Descartes: Body/Mind

Organic view of territory: Territory/State

Using maps to form a personified image of the territory. This notion would not have worked in the former objective definition of territory as a property.

Why is the national territory not a private property?

A territory cannot be private property as private property already exists in the territory (it is absolute). Thus, territorial rights are not private property rights.

Tragedy of the commons: The tragedy of the commons is a term used in social science to describe a situation in a shared-resource system, where individual users acting independently according to their own self-interest behave contrary to the common good of all users by depleting or spoiling that resource through their collective action. (free-rider problem -> doesn’t incentivises cooperation)

Cosmopolitanism:

A border is never natural. What is the legitimacy of borders (which is the question of cosmopolitanism)? The first ones who raised the question were the Stoics.

Cosmopolitanism is the ideology that all human beings belong to a single community, based on a shared morality. A person who adheres to the idea of cosmopolitanism in any of its forms is called a cosmopolitan or cosmopolite.

There is not much problems with moral cosmopolitanism, but political and institutional cosmopolitanism is a thorn. Why not just one social contract for all the people in the world?

Anarchasis Cloots – the theory of the social contract is to build a cosmopolitan among all for peace.

“trading nations don’t go to war” – Adam Smith.

Old arguments:

A political community should not be too vast. Ideal-size is the city-state. However how do you define too large?

If there was only one major state then it will become tyrannical, but even if there are more than 1 major states, these states can still be tyrannical as tyranny in the country is prevented from the internal of the country.

Worldwide state would not allow good proper communication between rulers and ruled. (but discarded).

20th Century arguments:

1. We need boundaries to defend our culture and social good. Each people has a right to protect their own cultures and traditions. (But many countries have many cultures.).