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International Relations

Week-9

Germany and Italy Unification

→ Nationalism and Enlightenment

Ideas led to these political movements in Europe

→ French Revolution and American Revolution.

→ Mid 18th century - 300+

States in Europe

→ Kingdoms - loose group - Holy Roman Empire

→ 2 Kingdoms powerful

- Kingdom of Austria + Prussia

- Power struggle

→ Rise of Napoleon in France

→ Confederation of Rhine Rhine

→ 1812 - Attack on Russia

→ 1815 - Congress of Vienna

- 39 states - German Confederation.

- German language

→ Rise of Nationalism greater vs smaller Germany

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1848 - Germany Revolution

1861 - King Wilhelm I
| Bismarck

1864 - Holstein Schleswig

1866 - Austria Prussian
War

- North German Confederation.

- 1870 - Franco-Prussian war

Before WWI :

-- 4 main Empires:

→ Ottoman

→ Austro-Hungarian

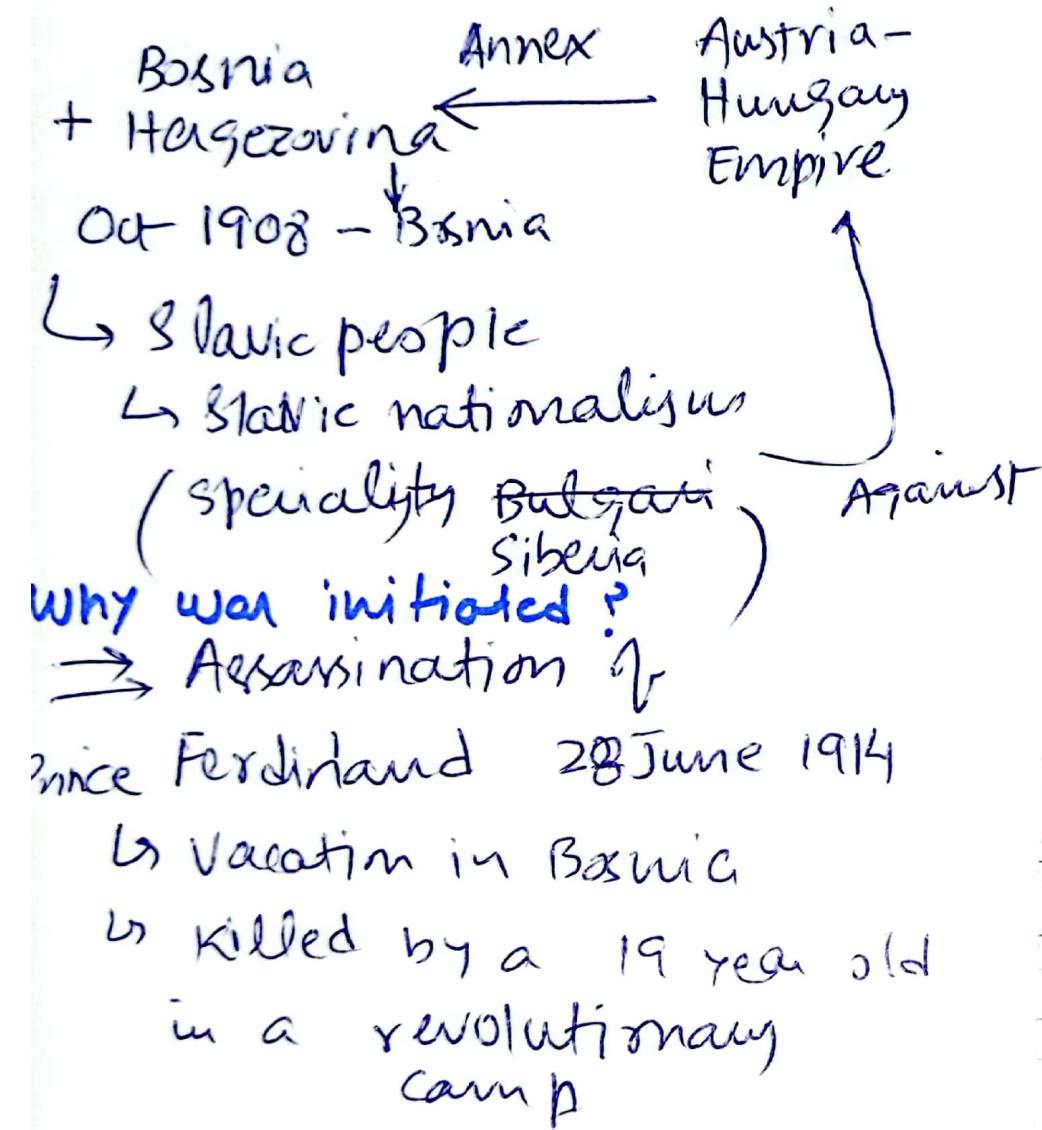
→ Russian

→ German

1878 → War b/w Ottoman &
Russia

→ * over the Balkans.
Treaty of Berlin

* Ottoman → austro-Hungary



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4 Chain of War

Austria-Hungary → Serbia
attack

Russia → Austria-Hungary
(allied with Russia)

Russia → Austria-Hungary
attack

Germany → Russia
(allied with Germany)

Germany → Russia
attack

UK + France → Germany
attack

Ottoman Empire → UK + France
attack

Reasons of War (WWI)

① Nationalism ② Imperialism
(Race based)

MAKING APPS OF TOMORROW

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③ Militarism ④ Alliance System

Pride

② Exploitation of Resources

↳ Expansion of borders.

↳ Capitalism is highest stage of Imperialism.

③ ↳ Spending on Military.

④ Triple Alliance 1882

↳ Germany + Austro-Hungarian + Italy

Triple Entente 1907

↳ Russia, France, UK

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1917 →

1918 → Russia withdraw

1919 → USSR

Schiffel Plan → Germany

