

Module 1

Lecture Video

1. Focus on elements of more important organizations

History

1. Council of Europe was the first system of global governance
2. Response to Napoleonic wars
3. Threatened states who wanted to remain independent
4. Wanted to ensure that another napoleon would not occur\\
5. Involved only Europe's great powers
6. Discuss how to preserve independence and peace
7. Another napoleon needed to be crushed
8. Principle of interference was developed
9. Agreed on rules of governance
10. Met frequently
11. Made economic and military commitments
12. Met to discuss problems among members
13. Nation-state was primarily in Europe, other states were colonies
14. Main collective good they were trying to preserve was peace
15. UN is the main IO and it aims to protect peace and security
16. Peace and security are still and were the most important thing that states wanted

Industrial revolution

1. More problems began to transcend borders
2. Trade increased
3. Interconnections between states deepened
4. Migration increased, moved to cities and cities around the world
5. Major changes in communication and transportation
 - a. Meant that issues transcended borders
 - b. This required cooperation and coordination
6. IOs are a way that they can cooperate

Globalization

1. The first major wave occurred in the late 19th century
2. Lead by Britain
3. Its manufacturers were spread around the world
4. Movement of people across the Atlantic and Europe
5. For liberals, globalization is good but needs to be managed through IO
6. The number of IOs increased

World wars

1. International cooperation tapered off during the wars
2. Some say that globalization was the cause of the wars, as it lead to the rise of nationalism and imperialism
3. World wars ended the initial phase of globalization and the rise of IOs
4. There was a weakening of the IOs

League of Nation

1. Response to WW1

2. American initiative but they didn't ratify
3. It failed
4. Did not stop imperialism, and did not prevent war
5. It collapsed

Rise of the US

1. Occurred after WW2
2. US has a very strong liberal strain of thought
3. Want IOs as long as they are dominated by US thought
4. US is the greatest funder of IOs
5. Increase in number of global governance institutions shows that they are a way of showing power
6. After WW2 second wave of IOs started - a reflection of US hegemony (1st wave was a reflection of British)

Formal vs Informal

1. UN is formal - product of an international treaty
 - a. Procedures about joining, operations, jurisdiction and rolls
2. Informal
 - a. Like the G7
 - i. Became important after 2007
 - ii. Coordinate responses
 - b. Peer pressure rather than a voting procedure that pushes states to do certain things

Hierarchy of priorities

1. International peace and security are most important
2. Economic development is second
3. Other wants come third
4. States are most willing to allocate resources towards peace and security over things such as climate change

Voting and Decision making structures

1. Some have formal equality - all states have one vote formally - in reality, powerful countries meet behind the scenes and create proposals, weaker countries can take it or leave it
2. Some states have a veto in the UN (security council)
 - a. They have the power to create international law
 - b. Each permanent member has a veto
 - c. Great power politics - when the UN was created they needed by in from the great powers and got this by giving them a veto
 - i. Liberals oppose this, prefer a majoritarian system
3. Decision making structures in economic organizations are proportional to money allocated/size of your economy
 - a. Largest funder is the US
 - b. For many, this is unjust as rich powerful countries can use these organizations to coerce weaker countries

- i. If states had an equal vote it is unlikely that rich states would give money to these organizations

Rise of China

1. Developing alternatives to the western global governance institutions such as the IM and world bank
2. They may make different demands as they believe in the principle of sovereignty
3. China makes deals that are strictly economics based - not tell them how they have to govern their country

Module 2

Lecture

Plagues throughout history

1. Have led to the rise and fall of empires and transformed societies
2. Viruses have to colonize healthy cells to reproduce - this causes death and other problems
3. Viruses destroy life, economic activity, forces isolation
4. Nature produces things that destroy life - they are natural
5. Plagues have been the norm throughout human history

Ancient Rome

1. Advanced civilization
2. Capitalist
3. Spread language tech and infrastructure around the mediterranean
4. At its peak it was the most advanced in the ancient world
5. Rome was a massive city
6. Rome's rise and strength put pressure on the ecosystem
7. A plague emerged and it was very deadly
8. Killing 5000 per day and lasted for years
9. This is often suggested to be the start of Rome's decline
10. It led to demographic decline - which meant fewer soldiers and tax money
11. There were mutinies - too few soldiers and they were not getting paid, led to the reduction of the legitimacy of Rome in the mediterranean
12. Rome was pagan, but Christianity emerged around this time
 - a. Rapidly spread amongst this period
 - b. Christians helped the sick which won them converts
13. Empire never recovered from this, warriors invaded
14. Western empire collapsed in early 4th century
15. Power transferred to Constantinople
 - a. Greek speaking
 - b. Emperors wanted to reunite the empire that would mean conquering the western provinces
 - c. Justin implemented new reforms
16. Eastern Rome was struck by plague
17. Demographic decline, less money
18. This plague spread to the Persians

