A history of global politics: Creating an international order

International relation

A term refers to scholars that study

International relation

* Bureaucracy
* Interaction between states
* Political, Military and other diplomatic engagement between two or more countries
* Allow nations to cooperate with one, pool resources, and share information as a way to face global issues that go beyond any particular country or region

Internationalization

Internationalism

A phenomenon that explains the exploring, deepening of interactions between states

Globalization

Globalization

Encompasses a multitude of connections and interaction that cannot be reduced to the ties of governments

Attributes of today's Global System

4 KEY ATTRIBUTES

OF WORLD POLITICS

1.Countries or states that are independent and govern themselves

2.These countries interact with each other through diplomacy

3.International organizations that facilitate these interactions (i. e. UN)

; and

4.International organizations also take on lives of their own

Nation- State

* Is relatively modern phenomenon in human history and people did not always organize themselves as countries.
* Is composed of two non- interchangeable terms. Not all states or nations and not all nations are states (Ex. Scotland and Bangsamoro in the Philippines, North and South Korea and Chinese Nation)

State

In Layman's term, state refers to a country and it's government

4 ATTRIBUTES OF A STATE

* Population - exercise authority over citizens.
* Government- crafts various rules that people follow.
* Territory - an are which governments govern.
* Sovereignty - refers to external and internal authority.

Nation

is an "imagined community". It is limited because it does not g beyond a given "official boundary" . Being limited means that nations has its boundaries.

(Ex. Religion and Citizenship )

Benedict Anderson

Nation

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

(Ex. Olympics and Territory )

* Finally, most nations strive to become states. Nation builders can only feel a sense of fulfillment when that national ideas are assumes and organizational forms whose authority and power are recognized and accepted by the people.

Nation

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

Ex. Quebec in language and in Scotland in independence movement.

* Nation states are closely related because it is nationalism that states formation, In the modern contemporary era, it has been the nationalist movements that have allowed for the creation of nation-states. States become independent and sovereign because of nationalist settlements that clamors for this independence.

The

Interstate System

The origins of the preset-day concept of sovereignty can be traced back to the Treaty of Westphalia, which was a set of agreement signed in 1648 to end the Thirty Years War between the major continental powers of Europe.

The Interstate System

Spreading of French Revolution liberty, equality, and fraternity to the rest of the Europe.

Napoleonic Code that forbade the birth privileges, encouraged freedom and religion and promoted meritocracy in government service.

Napoleon Bonaparte

Important Events

Anglo and Prussian armies defeated Napoleon in the Battle of Waterloo in 1815 that completely stopped the spread of Napoleonic code..

Prussia

Important Events

The Concert of Europe was formed with the alliance of United Kingdom, Austria, Russia, and Prussia, also known as “great powers,” that sought to restore the world monarchical, hereditary, and religious privileges of the time before the French Revolution and the Napoleonic Wars. The Concert of Europe collapsed at the dawn of World War I, 1914, but it still holds significant influence over the world politics.

United Kingdom

Russia

Austria

Klemens Von Metternich

Klemens Von Metternich

An Austrian diplomat

Under Metternich system, the concerts power and authority lasted from 1815 to 1914, at the dawn of the world war 1.

Until now, sates are still considered sovereign and the "great powers" still hold significant influence over world politics.

Ex. 5 permanent members of UN security Council

Klemens Von Metternich

internationalism

INTERNATIONALISM

A system of heightened interaction between various sovereign state, particular the desire for greater cooperation and unity among states and people.

2 BROAD CATEGORIES

LIBERAL INTERNATIONALISM

SOCIALIST LIBERALISM

INTERNATIONALISM

Liberal Internationalism

Likened states in a global system to people living in a given territory.

States, like citizens of countries, must give up some freedoms and "establish a continuously growing state consisting of various nation which will ultimately include the nations of world.

In short, Kant imagined a form of global government.

Imannuel Kant

INTERNATIONALISM

Liberal Internationalism

Advocated the creation of "International Law" that would govern the inter-state relations.

Believed that objective global legislators should a to propose legislation that would create "the greatest happiness of all nations taken together" .

Jeremy Bentham

INTERNATIONALISM

Liberal Internationalism

He argued that if the various Italian mini-states could unify, one could scale up the system to create.

Mazzini was a nationalist, internationalist, who believes that free, unified nation-states should be the basis of global cooperation.

Giuseppe Mazzini

INTERNATIONALISM

Liberal Internationalism

He became the most notable advocate for the creation if the League of Nations. At the end of WW1 in 1918, he pushed to transfer the League into a venue for conciliation and arbitration to prevent another wars. For his efforts, Wilson was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize 1919.

Woodrow Wilson

Liberal Internationalism

League of Nation

Ironically, the United States was not able to join the organization due to strong opposition from the Senate. Unable to hinder another war from breaking out. It was practically helpless to prevent the onset and intensification of Word War II.

Liberal Internationalism

League of Nation

Despite of failure, the League gave birth of some of the more task-specific international organization that are still around today.

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION

It would serve as a blueprint for future forms of international cooperation. in this respect despite its organization dissolution, the League of Nations principles survived World War II.

The League was concretization of the concepts of liberal internationalism. From Kant, it emphasizes the need to form common international principles. From Mazzini, it enshrined the principles of cooperation ad respect among nation-states. From Wilson it called democracy and self determination. These ideas would re-assert themselves in the creation of the United Nations in 1946

INTERNATIONALISM

Socialist Liberalism

A German sociologist philosopher and was also an internationalist and biggest critics of Mazzini.

He did not believed in Nationalism. He believed that any true form of internationalism should deliberately reject nationalism, which rooted people in domestic concerns instead of global ones.

The capitalist class referred to the owner of factories, companies, and other means of production. In contrast the proletariat class included those who did not own the means of production but instead work to the capitalist.

Karl Max

INTERNATIONALISM

Socialist International

Was a European socialist and labor parties established in Paris in 1889. The achievements include:

May 1 as labor day

International Women's day

Campaign for an 8-hours workday

The SI collapsed on World War 1 as the member parties refused or was not able to join the internationalist efforts to bring for the war.

As the SI collapsed, more radical version emerged, in the so called Russian Revolution of 1917.

INTERNATIONALISM

Communist Internationalism

As the SI collapsed, more radical version emerged. In the so called Revolution of Russian 1997. Czar Nicholas 11 overthrown and replaced by a Revolutionary government led by Bolshevik party.

This state was called the Union of Socialist Civic Republic, or USSCR exhorted the revolutionary "vanguard" parties to lead the revolutions a crossed the world, using methods of terror it necessary. Today, parties like this are referred to as communist party.

Vladimir Lenin

INTERNATIONALISM

Communist Internationalism

A problem arose during World War II when the soviet union joined the allied powers in 1941. The United States and the United Kingdom joined the allied powers in 1941.

Joseph Stalin dissolved the Comintern in 1943, After the war he re established as the Communist Information Bureau(Cominform). It helped direct communist parties that had taken power in Eastern Europe.

With the eventually collapse of the social union in 1991, whatever existing thought about communist internationalism also practically disappeared.

For the postwar period. However liberal internationalism would once again be ascendant. And the biggest evidence of this is the rise of the United Nations as a center of governance.

Joseph Stalin

INTERNATIONALISM

Conclusion

This lesson examined the roots of international system.

Short history of internationalism

Aspect of globalization

Increase the interdependence of states

International relations