

- I. Untitled introduction: *definitions*
 - A. **International politics**: the process of conflict resolution among states
 - B. **Global politics**: the process of conflict resolution among:
 - 1. States
 - 2. International (supranational) governmental organizations (IGOs)
 - a. Regional – NATO, EU
 - b. International – UN, IMF
 - 3. Non-state actors – non-governmental organizations (NGOs)
 - a. Political movements
 - b. Nonprofit advocacy & programmatic organizations
 - c. Multinational corporations
- II. **The evolution of the international system**
 - A. 17th through 19th c.
 - 1. European dominance with far-flung colonial empires
 - 2. Multipolar system with Great Britain as the power balancer in the latter portion of that era
 - B. WWI through WWII
 - 1. Decline of European powers
 - 2. Rise of new world powers: U.S. & Japan
 - C. Post-WWII
 - 1. Breakup of European colonial empires & rise of the **Third World** (and a **North/South** economic division)
 - a. Independent before WWII: China, Egypt, & Latin American states
 - b. Independent after WWII: over 100 new states in Africa, the Middle East, & Asia
 - (1) Three-fourths of the world's population
 - (2) Much of the world's natural resources
 - (3) Great poverty
 - (4) Many civil wars
 - (5) A few are now moderate powers: Brazil & India
 - (6) One is a major power: China
 - 2. **Cold War**: 1946-91
 - a. Bipolar **East/West** superpower rivalry
 - b. **Iron Curtain** speech (1946) – Winston Churchill at Westminster College in Fulton, MO
 - c. **Marshall Plan** (1947) – \$20 billion in economic aid offered to Europe, if those countries cooperated in a plan of use
 - d. **Berlin Blockade** (1948-49)
 - e. **Bay of Pigs Invasion** (1961)
 - f. **Cuban Missile Crisis** (1962)
 - g. **Proxy wars**: when a country uses another state, independence movement, terrorist group, or mercenaries to fight in its place
 - (1) French Indochina (1945-54)
 - (2) Greece (1946-49)
 - (3) Malaysia (1948-60)
 - (4) Korea (1950-53)
 - (5) Vietnam (1956-75)
 - (6) Mozambique (1975-92)
 - (7) Angola (1975-2002)
 - (8) Afghanistan (1979-89)
 - 3. Post-Cold-War changes
 - a. Number and type of actors in the international political arena have expanded
 - (1) Independent states – almost 200
 - (2) Non-state actors – thousands:
 - (a) **NGO's**: Figure 18.1 thousands of operational & advocacy groups (any international organization that is not formed by an international treaty) – e.g., Amnesty International, Greenpeace, Oxfam, Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) [known in the USA as Doctors Without Borders]
 - (b) **IGOs**: intergovernmental organizations (any international organization formed by an international treaty) – e.g., UN, WTO, IMF, NATO, NAFTA
 - b. The **interdependence** of the world's states grew enormously
 - (1) Trade policy
 - (2) Environmental policy
 - (3) Transportation/communications innovations
 - c. Bipolar E/W rivalry transformed into US unipolar influence but not dominance

- d. Shift to **open markets**
 - (1) Fall of Communist bloc
 - (2) Rise of international trading partnerships
 - (3) IMF policies in Third World
 - (4) Rise of multinational corporations
- e. **International courts**
 - (1) Nuremberg Trials (1945-49)
 - (2) International Court of Justice (established 1945)
 - (3) UN War Tribunals (created in 1994 to investigate genocide -- in Bosnia and Rwanda)
 - (4) International Criminal Court (entered into force in 2002) – US is still not a party

III. International politics

- A. The absence of central authority
 - 1. Compared to internal state politics, this absence of a central authority is a matter of differences in *degree* rather than *kind* in democracies
 - 2. Closest approximation of a central authority: UN (but it is handicapped)
 - a. No military of its own
 - b. Veto power of **5 permanent members of the Security Council** (US, UK, France, China, Russia)
 - 3. Hence, many **global problems** not effectively met
 - a. Environmental degradation
 - b. Poverty
 - c. Over population
 - d. Disease
 - e. Proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) – radioactive, biological, chemical (RBC)
- B. Fiduciary political roles and international morality
 - 1. Shively overstates the “**single-client**” **nature of national interest** – there is a lot of disagreement within any state about what constitutes that country’s national interest (even on questions of self defense)
 - 2. Notice that he agrees that adopting a “cold-blooded moral tone” is not necessarily in the national interest – e.g., the U.S. siding with the UK against Germany (1939-41) and Israel against the Arabs since 1947
- C. Impediments to international communication
 - 1. Language translation problems
 - 2. Lack of shared cultural values
- D. Power and international politics: several factors are important but do not guarantee success in war or peace
 - 1. Superior military power
 - 2. Large & educated population
 - 3. Economic strength & sanctions
 - 4. Geographic location
 - 5. Leadership skills & courage
- E. The process of international politics
 - 1. Most common tools: **diplomacy** and other nonmilitary measures: such as economic sanctions
 - 2. All-too-frequent tool: **war** (not one day of world peace since 1939)
 - a. **Causes:** multiple and complex
 - (1) Nationalism
 - (2) Change (e.g., collapse of European colonial empires after WWII)
 - (3) Misjudgments by leaders (e.g., WWI & Iraq)
 - (4) Poor states go to war most often but when rich states go to war the costs are often far greater
 - (5) Democracies rarely or never wage war on each other
 - (6) Wars seem to cycle in frequency, e.g., the **century of European peace** 1815-1914 (except for the Crimean War (1853-56), the Austro-Prussian War (1866), the Franco-Prussian War (1870-71), & the Spanish-American War (1898))
 - 3. Power and choice in international politics
 - a. **Balance of power theory** (Hans Morgenthau, 1950s) goal of power equilibrium is to prevent any one state from dominating all others
 - b. **Regime theory:** a shared vision of the common good can guide the international political system – cooperation not just self-interest competition
- F. Examples:
 - 1. International failure: **Rwandan civil war and genocide** (1990-94) – conflict between the minority Tutsi v. majority Hutu tribes exacerbated by earlier German and Belgian colonial rule
 - 2. The **United Nations’** goals:
 - a. Alleviate root causes of war: poverty, injustice, ignorance
 - b. Mediate conflicts
 - c. Provide **peace-keeping forces** to enforce peace settlements: Middle East (1948, ‘56, ‘67, ‘73), India/Pakistan (1949), Korea (1950-53), Mozambique, El Salvador & Somalia (1992), Rwanda (1993), Yugoslavia (1995)