

(Sovereign) State

Today's Goal

- Learning about the main concepts of International Relations (IR) and Comparative Politics (CP): (sovereign) state, nation, nation-state
- Learning about the historical background leading to the emergence of sovereign state

(Sovereign) State

- Internal Sovereignty
 - Max Weber: The state “is a human community that (successfully) claims the monopoly of the legitimate use of physical force within a given territory.” (1919)
 - Internal sovereign right: an entity with the sole right to use coercion and the threat of force to rule in a given territory
- Failed state: a state-like entity that cannot coerce and is unable to control people in a given territory

(Sovereign) State

- External Sovereignty
 - The capacity of the state to act independently and autonomously on the world stage
 - is not subordinate to a foreign sovereign state.

(Sovereign) State

Aug. 18, 2019

ASIA PACIFIC

With Troop Buildup, China Sends a Stark Warning to Hong Kong

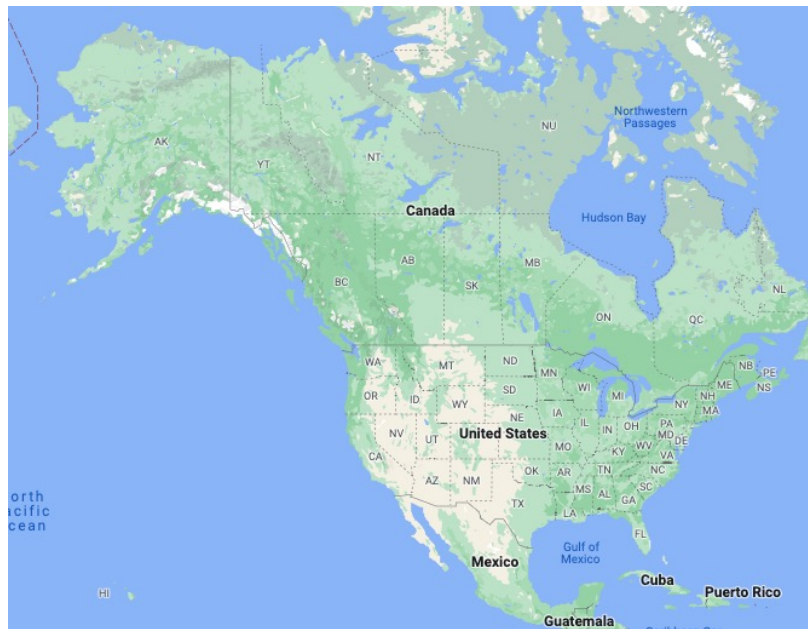
An exercise by the People's Armed Police on Hong Kong's border signaled Beijing's willingness to intervene to end any serious threat to sovereignty.

By Steven Lee Myers and Javier C. Hernández

China's leader, Xi Jinping, has governed with an increasingly iron fist, including over the military. The deployment does not appear to be the prelude to a military **intervention** in Hong Kong, but few analysts expressed doubt that China would act if Mr. Xi believed the country's sovereignty over the territory was jeopardized.