19. Islam emerged and conquered the eastern roman empire and the romans because they were weakened because of the plague

Middle ages - black death

1. It came from asia
2. Passed to europe through trade networks
3. Mongolians were more advanced - had a massive empire
 - a. Introduced new routes to europe
4. Development of ships and horses that allowed trade to be faster
5. Mongols brought the plague to crimea when they were trying to conquer it
 - a. Italian merchant ships traveled to this area and brought it back
6. It was an extremely deadly disease
7. Some areas were relatively unaffected, other areas were wiped out
8. This occurred at a time when big changes were occurring in europe
 - a. Schools and city states were developing
 - b. Italian doctors developed germ theory of disease
9. Miasma theory - plague were the cause of dirty air
10. Italian city state developed public health measures and these were successful
 - a. Quarantine - ships could not disembark until 40days had passed
 - b. Isolating the sick and closing stores
 - c. Imposing social distancing
11. Turbulent period as it killed indiscriminately
 - a. Challenged ideas of divine justice, and public health measures were more effective
 - b. Created basis for the protestant revolution

Conquest of the Americas - Smallpox and Malaria

1. Europeans had some degree of inherited immunity - indigneus people did not have this immunity
2. Spanish brought over african slaves who brought over malaria but were immune - indigneus people had more outbreaks
3. Demographic decline of 90%
4. Allowed the spanish to quickly conquer them
5. Allowed the spanish to culturally assimilate the survivors, and they were defenseless against these things

Modern period

1. Scientific worldview became more developed
2. Methods of curing and preventing these things
3. Modern cure for malaria - quinine
4. Smallpox now has a vaccine and there were massive vaccination campaigns
5. There were public health measures taken like the purification of water
6. This helped to reduce the number of people that died from disease and plague
7. Helped to create the illusion that we could dominate nature - made it so that we were unprepared for covid-19

Covid-19

1. Part of the family of coronaviruses

2. Covid-19 is killing more old sick people and those in marginalized communities
3. It likely originally came from bats - thought it came from the wet market
4. When discovered china locked down the region - it was a very harsh lockdown - helped to contain the virus but it spread to the rest of the world due to a dense trade network
5. Italy was one of the first countries to have a full lockdown
6. Purpose of lockdown is to stop healthcare systems from being overwhelmed
7. One trend is the prestige of the asian model vs western model
 - a. Asian - collective
 - b. Western - individualistic
 - c. Asian model - more likely to accept what the authorities say is good for the collective wellbeing of society
 - d. Suggests that political structure is not as important as culture
8. International free trade has taken a blow because of how vulnerable it makes countries
 - a. This is suggested by realism
 - b. Globalization allowed covid to spread rapidly
 - c. Flying has increased immensely and this increased the spread
9. Development of vaccine requires globalization for outsourcing work and getting the raw materials from around the world
10. Economic globalization and free trade may or may not have taken a blow
 - a. If we were to take nationalization it its logical conclusion then every country would have to be self sufficient - this is unlikely
 - b. The nation state is the one that responded though so it may be good
 - c. Pandemics are a collective action problem - states must work together to stop the pandemic
 - i. Collective interest that vaccinations are equitably spread
 - ii. WHO is ineffective as they cannot impose and states have to consent to it and consent to fund it
 - iii. Idea that the WHO could get more power, but there isn't a whole lot of motivation for this to occur from those who have the power to do it
11. Collective problems need collective solutions and this broke down during the pandemic
12. Many countries have contributed to funding vaccines for other countries around the world
13. Trump probably lost the election because of the pandemic
14. The pandemic undermined the US
 - a. Undermined its economic growth - slowed because of lockdowns
 - b. The US has one of the highest death rates in the world - both in republican and democrat states
 - c. This is likely because of the democratic culture of the US
15. China saw economic growth, is seen to have effectively handled the pandemic
 - a. Chinese model has gained prestige at the expense of the US
 - b. Developed its own vaccines
 - c. Is giving aid to other countries
 - d. Hegemony provide public goods to increase their legitimacy
16. The pandemic accelerated the rise of china and the decline of the US

Module 3

Lecture - WMD

1. Nuclear weapons changed the nature of warfare and made the outcomes of conflicts more reliant on technology
2. Nuclear weapons may be why we have gone without a great power conflict for so long
 - a. Most conflicts were local, civil, or proxy
 - b. Great wars have not occurred since nuclear weapons emerge
3. Focus on debate between realists and liberals - they are the most influential

Liberalism

1. Optimistic, we can progress, human nature is nuanced, institutions can bring out the nicer parts of human nature, belief in democracy and trade, clear moral ideas
2. Accept the reality of nuclear weapons - we could aim to abolish them through institutions that enhance democracy
3. This is a long term project

Realists

1. Pessimists, human nature is about survival, make no ethical statements on the best system of government, states want to survive and this determines their behaviour, so their behaviour is predictable and rational
2. They see how nuclear weapons can be a method for peace
3. Nuclear weapons increase fear - humans fear death and they are rational and cautious on that basis - nuclear weapons make states cautious
4. They create deterrence - it is a signal that if they are attacked they will be destroyed, so they help security
 - a. They create a lot of deterrence because of their destructive power
 - b. Does not require large territories or populations to create - so it is more accessible
 - c. Nuclear weapons are equalising and create a stable form of power
5. All countries should be allowed to have nuclear weapons because they create security for smaller states as well as larger
 - a. Mutually assured destruction means that we have peace

Liberals

1. If everyone has nuclear weapons then they might get into the hands of non-state actors who have no return address, and thus no fear
 - a. Terrorists are willing to die for their cause
2. Therefore they pose a threat and we should aim to limit them

