

Source: [KBHistoryMasterIndex](#)

1 | Models of History

1.1 | Watson

Watson's Model: scale from...

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| Independence | .. | .. | Full Order |
| Independence States (no control) | Hegemony (some external control) | Dominion (some external, some internal control) | Empire (full control) |

See [KBhHIST201Watson](#) | Watson's Model of States

1.2 | Arrighi

- When people talk about Hegemony, they often mean dominance

In order to achieve hegemony/dominion in a system, a state must transform how a history operates

A spectrum of governance with two extremes...

1.2.1 | "Territorialist Model"

- Success measured with territory + control
- Wealth and economy as byproduct

1.2.2 | "Capitalist Model"

- Success measured with the control over resources and trade
 - Territorial acquisition as byproduct
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Arrighi claims that there are two main modes of power: the Capitalist — controlling trade and resources — and the territorialist — controlling land and people.

To reach **world hegemony** (become the world leader) — change the world order. For instance, Tang China turned the world from no model to a Territorialist model; US turned the world from a Territorialist model to a Capitalist model.

1.2.3 | Coercion vs Consent

- Means of power acquisition

- Either...
 - Coercion — force joining of a system via force (trade war, actual war)
 - Consent — use deals and negotiations to ask to join system

1.3 | **Social Contract Theory**

The state arises from the cumulative experience of a populations' self-government as it grows and requires more and more attention

1.4 | **Predatory Theory**

"War makes states, and states make war" - Charles Tilly

1.4.1 | **Functions of a State**

1. **War Making:** The act of eliminating rivals or potential external threats outside of its own territories.
2. **State Making:** The act of eliminating internal rival forces and insurgents from within its own territories.
3. **Protection:** The act of eliminating potential threats to its population.
4. **Extraction:** The act of securing the means to execute the previous three activities, such as the collection of taxes or revenue.

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