* Hegemonic war - war for control of world order and the IR rules
* Total war - war by one state to conquer and occupy another
* Limited war - seeks an objective short of surrender and occupation of enemy
  + Raids are a single action limited war
* Civil war - between factions of a state
  + Tend to be more brutal than average
* Guerilla war - the less powerful force operates within enemy lines and hides in with civilians
  + No front lines, leads to many areas being fully controlled by no one
* Truth commission - a type of conflict resolution
  + Hear testimony from war to unveil the truth
  + Offer the witnesses asylum from punishment
* Theories of causes of war
  + Individual - centers on rationality of decision makers
    - Realism - a state makes the rational decision that war is in their best interest
    - Liberalism - war occurs from psychological deviations from rationality
  + Domestic - centers on characteristics of a state that influence their view on war and peace
  + Interstate - centers on power relations among states
    - Power transition, deterrence
  + Global -
    - most theories claim that war is cyclical
      * Large wars occur at certain point on long economic waves (called Kondrateiff cycles) of around 50 years duration
      * Large wars occur on a 100 year cycle tied to the rise and fall of world orders
    - Linear long term change - war is becoming less frequent over time due to rise of international norms and development of new technology that allows for more production within states
      * Today’s military technology is too powerful to use
      * Backed up by other obsolete practices like dueling, slavery, cannibalism
* Conflict of Ideas
  + Nationalism - devotion to interests of one’s own nation over all
    - Began around 1500 AD
    - Self determination - the people who identify as a nation should have sovereignty over their affairs
      * Typically secondary to sovereignty
    - Is the driving force of many people to war
  + Ethnic conflict - primary source of conflict today
    - Ethnic group - share ancestral, language, cultural and/or religious ties
      * Stems from hatred of other ethnicities
      * Often form the basis for nationalist sentiments
    - Is often fought for ethnic control over a territory in the hopes of forming a state
    - Ethnocentrism - being bias towards one’s own ethnicity
      * Ties in with psychological group identity
      * Can be formed over the smallest most trivial aspect
      * Can lead to dehumanization of outside groups
    - Education can overcome ethnic animosities
  + Genocide - systematic extermination of a scapegoated ethnicity
    - Usually caused by provocation by political parties
  + Religious conflict
    - Harder to put down as religions are held as absolute truth
    - On the rise as fundamentalist groups have gained control of states in recent decades
    - Challenges the practices of secular political organizations
    - Islamic fundamentalism has been the cause of many religious conflicts in recent decades
  + Ideological conflict
    - Ideologies are like a less cemented religion
    - Cold war - capitalism vs communism
    - Over time - most states formed on ideological revolution stray away from this ideology
      * China - became more capitalist over the past 30 years
      * Iran became less islamic fundamentalist
      * US became less democratic
* Conflicts of interest
  + Territorial disputes
    - Tend to be one of the most irresolvable types of conflict
      * Israel palestine
    - Irredentism - goal of regaining territory lost to another state
    - Secession - efforts by a region to secede from its home state
      * Can easily spill over borders and/or draw in other countries
    - Interstate border disputes - taken more seriously by international community but occur less often
      * Remaining today:
        + Israel palestine
        + Kashmir area - disputed by India and Pakistan
        + Spratly islands - claimed by china, taiwan, vietnam, philippines, malaysia, brunei
        + Island disputes of japan and china
        + Iran and UAE dispute small islands near mouth of persian gulf
        + Falkland islands - disputed by Britain and argentina
        + Kuril islands - Russia and Japan
      * Territorial waters -
        + UN convention on the law of the sea

Water within 3 miles is owned by state

12 miles for shipping

200 mile exclusive economic zone - covers fishing and mineral rights of state, but other states can traverse it

* + - * Airspace - airspace over a state is considered its territory, and a plane must get permission from the state to fly over it
      * Outer space is considered international territory
  + Control of governments -
    - most territorial disputes are for the goal of determining the government over an entire state
  + Economic conflict -
    - The most pervasive form of IR conflict
    - All international trade entails a resolution of conflicting interests
    - Mercantilism - trade is manipulated by a state to build a surplus that can be used to finance war
    - Lateral pressure - theorizes that the economic growth of states leads to expansion outside its borders in the search for natural resources, which could lead to war
    - Military industry - capability of a state to produce an effective military
    - International marxist theories claim that high rates of war and violence in the economic south are caused by wealth disparity compared to the north
    - Drug trafficking - smuggling is generally an economic issue, but drug smuggling is treated as a security concern due to the effects of drugs on morale and productivity