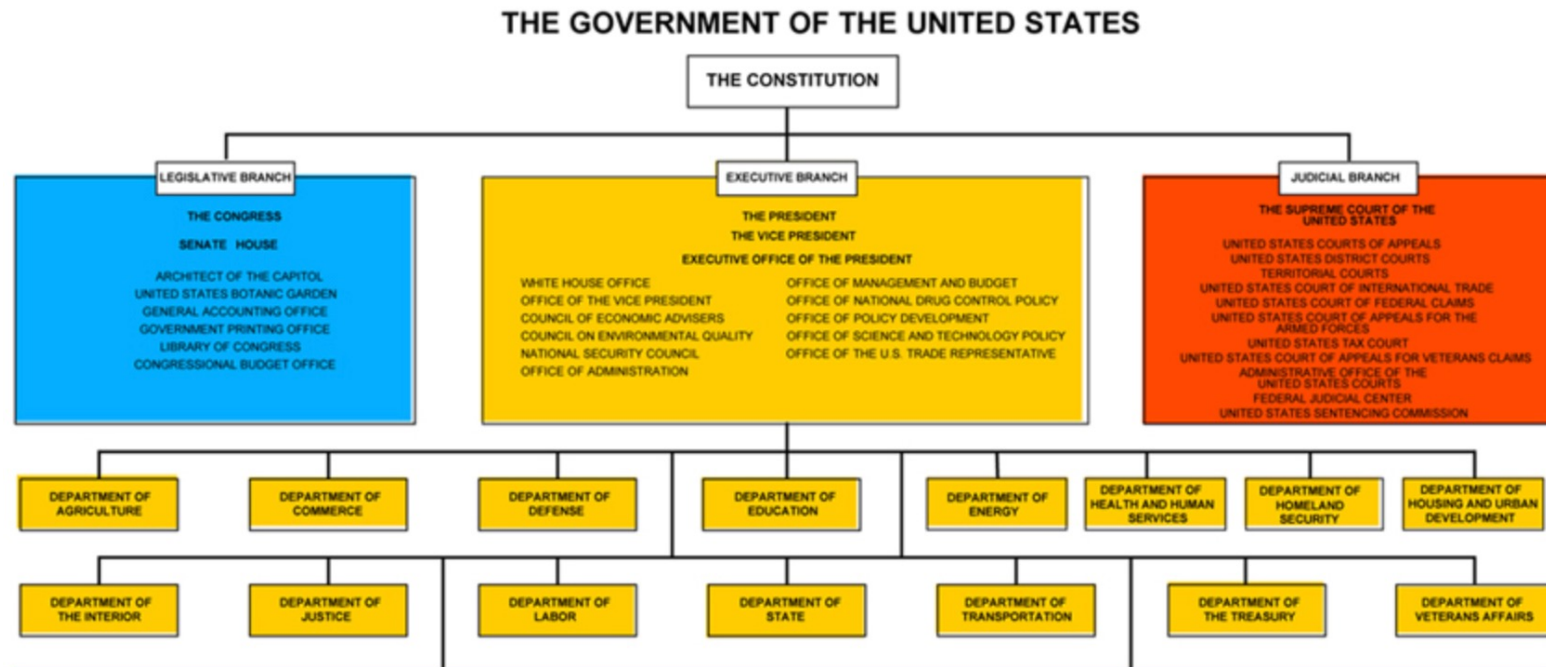
"The Hong Kong matter will not be a repeat of the political disturbance of 1989," Global Times, a Communist Party newspaper, wrote Friday in [an editorial](#), referring to the year that military troops in Beijing crushed the Tiananmen protests. It said Beijing had not decided to use force to **intervene** in Hong Kong, but had the legal right to do so if needed.

