

THE CONTEMPORARY WORLD

WHAT IS GLOBALIZATION?

It can be described as *a process by which the people of the world are unified into a single society and function together*. This fast-growing interconnectedness process is a combination of economic, technological, sociocultural and political forces occurring across national borders and cultures.

Globalization is reality. It is changing as human society develops. It has happened before and is still happening today.

Scholarly description of globalization by globalization expert **Manfred Steger**.

He described globalization as the *“expansion and intensification of social relations and consciousness across world-time and across world space.”*

Expansion refers to “both the creation of new social networks and the multiplication of existing connections that cut across traditional political, economic, cultural, and geographic boundaries.”

On the other hand, intensification refers to the expansion, stretching, and acceleration of these networks. Not only are global connections multiplying, but they are also becoming more closely-knit and expanding their reach.

Globalization involves:

- A stretching of social, political and economic activities across political frontiers.
- A growing magnitude of interconnectedness in almost every sphere of social existence.
- An accelerating pace of global interactions and processes associated with a deepening enmeshment of the local and the global.

The Swedish journalist **Thomas Larsson**, in his book **“The Race to the Top: The Real Story of Globalization”**, says that globalization *“is the process of the shrinking of the world, the shortening of distances, and the closeness of things. It allows the increased interaction of any person on one part of the world to someone found on the other side of the world, in order to benefit.”*

Two (2) Classifications of Defining Globalization

1. Broad and Inclusive

Globalization means the onset of the borderless world. It can include a variety of issues that deal with overcoming traditional boundaries. However, it does not shed light on the implications of globalization due to its vagueness.

2. Narrow and Exclusive

Globalization is justified better but can be limiting in the sense that the application adhere to only particular definitions. According to Robert Cox’s definition, it suits best in this type wherein, “the characteristics of the globalization trend include the internationalizing of production, the new international division of labor, new migratory movements from south to north.”

Two (2) Key Processes of Globalization:

1. **Global interconnectedness** which implies that the world is getting smaller; and
2. **Global consciousness** which is the awareness that we as individuals relate to the world as a single place we live in.

This global interconnectedness and consciousness manifest in different forms in the various aspects of human society.

WHAT CAUSES GLOBALIZATION?

The primary components that led to the integration of international markets are:

1. **International finance** – sometimes known as *international macroeconomics* – is a section of financial economics that deals with the monetary interactions that occur between two or more countries. This section is concerned with topics that include foreign direct investments and currency exchange rates.

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2. **Multinational production** – defined as the production that is carried out by firms outside of their country of origin.
3. **Trade** – is a type of economic globalization and a measure (economic indicator) of economic integration. It represents the proportion of all production that crosses the boundaries of a country, as well as the number of jobs in that country dependent upon external trade.

The three components lead to variation in basic causes of globalization. For example, various government possesses all of political incentives they need to regulate the movement of cross-border capital but the revolution of information technology has made it impossible.

For anthropologist **Arjun Appadurai**, different kinds of globalization occur on a multiple and intersecting dimension of integration that he calls “scapes” pertaining to the following:

1. **Ethnoscape** – refers to the global movement of people.
2. **Mediascape** – refers to the flow of culture.
3. **Technoscape** – refers to the circulation of mechanical goods and software.
4. **Financescape** – denotes the global circulation of money.
5. **Ideoscape** – is the realm where political ideas move around.

FORMS OF GLOBALIZATION

1. Economic Globalization

This type focuses on the unification and integration of international financial markets, as well as multinational corporations that have a significant influence on international markets.

The interdependence of nations across the globe through the exchange of products, services, and labor. Ex. Many English teachers from the Philippines work in Chinese schools. They send money to their families here which is taxed by the government.

2. Political Globalization

This type deals mainly with policies designed to facilitate international trade and commerce. It also deals with the institutions that implements these policies, which can include national governments as well as international institutions, such as the international Monetary Fund and the World Trade Organization.

The spread of international and regional organizations composed of states and non-state political actors. Ex. Organizations like the United Nations, the World Health Organization, the European Union, and ASEAN consists of member states that work with non-government organizations, private firms, local communities, and other sectors of society to make decisions and manage issues faced by the world as a whole. Notice how the presidential election in the USA carries a significant impact on the socio-economic and political affairs of other countries in the world?

3. Cultural Globalization

This type focuses on the social factors that cause cultures to converge – such as increased ease of communication and transportation, brought about by technology.

The spread of one culture across national borders. Beliefs, symbols, and practices of one country may easily be adopted by peoples of another country who may have a totally different way of life. Ex. Through mass media and the Internet, K-drama and anime fever is spread globally. People go crazy over pop culture trends and start to dress, eat, and act like their favorite K-drama or anime characters.

4. Environmental Globalization

The interdependence of countries to work together to solve environmental problems. Ex. Problems like global warming aren't isolated to let's say the country with the highest greenhouse gas emissions. Rather, all countries are feeling the effects of it one way or the other. This raises a common threat for which countries decide to cooperate with each other, like the signing of the Paris Agreement which required all countries to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions.

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Non – state efforts along this line also take place in an international scale as in the case of organizations like Greenpeace.

Overall, globalization is a concept that is not easy to define because in reality, **globalization has a shifting nature**. It is complex, multifaceted, and can be influenced by the people who define it. Moreover, the issues and concerns involving globalization have a wide range – from the individual to society, from small communities to nations and states, and from the benefits we can gain from it to the costs it could carry.

METAPHORS OF GLOBALIZATION

In order for us to better understand the concept of globalization, we will utilize metaphors. Metaphors make use of one term to help us better understand another term. In our case, the states of matter – solid and liquid – will be used. In addition, other related concepts that are included in the definition such as structures and flows will be elaborated.

Solid and Liquid

SOLIDITY

- refers to barriers that prevent or make difficult movement of things
ex of natural solids: landforms and bodies of water
- man-made barriers include the Great Wall of China and the Berlin Wall

LIQUIDITY

- refers to the increasing ease of movement of people, things, information, and places in the contemporary world.
- Zygmunt Bauman's ideas were the ones that have much to say about the characteristic of liquidity.
- Today's liquid phenomena change quickly and their aspects, spatial and temporal, are in continuous fluctuation.

