United States banned Chinese immigration for twenty years, and in 1891 the US banned the immigration of persons “likely to become public charges” (Timmer and Williamson 1998, p. 765). The process of immigration continued to be difficult until 1917, when a literacy test was compulsory for would-be migrants, effectively stopping much of the low-skilled immigrant. This shift away from a relatively laissez-faire immigration policy implied that interwar European economies no longer had the emigration levels that had helped sustain their living standards during their population growth and a slow transition to modern technologies of the late 19th century (Timmer and Williamson 1998).

Do Migration Levels Correspond with Turnings?

For purposes of this research, the data will be reviewed against Strauss and Howe’s Anglo-American turnings to see if there a pattern in global migration based on the turning in the saeculum.

The below chart compares annual number of those that are annually granted legal permanent residence in the US (also known as getting a green card) and the turning eras as defined by Strauss and Howe. This is important to note the data is of legal immigration that is approved. This does not include illegal immigration or those that apply and are denied permanent residency. This may sway the interpretation of the data so that we cannot tell if there is an indicating pattern of immigration to the USA. What stands out is

during the unraveling of the third turning, we continue to see large increases in granting of legal residence just before a major decrease. The unraveling during 1908-1929, the fluctuations in residency granting has a high of just over 1.2 million and a low of 110,618. The unraveling of 1984-2008 century sees similar drastic numbers, a high of just over 1.8 million in 1991 and a low of 541,811 in 1984.

During the Fourth Turning of the 19th century during the Civil War, the crisis era only lasted 5 years, from 1860-1865. At the start of the crisis only 153,640 people were granted legal residency. When the crisis ended, we see that increase by 161% to 248,120. Following the crash of '29, 241,700 people became residents in 1930 dropped to 97,139 in 1931. During the height of the crisis, 1931 to 1945, the average annual number of legal permanent residents was 46,626, the lowest at 23,068 to 97,139 at the highest granted residency. We see a similar steady number during the current crisis era, the lowest annual at 990,553 and the highest at just over 1.1 million.

