**Key Terms**

- **Nationalism**: A set of ideas that help distinguish people from one another. Loyalty or devotion to one’s nation.
- **Patriotism**: Pride in a nation’s accomplishments.
- **State**: A territorial entity controlled by a government. State is a legal term. Gov is sovereign (recognized by int’l community).
- **Nation**: Part of a population that share a group identity (based upon race, religion, language, etc.).
- **Country**: A geographic term.
- **Government**: Institution through which public policy is implemented.

**Key Points I: Origins and Definitions of International Society**

- International society is an association of member states who not only interact across international borders but also share common purposes, organizations, and standards of conduct.
- There are different historical versions of international society, the most important of which is the contemporary global international society.
- In understanding international society it is important to keep in mind contrasting group relations, such as empires, which are far more common historically.
- Political independence is the core value of international society.

From Ch.2, Baylis and Smith (ed.) The Globalization of World Politics (2ed.)
Key Points II: Ancient Greece and Renaissance Italy

- Two forerunner international societies were ancient Greece and Renaissance Italy.
- Two empires which contrasted with these international societies and also served as a historical bridge between them were the Roman empire and its direct Christian successor in the West, the medieval Respublica Christiana.
- Greek international society was based on the polis and Hellenic culture.
- Italian international society was based on the stato and the strong urban identities and rivalries of Renaissance Italians.
- These small international societies were eventually overwhelmed by neighboring hegemonic powers.

From 'Ch.2', Baylis and Smith (ed.) The Globalization of World Politics (2ed.)

Key Points III: European International Society

- The Peace of Westphalia (1648) was the first explicit expression of a European society of states which served as a precedent for all subsequent developments of international society.
- That international society displaced and succeeded the medieval Respublica Christiana.
- It was the external aspect of the development of modern secular states which had to find an orderly and legitimate way to conduct mutual relations without submitting to either superior authority or hegemonic domination from abroad.
- It was the first completely explicit international society with its own diplomatic institutions, formal body of law, and enunciated practices of prudential statecraft, including the balance of power.

From 'Ch.2', Baylis and Smith (ed.) The Globalization of World Politics (2ed.)

Treaty of Westphalia
1648
THE MODERN STATE SYSTEM
Historical Moments

- Renaissance (c15 - 16)
- Reformation (c16)
- Scientific Revolution (c16 - 17)
- Enlightenment (c18)
- Age of Revolution (c18 - 19)

Origins of the International State System

- Modern state system originated in the 30 Years’ War (1618-1648).
- War of Political Authority:
  - Where did final political authority reside?
  - Who would control land and taxation?
  - To whom would tax revenues accrue?
- Four Central Actors
  - Catholic Church
  - The Habsburgs, controlling the Holy Roman Empire.
  - Local Princes in Germany
  - Other great powers, particularly France and Sweden.
The War
- 1618-1629: Habsburgs crush Protestants in Germany.
- 1631-1635: Sweden intervenes against Habsburgs, led by Gustavus Adolphus and supported by France. Both have the same goal: if Habsburgs dominate Germany, their independence is imperiled. As Cardinal Richelieu states: "If Germany is lost, France cannot exist.
- Gustavus crushes Habsburgs in a series of battles in 1631-32, but is killed in a battle in September 1632.
- 1635-1648: France invades Germany to finish off the Habsburgs.
- Very Costly War—estimated that about half of the German population killed.

Treaty of Westphalia, 1648
- Victory for German Princes Over:
  - Catholic Church
  - Habsburg Empire
- Gave Individual Rulers in Holy Roman Empire:
  - the Right to Govern their Land Free of External Interference.
  - Keep any Land They Had Confiscated From Church
- Broader Importance:
  - Ended Imperial Unity and Unity Under Catholic Church
  - As Organizing Principle For Europe.
  - Evolved into Modern Principle of Sovereignty: "Supreme and independent political authority of the nation-state within its own territory."

The Anarchic International System
- Politics in the Absence of Strong Political Institutions that Provide a Monopoly on Coercive Force and Legitimacy to the Political Process.
- Anarchy is the Central Condition of International Politics.
Realism vs. Liberalism

TWO THEORIES OF POLITICS UNDER ANARCHY

Realism

- Roots in Thucydides' Account of the Peloponnesian War (431-404 BC)
- Modern Origins in 17th and 18th Century Political Theory
  - Hobbes (1651)
  - Machiavelli
- Very Pessimistic Perspective on International Politics
- Interaction under Anarchy is Equivalent to Life in a State of Nature
- Resulting International State System is a War of All Against All.
- Draws a Very Sharp Distinction Between the Ordered Nature of Politics within Nations and the Dis-ordered Nature of Politics Between Nations

Liberalism

- Has its Origins in Late 18th Century Enlightenment Thought
  - John Locke, Immanuel Kant, J.J. Rousseau
- Inspired by Modern Notion of Progress and Human Ability to Control Nature
- Draws a Less-Sharp Distinction Between Domestic and International Politics
- Relatively Hopeful (if not optimistic) Perspective on International Politics
- Fear Will Cause Governments to Combine Independent Nations into Larger Political Units
- Process of Political Integration Will Be Reinforced By International Economic Interdependence
Realism Vs. Liberalism

- Realism is Pessimistic; Emphasizing Enduring Nature of Anarchy that Cannot Be Altered.
- Liberalism is Hopeful; Emphasizing Human Ability to Alter its Environment by Creating New Political Institutions.
- More Than a Sterile Debate Among Political Theorists; One Can See the Interplay Between Realism and Liberalism in the Real World.

Realism and State Behavior

- Realism Has Been Used to Explain Why There is Sometimes War and Sometimes Peace Among the Great Powers.
- Realist Explanations of War and Peace Focus on the Balance of Power.
- How do Changes in the Balance of Power Affect the Probability of War and Peace?

Power

- Power as Influence.
- Power as Capability.
Great Powers by GNP (1998)

- United States: $8 trillion
- China: $4 or 2 trillion
- Japan: $3 trillion
- Germany: $1.5 trillion
- Russia: $1 trillion
- France: $1 trillion
- Britain: $1 trillion

Military Spending

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Military Expenditures (Billions)</th>
<th>Soldiers (Millions)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United States: $280</td>
<td>1.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Russia: $40</td>
<td>1.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>China: $35</td>
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<tr>
<td>France: $50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Britain: $35</td>
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<tr>
<td>Germany: $40</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan: $50</td>
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% of World: 65 percent, 30 percent
## The Nuclear Balance

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Great Powers</th>
<th>Smaller Countries</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Country</td>
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