

PSCI 2500 INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
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 January 14, 2019

Office hours:
 Manuel: M-Th 2:00-4:00
 JB: T 1:45-3:15, W 2:45-4:15

jimbutterfield.org/2500.html

Announcements

- Ch 1 online quiz: deadline is Thursday midnight.
- Ch 2 quiz is already activated. Deadline: January 28 midnight.



Definitions

- **** Empirical:** that which can be observed. The realm of facts, data, evidence.
- **** Normative:** value judgments. The realm of values, norms, and ethics.

Any time you see these two stars, it means the item will be on the next exam.

Today

- Globalization.
 - What is it? (an empirical and definitional question)
 - What are its effects? (an empirical and normative question)



Is globalization good or bad?

- First, consider some of its impacts:
 - States can no longer fully control their economies.
 - Communications are immediate and individuals can reach the world through social media.
 - There is a global urban, consumer culture.

Is globalization good or bad?

- First, consider some of its impacts:
 - Certain material and ideational goals are widely shared.
 - State authority is being supplemented by local and international authorities.
 - Many risks and threats can no longer be addressed by individual states alone.

So, what of its impacts?

- Globalization: a new stage, but still capitalism.
 - Trade, finance, and property rights drive economic growth.
 - Global extreme poverty*
 - 1820: 80%
 - 1981: 44%
 - 2015: 10%

* <https://ourworldindata.org/extreme-poverty>

So, what of its impacts?

- 2000s growth rates per annum, average:
 - China: 9.9%*
 - Vietnam: 6.4%*
 - Poland: 4.19%*
 - Compare to US: 1.65%

* Newly integrated economies.

So, what of its impacts?

- But:
 - Capitalism begets inequality. So benefits are not shared equally.
 - Global internet access: 51%*
 - That means 3.7 billion people do not have access.
 - Smartphone ownership: 62%**
 - 3.1 billion: no smartphone.

* International Telecommunication Union
** GSM Intelligence

So, what of its impacts?

- Free trade and integration has energized growth in places like South Korea, Singapore, Poland and Chile.
- But impacts can be devastating to certain sectors:
 - steel, auto workers in the US.
 - textile workers in South Africa.



So, what of its impacts?

- Globalization makes it easier for businesses to access customers and for consumers to access goods and services.
- The same technology, however, makes it easier for organized crime and terrorist networks to operate.

So, what of its impacts?

- Massive growth of non-state actors.
 - But, who holds them accountable?

MONSANTO 



HSBC 



So, what of its impacts?

- Cultural sharing.
 - Global access to music, television and arts produced worldwide.
- But: Western cultural imperialism?
 - Dominant arts and music organizations are from rich countries.
 - Hollywood, hip-hop, and prime-time dramas are exported worldwide.

So, what of its impacts?

- Globalization's effects are both positive and negative depending on...
 - where you are located...
 - what your values are...
 - what your skills set is...
 - and how your government responds to the challenges of globalization.

The History of International Relations

"Those who cannot remember the past are condemned to repeat it." – George Santayana

"He who controls the past controls the future. He who controls the present controls the past." – George Orwell

History and the State

- Ancient states: Egypt and China



"Great Yu controlled the waters" (21st Century BCE)



History and the State

- The ancient state: little in the way of international relations.
- The modern state (medieval Europe):
 - trade
 - warfare
 - diplomacy
 - infrastructure

A Watershed Moment in International Relations

- The 30 Years War (1618-1648).
 - Primarily a religious war among European powers (Catholicism vs Protestantism).



Martin Luther
1517

** The Peace of Westphalia (1648)

- Each country (i.e., its monarch) chooses its religion *without* interference from other countries.
- The principles of *sovereignty* and *sovereign equality*.
- Institutionalized a system of international relations rooted in *state sovereignty*.

The Rise of National Self-Determination

- American (1776) and French (1789) Revolutions.
- Where does sovereignty reside:
 - With the monarch?
 - Or with the people?



The First Human Rights Documents

- 1787: The Bill of Rights of the US Constitution.
- 1793: The Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen (France).