1823 - USA - Monroe Doctrine

↳ no interference in europe

Unrestricted Submarine
Warfare

1915 - Lusitania Attack

1198 killed (128 american)

→ 1915 - 1916 USA in war
against germany

MAKING APPS OF TOMORROW

International Relations

Week- 9 → WWI

→ 1917 USA entry into War

MAKING APPS OF TOMORROW



→ In Retaliation - March 1918

- Spring Offensive by
German Forces.

→ Allied Forces Operation

→ August 1918 - The Hundred
Days Offensive

→ November 1918 - The
Treaty of Armistice

→ Big 4 - USA, UK, France, Italy

→ 1919 - Paris Peace Conference

28 June 1919 - Treaty of
Versailles.

① Formation of New Countries

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② Alsace Lorraine - France

③ De-Militarization of Rhineland

④ Restriction on Germany Military, Navy, Airforce

⑤ - War Guilt Clause.

- 60 billion dollars.

i

30 billion dollars.

league of Nation

- 10 Jan 1920

- Woodrow Wilson

- Geneva

Goals of League of Nation:

* Collective Security

* Disarmament

* Negotiation

* Protection of Minorities

* Some issues like Drug trafficking
Human trafficking

Organs:

① General Assembly

② The Council

Executive

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$$(x, y, z) = (x_0, y_0, z_0) + t(a, b, c)$$

$$= x_0, y_0, z_0 + t_1 v_1 + t_2 v_2$$

4 Permanent

4 Non Permanent

UK, France,
Italy,

Elected for 3
years

- one meeting in a year
③ The ~~secretari~~ Secretariat

Paper Work - Agenda

④ Permanent Court of Justice
- 15 Judges Hague

⑤ commissions and committees.

Achievements:

- ① Formation of ILO
 - International Labour Organization
- ② Refugees Organization
 - Welfare of war prisoners.
- ③ Health Organization
- ④ Mandate Commission
- ⑤ Disputes in 1920
 - Finland + Sweden
 - Åland Islands
- Germany, Poland Dispute 1921
- Upper Silesia
- Great Invasion of Bulgaria

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Week 10

Historical Developments

that lead towards Formation of
United Nations.