Why we fight

1. US invasion of Iraq
2. The major justification was the threat that Saddam Hussain posed
3. Sense that he was willing to use WMD when it served his interests
4. Programs to punish him by the UN - he wouldn't allow inspectors to see certain sites
5. After 9/11 there was a sensation that terrorists were willing to use nuclear weapons in an existential way

- a. Motivated the overthrow of Saddam Hussain
- b. They didn't find any weapons when he was overthrown
- c. Liberals - it was working, the UN was successful
- d. Realists - it was not worth it to overthrow him because he was a counterweight in the region

Constructivists

- 1. Very few people in power use this theory to generate policy
- 2. proliferation - normative and moral implications to the word, congers up ideas of cancer and uncontrollable standing
- 3. Stability - those who want to develop are often seen as destabilising, stability has a resistance to change ideas, the nuclear powers are resistant to change
 - a. When some states control nuclear weapons it creates an oligarchy
- 4. Discourses
 - a. Was America justified the invasion of Iraq because of the narrative they created
- 5. Identities
 - a. Countries that consider each other friends even if they both have nuclear weapons have little meaning (US and UK)
 - b. If they are not friends, then the relevance of nuclear weapons increases
 - i. This is when second-strike capability matters

JCPOA

- 1. A deal to prevent Iran from developing a weapon
- 2. Evidence that Iran was violating this agreement and sanctions were imposed to try to not get it to build a weapon
 - a. Iran has enemies in the middle east that fear its economic designs
 - b. For Iran they would see it as deterrence
- 3. Countries recognized that proliferation in the middle east was a bad idea
 - a. Major powers got on board with this treaty and negotiated with Iran to convince it to not develop nuclear weapons, and in return, it was given access to the international market
- 4. In 2015 a breakthrough was reached, and Trump then withdrew 3 years later
 - a. Trump-aligned with Saudi Arabia and Israel
- 5. While it was in place both sides were adhering to it according to the UN
- 6. When Trump withdrew tensions increased
- 7. This deal was based on liberal ideas
- 8. For realists,mean this deal falling apart demonstrates that Iran shouldn't have tried it and it should have been allowed to develop nuclear weapons

Week 4

Lecture

- 1. There is a question in the paper outline about this topic
- 2. What argument is persuasive

Terrorism

- 1. Antiquity and the middle ages
 - a. Terrorism is a very modern idea
 - b. Activities can be seen in the past

2. Zealots - a group of radical Jews who opposed the roman empire
 - a. Romans conquered Judea/Israel
 - b. Had good relations with the elites
 - c. Some roman empires were cruel, including Caligula
 - i. Demanded a statue of him be erected on a holy site
 - ii. This caused a revolt
 - d. Romans eventually crushed the revolt
 - e. Zealots attacked roman targets - not open conflict
3. Assassin's - shite Muslims
 - a. Attacked the oppressive suni authorities in the area they lived
 - b. They only attacked elites
 - c. Often fought with some of the crusaders against the suni
 - d. The imperial system and some groups resist
 - e. Individuals or groups were willing to carry out suicide missions to weaken the enemy and try to get it to withdraw
4. French revolution
 - a. This is where the concept of terrorism emerged - however it meant state terrorism instead
 - b. Overthrew the monarchy
 - c. They wanted to consolidate their rule, and they did so by beheading opposition
 - d. Jacobins - engaged in terrorism as it was essential to protect liberty
 - i. Those who already had power were committing it
 - e. There was an ideological clash
 - f. Terrorism became more disassociated with the state
5. Cold war - Italy
 - a. Italy was in NATO
 - b. Had a very powerful communist party
 - c. The CIA intervened in politics to ensure that they never got elected
 - d. Marxists engaged in democratic politics but were frustrated with imperialists
 - e. The state was seen as illegitimate due to foreign intervention
 - f. Red brigades decided to engage in terrorism - they attacked army bases, those perceived to be working with American authorities, they kidnapped a former PM and murdered him
 - i. This delegitimize their cause
 - g. Ultimately destroyed by the fall of the soviet union as the ideology collapsed
 - i. They lost most of their democratic and other support
 - ii. This occurred in many other countries as well
 - h. While it was active there were hundreds of thousands of deaths
 - i. There was a political motivation
6. Jihadism
 - a. Sayyid Qutb - Egypt had to decide which side in the cold war
 - i. Monarchy was close to the British
 - ii. The monarchy was overthrown and had to be replaced, was replaced by Nasser a socialist

- iii. He travelled to the US and felt that secularism corrupted the people
- iv. He was convinced that Egypt had to become religious and joined the Muslim brotherhood
- v. He promoted the Islamist cause
- vi. They lost in the mini-civil war
- vii. Muslim brotherhood was jailed but went on to inspire al Qaeda

b. Al Qaeda

- i. Orchestrated 9/11
- ii. It opposed the American empire and believed it was the instrument of corruption in the middle east
- iii. The goal is to Islamise the middle east and creates theocracies
- iv. He targeted agents of the state and general Americans because he sees them as supporting the state
- v. Geopolitical, cultural and religious explanations in his speech
 - 1. Differs from Marxism focuses only on economic inequality

7. Bush and Obama's responses

- a. Before 9/11 terrorism was considered a nuisance and not a priority
- b. A sense that civilization could be destroyed especially if they got a WMD
- c. Start of the war on terror - bush said with us or against us, if there are terrorists on your soil then you are equally responsible
- d. Oppressive states were the causes of terrorism, so replace it with democracy and end terrorism
 - i. No serious scholar believes this now, but they did
- e. Under bush there was a sense of paranoia about terrorism - there were colour coded signals about it
 - i. Islamophobia
 - ii. Bring closer the clash of civilizations between the West and Islam