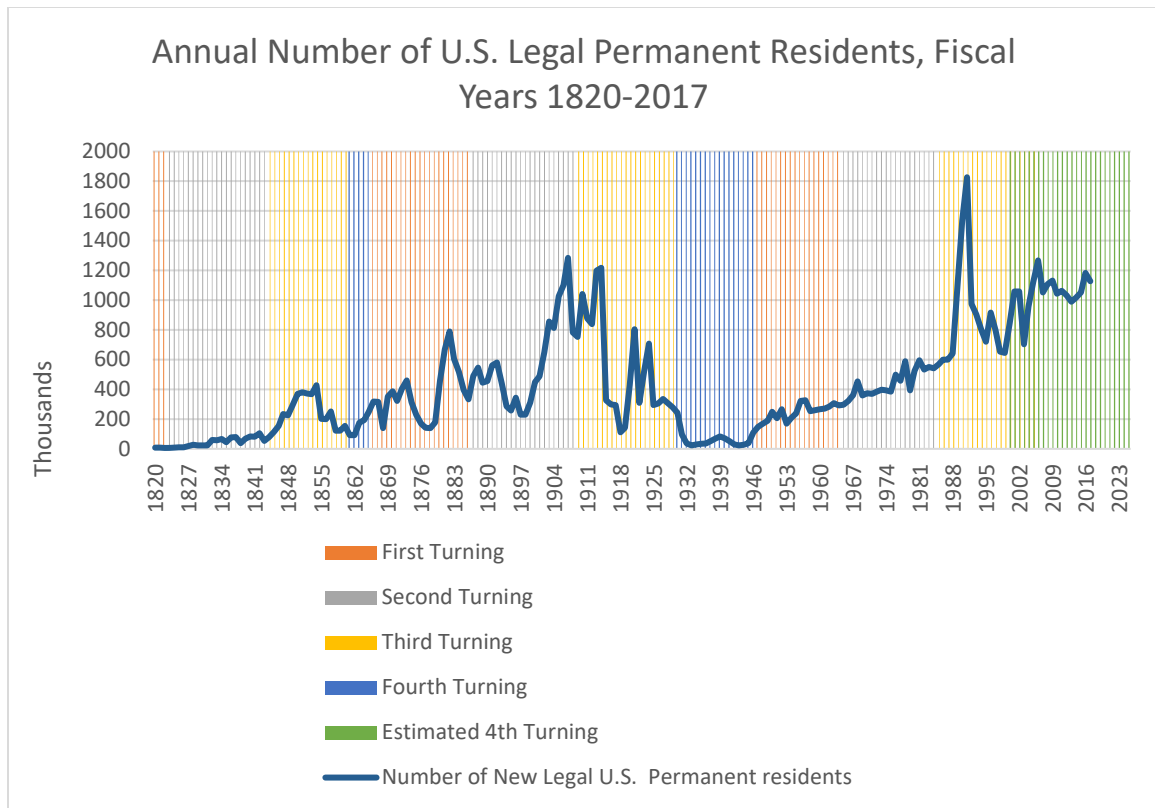
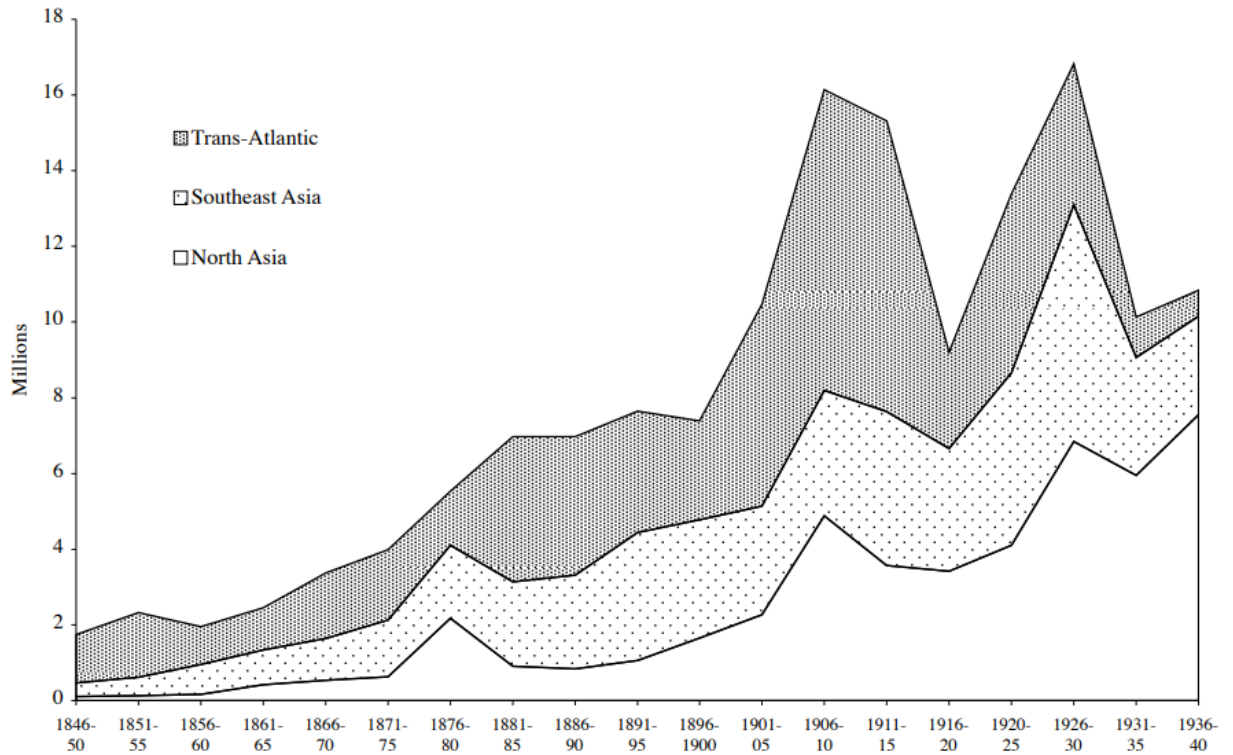


Chart 8 Annual Number of U.S. Legal Permanent Residents, Fiscal Years 1820-2017

These data represent persons admitted for lawful permanent residence during the 12-month fiscal year ending September 30 of the year designated.” Source: Migration Policy Institute tabulations of U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Office of Immigration Statistics, Yearbook of Immigration Statistics (various years). Available at <http://www.dhs.gov/files/statistics/publications/yearbook.shtm>.