→ Failure of League of Nations as
Enforcing Organization

- ① Link with Treaty of Versailles
- ② US Hesitation to Join League



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- ⑤ Lack of Major Powers Involvement
- ⑥ No Military Force of League of Nations
- ⑦ Great Economic Depression of 1929
- ⑧ Rise of Right wing Parties
- ⑨ Japan Invasion of Manchuria
- ⑩ Failure of World Disarmament Conference 1932 - 1933
- ⑪ Italy Invasion of Abyssinia
 - Italy - Economic Sanctions
 - 1937 - Italy withdrawal
 - Sanctions were not hard.
- ⑫ Germany Invasion of Rhineland
- ⑬ 1939 - USSR Expelled From League
 - June 1941 - London Declaration
 - August 1941 - Atlantic Charter
 - Post War - International Organization
 - Right of Self Determination.
 - 1942 - Declaration of UN
 - First official use of term United Nations
 - Franklin D Roosevelt
 - Alliance of 26 countries against Japan → United Nations



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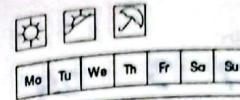
- Oct 1943 - Moscow Conference
USA, UK, USSR

- Tehran Conference - Dec 1943

- San Francisco Conference - 1945
- USA, UK, USSR, China → Republic
- Principles of UN Charter of UN
- Yalta Conference - 1945
- Security Council - Voting
- July 1945 - Invitation to 50 countries
- San Francisco - Voting on UN Charter
- 24 Oct 1945 → United Nations

Some objectives:

- ① Establishment of International peace
- ② Economic and social cooperation
- ③ Provision of justice.
- ④ Solutions for the problem of individuals.



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Structure of United Nations

6 ORGANS

- ① General Assembly
 - ② Security Council → Administrative Body
 - 5 Permanent
 - 10 Non-Permanent
 - ③ Trusteeship Council - 1945
 - 11 Trust territories → Non-self governable, Palau
 - ④ Economic and social Council
 - 54 member - sort of Senate - 3 years
 - ⑤ International Court of Justice
 - Netherlands - 15 judges - legal disputes
 - ⑥ Secretariat.
-
- ④ - FAO (Rome)
(Food Agricultural organization)
 - IAEA (Vienna)
 - UNESCO - Paris
 - UNEP - Nairobi
 - WHO - Geneva
 - UNICEF





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INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Week-11 Cold War

→ After 2nd World War

→ Decolonization Process

→ Set Back to European - Fatigue of War

→ Weapons of Destruction

- Reasons -
- ① USA - Military Power
 - ② Economy - Better
 - ③ USA - Late entry into War

→ Large Territory of USSR

→ Industrialization of USSR

→ Cold War → Tense Peace.

→ Gap b/w Peace - Threat of Violence

→ Fear Element - Proxy Wars

→ Propaganda Aspect

→ Ideological Conflicts (Capitalism vs Communism)



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- Capitalism - Industrialization

↓
- Profit

↓
Surplus Value

- Ease in life.

- Based on Profit, two classes:

- * Goojwa Class (Elite)
- * Ptofaniat Class (Junk)

- During World War II

① Hitler Attack of USSR

- Appeasement Policy of Britain

- Chamberlain, 1937

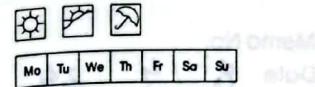
Diplomatic effort to offer
concession to a foreign power

- Post-Down Conference 1945
(About future of Germany)



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- Division of Germany 4 zone
British, Soviet American & French
- * Federal Republic of Germany
May 1949 (West Germany)
1949
- * German Democratic Republic
out 1949 (East Germany)
1949
- Churchill Speech 1946
- Iron Curtain
- Official Declaration of Cold War
- East Europe vs West Europe
- 1944 - Bretton Woods Conference
- IBRD + World Bank
- George F. Kennan
- * X-article 1946
USA policy → containment policy.
- 1947 - Harry Truman
Containment policy → it is the official USA policy.
(Truman Doctrine)



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→ Disallow USSR to expand
Communism - How?