FLOWS

- are the movement of people, things, places, and information brought by the growing "porosity" of global limitations.
- porosity – the quality or degree of having minute spaces or holes through which liquid or air may pass.

Ex: Foreign cuisines that are patronized and consumed by Filipinos like sushi, ramen, hamburger, and French fries

Ex: Global financial crisis (in global financial system, national borders are porous)

- the spread of the effects of American financial crises on Europe in 2008

Other kinds of flows that can be observed today:

- poor illegal immigrants flooding many parts of the worlds
- virtual flow of legal and illegal information such as blogs and child pornography
- immigrants recreating ethnic enclaves in host countries
 - the concrete example is the Filipino communities abroad and the Chinese in the Philippines

GLOBALIZATION THEORIES

HOMOGENEITY

It the increasing sameness in the world as cultural inputs, economic factors, and political orientation of societies expand to create common practices, same economics, and similar forms of government.

Homogeneity in culture – often links in cultural imperialism

Ex: The dominant religion in our country is Christianity, which was brought to us by the Spaniards

In terms of the economy, there is recognition of the spread of neoliberalism, capitalism, and the market economy in the world (Antonio, 2007). Global economic crisis are also product of homogeneity in economic globalization

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The global flow of media is often characterized as media imperialism.

Media Imperialism - undermines the existence of alternative global media originating from developing countries, such as Al Jazeera and the Bollywood, as well as the influence of the local and regional media.

Cultural Imperialism – denies the agency of viewers, but people around the world often interpret the same medium in significantly different ways.

Global media are dominated by a small number of large corporations. As McChesney “(1999) put it, this is being “extended from old media to new media.”

Ritzer (2008) claimed that, in general, the contemporary world is undergoing the process of McDonaldization.

McDonaldization – it is the process by which Western societies are dominated by the principles of fast food restaurants. It involves the global spread of rational systems, such as efficiency, calculability, predictability, and control.

Globalization, in contrast to glocalization, is a process wherein nations, corporations, etc. impose themselves on geographic areas in order to gain profits, power and so on...

HETEROGENEITY

Pertains to the creation of various cultural practices, new economies, and political groups because of the interactions of elements from different societies in the world. It refers to the differences because of either lasting differences or of the hybrids or combinations of cultures that can be produced through the different transplanetary processes. Contrary to cultural imperialism, heterogeneity in culture is associated with cultural hybridization.

A more specific concept is “glocalization” coined by Roland Robertson in 1992. To him, global forces interact with local factors or a specific geographic area the “glocal” is being produced.

Barber (1995) also provided the alternate of “McWorld” – the “Jihad”. As Ritzer (2008) mentioned, it

refers to the political group that are engaged in an “intensification of nationalism and that leads to greater political heterogeneity throughout the world.”

PROS OF GLOBALIZATION

1. It encourages free trade.

Without borders in place, consumers can purchase items from anywhere in the world at a reduced cost. There would be fewer barriers in place, like tariffs, sales taxes, or subsidies because there wouldn't be nations in place that could add restrictions.

2. More trade means the potential for more jobs.

When there are fewer barriers in place to purchase items, then consumers will generally purchase more things. This creates the foundation that businesses need to create more jobs.

3. It eliminates currency manipulation.

Many countries today manipulate their currencies to benefit their local economy. Even the three “primary” currencies of the world do this: the pound, the euro, and the dollar.

4. Open borders mean more opportunities to develop poor areas of the world.

There are many nations in the world today that are in a state of entry-level industrialization. Poverty is a feature in many of these developing countries. Through the process of globalization, the removal of borders allows the people in these areas to experience greater prosperity because each are gains the ability to access what they need.

5. It allows for open lines of communication.

When borders are removed, people have the ability to communicate with one another more freely. There is a greater intermingling of cultures, which allows people to have greater perspective about the world.

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6. We could begin pooling resources to do great things.

Multiple countries are running space programs right now. Some private businesses are doing the same thing. If they could pool their resources and combine talents to work toward one single goal instead of having multiple agencies all trying to do the same thing, we could be more efficient with out innovation in the area of space exploration. The same principle could be applied to virtually any industry or idea.

CONS OF GLOBALIZATION

1. It generally makes the rich become rich and the poor to become mired in poverty.

This means the rich can access what they want or need to become richer, but the poor get trapped in poverty because they don't have the means to access success.

2. Jobs get transferred to lower-cost areas.

Jobs can be created through globalism, but they tend to be created in the areas where labor costs are the cheapest.

3. Globalism creates a culture of fear.

Even if jobs aren't exported to cheaper areas of the planet, business owners can hold the threat of doing so over the heads of their current workers to gain salary concessions.

4. It creates a political system where the biggest and the riches have influence.

The largest businesses and wealthiest people could hoard global resources for themselves through whatever government was put into place, enhancing the social inequalities that are already being seen on smaller scales.

5. Disease travel faster in a world that is globalized.

When people stay within their own regions, there are fewer problems with communicable diseases. If there were no borders and people could travel freely to wherever they wished to go, this issue would cause even

the most remote parts of the planet to be exposed to potentially deadly health concerns.

6. It could have a negative impact on the environment.

Let's say the production levels increase because everyone sees a boost in their economic circumstances. This would potentially increase pollution levels that could acidify the air, the ocean, and cause more issues with global warming.

THE GLOBALIZATION OF WORLD ECONOMICS

What is ECONOMIC GLOBALIZATION?

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) regards "economic globalization" as a historical process representing the result of human innovation and technological progress. It is characterized by the increasing integration of economies around the world through the *movement of goods, services, and capital across borders*. These changes are the products of people, organizations, institutions, and technologies. As with all other processes of globalization, there is a qualitative and subjective element to this definition.

According to the **United Nations** (as cited by Shangquan, 2000), economic globalization *refers to the increasing interdependence of world economies as a result of the growing scale of cross-border trade of commodities and services, flow of international capital and wide and rapid spread of technologies*. It reflects the continuing expansion and mutual integration of market frontiers, and is an irreversible trend for the economic development in the whole world at the turn of the millennium.