Figure 1. Global Migration 1846-1940



Source: McKeown, "Global Migration, 1846-1940" *Journal of World History* 15 (2004): 165.

Chart 9 Global Migration 1846-1940

Summary

While the above charts show us that migration to the US still occurs during all turnings, during the Fourth Turning the annual number stays more consistent and perhaps shows hesitation to welcome new people during uncertain times; the number of legally admitted immigrants to the US never comes close to reaching the high of the 3rd turning. The number of people displaced as refugees over the past decade due to conflict, war, and human rights violations has increased. According to the UN Refugee Agency, 8.66 million were displaced in 2005 and most recently in 2017 that number had more than doubled to 19.94 million (UNHCR Statistics, *The World in Numbers*). In history, the US

has resettled more refugees than any other country. However, in recent years the US has not kept up with the global refugee increases.

In 2018, US refugees came mainly from Democratic Republic of Congo, Burma, Ukraine and Bhutan. The number of refugees from Syria and Iran dropped considerably in 2018 due to implementation of the “Trump administration’s travel ban, which prevents individuals from Iran, Libya, North Korea, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Yemen and some government officials from Venezuela from entering the US” (Cepla). Countries that have been in constant turmoil and have some of the highest numbers of displaced people. Syria alone has 7.03 million persons of concern at the end of 2017 (UNHCR Statistics, The World in Numbers).

This sense of isolationism is similar to the fourth turning in the 1930s and 40s. When there is an ongoing crisis, it is a country’s instinct to protect itself from outsiders that it isn’t sure it can trust. While the US hasn’t reached the lows of immigrants granted residency from 1932-47, the country has reduced the number of refugees to 30,000 for 2019 based on policy set by the Trump administration. In 2016 under the Obama administration, 85,000 were admitted to the US under refugee status (Cepla).

Above I discussed various reasons people are emigrating from their home country, such as changing climate and landscape and inadequate food supply. While these are important factors. It is hard not to think of the American Dream that some chase. Part of that dream is stability and safety. Yes, you may choose a new climate to be able to farm better and have stability in your food resources. But, the number of people of concern, which include refugees, asylum seekers, internally displaced persons, and stateless persons, has skyrocketed in the past decade. This turmoil in their home countries

shows that the world is in a crisis era. Being displaced by conflict or violation of human rights going on without serious repercussions can only last for so long before other countries become involved to make it more than a civil or regional conflict.

Chapter V.

Genocide and Politicide

Background

Professor R.J. Rummel introduced the term democide in the 1990s as “genocide, politicide, massacres, extrajudicial executions, and other forms of mass murder by state and quasi-state regimes, and non-state groups.” (n.p., cited from his website: <https://www.hawaii.edu/powerkills/DBG.CHAP2.HTM>) For decades Rummel studied the acts of mass murder committed by the state. His concept of democide, which, to some degree, overlaps genocide but he clearly emphasizes the killing of a people as a whole (demos) rather than the killing of a specific kind of people (genos).

He began his work to understand if democratic states were inherently less violent than totalitarian regimes outside of war. He successfully showed a negative correlation between democracy and domestic violence by the state but found a positive correlation between democracies and involvement in foreign violence. He believed that his “empirical evidence support(ed) that democracies do not make war on each other and that the less democracy in a totalitarian direction the more likely foreign and collective domestic violence (as measured by those killed). That is, [totalitarian] power not only causes democide directly, but also causes war and rebellion. And thus through them, [totalitarian] power is also an indirect cause of democide” (Chapter 21). Rummel’s conclusion was “that power kills, absolute power kills absolutely.” Barbara Harff critiqued his work for being over simplified and that all these types of oppression need to be kept separate for a fuller understanding. For purposes of this research, his combination

of genocide, politicide, and mass murder committed by the state could show us a pattern of behavior or events that may occur during different Turnings as an indicator.