8. Obama

- a. Came to power because of the failures
- b. He attempted to withdraw from Iraq but the power vacuum meant they went back in
- c. Some of his policies worsened terrorism
- d. Called them violent extremists to stop comparing them to Islam
- e. Wanted to end the climate of fear and the sense that all of society has to be motivated
- f. Worsened terrorism when Gaddafi was overthrown
- g. He filed a civil war in Syria which contributed to the rise of isis

9. White supremacist terrorism

- a. Rise in the past few years
- b. Response to trends in the post-cold war era particularly increasing immigration
- c. Utopia is an ethnically pure society
- d. Motivated to participate in violence because of the threat of immigration
- e. Normal politics is no longer a means to fix things
- f. Willing to target civilians

10. Jihadists and white supremacist similarities

- a. Sense that the present political structure is illegitimate - leaders do not represent the people so violence against them is legitimate, civilians are the beneficiaries and supporters of the system and are equally culpable
- b. Sense of humiliation - perception that they have been lowered
- c. Sense of powerlessness
- d. Share belief in the transcendental community - transcends the borders of nation-states
- e. Canonical text - core texts that inspire them and provide a blueprint
- f. Concern with purity

11. Differences

- a. Transcendental categories differ - white, or Muslim
- b. They are more similar than they are different

12. As long as there are political inequalities there will always be extremists that believe that violence is the only tool to achieve power and influence

- a. There are differences between their utopia and what the world looks like
- b. Are they only willing to attack authorities? Or Civilians as well?

Seminar

1. Understand religion as anything that is sacred
2. Defend one as more convincing
3. Three explanations for terrorism in textbook
 - a. Culture
 - b. Economic
 - c. Religious
- 4.

Module 5

Lecture - Climate Change and International Politics

1. Climate change is a collective action problem so international solutions are necessarily
2. We have climate change because we are dependent on fossil fuels and our development was founded on these
 - a. It is cheap compared to other sources
 - b. It produces power that creates high living standards that we have and others want to change
 - c. Countries that are in development require fossil fuels to reach the standard of living that others enjoy
 - d. The use of fossil fuels emits carbon dioxide and which stays in the atmosphere and this puts a blanket over the earth causing it to warm
 - e. We know that warming has occurred and will continue to occur - between 1.5-4 degrees increase and this is a huge difference
 - i. A lower number would mean that we could adapt to climate change
 - ii. More pessimistic estimates would mean that the consequences would be so severe that entire countries could go extinct - we need to make serious sacrifices now

- f. Disagreements on what the sacrifices need to be and if people are willing to make these sacrifices
- 3. Tragedy of the commons
 - a. Initially about the overuse of resources
 - b. About the tension between individual interests and common benefits
 - c. Three possible solutions
 - i. Privatization - parcel the land and it would become a property right so they would have an incentive to not harm their property. This would involve carbon pricing, they pay to emit, by putting a price you force actors to take into account the harm they are causing and they will be motivated to do things that do not produce this harm
 - ii. Nationalization - the government owns and controls the land and determines how it will be exploited or used, government controls the land in a rational way, governments could legislate the use of fossil fuels, governments do not do this because they rely on fossil fuel revenue, and they would not want to reduce the quality of living if one state does it it is at a disadvantage and will be exploited
 - iii. In privatization and nationalization, you need to have global cooperation so that no one state is put at a disadvantage
 - iv. Adaptation - if humans cooperate they will develop institutions that allow them to cooperate and share, find governments that find solutions that work well for them, others may join, find technological breakthroughs, humans have the capacity to see that their actions will harm everyone,
- 4. Easier for developed countries to shift to sustainable energy because they have more service-based industries
- 5. There are high distributional costs
 - a. If countries want to develop then they need to increase their use of fossil fuels
 - b. Rich countries can afford to make the transition
 - c. Democracies will have a hard time selling this
 - d. The argument that rich countries should pay most of the costs while developing countries should be allowed to continue to use fossil fuels
- 6. The Westphalian state system means that reaching an agreement is harder to achieve, and potentially impossible
 - a. The possibility that if china and us agree to something then they could pressure others into it
 - b. But this is not likely
- 7. Adaptation may be the best solution, it won't solve it, but it could mitigate the harms

Module 6

Lecture

- 1. Less important now than it was
- 2. Islamists have cited this to justify their violence
- 3. Explanations in the readings are the old historian vs new historians
 - a. Think that bad decisions led to the conflict
 - b. If the right decisions are made then the conflict can be solved