① Economic Measure

- * Marshall Plan
\$400 bn to western block
- * European Economic Recovery Plan.

* IBRD + World Bank

* Sanctions on USSR Eastern Europe

② Political Measures

* UN and other forums.

③ Military Measures

* CETO SEATO

* CENTO

* NATO

↳ USSR - Warsaw Pact

Overall Points of Cold War: 1953
(1945)

↳ * Deconstruction of Europe

* Future of Germany

* Supremacy in International Affairs

International Relations

(See slides)

Cold War :

- * War of the two ideologies
(communism vs capitalism)

Korean War :

- * They wanted help from China & Russia to unite Korea.
- * Russia supported North Korea.



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- * Confrontation b/w USA & China started. General MacArthur leading USA & attacked China.
- * Armistice Pact in July
- * Buffer zone b/w two Koreas.

Warsaw Pact:

- * 1953 by USSR to oppose NATO
- * military to Hungary sent in 1956.
- * USA supporting IMRE NAGY
- * IMRE NAGY became prime minister
- * Tamas Kadar → First secretary general.
- * Russia started movement for Kadar and he became leader.

Space Programmes:

- * race in creation of spy satellites and control missiles
- * Cuban Missile Crisis in 1962 → USA and USSR → direct nuclear war.
- * BAY OF PIGS.

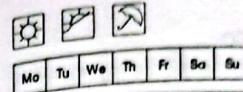


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Cuban Missile Crisis:

- * Cuba was oil rich but Castro nationalized.
- * Castro Govt alliance with USSR.
- * Install military bases and medium range missile.
- * USSR secretly developed nuclear missile spied by USA.
- * USA demanded withdrawal.
- * Evidence to UN.
- * KHURCHENKO wrote letter to Kennedy for withdrawing missiles on conditions:
 - USA will not attack on CUBA in future
 - USA removes missiles from TURKEY

- * Role of UN
- * U THANT Secretary of UN
- * Both removed missiles
- * Preventive diplomacy.
- * Confrontation led to VIETNAM-WAR.



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Vietnam War:

- * Most deadly war.
- * 65,000 soldiers USA
2 million Vietnamese.
- * colony of France.
- * Japan occupied it.
- * Anti Japan: HOCHI MINH.
- * 1946 - 1954 war between France & HOCHIMIN
- * 1949 France → South Vietnam (liberal)
- * election cancelled because of fear of HOCHIMIN.
- * 1965 - Attack on South Vietnam
USA retaliated.
- * President Warren in USA and attacked ~~Vietnam~~ Vietnam.
Rolling thunder. TET OFFENSIVE
- * 1968. North attacked South
TET OFFENSIVE
- * March 1968. 500 civilian MYAN MASSACRE



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* William Calley - led ~~of~~ My Lai Massacre.

Recruitment in public.

* 1969, Richard Nixon → withdrawal
of forces in vietnam

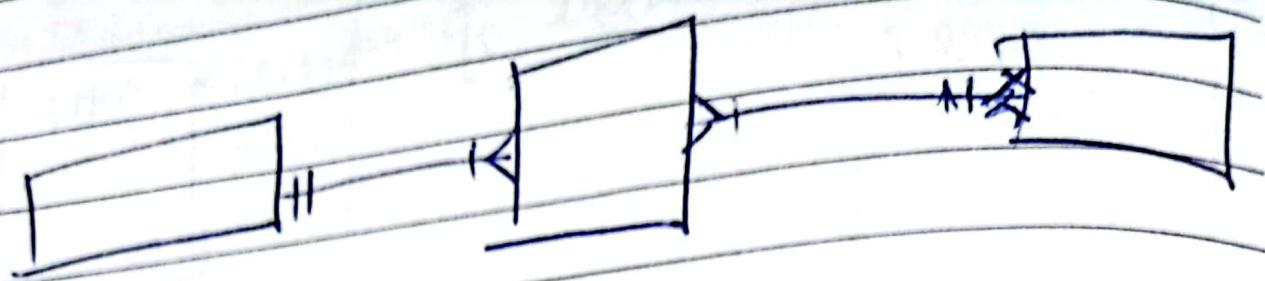
* 1973 Paris Peace Agreement.