Do Genocide, Democide, and Politicide Levels Correspond with Turnings?

Rummel's statistical research on democide spanned from 1990 to approximately 1987. It does not include data from a critical time, the unraveling of the Third Turning. Max Roser and Mohamed Nagdy of Our World in Data built on Rummel's research to include early 21st century. A disclaimer they and Rummel make very clear is that the data is imprecise and has large confidence intervals. Perpetrators of these crimes try to conceal the true number of victims or do not keep count at all. For example, the Ukrainian genocide of 1932-1933 has a low estimate of 3.3 (Mendel, NY Times) million and a high estimate at 7-10 (Babij) million. For this paper the total number of fatalities is relevant, but not the only important piece. We must also understand the tragedies based on population, the percentage of a population lost via any democides. For example, one of the greatest tragedies was the Cambodian genocide when Khmer Rouge took control. While the number of deaths is estimated between 1.7 and 1.9 million, it was 21 to 24% of the Cambodian population (Kiernan).

The chart below shows number of genocides and politicides around the world from the Center for Systemic Peace. What we see is less than 6 democides occurring each year during the high of the First Turning, averaging 3.5 a year until 1964 when the average is 15.47 during the Second Turning, and 8.5 for the unraveling of the Third Turning. During the would-be crisis Fourth Turning, the average is only 2.57 per year. What is concerning is the increase in the last few years, from zero in 2012 to 4 in 2014.