(Sovereign) State

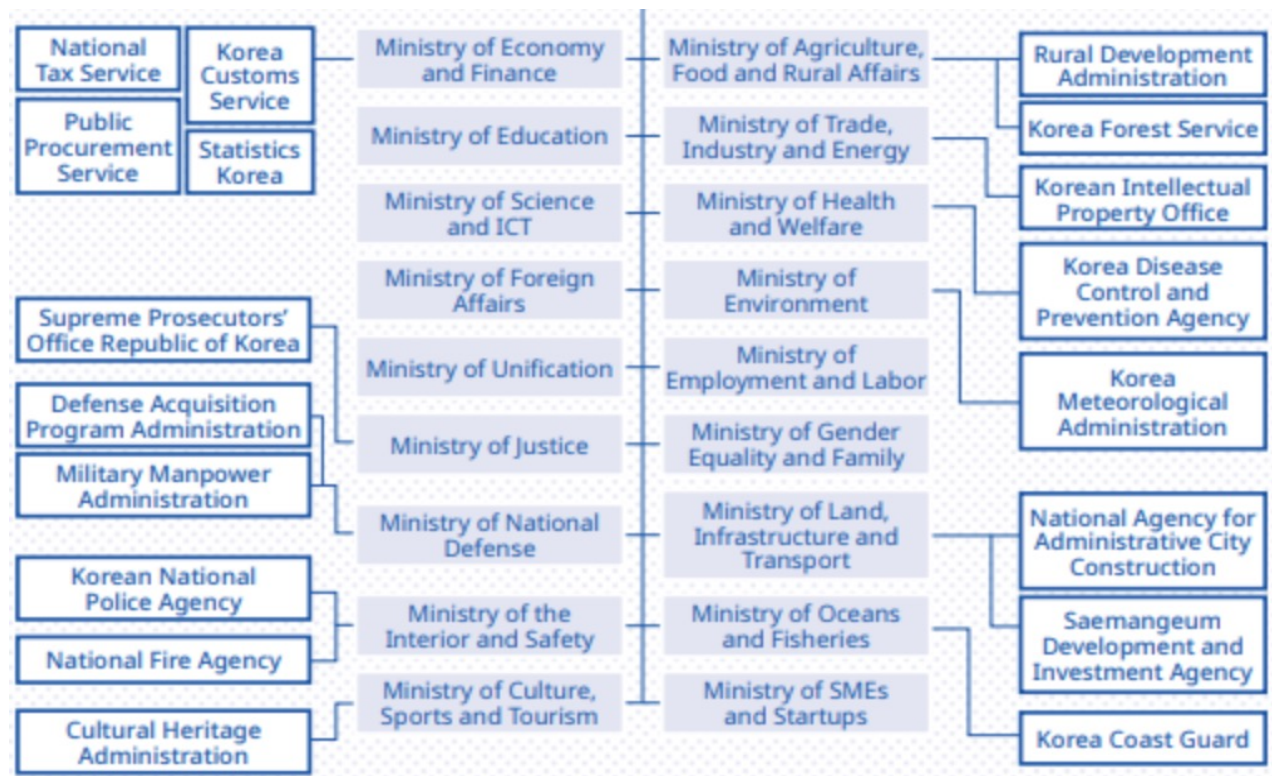


- <https://www.cbsnews.com/video/the-legal-arguments-for-and-against-the-border-barriers-on-the-rio-grande/>

US's Cabinet



S. Korea's Cabinet



Hong Kong's Cabinet

Portfolio	Minister	Took office	Left office	Party
Chief Executive	John Lee	1 July 2022	Incumbent	Nonpartisan
Chief Secretary for Administration	Eric Chan	1 July 2022	Incumbent	Nonpartisan
Financial Secretary	Paul Chan	16 January 2017	Incumbent	Nonpartisan
Secretary for Justice	Paul Lam	1 July 2022	Incumbent	Nonpartisan
Deputy Chief Secretary for Administration	Warner Cheuk	1 July 2022	Incumbent	Nonpartisan
Deputy Financial Secretary	Michael Wong	1 July 2022	Incumbent	Nonpartisan
Deputy Secretary for Justice	Horace Cheung	1 July 2022	Incumbent	Nonpartisan
Secretary for Culture, Sports and Tourism	Kevin Yeung	1 July 2022	Incumbent	Nonpartisan
Secretary for Constitutional and Mainland Affairs	Erick Tsang	22 April 2020	Incumbent	Nonpartisan
Secretary for Financial Services and the Treasury	Christopher Hui	22 April 2020	Incumbent	DAB
Secretary for Security	Chris Tang	25 June 2021	Incumbent	Nonpartisan
Secretary for Environment and Ecology	Tse Chin-wan	1 July 2022	Incumbent	Nonpartisan
Secretary for Commerce and Economic Development	Algernon Yau	1 July 2022	Incumbent	Nonpartisan
Secretary for Health	Lo Chung-mau	1 July 2022	Incumbent	Nonpartisan
Secretary for Transport and Logistics	Lam Sai-hung	1 July 2022	Incumbent	Nonpartisan
Secretary for Development	Bernadette Linn	1 July 2022	Incumbent	Nonpartisan
Secretary for Housing	Winnie Ho	1 July 2022	Incumbent	Nonpartisan
Secretary for the Civil Service	Ingrid Yeung	1 July 2022	Incumbent	Nonpartisan
Secretary for Education	Christine Choi	1 July 2022	Incumbent	Nonpartisan
Secretary for Innovation, Technology and Industry	Dong Sun	1 July 2022	Incumbent	Nonpartisan
Secretary for Home and Youth Affairs	Alice Mak	1 July 2022	Incumbent	FTU
Secretary for Labour and Welfare	Chris Sun	1 July 2022	Incumbent	Nonpartisan