- 58,000 US soldiers killed

- 2 million Vietnamese

- 120 \$ bn.

* 1975 North captured South and
declared as Socialist Republic in
1976.

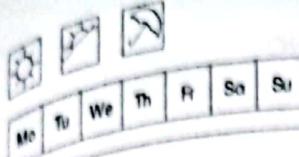


International Relations

week - 11 Detente (Cold War)

Detente:

- * French Word
- * Means Ease in tension
- * Policy of Decreasing Cold War Tensions
- * First time Word "Detente"
Used in 1912 to Ease Tensions b/w France & Germany.
- * Origin - Different Perspectives
- Mostly After Cuban Missile



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crisis - 1967 → 1979

→ P T B T (Partial Test Ban treaty)

1963 - Underground testing of Nuclear weapons banned.

Reasons of Detente:

① Nuclear Party b/w USA, USSR

② Vietnam War

③ Arab - Israel War 1973

④ 1969 - Sino - Soviet ^{split} conflict
b/w China and Russia

⑤ 1971 - [←] Richard Nixon visit to Moscow.

- tried to balance relations with both China & Russia.

NPT - 1968 (Non-Proliferation treaty)

① USA, USSR, China, UK - legal Right of



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of Nuclear Weapons.

* Pakistan did not sign

② Nuclear Technology for peaceful purposes.

SALT I – Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty – 1972

① Froze Strategic Ballistic Missiles and Launchers.

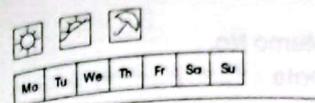
② Unit after continental ballistic missiles.

ABM - 1972 Anti Ballistic Missiles

* unsuccessful due to MIRV

Apollo - Souz Hand Shaking
1975

Joint Space venture b/w USA & USSR.



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Conference on security and cooperation in Europe

≠ 33 states.

* Helsinki Accords - August 1975

—Detente ended in 1979 when Russia invaded Afghanistan.

Afghanistan - War

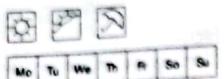
Pashtoons	- 40%	} - Sectarian Divide
Tajiks	- 27%	
Uzbeks	- 15%	
Hazaras	- 10%	

1933 - 1973 - King Zahir Shah
1973 - Sardar Daud.

PDPA - People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan.

VSSR supported

* Synthesis: Thesis + antithesis.



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1978 - Soviet Revolution

* Assassination of Sardar Daud.

1

Hafizullah Amin (Pashtoons)

1979 - Russia Invasion - Babrak
Karmal.
(Pro communist)

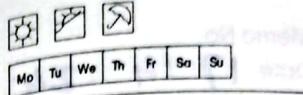
Supporters: of Mujahideen

Pakistan → Land + training
US + European → Financial +
Political

Arab - Recruits

* 1.5 - 2 million
* 14000 soldiers of USSR

1989 - Geneva Agreement



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Cold War in 1980s

* Change of leadership in some
countries

* 1981 - Ronald Reagan.

* Increased Defence Budget

* 1983 - Strategic Defence
Initiative

* Star Wars - Programme

* 1978 - 1985 → Michael Gorbachev

① Glasnost ② Perestroika.

* Perestroika - An introduction of
Market Oriented Economy.