The phenomenon can thus have several interconnected dimensions, such as

- (1) the globalization of trade of goods and services;
- (2) the globalization of financial and capital markets;

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(3) the globalization of technology and communication; and

(4) the globalization of production.

What makes economic globalization distinct from internationalization is that while the latter is about the *extension of economic activities of nation states across borders*, the former is '*functional integration between internationally dispersed activities*' Dicken (2004: 12).

INTERNATIONAL TRADING SYSTEMS

International trading systems are not new. The oldest known international trade route was the **Silk Road** – a network of pathways in the ancient world that spanned from China to what is now the Middle East and to Europe. It was called as such because one of the most profitable products traded through this network was silk, which was highly prized. Traders used the silk road regularly from 130 BCE when the Chinese Han dynasty open traded to the west until 1453 BCE when the Ottoman Empire closed it.

However, while the Silk Road was international, it was not truly “global” because it has no ocean routes that could reach the American Continent.

When did full economic globalization begin?

According to historians **Dennis Flynn and Arturo Giraldez**, the age of globalization *began “when all important populated continents began to exchange products continuously – both with each other directly and indirectly via other continents – and in values sufficient to generate crucial impacts on all trading partners.”*

They trace this back to 1571 with the establishment of the **galleon trade** that connected Manila in the Philippines and Acapulco in Mexico. This was the first time that the Americas were directly connected to Asian Trading routes. For Filipinos, it is crucial to note that economic globalization began on the country's shores. Galleon trade was part of the age of mercantilism.

MECANTILISM

It was a form of economic nationalism that *sought to increase the prosperity and power of a nation through restrictive trade practices*. Its goal was to increase the supply of a state's gold and silver with exports rather than to deplete it through imports. It also sought to support domestic employment.

Mercantilism is **economic nationalism for the purpose of building a wealthy and powerful state**. **Adam Smith** coined the term “**mercantile system**” to describe the system of political economy that sought to enrich the country by restraining imports and encouraging exports.

Mercantilism exists **to increase a country's wealth through its exports**. British economic growth was propelled by raw materials supplied by its colonies so the nation could export finished products. Mercantilism brought about many acts against humanity, including slavery and an imbalanced system of trade.

From 16th century to 18th century, countries primarily in Europe, competed with one another to sell more goods as a means to boost their country's income (called monetary reserves later on).

To defend their products from competitors who sold goods more cheaply, these regimes (mainly monarchies) imposed:

- high tariffs,
- forbade colonies to trade with other nations,
- restricted trade routes,
- and subsidized its exports.

In 1867, a more open trade system emerged. Following the lead of the United Kingdom, the US and other European nations adopted the **gold standard**.

- Its goal was to *create a common system* that would allow for more efficient trade and prevent isolationism of the mercantilist era.
- The countries thus *established a common basis for currency prices and a fixed exchange rate system – all based on the value of gold*.

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government entirely or predominantly determines the rate.

- Despite facilitating simpler trade, the gold standard was still a very restrictive system, as it compelled countries *to back their currencies with fixed gold reserves*

What are GOLD RESERVES?

GOLD RESERVE

A *fund of gold bullion or coin held by a government or bank*, as distinguished from a private hoard of gold held by an individual or nonfinancial institution.

In the past, reserves were accumulated by rulers and governments primarily to *meet the costs of waging war*, and in most eras governmental policy greatly emphasized the acquiring and holding of “treasure.” Banks accumulated gold reserves to redeem their promises to pay their depositors in gold.

During the 19th century, banks supplanted governments as the principal holders of gold reserves. Commercial banks received deposits subject to repayment in gold on demand and issued notes (paper money) that were redeemable in gold on demand; hence each bank had to hold a reserve of gold coins to meet redemption demands.

During World War I, when countries depleted their gold reserves to fund their armies, many were forced to abandon the gold standard.

Since European countries had low gold reserves, they adopted floating currencies that were no longer redeemable in gold.

What are FLOATING CURRENCIES?

A **floating exchange rate** refers to *an exchange rate system where a country's currency price is determined by the relative supply and demand of other currencies.* Currencies with floating exchange rates can be traded without any restrictions, unlike currencies with fixed exchange rates.

A **floating exchange rate** is a regime where the currency price of a nation is set by the forex market based on supply and demand relative to other currencies. This is in contrast to a **fixed exchange rate**, in which the

FLOATING VERSUS FIXED EXCHANGE RATES

Currency prices can be determined in two ways: **a floating rate or a fixed rate**. As mentioned above, the **floating rate** is usually determined by the open market through supply and demand. Therefore, if the demand for the currency is high, the value will increase. If demand is low, this will drive that currency price lower.

A fixed or pegged rate is determined by the government through its central bank. The rate is set against another major world currency (such as the U.S. dollar, euro, or yen). To maintain its exchange rate, the government will buy and sell its own currency against the currency to which it is pegged. Some countries that choose to peg their currencies to the U.S. dollar include China and Saudi Arabia.

The currencies of most of the world's major economies were allowed to float freely following the collapse of the Bretton Woods system between 1968 and 1973.

Though more indirect versions of the gold standard were used until as late as the 1970s, the world never returned to the gold standard of the early 20th century.

Today, the world economy operates based on what are called **FIAT CURRENCIES** – *currencies that are not backed by precious metals and whose value is determined by their cost relative to other currencies.*

This system allows the government to freely and actively manage their economies by increasing or decreasing the amount of money in circulation as they see fit.

THE BRETTON WOODS SYSTEM

After the two world wars, world leaders sought to create a global economic system that would ensure longer-lasting global peace. They believed that one of the ways to achieve this goal was *to set-up a network of global financial institutions that would promote economic interdependence and prosperity.*

The Bretton Woods System was inaugurated in 1944 during the United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference to prevent the catastrophes of the early decades of the century from reoccurring and affecting national ties.

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It was largely influenced by the idea of British economist **JOHN MAYNARD KEYNES** who believed that:

- Economic crisis occur not when a country does not have enough money, but when money is not being spent and, thereby, not moving.