Concepts Related to State

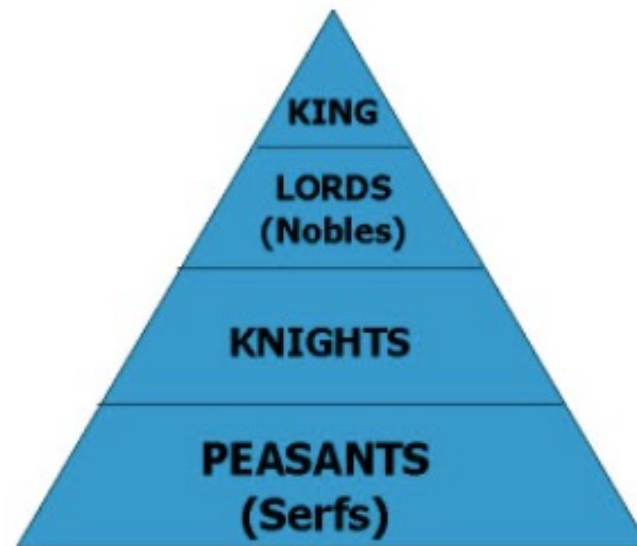
- A nation is a group of people who share some sort of common identity like a language, a religion, an ethnicity, or a shared history.
 - states \neq nations
 - Some nations do not have states.
 - Some states have more than two nations.
- A nation-state is a state in which a single nation predominates (one state, one nation)
 - Principle of national sovereignty: recognizes the right of national community to govern themselves.
 - Principle of state sovereignty: recognizes the right of states to govern their territories without external interference
 - After Peace of Westphalia (1648): some states ruled themselves independently and formed diplomatic and trade relationships with other states without intervention from other authorities

Europe Prior to the Peace of Westphalia (1648): Internal

Basic concept

- Land ownership: Landholders provide land to tenants in exchange for their loyalty, products, and service

(European) Feudalism



Europe Prior to the Peace of Westphalia (1648): External

Europe

- Holy Roman Empire
 - Coverage: the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, Germany, Switzerland, Austria, the Czech and Slovak, Slovenia, some of France, Italy, Poland
- Relatively decentralized monarchy
 - De facto independence

Holy Roman Empire around 1400



Europe Prior to the Peace of Westphalia (1648): Interactions Between States

- Interaction between European Kingdoms and the rest of the world
 - Methods: emissaries, trade
 - Characteristics
 - A journey halfway around the world
 - a year in 1500s; 5-months in 1812; 1-month in 1912
 - Dangerous and expensive
- Strategic importance of Constantinople
 - Intersection between Europe and Asia and Africa
 - Fall of Constantinople to the Ottoman Empire in 1453