* Glasnost - Social Aspect

* Freedom of Expression and
Speech, Right of Self Determination
- Open Air.
- ~~Freedom of~~

1-8-X3

M-31

International Relations

Week 12: Nuclear Proliferation & efforts to stop it

- Nuclear Politics → Dominant after WWII
- USA Attack on Japan
- Nuclear Race b/w USA and USSR
- Weapons of Mass Destruction (Chemical + Biological + Nuclear)
- 1946 → B.

Efforts:

- ① 1946 → Brandon Baruch
 - * Baruch Plan
 - * International control on Nuclear Weapon.



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② Atomic Energy Act passed by US congress. (UAEC)

③ 1953 - Atoms for Peace Programme - President Eisenhower
(USSR - USA)

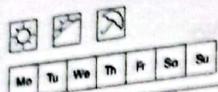
1957 - Atoms for Peace treaty
(involvement of UK)

1957 - International atomic energy Association/Agency (IAEA)
under UN.

④ PTBT — 1963

- Partial test Ban treaty
↳ only underground testing of nuclear Weapons.

⑤ 1968 - NPT - Non-Proliferation Treaty.



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Non Proliferation Treaty:

- ① Non-Proliferation
- ② Disarmament
- ③ Peaceful Use of Nuclear Energy.

Two States categorized:

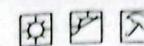
- * NWS - Nuclear Weapon States
- * NNWS - Non-nuclear Weapon States

NWS - USA, France, UK, China, USSR

Article X - Allows withdraw of states after notice of 3 months.

Weakness:

- ① Dissemination
- ② Monopoly of NWS
- ③ Security of underdeveloped countries.
- ④ First Global Disarmament
→ South Asia Disarmament.



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⑥ CTBT → Comprehensive Test Ban treaty — 1996

- * 1994 → Conference of Disarmament - Geneva
→ Initiation of CTBT
- * Multilateral treaty.

183 - Signatories

163 - Ratify

* Ban on Nuclear Explosions for both Military & Civilian Process

* CTBTO - Comprehensive Test Ban Organization - Vienna

* 44 states must sign and Ratify the treaty

India, Pakistan, North Korea

↪ No Sign + Ratify

* China, Egypt, India, Pakistan, US, Israel, North Korea → no ratify.



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⑦ FMCT - Fissile Missile Cut off Treaty - 1993

⑧ NSG - 48 countries - 1975

* Nuclear supplier Group.

→ Prevent Nuclear Proliferation by controlling exports of Materials and equipments & Technology.

⑨ Australia Group - 1985

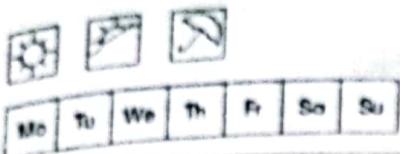
→ To limit the exports of Biological and Chemical weapons.

→ 42 Countries.

⑩ MTCR - Missile technology Control Regime - 1987

Limit - launching of Nuclear Weapons.

- Manned and Un-manned vehicles



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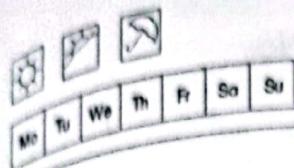
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⑪ Wassenaar Agreement on Exports
Control For Conventional Arms and
dual-use goods technologies

* * 42 countries
* 12 July 1996

* dual-use : Technology that
can be used for
both Military &
civilian Purpose.

⑫ Coordination Committee for
Multilateral Export Control
COCOM.



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International Relations

Week 12:

Disarmament and Nuclear Non Proliferation:

* Disarmament is the reduction of weapons.

* Nuclear non proliferation prevents spread of nuclear weapons.

Disarmament

* Unilateral

* Multilateral

* Forced

* Currently 9 nuclear states
most weapons b/w USA & Russia.

* USA → intermediate range Nuclear
withdrawal Force treaty 2019
during
trump's
era



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* INF - 1987

Efforts for nuclear proliferation.

* Global Zero Action Plan 2008

Efforts for nuclear proliferation.