When economies slow down, according to Keynes, *governments have to reinvigorate market with infusions of capital*. This active role of governments in managing spending served as the anchor for what would be called a *system of global Keynesianism*.

It wasn't until 1958 that the Bretton Woods System became fully functional. Once implemented, *its provisions called for the U.S. dollar to be pegged to the value of gold. Moreover, all other currencies in the system were then pegged to the U.S. dollar's value*. The exchange rate applied at the time set the price of gold at \$35 an ounce.

The Bretton Woods System, therefore, *minimized international currency exchange rate volatility which helped international trade relations*. More stability in foreign currency exchange was also a factor for the successful support of loans and grants internationally from the World Bank.

Delegates to Bretton Woods agreed to create **two (2) financial institutions**

1. **The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD or World Bank)**
 - To be responsible for *funding post war reconstruction projects*
2. **International Monetary Fund (IMF)**
 - Which was to be the *global lender of last resort* to prevent individual countries from spiraling into credit crises.
 - If economic growth in a country slowed down because there was not enough money to stimulate the economy, the IMF would step in. To this day, both institutions remain key players in economic globalization
 -

The Bretton Woods System's Collapse

In 1971, concerned that the U.S. gold supply was no longer adequate to cover the number of dollars in circulation, **President Richard M. Nixon** devalued the U.S. dollar relative to gold. After a run on gold reserve, he *declared a temporary suspension of the dollar's convertibility into gold*.

By 1973 the Bretton Woods System had collapsed. Countries were then free to choose any exchange arrangement for their currency, except pegging its value to the price of gold. They could, for example, link its value to another country's currency, or a basket of currencies, or simply let it float freely and allow market forces to determine its value relative to other countries' currencies.

The Bretton Woods Agreement remains a significant event in world financial history. The two Bretton Woods Institutions it created in the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank played an important part in helping to rebuild Europe in the aftermath of World War II. Subsequently, both institutions have continued to maintain their founding goals while also transitioning to serve global government interests in the modern-day.

Shortly after the Bretton Woods, various countries also committed themselves to further economic integration through the **General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)** in 1947. GATT's main purpose was *to reduce tariffs and other hindrances to free trade*.

NEOLIBERALISM AND ITS DISCONTENT

GLOBAL KEYNESIANISM

During this period, governments poured money into their economies, allowing people to purchase more goods and, in the process, increase demand for these products.

- As demand increased, so did the prices of these goods.
- Western and some Asian economies like Japan accepted the rise in prices because it was accompanied by general economic growth and reduced unemployment.

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- The theory went that, as prices increased, companies would earn more, and would have more money to hire workers. Keynesian economists believed that all this *were necessary trade – off for economic development.*

In early 1970s, however, the **prices of oil rose sharply** as a result of the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries imposition of an embargo in response to the decision of the US and other countries to resupply the Israeli military with the needed arms during the Yom Kippur War.

- The **“oil embargo”** affected the Western economies that were reliant on oil.

In 1973-1974 the stock markets crashed after the US stopped linking the dollar to gold effectively ending the Bretton wood system. The result was a phenomenon called:

STAGFLATION

- in which a decline in economic growth and employment (**stagnation**) takes place alongside a sharp increase in prices (**inflation**)

New form of economic thinking was beginning to challenge the Keynesian orthodoxy, economists such as **FRIEDRICH HAYEK AND MILTON FRIEDMAN** argued that:

The governments practice of pouring money into their economies had caused inflation by increasing demand of goods without necessarily increasing supply. More profoundly, they argued that the government intervention in economies distort the proper functioning of the market.

This was a new form of economic thinking called **NEOLIBERALISM**

- from 1980s onwards, neoliberalism became the codified strategy of the US treasury, World Bank, IMF and eventually the WTO. The policies they forwarded came to be called the **Washington consensus.**

WASHINGTON CONSENSUS

Its advocates pushed *for minimal government spending to reduce government debt.* They also *called for the privatization of government-controlled services*

like water, power, communication and transport, believing that the free market can produce the best results.

They pressured governments, particularly in the developing world, *to reduce tariffs and open up their economies*, arguing that it is the quickest way to progress.

Certain industries will be affected and die but they considered this **“shock therapy”** necessary for long term growth.

Defects of the Washington Consensus

Ex. Post Communist Russia

After communism collapsed in 1990s, IMF called for immediate privatization of all government industries. IMF assumed it would free these industries from corrupt bureaucrats and pass them to the more dynamic and independent private investors. HOWEVER, what happened was that only individuals and groups who had accumulated wealth under the previous communist order has the money to purchase these industries. Economic elites relied on easy access to government funds to take over the industries. Practice had entrenched **OLIGARCHY.**

GLOBAL FINANCIAL CRISIS AND THE CHALLENGE OF NEOLIBERALISM

The “shock therapy” of neoliberalism did not lead to ideal outcomes predicted by the economists who believed in perfectly free markets.

Global financial crisis of 2007-2008

In their attempt to promote free market, **government authorities failed to regulate bad investments** occurring in the US housing market. Taking advantage of the “cheap housing loans,” Americans began building houses that were beyond their financial capacities.

Banks also assumed that housing prices would continue to increase. Therefore, even if homeowners defaulted on their loans, these banks could simply reacquire the homes and sell them at a higher price, turning a profit.

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Sometime in 2007, however, home prices stopped increasing as supply caught up with demand. It also became apparent that families could not pay off their loans. Major investment banks collapsed, thereby depleting major investments.

Crisis spread beyond US since many investors were foreign governments, corporations, and individuals. The loss of their money spread like wildfire back to their countries.

The series of connections allowed for a global multiplier effect that sent ripples across the world.

ECONOMIC GLOBALIZATION TODAY

The global economic crisis will take decades to resolve. The world has become too integrated that the solutions proposed by certain nationalist and leftists' groups closing national economies to world trade will no longer work.

It is undeniable that some form of international trade remains essential for some countries to develop in the contemporary world.

Exports, not just the local selling of goods and services make national economies grow at present. In the past, those that benefited the most from free trade were the advanced nations however, when more countries opened up their economies to take advantage of the increased free trade, the shares of the percentage began to change.