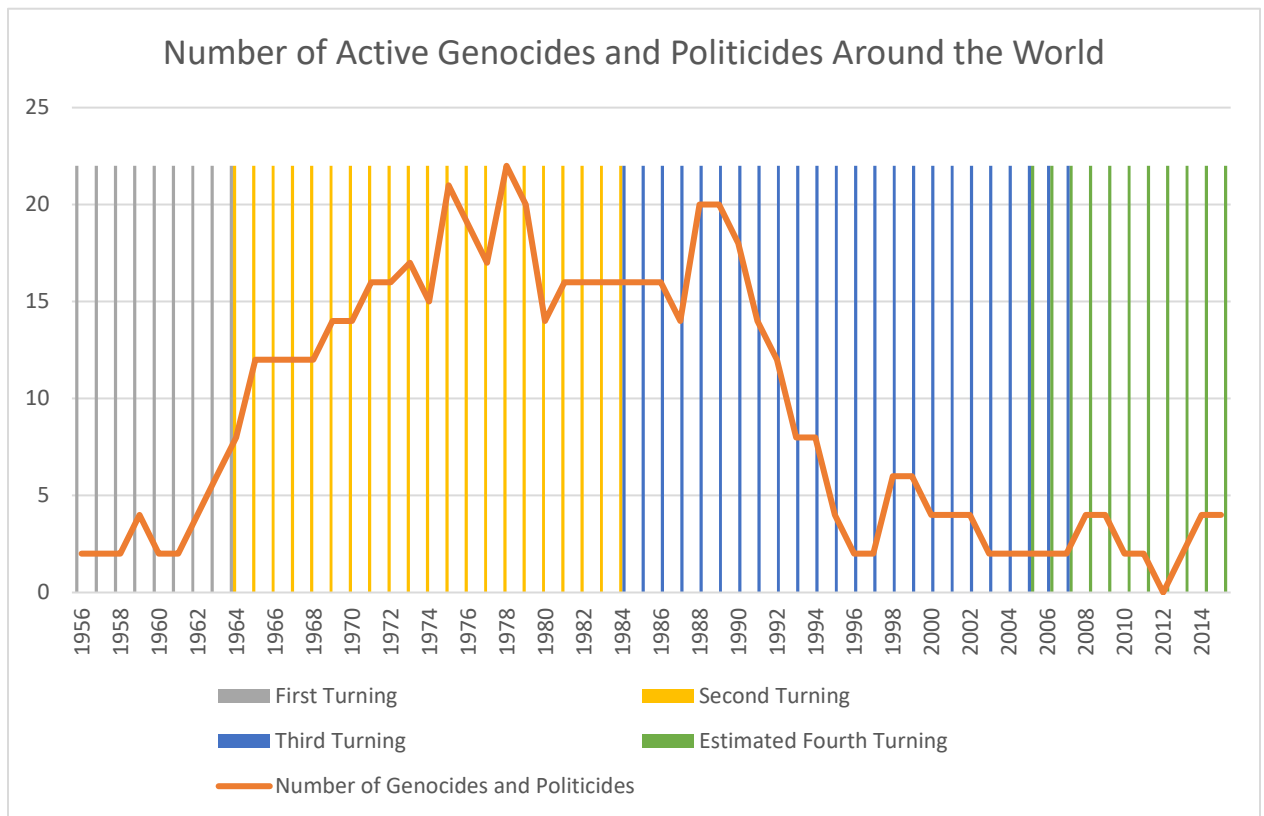


Chart 10 Number of Active Genocides and Politicides Around the World

Source: GENOCIDE INDICATOR (PITF) with variable time span: 1955-2015. Data published by Integrated Network for Societal Conflict Research. Data publisher's source: Political Instability Task Force (PITF) <http://www.systemicpeace.org/inscrdata.html> a genocide indicator was created for each country as well as a global total.

We see in the below chart with Rummel and the Political Instability Task Force's estimates that we have not seen as deadly as genocide since World War II crisis era, with the Soviet, Nazi and Japanese genocides. It is important to note that Rummel's estimates are the high estimates of the number of deaths. Pinker argues that we live in the least violent time, and that we have learned from the Nazi's and the Holocaust. What he doesn't consider is the normed number of those that are killed by their own leaders. Like

mentioned above, yes, the numbers for Cambodia seem small in reference to WWII, but to lose a quarter of a population is a factor that we cannot ignore.