Outline of Global Zero Plan:

* 1986 Nuclear Weapons 70,300

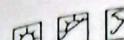
* 1987 INF treaty - till 1991

Russia 1846 X USA 846 X

* START-I → Strategic Arms
(1991) Reduction Treatylimit deployed nuclear arsenal
to 6000 each. USA & USSR* New START - 2010 - limit to
1550 USA, USSR.

* Today 14000 nuclear weapons

* Nuclear free by 2045



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Phases of Global Zero Plan:

* FOUR Phases

(1) Phase - I

- Russia & US to limit weapons to
1100 warheads. (Bilateral)

(2) Phase - II

- Russia, US and China cut their
nuclear arsenal to 300 Warheads
- Multilateral

(3) Phase - III

- All nuclear states to ratify Global
Zero Accords

(4) Phase - IV



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Is World moving towards non proliferation

* Stockholm International Peace research Institute

* 2020 → 13400 (seems to decrease)
* 2021 → 13000 (but no)

US:

* In Biden era, 98.5 million dollars to revive Nuclear Gravity Bomb.
ONE MEGATON EXPLOSION - B83

* USA → B61 Gravity bomb
24x powerful than Hiroshima
360 kilo tons.

Russia:

* Russia defence budget increasing

2022 → \$75 bn

2023 → \$ 84 bn

2024 → \$140 bn

2023 → 2025 → \$600 bn



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* Russia → land attack missiles & submarines.

Global:

2023 → \$2443 bn 68% ↑ 2022

USA 2.3% → \$916 bn 2023
68% of total NATO

* China → \$296 bn 2023

* Israel → \$27.5 bn 2023

* India → \$83.6 bn 2023

* Pakistan → \$6.27 bn 2023

→ World is not moving towards disarmaments.

→ Success achieved in Chemical Weapons Convention 1993 and Biological Weapons Convention in 1972.

- * Instruments of Non Proliferation not successful.

Week 13: Post Cold War Politics

- * Fall of USSR
- * End of History
- * Clash of Civilizations

Fall of USSR and its Reasons:

- * Isolate that Empires
- * 1922 → USSR after communist revolution in 1917
- * Total area: 22 million square km.
- * Dissolved 25 Dec 1991 and new 15 states emerged.

- Internal Weakness of USSR

- * One party rule
- * No accountability
- * Dominance of Russia.

- Poor Economic Conditions

* Afghan War

- * Focus on War not (Security & defense): no basic necessities

- External Factors: USA Propaganda

- * Era of Globalization
- * Benefits of Capital System, free trade.

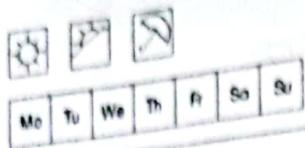
- Policies of Gorbachev:

- * Glasnost (political openness)
- * Perestroika (Economic Restructuring)

Growing Nationalism in Eastern Europe:

1989 Poland Revolution.

- * 9 Nov 1989. Fall of Berlin Wall
IRON CURTAIN broken



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* Unification of Germany.

* 17 Nov 1989 Velvet Revolution in
Czech.

New Union Treaty:

* treaty of decentralized
union.

* Federation of independent
republics ~~called~~

* Some communists did not
agree ↓
Hard line

Role of Boris Yeltsin:

* Due to his efforts Coup
failed.

* 1st Dec. 1991 Ukraine
Independent

* 8th Dec. treaty with Presidents
of Ukraine and Belarus.



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* Commonwealth of independent states (CIS)

* Collaboration in Defense & Economic Matters.