In recent decades, reduction of trade barriers as a result of these increased exports, economic globalization has ushered in unprecedented spike in global growth rates.

Nevertheless, much of globalization is anchored on changes in the economy. Given the stakes in economic globalization, it is perennially important to ask how this system can be made more just.

WHY?

Developed countries are often protectionists, as they repeatedly refuse to lift policies that safeguard their primary products.

Ex. Japan's determined refusal to allow rice imports into the country to protect its farming sector.

Faced with blatantly protectionist measures from powerful countries and blocs, poorer countries can do very little to make economic globalization more just. Trade imbalances, therefore, characterizes economic relations between developed and developing countries.

International policymakers, therefore, should strive to think of ways to make trading deals fairer. Government must also continue to devise ways of cushioning the most damaging effects of economic globalization, while ensuring that its benefits accrue for everyone.

A HISTORY OF GLOBAL POLITICS: CREATING AN INTERNATIONAL ORDER

ATTRIBUTES OF TODAY'S GLOBAL SYSTEM

World politics today has **four key attributes**:

1. There are countries or states that are independent and govern themselves.
2. These countries interact with each other through diplomacy.
3. There are international organizations, like the United Nations (UN), that facilitate these interactions.
4. Beyond simply facilitating meeting between states, international organizations also take on lives of their own. The UN for example, apart from being a meeting ground for presidents and other heads of state, also has a task-specific agencies like the World Health Organization and the International Labor Organization.

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What are the origins of this system?

A good start is by unpacking what one means when he/she says a “country,” or what academics also call the **nation-state**.

The nation-state is a relatively modern phenomenon in human history, and people did not always organize themselves as countries. People in various regions of the world have identified exclusively with units as small as their village or their tribe.

The nation-state is **composed of two non-interchangeable terms**. **Not all states are nations and not all nations are states.**

Example: nation of Scotland, it has its own flag and national culture, but still belongs to a state called the United Kingdom.

Example: Many commentators believe that the Bangsamoro is a separate nation existing within the Philippines but, through their elites, recognizes the authority of the Philippine state.

If there are states with multiple nations, there are also single nations with multiple states.

Example: nation of Korea is divided into South and North. Whereas the “Chinese Nation” may refer to both the People’s Republic of China (mainland) and Taiwan

What is the difference between a NATION AND A STATE?

STATE

It refers to a country and its government.

A state has **four attributes**:

1. People
2. Territory
3. Government
4. Sovereignty

1. PEOPLE

It exercises authority over a specific population, called **its citizen / people** – inhabitant of the state. It is defined as a body of people more or less of the same race, language, religion, and historical traditions. (Sarmiento, 2007)

Kind of Citizenship

1. **Natural-born Citizens** – Those who are citizens of the Philippines from birth without having to perform any act to acquire or perfect their Philippine citizenship. (Sec. 2, Art. IV, 1987 Constitution)

The following are **natural-born Filipino citizens**:

- a. Those who are citizens of the Philippines from birth without having to perform any act to acquire or perfect their Philippine citizenship;
- b. Those who elect Philippine citizenship in accordance with Par. 3, Sec. 1, Art. IV of the 1987 Constitution shall be deemed natural born citizens.

The following are **citizens of the Philippines**:

1. Those who are Filipino citizens at the time of the adoption of the 1987 Constitution;
2. Those whose fathers or mothers are citizens of the Philippines;
3. Those born before January 17, 1973, of Filipino mothers, who elect Philippine citizenship upon reaching the age of majority; and
4. Those who are naturalized in accordance with law. (Sec. 1, Art. IV, 1987 Constitution)

2. **Naturalized Citizens** – Those who have become Filipino citizens through naturalization, generally under Commonwealth Act No. 473, otherwise known as the Revised Naturalization Law, which repealed the former Naturalization Law (Act No. 2927), and by Republic Act No. 530. (Bengson III v. HRET, G.R. No. 142840, 07 May 2001)

MODES OF ACQUIRING CITIZENSHIP

• By birth

- a. **Jus Sanguinis** – On the basis of blood relationship.
- b. **Jus Soli** – On the basis of the place of birth.

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- **By naturalization** – The legal act of adopting an alien and clothing him with the privilege of a citizen.
- **By marriage** – When a foreign woman marries a Filipino husband, provided, she possesses all qualifications and none of the disqualifications for naturalization.

2. TERRITORY

It governs a specific **territory**.

Art. I, 1987 Philippine Constitution

The **national territory** comprises:

1. The Philippine archipelago, with all the islands and waters embraced therein; and
2. All other territories over which the Philippines has sovereignty or jurisdiction, consisting of:
 - a. Its terrestrial, fluvial and aerial domains
 - b. Including its territorial sea, the seabed, the subsoil, the insular shelves, and other submarine areas.

The waters *around, between, and connecting* the islands of the archipelago, regardless of their breadth and dimensions, form part of the internal waters of the Philippines. (Art. I, 1987 Constitution)

3. GOVERNMENT

It has a structure of **government** that crafts various rules that people/society follow.

4. SOVEREIGNTY

The state has **sovereignty** over its territory.

It refers to **internal and external authority**, freedom to govern and act without external interference.

Art. II, Sec. 1, Declaration of Principles and State Policies, 1987 Philippine Constitution,

“The Philippines is a democratic and republican state. Sovereignty resides in the people and all government authority emanates from them.”

State sovereignty as defined in international law

It is the right to exercise in a definite portion of the globe the functions of a State to the exclusion of another State. Sovereignty in the relations between States signifies independence. Independence in regard to a portion of the globe is the right to exercise therein to the exclusion of any other State, the functions of a State. (Island of Palmas case: USA v. the Netherlands, 04 Apr. 1928)

Effect of change of sovereignty when Spain ceded the Philippines to the US

The political laws of the former sovereign are not merely suspended but abrogated. As they regulate the relations between the ruler and the ruled, these laws fall to the ground ipso facto unless they are retained or re-enacted by a positive act of the new sovereign. Non-political laws, by contrast, continue in operation, for the reason also that they regulate private relations only, unless they are changed by the new sovereign or are contrary to its institutions. (Cruz, 2014)

- **Internally**, no individuals or groups can operate in a given national territory by ignoring the state. This means that groups like churches, civil society organizations, corporations, and other entities have to follow the laws of the state where they establish their parishes, offices, or headquarters.
- **Externally**, sovereignty means that a state's policies and procedures are independent of the interventions of other states.