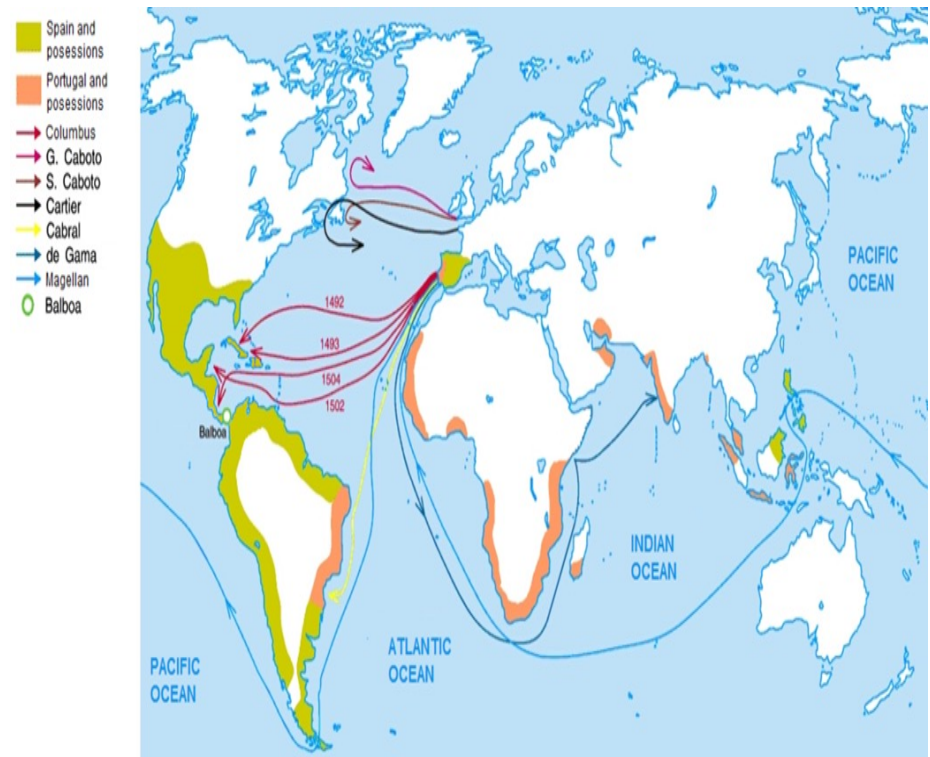
Two Main Trade Routes before 1453



Imperialism: Age of Discovery and Trade Increase

- Age of discovery
 - Competition for finding new trade routes for political survival
 - Discovering the New World
 - Pioneering sea routes to India and Asia
 - Colonizing new territories

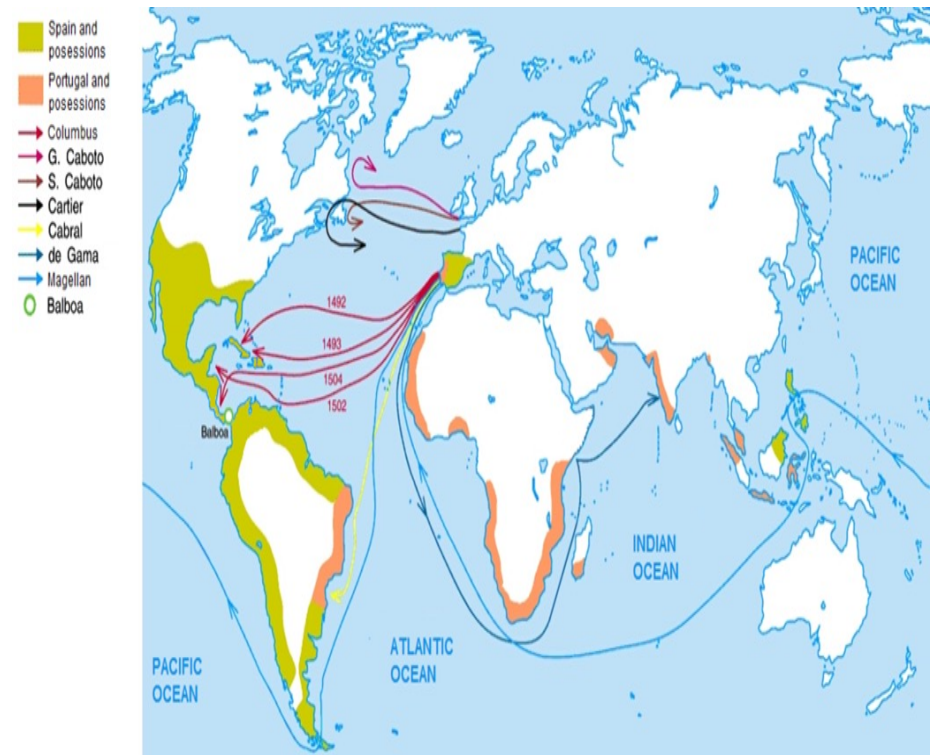
Sea Routes of European Empire



Imperialism: Age of Discovery and Trade Increase

- Age of discovery
 - Competition for finding new trade routes for political survival
 - Discovering the New World
 - Pioneering sea routes to India and Asia
 - Colonizing new territories
- Trade activity increase
 - Import from the New World and other part of the world: tobacco, spices, precious metals, tropical crops etc.
 - Export to the New World and other parts of the world: animals (e.g., horses, cattle, sheep), grapes, wheat, manufactured goods etc.
 - Terms-of-trade manipulation