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International Relations

WEEK 13 Post Cold War Politics

- Clash of Civilizations - 1993 - Article
- Samuel P. Huntington - American Political Scientist
- 1996 - Book - Clash of Civilizations and Remaking of World Order - Realist Perspective
- Conflict - Cultural and Religious

Western, Islamic, Sinic (Chinese) & Japanese, Hindu, Orthodox (Russia), Latin America, African Buddhism



- Conflict b/w core states.
- Main core states will be western

FROM GATT TO WTO:

Background of GATT:

- * Great economic depression in 1930
 - Stock Market crashes
 - Global GDP declines
- * Act is passed in 1930 - SHOOT - Hawley Tariff Act
- * 1944 - Bretton Woods Conference
 - tasks to create ITO (International Trade Organization)
- * 1948 - Havana Charter - Multilateral agreement without the involvement of USA.

- Establishment of GATT. General Agreement on Tariff and Trade.
- * 1986 - Uruguay Conference
 - Replace GATT.

* 1994 - Marrakesh Treaty - WTO

- WTO - World Trade Organization
- 164 countries.
- Functions:
 - 1) World Resources & distribution/ Monitoring

* Why GATT was replaced?

- GATT was not institutionalized only a treaty
- GATT was bureaucratic
- limited to commercial goods.
- Narrow structure
- WTO had enforcement power.
- GATT agreements were voluntary.
- Agriculture & Textile should be considered ~~more~~ for developing countries.

* Role of EU

ROLE OF EU - European Union - Post Cold War :

- * Capitalist Block & Socialist Block.
- * Marshall Plan
- * 1946 - France, Germany Unity - Council of Europe
 - |
 - Debate, Diplomacy

- * 1950 - Jean Monnet
 - Robert Schuman
 - Coal, Steel Production
- * 1957 - Community - European Coal & Steel Community
 - 6 member states
 - France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, Luxembourg, Netherlands
- * Treaty of Rome - Rename to European Economic Community (EEC)
 - 75% increase in production
 - 90% increase in Germany.
- * 1973 - UK, Denmark, Ireland
- * 1980 - Spain, Portugal, Greece
- * 1986 - Single Europe Act
 - Borderless
- * 1991 - Treaty in Netherlands city - Treaty of Maastricht
 - Rename to European Union (EU)
 - Some Points of this Treaty:
 - Common Production Standards
 - Uniform Tax rate
 - Common EU citizenship
 - Common Foreign Policy of Security
 - Single European Currency (Euro)
 - 28 members now.
 - 18 members trade in Euro.
- * 2016 - UK departed from EU.

ROLE OF GLOBALIZATION:

- * Regular Interaction b/w similar and diverse entities in world.
- * State Entities - Territory, Government, Sovereignty, Population
- * ~~Non~~ Non-state Entities:
 - NGO
 - Terrorists
 - MNCs

similar → State-State
diverse → State-Nonstate

GLOBALIZATION 1.0:

- * Colonial Expansion of Empires.

GLOBALIZATION 2.0:

- * B. Empire - World Wars

GLOBALIZATION 3.0: (1947-2000)

- * Era of decolonization
- * Technological advancements
- * Collapse of Soviet Union.

GLOBALIZATION 4.0:

- * Infrastructure and Digital
CPEC, BRI (Belt Road Initiative)

2021 - Better World
- Blue Dot Network

Digital → Rise of AI /
Robotics

Globalization - (Realist)
DeGlobalization.

Globalization - (Liberal)
ReGlobalization.

Earth Summit 1992

- UN Conference on
Environment and
Development

* Rio De Janeiro -
Rio Treaty

- Agenda 21 -
Sustainable
Development

* UNFCCC - UN Framework convention on Climate Change

KYOTO PROTOCOL:

* Kyoto - City of Japan

* Focus on Greenhouse Gases.

* Emission of Greenhouse Gases.

* Developed States.

* Emission should be no more than 5.2%

* 41 countries are focused.

* Joint Implementation

- USA can work in developing countries if they have fear of crossing 5.2%.

— Overall contemporary trends

— Cold War thinking

* Methods of cold war still exists.

* persistence of attitudes associated with cold war.

* Geopolitical Tensions

* Arms Race

* BOP, Alliances.

* Information war → 5th Generation Warfare

- Propaganda

- Information

warfare

warfare