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STATE	NATION	NATION - STATE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • is an association of people characterized by formal institutions of government, including laws; permanent territorial boundaries; and sovereignty (political independence). • a state is a sovereign territory with defined borders, a permanent population, and a functioning government. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • is a group of people with a common language, history, culture, and (usually) geographic territory. • a group of people with common characteristics. Such characteristics can include a common language, religion, history, or ethnicity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a sovereign territory with one group of individuals who share a common history. • is the idea of a homogenous nation governed by its own sovereign state—where each state contains one nation.

States are defined by sovereignty over territory and a group of people. They are what we commonly call countries. The United States, Great Britain, and Nigeria are all examples of states. Nations generate identity and loyalty. They are named groups who share common histories, myths, culture, economy, and rights. Ethnic groups also have a common ancestry and solidarity within the group, but they do not engage in the politics of nationalism. Americans are encouraged to sing the national anthem rather than the state anthem in order to become more integrated with the idea of a nation, even though it should be called the state anthem.

NATION-STATE

A **nation-state** would be *a sovereign territory with one group of individuals who share a common history*. Today, a true nation-state in the academic sense of the world does not exist. Nearly every state (country) in the world contains more than one national group.

Example: **The Kurds** are one of the world's largest peoples without a state, making up sizable minorities in Iran, Iraq, Syria, and Turkey. Their century-old fight for rights, autonomy, and even an independent Kurdistan has been marked by marginalization and persecution.

NATION

According to **Benedict Anderson**, is an *"imagined community."* It is limited because it does not go beyond a given "official boundary," and because the rights and responsibilities are mainly the privilege and concern of the citizens of the nation. Being limited means that the nation has its boundaries.

Nation *often limit themselves to people who have imbibed a particular culture, speak a common language, and live in a specific territory*. An American cannot simply go to the Philippine embassy and convert into a Filipino citizen.

Calling it **"imagined"** does not mean that the nation is made-up. Rather, *the nation allows one to feel a connection with a community of people even if she/he will never meet all of them in her/his lifetime*.

Ex. Cheering for Filipino Athlete in the Olympics, you cheer not because you personally know the athlete but, you imagine your connection as both members of the Filipino community.

Most nations strive to become states. Nation-builders can only feel a sense of fulfillment when the national ideals assumes an organizational form whose authority and power are recognized and accepted by the people.

If there are communities that are not states, they often seek some form of autonomy within their "mother states"

Ex. Nation of Quebec, though belonging to the state of Canada, has different laws about language (they are French-speaking and require French language competencies for their citizens).

Nation and state are closely related because it is *nationalism that facilitates state formation*. In the modern and contemporary era, it has been the nationalist movements that have allowed for the creation of nation-states.

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NATIONALISM

It is an ideology that **emphasizes loyalty, devotion, or allegiance to a nation or nation-state** and holds that such obligations outweigh other individual or group interests.

The term “nationalism” is generally used to describe two phenomena:

1. the attitude that the members of a nation have when they care about their national identity, and
2. the actions that the members of a nation take when seeking to achieve (or sustain) self-determination.

NATIONALIST MOVEMENT

A nationalist movement may be political or cultural or both.

- A **political nationalist movement** is a political, sometimes also military, struggle by a national group for statehood or for some measure of independence from or autonomy within a larger political association, such as another state or an empire. It may also be a struggle by a national group within its own nation-state for wider rights for its members, or it may be a (reactionary) struggle by such a national group against wider rights for minority groups.
- A **cultural nationalist movement**, which historically often precedes a political movement, is an effort to rediscover, preserve, study, or reinvigorate the language or cultural traditions of a nation.

THE INTERSTATE SYSTEM

The origins of the present-day concept of sovereignty can be traced back to the **TREATY OF WESTPHALIA**, which was a set of ***agreements signed in 1648 to end the 30 yrs. war between major continental powers of Europe:***

The war or series of connected wars **began in 1618**, when the Austrian Habsburgs tried to **impose Roman Catholicism on their Protestant subjects** in Bohemia. It pitted Protestant against Catholic, the Holy Roman

Empire against France, the German princes and princelings against the emperor and each other, and France against the Habsburgs of Spain. The Swedes, the Danes, the Poles, the Russians, the Dutch and the Swiss were all dragged in or dived in. Commercial interests and rivalries played a part, as did religion and power politics.

The treaty gave the Swiss independence of Austria and the Netherlands independence of Spain. The German principalities secured their autonomy. Sweden gained territory and a payment in cash, Brandenburg and Bavaria made gains too, and France acquired most of Alsace-Lorraine. The prospect of a Roman Catholic reconquest of Europe vanished forever. Protestantism was in the world to stay.

After a brutal religious war between Catholics and Protestants, the Holy Roman empire, Spain, France, Sweden, and the Dutch Republic **designed a system that would avert wars in the future by recognizing that the treaty signers exercise complete control over their domestic affairs and swear not to meddle in each other's affairs.**

First major challenge of the Westphalian system

NAPOLÉON BONAPARTE

- He believed in spreading the principles of the French Revolution – **liberty, equality and fraternity** – to the rest of Europe and thus challenge the power of the kings, nobility and religion in Europe.
- **Napoleonic wars** lasted from 1803 – 1815.
- In every country they conquered, the French implemented the **Napoleonic Code**

NAPOLÉONIC CODE: **forbade birth privileges, encouraged freedom of religion, and promoted meritocracy in government service.**

- The system shocked the monarchies and the hereditary elites (dukes, duchesses, etc.) of Europe, and they mustered their armies to push back the French emperor.
- **BATTLE OF THE WATERLOO** in 1815 – Anglo and Prussian armies finally defeated Napoleon.

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To prevent another war and to keep their systems of privilege, the royal powers created a new system that, in effect, restored the Westphalian system.

