Causes of Alar Ideology and War February 3, 2015

Today's Agenda

- 1. War and political ideology.
- 2. Student presentations on Palmer's "From Dynastic to National War" and Lake's "Powerful Pacifists"

Where We've Been

What brings states to the bargaining table?

- Commerce
 - Why trade should cause peace
 - How global markets raise spoils of war
- Territory
 - War and the emergence of the state
 - How territory serves state goals

Where We're Going

- What brings states to the bargaining table?
 - Ideology
 - Identity
- Why does bargaining fail?
- Case study of World War I

War and political Ideology

War and Domestic Regimes: Empirical Findings¹

- Democracies are slightly less likely to start wars
- War between democracies is much less likely than between a democracy and an autocracy
- War between autocracies is slightly less likely than between a democracy and an autocracy
- Democracies are more likely to win wars, especially those they start

¹ Sources: D. Scott Bennett and Allan C. Stam, *The Behavioral Origins of War*; Dan Reiter and Allan C. Stam, "Democracy, War Initiation, and Victory"







Why is it worth fighting over another state's domestic politics?

Recap: What Do States Want?

- 1. To stay secure in their current position.
- 2. To expand their power in the international system.
- 3. To keep the current leadership in power.

Security and Foreign Regimes

Why would one state feel threatened by another's domestic politics?

- Militaristic ideology in neighboring state
- Nationalism and irredentism

Power and Foreign Regimes

How can replacing a foreign regime increase a state's power in the international system?

- Military advantages of certain regime types
 - Democracy
 - Fascism

Leader Survival and Foreign Regimes

How can changing a foreign regime help the current leadership keep its position?

- Democratic leaders
 - Public outcry at foreign regime?
- Autocratic leaders
 - Prevent democratic spillover
 - Gambling for resurrection

French Revolutionary Wars

- Making war served the domestic purposes of the Revolution
- Republican and nationalist ideology increased French power
- Revolutionary ideology threatened the legitimacy (thus the sovereignty) of monarchs elsewhere in Europe

Issues and the Ease of Bargaining

- Commerce: easy (gains from trade)
- Territory: hard (land is zero-sum)
- Ideology: nearly impossible? (indivisibility)

For Next Time

- Read Schroeder, "War and Revolution, 1787– 1792" (on Blackboard)
- Student presentation on Doyle 1983, "Kant, Liberal Legacies, and Foreign Affairs"
- Reminder: First critical response paper due a week from today

Image Sources

- War protests: Bob Morris, via Flickr
- Saddam Hussein: Wikimedia Commons
- George W. Bush: Wikimedia Commons
- Kennedy and Khrushchev: Wikimedia Commons
- Horace Vernet, "La Bataille du Pont d'Arcole":

Wikimedia Commons