Sea Routes of European Empire



Imperialism: Imperial Competition

- Imperialism
 - The policy of extending one's power and dominion (authority), especially by taking territory (direct territorial acquisition) or by gaining political and economic control of other territories.
- Deepening imperial competition
 - First round (around 1500): **Spain** and Portugal over the New World
 - Second round (1580s): **England** and Spain
 - Third round (1618-1648): Emperor's imposition of Roman Catholic absolutism in the Empire
 - War between Catholics (Spain) and Protestants (**anti-Spanish alliance**) largely within the Holy Roman Empire

Treaty of Tordesillas (1493-1494)

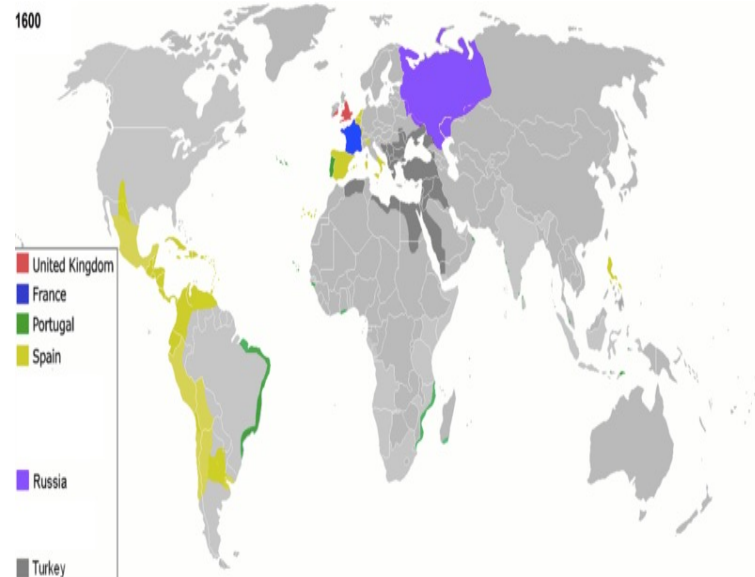


Emergence of Sovereign States

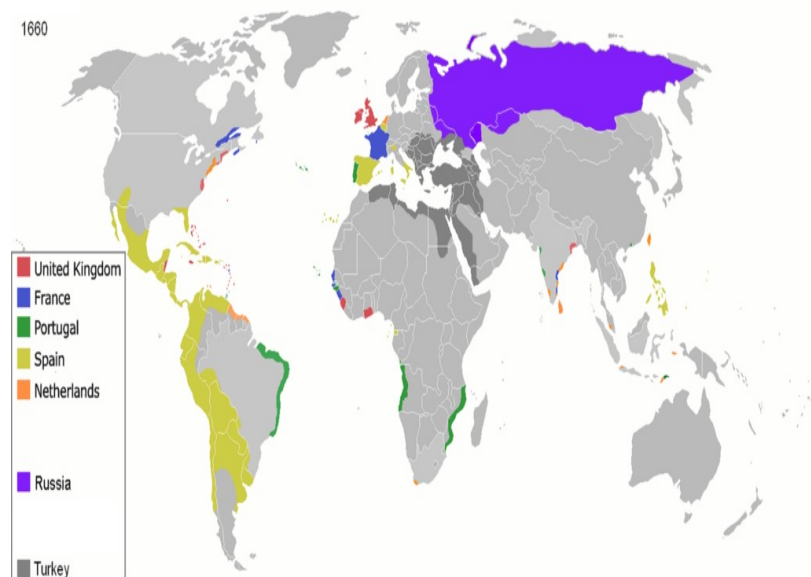
- Peace of Westphalia (1648)
 - Shift in power dynamic among European states
 - Spain began to decline as a colonial power
 - Anti-Spanish alliance acquired territory from Spain
 - France rose as the major European power
 - Start of the end of the Holy Roman Empire
 - Power of the Holy Roman Emperor was stripped
 - No interference to the internal affairs of other states
 - [Sovereign states](#) possess absolute authority within their borders
 - → Beginning of [modern system of states](#)

World Colony Map

Map of the World around 1600



Map of the World around 1660



World Colony Map

Map of the World around 1754