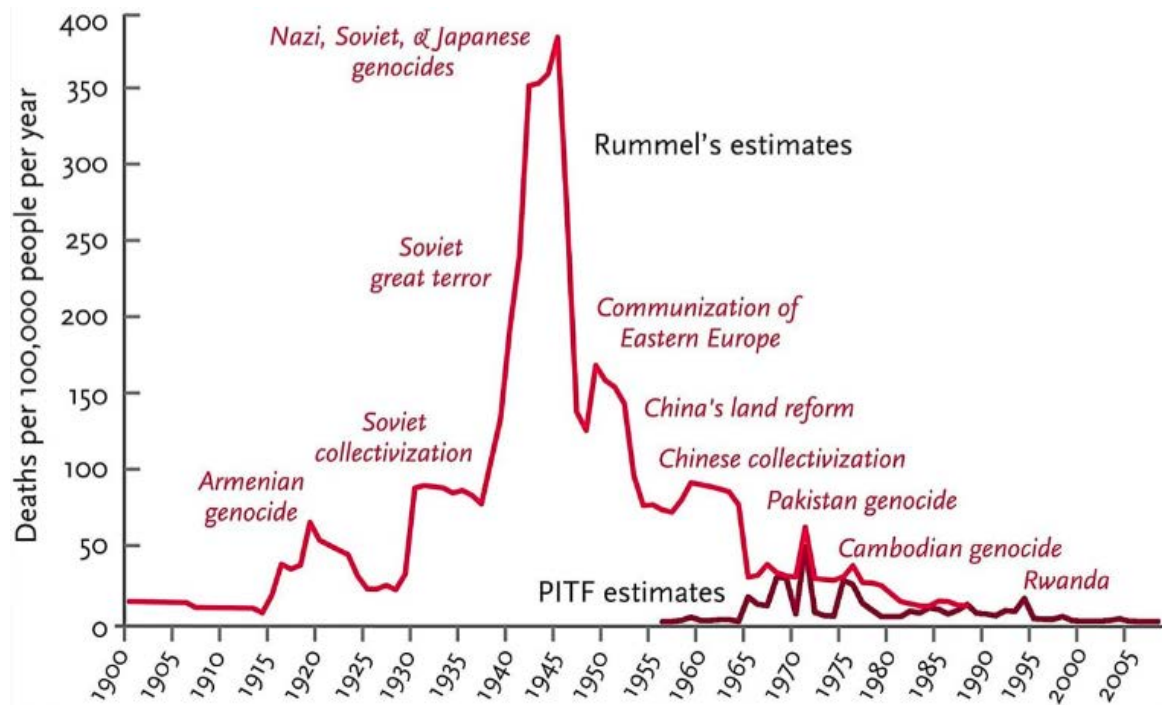


Chart 11 Rate of deaths in genocides, 1900-2008 - Pinker (2011)

These two drastic drops, in deadliest and number of genocides and politicides, could be possibly be explained by actions of the United Nations. When World War II ended the United Nations (UN) was created as the revamped version of the League of Nations. The purpose was to have an intergovernmental organization to prevent atrocities like WWI and II from happening again. The hope was to perpetuate peace and international cooperation to create a harmonious world.

After the Balkan and Rwandan genocides, where the international community failed epically to assist the civilians that were being murdered, the UN started the discussions of how to be able to intervene but still protect a nation's sovereignty. In 2005 the Responsibility to Protect (R2P) was adopted by the member states and it ultimately helps states in need during a genocide (United Nations Office on Genocide Prevention

and the Responsibility to Protect.). R2P has been supported and implemented a few times which may have an impact on decreasing the number of active genocides and politicides around the world since early 90s, one as a deterrent to actors and also as a support to nations that do need assistance to figure out how to stop it from happening.

Summary

As Sorokin made clear in his research, violence is erratic. There was no linear trend toward either a continued increase or decrease in war, he concluded that it is probable that the curve of the magnitude of war and violence will continue its “erratic” ups and downs in the future as it has done in the past (Sorokin, 2017, p. 564). Sorokin studied the number of deaths and the number of wars. Likely his thinking that violence will continue to be erratic is because looking at the exact number loses the context of the loss to a nation. If you have 10 people in a group and 3 of them die, saying 3 died is a loss but not a major loss. But if you understand that 30% of that group died, that is where the numbers lost in a genocide resonate.

It is hard not to compare mass deaths to WWII and the Nazi, Soviets and Japan genocides. They were the highest numbers of deaths we have seen in centuries. However, what we cannot overlook is percentage of populations impacted by such acts. The data shows that actual number of deaths has decreased in the past decades. But it still shows that violence is permeating throughout the world still. “Genocides — and dictatorships, for that matter — do not spring into existence. Rather, they begin incrementally, with authoritarianism, racism, ethnic myths and dehumanizing language, among other things. This is where Holocaust comparisons can and should be made” (Beorn).

Chapter VI.

Conclusion

Remnants of the old social order will disintegrate. Political and economic trust will implode. Real hardship will beset the land, with severe distress that could involve questions of class, race, nation, and empire. Yet this time of trouble will bring seeds of social rebirth. Americans will share a regret about recent mistakes—and a resolute new consensus about what to do. The very survival of the nation will feel at stake. Sometime before the year 2025, America will pass through a great gate in history, commensurate with the American Revolution, Civil War, and twin emergencies of the Great Depression and World War II (Strauss & Howe pg. 6).