CONCERT OF EUROPE

- Was an alliance of great powers (UK, Austria, Russia and Prussia)
- *It sought to restore the world of monarchical, hereditary and religious privileges.*
- *An alliance sought to restore the sovereignty of states.*
- Under this **Metternich System** (named after the Austrian diplomat, Klemens von Metternich, who was the system's main architect), the Concert's power and authority lasted from 1815 – 1914 at the dawn of WW 1.

INTERNATIONALISM

The **Westphalia and Concert** systems divided the world into separate, sovereign entities. Since the existence of this interstate system, there have been attempts to transcend it. Some like Bonaparte, directly challenged the system by infringing on other states' sovereignty, while others sought to imagine other systems of government that go beyond, but not necessarily challenge sovereignty.

Still, others imagine a system of heightened interaction between various sovereign states, particularly the **desire for greater cooperation and unity among states and people**. This desire is called INTERNATIONALISM.

Internationalism comes in different forms, but the principle may be divided into 2 categories:

1. Liberal internationalism
2. Socialist Internationalism

A. LIBERAL INTERNATIONALISM

The first major thinker of liberal internationalism was the German Philosopher

IMMANUEL KANT

- Likened states in a global system to people living in a given territory
- If people living together require a government to prevent lawlessness, shouldn't the same principles be applied to the states?
- He argued that ***without a form of world government, the international system would be chaotic***. Therefore, states, like citizens of countries, must give up some freedom and "establish a continuously growing state consisting of various nations which will ultimately include the nations of world."
- **Imagined a form of global government**

JEREMY BENTHAM

- British philosopher (who coined the word "international" in 1780)
- Advocated the creation of **"international law"** that would govern the inter-state relations.
- He believed that objective global legislators should aim to propose legislation that would create **"the greatest happiness of all nations taken together."**

To many, these proposals for global government and international law seemed to represent challenges to states. Would not a world government, in effect, become supreme? And would not laws overwhelm the sovereignty of individual states?

4 SOURCES ON INTERNATIONAL LAW

Article 38 of the ICJ Statute

The Court, whose function is to decide in accordance with international law such disputes as are submitted to it, shall apply:

- a. International conventions, whether general or particular, establishing rules expressly recognized by the contesting states;
- b. International custom, as evidence of a general practice accepted as law;
- c. The general principles of law recognized by civilized nations ;

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d. Judicial decisions; and

e. Teachings of the most highly qualified publicists of various nations.

PRIMARY SOURCES

1. International conventions or treaties;

TREATY

It is an international agreement ***concluded between states in written form and governed by international law***, whether embodied in a single instrument or in two or more related instruments and whatever its particular designation. (Art. 2(1)(a), Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties)

Basic Principles of Treaties

1. Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties

The primary body of law governing treaties is the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, which is considered binding as CIL.

2. Consent-based

Treaty obligation is based on consent. No state may be bound by a treaty obligation unless it has so consented [Art. 34, VCLT]

2. International custom (Customary International Law); and

CUSTOM

It is a practice which has grown between states and has come to be accepted as binding by the mere fact of persistent usage over a long period of time.

It is a general practice accepted as law [Art. 38 (1)(b), ICJ Statute].

Elements

1. State Practice

- a. Duration and consistency of practice
- b. Generality of practice

2. Opinio Juris

Before a norm may become customary international law binding on all States, there must be state practice and opinio juris sive necessitatis [North Sea Continental Shelf Cases, ICJ (1969)].

State Practice

The practice must be consistent and general. Consistency requires substantial uniformity and not necessarily complete uniformity in practice [Asylum Case, ICJ (1950)]. Generality does not require complete consistency [Brownlie]. This means that the practice is virtually uniform and extensive and established, widespread, consistent and representative (good number of states) [Thirlway].

Opinio Juris

This refers to the belief on the part of states that a particular practice is required by law, and not because of courtesy or political expediency (i.e. the State acts in such a manner because it believes it is obligated to do so) [North Sea Continental Shelf Cases (ICJ, 1969)].

3. The general principles of law recognized by civilized nations.

These refer to those general principles in municipal law (particularly those of private law) that may be appropriated to apply to the relations of states [Oppenheim].

Function of GPL

To avoid a non liquet, i.e. when a court does not have a treaty or customary norm to decide on.

Examples of General Principles of Law

1. Estoppel [Temple of Preah Vihear Case, (1962)]
2. Res Judicata
3. Res Inter Alios Acta
4. Prescription
5. Duty to Make Reparations [Chorzow Factory Case, PCIJ (1927)]
6. Abuse of Rights
7. Good Faith
8. Principle of Reciprocity
9. Circumstantial Evidence

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SUBSIDIARY SOURCES

1. Judicial decisions; and
2. Teachings of the most highly qualified publicists of various nations.

NOTE: While primary sources create law, the subsidiary sources constitute evidence of what the law is.

Subject to the provisions of Article 59, judicial decisions and the teachings of the most highly qualified publicists of the various nations, as subsidiary means for the determination of rules of law.

Other Sources

1. Unilateral Declarations

Declarations that are publicly made and which manifest the State's will to be bound, and these may have the effect of creating legal obligations [GP 1, Guiding Principles Applicable to Unilateral Declarations of States Capable of Creating Legal Obligations (GPUDS)].

2. Obligations Erga Omnes

Erga omnes obligations refer to the obligations of a State towards the international community as a whole, which, by their very nature, are the concern of all States [Barcelona Traction (Belgium v. Spain), ICJ Report (1970)].

3. Jus Cogens Norms

A peremptory norm of general international law (jus cogens) is a norm accepted and recognized by the international community of States as a whole as a norm from which no derogation is permitted and which can be modified only by a subsequent norm of general international law having the same character [Draft Conclusion 1, Peremptory Norms of General International Law (DCJC)].

4. Soft Law

These are non-legally binding instruments used in contemporary international relations by states and international organizations [Boyle]. They are negotiated and signed, but they have no binding effect. They are not treaties. Examples: Universal Declaration of Human Rights, UN General Assembly Resolutions, Copenhagen Accord.

