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: 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