4. The greek tragedy explanation
 - a. Human defects and broad historical forces
5. Nationalist stories
 - a. All nations have narratives that are tendentious - they promote a particular political cause, not always historically correct
 - b. Nationalism is relatively recent - emerged in europe
 - c. Zionist project is a modern nationalist project
 - d. Ethnic and civil nationalism emerged
 - e. Nationalism is part of modern understanding - human agency is central in the creation of self-determination
 - i. Provides legitimacy for the state
 - f. Ethnic - blood based, emerged in germanic parts after the industrial revolution due to nostalgia between blood and land
 - i. Members are born into the nation
 - ii. Shared blood origins
 - g. Civic - emerged in french revolution, based on rights and citizenship
 - h. Politicians and jews have a sense of ethnic nationalism
 - i. Also have ideas victimhood, and justice and freedom
 - ii. Nation is the protection from these happening in the future
6. Jewish narratives
 - a. Ties to the land for 3000 years
 - b. Became their homeland
 - c. Jerusalem was their sacred city
 - d. Also conquered by the persians and the greeks - roman conquest was also significant
 - i. Romans conquered for a long time
 - ii. They created a jewish diaspora but they maintained a sense of nationalism
 - iii. Dreamed about retaking jerusalem
 - iv. Romans renamed it palestina
 - v. It was pagan, and then it was christianized
 - vi. When it was christianized jerusalem became sacred for the christians so they populated it and became the majority
 - e. After the romans they were conquered by the arabs
 - i. Quickly conquered the middle east
 - ii. Took jerusalem and preserved the name palestine
 - iii. Remained islamic until the collapse of the ottoman empire
 - iv. Muslims became a majority there
 - f. Chritisns retake jerusalem briefly during the crusades
 - i. During this war they went to the holy land
 - ii. Seize was bloody
 - iii. It was retaken by the turks and remained so until after ww1
 - g. It developed a sense of sacredness for jews, mulsims, and christians
7. Anti Semitism

- a. Matters greatly for the jewish national narrative
 - b. They were a minority in various countries because of being expelled by the romans
 - c. In spain they were forced to convert to catholicism or leave - spanish inquisition
 - d. There were attacks against those deemed to be a threat to the spanish state
 - e. Many fled spain and they became minorities in other states
 - f. Effort to construct a national identity that would be the basis of the state - zionism
 - i. Only the state can protect them from oppression
 - ii. Jews became to settle there while it was controlled by the ottomans - but they were an obstacle as they were stopped from buying land
 - g. Idea of a palistinian nation came latter
 - h. Ottoman empire lost ww1 so the british and french took their lands
 - i. Britain controlled the land and promised it to the jews
 - ii. British also had good relationships with the arabs
 - iii. Tried to satisfy both
 - iv. They told the jews that they had to settle with the arabs
 - v. They made promises to both sides and could not
 - vi. Both revolted against them
 - i. WW2
 - i. British ran out of money and transferred the problem to the UN
 - ii. Idea was to create a jewish and arab state
 - iii. Jerusalem would be in control of the UN and both groups would have access
 - iv. They gave 55% to the arabs, and 45% to the jews
 - v. Most jews were recent newcomers, arabs had been there longer
 - vi. Arabs said it violated their rights for self-determination - this led to war
 - j. Partition
 - i. Most of the un voted in favor
 - ii. Most arab states voted against
 - iii. Provided a legal base for the state
 - iv. Civil war between jews and arabs
 - k. Civil war
 - i. Arbas were supported by neighbors
 - ii. Jews won and took more land than the UN had given them
8. Historiography is disputed
- a. Old historians
 - i. Say that the british favored the arabs
 - ii. Encouraged the arabs to attack the new state
 - iii. Say that victory was a miracle because there were far less jews and say that it may have been god intervening
 - iv. Several arab states against one jewish state - coalition of countries to defeat one country
 - v. Conflict not resolved because they did not give it legitimacy
 - vi. Refugee fighting was because they were told to flee

- b. New historians
 - i. British were sympathetic to jews as well
 - ii. Said that they encouraged jordan to expand and take the arab state
 - iii. They were pretty balanced in terms of fighters, and by the end the jews had more soilegers
 - iv. Found that the coalition was not actually unified, they were pursuing their own goals and competing with each other
 - v. There was willingness to bargain with israel, so they did recognise its legitimacy
 - vi. Most refugees were fleeing violence - they were not told to leave
 - c. Third framework - greek tragedy
 - i. There was a lot of meaning in the city
 - ii. Sacredness of the city is very emotional, so it is hard to negotiate with people
 - iii. Nationalist dispute because of the idea of national self determination
 - iv. There are broad historical forces that nobody really controls
9. Solutions
- a. Tried to create a 2 state solution but this has repeatedly failed

Module 7

Lecture

1. Migration has only recently become a contested issue
2. It used to happen frequently and not be an issue
3. Citizenship, nation, and self-determination have the logic of exclusion
4. They usually have identities that they want to preserve, so they want to control who enters these nations
5. Canada
 - a. The liberals and the NDP want to allow more immigrants, but they don't want to completely open the borders
 - b. The conservatives aren't opposed to migration
 - c. PPC wants to reduce migration, but not eliminate it entirely
 - d. There is the debate between more or less open
6. There is a significant number of people that are immigrants
 - a. Most go to english speaking countries
 - b. These places have market economies - this allows migrants to work
 - i. Dynamic labor economies
 - c. There are economic motives
 - i. Key difference between migrants and refugees
7. Left used to be for the working class, they were statist
 - a. The working class opposed migrants, so they started to migrate to right-wing parties
 - b. Right wing parties were pro free market, but they became more statist
 - c. The left became more open to globalization
 - d. Parties became muddled, some preferences are no longer represented
 - e. Right became the party of the working class, left is the party of the cosmopolitans