Strauss and Howe said that people did not foresee the crises until they were in the midst of the Fourth Turning and they could not predict the end or what shape the nation would be in until it was finally over. The theory behind the generational cycles is the most readily available indicator in this research. The characteristics of each generation contrasts sharply with its predecessors at the same age and every twenty years or so causes a shift in society. Ultimately, the data reviewed in this paper shows that once the crisis is upon us, it is discernable beginning with economic indicators. The 2008 financial crisis was felt around the world and sent a shockwave through our sense of stability. Looking at trade openness, migration statistics, and democides around the world are all important pieces to indicate the start and middle of the crisis era of the Great Depression and World War II which can be applied to interpreting present day. Richard Evans said that “it’s very dangerous simply to think in historical parallels” but Waitman Beorn counters that “parallels are precisely what we should be looking for; parallels do not intersect, meaning that current events do not have to mirror historical ones precisely or in

severity to benefit from historical reflection.” Does history repeat itself exactly? Of course not. What to take away from this research is that there are indicators that can help prepare and foresee a path that if not understood could be followed again and repeat the same mistakes of a prior crisis.

In line with Sorokin’s research, present day is the transition from a variety of materialistic goals and missions to a spiritual reawakening of sorts. This is a moment in time when Strauss and Howe’s Fourth Turning and Sorokin’s Transition Crisis align in their era definitions. It is when the oldest generation (the Prophets) of the saeculum is passing away and times are changing and the culture wars of what will define the “norm” that is accepted is changing across the world. There is a crisis of culture wars, of governments, of religious and biological superiority, and of power.

According to Sorokin, the 21st century is the transition era from Sensate, a materialistic world, into a crisis century that would transform the overall mentality to Ideational. We can use Strauss and Howe’s generational theories to predict shifts that will cause changes in the overall mood, especially when to expect a crisis era is close. Strauss and Howe predicted the Fourth Turning crisis era would begin around 2005, which from this research can be pinpointed as beginning in 2008, following the financial crisis. Some may argue that this current crisis era began a bit earlier, with 9/11 and the War on Terror but I conclude that the economic indicators are the start of the crisis; money talks. Some economists predicted the financial crisis and the housing bubble, but no one could say exactly when it was going to happen.

The many similarities between present day and the beginning of the last crisis era are many. After the depression of the 30s, we see a similar slow growth in present day.

When looking at the volatility of trade openness following the 1929 crash and the ten years before WWII started, it shows the beginning of the crisis era. This similar slowing momentum of recovery after the Great Depression before WWII and from 2008 to now is extremely concerning. According to Bloomberg Economics, “global economy’s sharp loss of speed through 2018 has left the pace of expansion the weakest since the global financial crisis a decade ago” (O’Brien, Global Economy Hits Its Weakest Spell Since Financial Crisis). Instability, especially financial instability leaves a country susceptible to war. Any leader that is perceived as weak and vulnerable, it leaves room for enemies to take advantage of that fragility and lead to conflict.

In terms of migration, we see the same stagnate increases of legal residencies granted during a crisis era. This sense of isolationism is similar to the fourth turning in the 1930s and 40s. When there is an ongoing crisis, it is a country’s instinct to protect itself from outsiders that it isn’t sure it can trust. The number of people displaced as refugees over the past decade due to conflict, war, and human rights violations has increased. According to the UN Refugee Agency, 8.66 million were displaced in 2005 and most recently in 2017 that number had more than doubled to 19.94 million (UNHCR Statistics, The World in Numbers). We have banned nations that are in extreme turmoil out of fear and self-preservation. Being displaced by conflict or violation of human rights going on without serious repercussions can only last for so long before other countries get past their self-preservation and intervene which could lead to more than a civil or regional conflict.

Looking at democide data, we see less numbers of deaths than the last crisis as of now, but the percentage of deaths in democides are not to be ignored as we see an increased population of people that are refugees or displaced from their homes due to violence and human rights violations. It is hard not to compare current mass deaths to WWII and the Nazi, Soviets and Japan genocides. They were the highest numbers of deaths we have seen in centuries. However, what we cannot overlook is percentage of populations impacted by such acts, such as the Cambodian genocide.

Sorokin said that organizations like the League of Nations or the UN “can only serve to accelerate or retard the system’s growth, but they cannot alter the nature of the system itself” (Sorokin, 2017, p. ix). Change, peace, and violence are inevitable in our world. It is whether the institutions that we put in place can really alleviate the violence and extend the peace.