GIUSEPPE MAZZINI

- First thinker to **reconcile nationalism with liberal internationalism**, 19th century Italian patriot
- Believed in a *Republican government (without kings, queens, and hereditary succession) and proposed a system of free nations that cooperated with each other to create an international system.*
- For him, free, independent states would be the basis of an equally free, cooperative international system.
- Mazzini was a **nationalist internationalist**, who believes that free, unified nation-states should be the basis of global cooperation.
- He influenced the thinking of US president **WOODROW WILSON** (1913-1921), who became one of the 20th century's most prominent internationalist.

WOODROW WILSON

- Saw nationalism as a prerequisite for internationalism.
- Because of his faith in nationalism, he forwarded the “**Principle of Self-Determination**”

PRINCIPLE OF SELF – DETERMINATION

- The belief that the world's **nations had a right to a free, and sovereign government**
- People's right to determine their own political status/destiny, to be free from alien domination
- Denotes the legal right of people to decide their own destiny in the international order.
- He hoped that these **free nations would become democracies**, because only by being such would they be able to build a free system of international relations based on international law and cooperation.
- Wilson became the most notable **advocate for the creation of the League of Nations**
- He pushed to transform the League into a venue for **conciliation and arbitration** to prevent another war.

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Art. 2, Sec. 7 1987 Constitution

SECTION 7. The State shall pursue an independent foreign policy. In its relations with other states the paramount consideration shall be national sovereignty, territorial integrity, national interest, and the right to self-determination.

LEAGUE OF NATION

- World organization to prevent anarchy and some economic and social problem.
- US was not able to join due to strong opposition from the Senate.
- Was unable to hinder another war. Was helpless to prevent the onset and intensification of world war II.
- On one side of the war were the **AXIS POWERS**:
 - Hitler's Germany
 - Mussolini's Italy
 - Hirohito's Japan

Who were ultra-nationalists that had an instinctive disdain for internationalism and preferred to violently impose their dominance over other nations.

➤ ALLIED POWERS:

- US
- UK
- France
- Holland
- Belgium

Despite its failure, the league gave birth to task-specific international organizations.

- WHO
- ILO international Labor Org

- Served as a blueprint for future forms of international cooperation. Despite dissolution, the league's principles survived WWII. The league concretized the concept of liberal internationalism.

❖ KANT

- Emphasized the need to form common international principles.

❖ MAZZINI

- It enshrined the principles of cooperation and respect among nation-states.

❖ WILSON

- It called for democracy and self-determination.

One of Mazzini's biggest critics was German socialist philosopher **Karl Heinrich Marx**.

✚ KARL HEINRICH MARX

- An internationalist but who differed from the former because he did not believe in nationalism.
- He believed that **any true form of internationalism should reject nationalism, which rooted people in domestic concerns instead of global ones.**
- He **placed a premium on economic equality.**
- Did not divide the world into countries but into classes

CAPITALIST CLASS (bourgeoisie)

Referred to the owners of factories, companies and other "means of production".

PROLETARIAT (working class)

Included those who did not own the means of production, but instead worked for the capitalists.

Marx and Friedrich Engels

Believed that in a socialist revolution seeking to overthrow the state and alter the economy, the proletariat "had no nation." Hence, their now famous battle cry, **"Workers of the world unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains."**

They opposed nationalism because they believed it prevented unifications of the world's workers. Instead of identifying with other workers, nationalism could make workers in individual countries identify with the capitalists of their countries. After dying in 1883, Marx followers established an international organization.

THE SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL (SI)

- A union of European socialist and labor parties established in Paris in 1889.

Some of SI achievements was the

- Declaration of May 1 as Labor Day
- Creation of International Women's Day. February 28, 1909 (March 8, 1975 UN GA)
- Initiated successful campaign for an 8-hr workday.

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- Collapsed during WWI
- Member parties were unable to join the internationalist efforts to fight for the war.
- Many of these sister parties even ended up fighting each other. It was a confirmation of Marx's warning: **When workers and their organizations take the side of their countries instead of each other, their long-term interests are compromised.**

After the SI collapsed, more radical version emerged.

RUSSIAN REVOLUTION OF 1917

- Czar Nicholas II was overthrown and replaced by a revolutionary gov't led by the **BOLSHEVIK PARTY** and its leader, **Vladimir Lenin**.
- This state was called the **Union of Soviet Socialist Republic (USSR)**.
- Did not believe in obtaining power for the working class through elections.
- Rather, they exhorted the revolutionary **"vanguard" parties** to lead the revolutions across the world, using methods of terror if necessary.
- Today, parties like this are referred to as **communist parties**.

VLADIMIR LENIN

- Lenin instead called for a Soviet government that would be ruled directly by councils of soldiers, peasants and workers.
- Established the **COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL (COMINTERN)** to encourage these socialist revolutions
- Not only is it **more radical** but also **less democratic** because it followed closely the top-down governance of Bolsheviks. (**Autocratic leadership**)
- Lenin became the dictator of the world's first communist state.

The Russian Revolution of 1917 was one of the most explosive political events of the twentieth century. The violent revolution marked the end of the Romanov dynasty and centuries of Russian Imperial rule.

During the Russian Revolution, the Bolsheviks, led by leftist revolutionary Vladimir Lenin, seized power and destroyed the tradition of czarist rule. The Bolsheviks would later become the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

In 1917, two revolutions swept through Russia, ending centuries of imperial rule and setting into motion political and social changes that would lead to the eventual formation of the Soviet Union.

However, while the two revolutionary events took place within a few short months of 1917, social unrest in Russia had been brewing for many years prior to the events of that year. In the early 1900s, Russia was one of the most impoverished countries in Europe with an enormous peasantry and a growing minority of poor industrial workers. Much of Western Europe viewed Russia as an undeveloped, backwards society.

During WWII

Many believed that Comintern was working in secret to stir up revolutions. Soviet joined the Allied Powers in 1941. The US and UK did not trust the Soviet Union in their fight against Hitler's Germany. Lenin's successor Joseph Stalin dissolved Comintern in 1943.

For the post war period, liberal internationalism would once again be ascendant.

The best evidence of this is the rise of the United Nations as a center of global governance, to preserve international peace and security.

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