8. Arguments in favor of more migration
 - a. Static gains
 - i. Overall increase in GDP when people move to a weathered country to work
 - b. Dynamic gains
 - i. Innovation when migrants move that create new ideas and firms
 - c. Public finances
 - i. Immigrants pay more into the public purse than they take out
 - d. Aging societies
 - i. Not reproducing enough, need migrants to maintain population and workers
9. Arguments against more migration
 - a. Distributional consequences
 - i. Can increase economic inequality in host countries, they compete with local workers and will work for less,
 - b. Housing
 - i. House prices increase as more migrants move to cities and need housing in the major cities
 - c. Brain drain
 - i. The countries that they migrate from, lose the technical expertise that they provided, the original country funds the education, but does not get the benefits
10. Most experts are in favor of migration
11. Moral arguments for
 - a. Global liberty
 - i. Increases when a person with less rights in their country moves to a place that has more rights
 - b. Human dignity
 - i. Can be thought to include the right to migrate when there is a need
12. Moral arguments against
 - a. Climate change
 - i. Carbon footprint increases when people move to places where they emit more
 - b. Distinct histories
 - i. Cannot reduce societies to economics, they have distinct histories that we want to protect and not bring people of other cultures into
13. Main constraint - public opinion
 - a. Leaders are sensitive to public opinion
 - b. Brexit and trump occurred because they were not sensitive enough to public opinion
 - c. One solution could be to put a tax on migration
 - i. Migrants would have to pay more taxes in their first 10 years in the country
 - ii. Imposing a higher cost on the migrant, increase resources in public purse

- iii. This could motivate people to like migration

Refugees

1. Fled persecution
2. Economic migrants typically leave voluntarily, though some leave because of poverty which is often just as bad as war
3. It is a collective action problem as it transcends borders
4. UNHCR - main organization, very active
5. Syria
 - a. Bloody civil war that created lots of refugees
 - b. Feeding, protecting them was very expensive
 - c. They are mostly living in camps, not trying to resettle or integrate them
 - d. They have the right to go home, but the country has been destroyed
 - e. This won't happen soon because the US doesn't recognize the president and won't send funding
6. Somalia
 - a. Created a tent city financed by the UN in Kenya - for 30 years
 - b. Entire generation born and grew up in these camps
7. Hungary
 - a. Revolution, Soviet Union intervened
 - b. Lots of refugees, most went to western countries
 - c. They settled very well
8. Vietnam
 - a. Vietnam war and many who lived in the south fled as they were going to be persecuted
 - b. They successfully integrated
9. When they are allowed to settle and integrate into their host societies they create a benefit for both

Module 8

Lecture - international finance and austerity

1. Austerity
 - a. States raise taxes and/or cut spending
 - b. Contracts the economy
 - c. Less money circulating in the economy
2. Banking system is a mix of public and private
3. Central bank has monopoly power to print money
4. Money has value from being Canadian currency
5. Currency is
 - a. Medium of exchange - trade money instead of bartering
 - b. Store of value
 - c. Unit of measurement - measure the relative values of things
6. Private banks
 - a. They have accounts at the central bank in Ottawa
 - b. Engage in transactions with that bank
 - c. If they want cash they borrow it from the central bank

- d. Central bank creates some of it at will
- 7. Central bank
 - a. Constrained by the actual amount of goods and services produced in the canadian economy
 - b. If it produces too much money then inflation will occur
 - c. Mandated to ensure that inflation does not increase more than 2% a year
- 8. International trade
 - a. Need these functions of currency internationally as this allow countries to trade
 - b. When selling internationally canada prefers to trade in the canadian dollar or US dollar
 - c. Central banks around the world hold US dollars
 - d. US is the hegemony
 - e. This allows the US to impose sanctions on many countries
 - f. US can impose sanctions because it is the international reserve currency - canada cannot cause this pain because it is not the reserve currency
- 9. Finance
 - a. When you earn money a portion of it goes in the bank
 - b. Savings accounts are used to finance other activities through debit - bank pays a small interest rate, and gets interest from the people they lend it to
 - c. This is a huge part of the global economy
 - d. Countries also go into debt in order to finance their activities
- 10. Financial crisis
 - a. This system breaks down
 - b. Caused by many things
 - c. Reduces the amount of credit and loans in the economy
 - d. People cannot get loans, less money is moving around
 - e. They increase inequality
- 11. Austerity occurs when government lacks resources to finance their activities
 - a. Financial crisis are one of the things that causes these
 - b. Last financial crisis more austerity in Europe, less in canada and the US
 - i. The euro does not have a supporting state
- 12. Euro
 - a. Harder for the central bank to directly finance the government
 - b. They practiced quantitative easing
- 13. Greece
 - a. Member of the Euro
 - b. Cannot go into debt more than 3% a year
 - c. If the debt is more than 60% then they have to pay back creditors
 - d. Constraints don't matter in good times
 - e. Greece had austerity - cut spending, increased taxes
 - f. Delegitimize the centrist parties that managed it during the crisis
 - g. Germany calls the shots in the Euro because they are the largest economy
 - h. They voted to leave the euro - but the party ultimately did not leave
 - i. Austerity was then implemented

14. Canada

- a. Financial crisis did not lead to changes to the political system
- b. Canadian state did not have to humiliate itself like the greeks did