Ultimately, this research shows that we are without a doubt in a current Fourth Turning, a crisis of our era. As mentioned in Chapter II, if we account for rapid advancement in technology likely being the cause for the shortened time between the climax of the previous crisis to the climax of the awakening of that saeculum, we are due for the high point in our current crisis within the next 2-6 years. While I do not expect a full-on global war as with our technology and chemical weapons, nations could be wiped out with a push of a button. If a war directly between the superpowers does occur similar to WWI and II, it will be beyond catastrophic. The outcome of another world war is less predictable; the US could erupt in civil violence, change our geographic borders, no longer be the USA but split into two or more countries, succumb to another ruler, or potentially come out of it even more of a superpower than before. The US and our

enemies have the means to inflict unimaginable horrors. However, the great powers in the world are not inclined to go to war with one another. Nevertheless, I do suspect that there will continue to be proxy wars in other countries where various powers will step in to help the side they choose to support, possibly even in spite of their enemies. We've seen it most recently in Syria.

The only things in life that are a guarantee are birth and death, the clear cycle for living beings. The timing of what happens in between are technically unknown and unpredictable, what we can do is learn from our previous generations and hopefully grow and not make the same catastrophic mistakes.

Appendix 1.

Seasons of Life and Time					
ERA	Years 0-20	Years 21-41	Years 42-62	Years 63-83	Years 84-?
		(Crisis)		(Awakening)	
ENTERING ELDERHOOD (AGE 63-83)	Artist	Prophet	Nomad	Hero	Artist
ENTERING MIDLIFE (AGES 42-62)	Prophet	Nomad	Hero	Artist	Prophet
ENTERING YOUNG ADULTHOOD (AGES 21-41)	Nomad	Hero	Artist	Prophet	Nomad
ENTERING CHILDHOOD (AGES 0-20)	Hero	Artist	Prophet	Nomad	Hero

Table 5 Seasons of Life and Time

Appendix 2.

Recent Generations and Their Archetypes					
ERA	1908-1929	1929-1946	1946-1964	1964-1984	1984-?
KEY EVENTS	Four Freedoms World War I Prohibition Scopes Trial	Crash of 1929 New Deal Pearl Harbor D-Day	McCarthyism Levittown Affluent Society Little Rock	(Awakening) Kent State Woodstock Watergate Tax Revolt	Perestroika National Debt Culture Wars Simpson Trial
ENTERING ELDERHOOD (AGE 63-83)	Progressive (Artist) <i>empathic</i>	Missionary (Prophet) <i>wise</i>	Lost (Nomad) <i>tough</i>	G.I. (Hero) <i>powerful</i>	Silent (Artist) <i>empathic</i>
ENTERING MIDLIFE (AGES 42-62)	Missionary (Prophet) <i>moralistic</i>	Lost (Nomad) <i>pragmatic</i>	G.I. (Hero) <i>hubristic</i>	Silent (Artist) <i>indifferent</i>	Boom (Prophet) <i>moralistic</i>
ENTERING YOUNG ADULTHOOD (AGES 21-41)	Lost (Nomad) <i>alienated</i>	G.I. (Hero) <i>heroic</i>	Silent (Artist) <i>sensitive</i>	Boom (Prophet) <i>narcissistic</i>	Thirteenth (Nomad) <i>alienated</i>
ENTERING CHILDHOOD (AGES 0-20)	G.I. (Hero) <i>protected</i>	Silent (Artist) <i>suffocated</i>	Boom (Prophet) <i>indulged</i>	Thirteenth (Nomad) <i>abandoned</i>	Millennial (Hero) <i>protected</i>

Table 6 Recent Generations and Their Archetypes

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What Drove the Mass Migrations from Europe in the Late Nineteenth Century?

Author(s): Timothy J. Hatton and Jeffrey G. Williamson Source: Population and Development Review, Vol. 20, No. 3 (Sep., 1994), pp. 533-559 Published by: Population Council Stable URL: <https://www.jstor.org/stable/2137600>

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