15. Populism

- a. Often arises after austerity
- b. Link between austerity and radical right wing parties
- c. When there are good times we are accepting of the other, immigrants are part of the economic community
- d. During financial crisis people are doing badly, more competing for fewer resources, they look for scapegoats which are often immigrants
- e. When you have your own bank austerity is more of a choice

16. Alternative - keynesian expansionism

- a. Too much money chasing too few goods and services
- b. Canada and the US have a large economy so they can inject more money

17. The IMF

- a. More representative staff
- b. More flexibility on policies prescribed to countries
- c. Can influence the policies of a country
- d. Financed by washington so the US has a lot of control over what happens

18. Pandemic

- a. Similar to a financial crisis
- b. Reduced resources and economic activity around the world
- c. Governments have generated a lot of debt
- d. Poorer countries have fewer options, depend on international markets and have suffered more
- e. China has seen economic growth because they create things that we need

Module 9

Lecture Video

1. Power transitions

- a. A constant feature of all politics
- b. Domestic transitions are revolutions
 - i. Violent overthrow of one regime and replacing it with another one
 - ii. Internal revolutions are relatively rare, but they do happen
 - iii. They are typically extremely violent
 - iv. Most violence is directed towards counter-revolutionaries
 - v. They change the administration and political institutions
 - vi. Transmit new values through the education system
- c. International and domestic
 - i. They are very violent
 - ii. They reflect the values of those who took power
 - iii. New system is created
 - iv. In international system this transition is called hegemonic war
 - v. Logic of darwin - survival of the fittest

2. Distribution of power
 - a. Actual - material basis of hegemony - territory, military, economies
 - i. They are militarily superior to rivals
 - ii. When hegemony was established they put in nominal distribution of power
 - b. Nominal - having the reserve currency, global 911 internationally called upon for a crisis, form of security, they police the seas, finance institutions, provide public goods, respond to national disasters, language is spoken around the world
 - c. When at its peak there is both actual and nominal power
 - d. Power transitions occur in the actual first, and then later the nominal
 - e. When the actual power goes down, the rival's power is going up and their nominal power starts to be more effective
 - f. Tension begins in the nominal distribution of power
3. Transfer could happen peacefully
 - a. Declining power accepts its decline
 - b. Rising power accepts nominal, even as actual changes
 - i. This rarely happens
 - c. Transfers usually lead to war or tensions
 - d. Clashes over the closing of space
 - i. Compete over alliances and influences
 - ii. Fear in the declining power and disputes within them in how to address the rising power
 - iii. Fear and partisan disputes
 - iv. Rising state has a sense of pride, sense of inevitability about their hegemony - sense of optimism
4. Current system - international liberal order - product of US hegemony
 - a. US became dominant after intervening in WW1
 - b. League of nations
 - c. After WW2 america established an effective international legal machinery
 - d. This international order is at stake with the rise of china
 - e. China is establishing new international institutions
5. China
 - a. Collapsed and risen many times
 - b. In the middle ages it was the most technologically advanced civilization
 - c. Existed for a long time
 - d. There were multiple attempts to open china up to the west
 - e. It remained a closed society until the opium wars
 - i. It was essentially colonized for a period in order to open up its economy
 - f. It was occupied by Japan
 - g. There then was a republic of china that was run by the communists
 - h. During the cold war china became useful to the west
 - i. Beginning of the opening of china
 - i. In the 70s it started to adopt capitalist norms
 - i. Extremely rapid growth

- ii. China became the manufacturer of the world
 - iii. Invested massively in new technologies
- 6. Major inflection points
 - a. It is a massive ebony
 - b. It is one of the major trading partners
 - c. Largest polluter
 - d. Most airports
 - e. US is no longer able to stop it from trading with other countries (like in the EU)
 - f. Closing of space, physiological changes gnawing fear in the US
 - g. Pandemic has expedited this growth
- 7. Disagreements on what to do
 - a. Biden wants to deepen alliances with democratic countries around the world world
 - b. Ikenberry - if china adopts liberal reforms then it could get power without war
 - c. Realist - war could be avoided if they collapse and the US keeps growing, but this is seen as unlikely
- 8. Qualitative dimensions of power
 - a. Hegemony is often determined by material basis
 - b. Also importance of how much you are loved
 - i. The US at its peak was fairly well liked
 - ii. Leadership signed onto the US system
 - c. National identity
 - i. US had a civic national identity
 - ii. Anybody can become american
 - iii. This is more difficult in ethnic based countries like china
 - iv. This would make it harder for them to take power as it has an exclusive its identity

Module 10

1. Distinction between democratization and democracy promotion
2. Democratization - internal pressures
3. Democracy promotion - external pressures
4. Canada invests in democracy promotion
5. Ideological basis of democracy
 - a. Individual freedom in politics, economics and culture is the basis for liberal democracies
 - b. There are also religious democracies and marxist
6. In liberal democracies capitalism is a key component
7. More collectivist democracies raise questions about the importance of capitalism
8. Many people on the receiving end of democracy projects oppose them as they have a different ideas of collective rights

Two kinds of liberalism

1. Left wing
 - a. Accepts major claims of liberalism - importance of capitalism, elections, rights
 - b. Also a generously funded welfare state that protects the weak

- c. Should not become socialism however
 - d. Disagreements on how much economic distribution is needed
- 2. Right wing
 - a. The state only protects rights
 - b. Rooted in thinkers like locke
 - c. Argue the states primary role is to be a referee
 - d. Based in thinkers like locke
 - e. Think that the state can use coercion to protect individuals from coercion from others
 - f. Role is not to distribute funds, only protect property rights and security

Hard and soft tools

- 1. Hard tools
 - a. Military action
 - b. Used in Japan and Germany
 - i. Both were facist, lost wars and were occupied by the US
 - ii. During occupation US imposed liberal democracy
 - iii. Imposed pacifism

History of democracy promotion

- 1. Missionary element
 - a. Similar to way colonizing powers sent missionaries to convert
- 2. Theodore Roosevelt
 - a. In spanish-american war the defeated spain and took its territories
 - b. By administering these territories america would spread influence and civilization
 - c. Idea that america should spread their ideas
- 3. Woodrow willson
 - a. Promoted his 14 points
 - b. America put an end to the war
 - c. Paris peace conference he established the conditions of peace
 - i. Freedom of navigation
 - ii. Free trade
 - iii. Equality of nations
 - iv. Self-determination
 - d. This is a break from former wars when the victor used to take the territory of the loosing power
 - e. These principles lead to the UN but they did not prevent WW2

Democracy Promotion: rhetoric and reality

- 1. When the soviet union fell they needed assistance
 - a. West gave support through the IMF and imposed neo-liberal ideas
 - b. Lead to the rise of oligarchs, inequality and dissatisfaction
 - c. This lead to the election of Putin
- 2. Eastern european countries
 - a. They entered the EU and NATO
 - b. Capitalism and democracy were conditions for membership
 - c. This succeeded for many countries that were former soviet

- d. Many countries are very corrupt and illiberal, but are capitalist democracies
- 3. Ukraine
 - a. More complicated as they are an ethnically divided society
 - b. There are important russian bases within the country
 - c. Process of democratizing ukraine created tensions
- 4. Process of democratization can be very messy
- 5. If countries have unresolved internal issues these can be exasperated by the democratic and capitalist system transition
- 6. Afghanistan
 - a. US claimed to be promoting democracy when it was promoting authoritarianism
 - b. 1980s there was a secular democratic government aligned with the USSR
 - c. Theocrats replaced them, US intervened, failure, taliban are now back in power
 - d. They are now a failed state
- 7. Guatemala, Iran, Chile, Libia
 - a. US was willing to overthrow democratically aligned countries that had leaders that were not aligned with US interests
 - b. Dishonesty of democracy promotion
 - c. Events that have occurred in the past can reverberate to the present
 - d. These did much to delegitimize democracy production

Philosophical roots of democracy promotion

- 1. Universalism - idea that democracy is universal and cannot stay at home - very missionary
- 2. Rationalism
- 3. History as progress
- 4. Some say that modern democracy are short termist - vote on the basis and run on the basis of winning the next election, not long term goals
- 5. Other idea that countries should be able to determine what the structure of their political system is
- 6. Liberal democrats - they believe that their ideas must expand to encompass all of humanity
- 7. Chinese understanding - national severity is the primary important thing in the international system, non interventionist

Module 11

- 1. Syria was greek and christian
- 2. They now define themselves as arab
- 3. Majority are sunni, and minority are shia
- 4. There are also the kurdis minority in the area
- 5. Syria was a province of the ottoman empire
- 6. When ottoman empire broke up it was on the basis of national self determination
- 7. Some areas this was easy as the nation and territory lined up more
- 8. Self-determination is difficult when you have a lot of groups in the same place, they also had no nationhood
- 9. They were given to france, mandate of a great power after ww1
- 10. French favoured christisan and shia or sunni

- a. These groups became part of the elite and built the institutions
- 11. Revolts against the french and they became independent
- 12. While they were independent the global system was characterised by the cold war
- 13. They were allied with the soviet union against the west
- 14. This started to become delegitimize after the excesses of israel
- 15. Could not allow the islamists to take power, so for the rest of the oclf war they were held in hand by the powerful islamist states
 - a. This system was fairly stable
- 16. After the cold war ended this system started to collapse as their sponsor collapsed
- 17. These regimes started to look to the west to get new sponsors
- 18. When the protests erupted in 2007 arab spring they were originally secular and multicultural
 - a. They then later split
 - b. Mostly sunni and islamist
 - c. This conflict became bloody
- 19. Great power interventions
 - a. West wanted to intervene, but his fueled secular tensions because they were supporting islamists
 - b. Russia intervened to save assad, and turned the tide against the islamists
 - c. Questions of if the west should have intervened more forcefully, but this would have risked nuclear war with russia
- 20. Current situation is dire
 - a. Assad government is not recognized by the us, and they have imposed devastating sanctions
 - b. Migration crisis in europe was a result of the civil war
 - c. Syria needs to convince people to come back, but it needs to rebuild, but this is difficult as they are under sanctions
- 21. People often have a hierarchy of identities and in different contexts your different aspects matter more
- 22. When states break down sectarian conflict gets worse
- 23. This conflict was depicted as an evil leader, and ignored the sectarian elements of the conflict in europe
- 24. Westphalian democracy is often opposed to human rights rules - which one takes precedence
 - a. Moral justification is that if it is violating the rights of its people then it is not a legitimate state
 - b. This is often applied not equally, states are not applying this impartially
- 25. China was fairly neutral to this conflict