

MAJOR QUESTIONS

1. What were the main consequences of the Thirty Years' War (1618-48)? How does the outcome of this conflict relate to the subsequent Westphalian system?

What was it?

[https://aau.edu20.org/files/2734021/Kissinger_-_Peace_of_Westphalia\(2\).pdf?lmsauth=48842f805fcd53f7cd8d3140d9f158aa1c7d4406](https://aau.edu20.org/files/2734021/Kissinger_-_Peace_of_Westphalia(2).pdf?lmsauth=48842f805fcd53f7cd8d3140d9f158aa1c7d4406)

<https://www.history.com/topics/european-history/thirty-years-war>

30 years 1618-1648

The Thirty Years' War was a 17th-century religious conflict fought primarily in central Europe. It remains one of the longest and most brutal wars in human history, with more than 8 million casualties resulting from military battles as well as from the famine and disease caused by the conflict.

MAIN CONSEQUENCES:

1. **Economic & Social Devastation:** The war had profound economic consequences, with **widespread destruction of crops, infrastructure, and cities**. This led to **famine and economic hardship** for many people in the affected regions
 - a. **Population Loss:** The war caused significant population loss due to casualties, famine, and disease.
2. **Peace of Westphalia (1648):** The war was officially ended by the Peace of Westphalia, a series of treaties signed in 1648. **These two treaties** (signed in the Westphalian cities of Osnabrück and Münster) **had significant implications for the political order of Europe. They recognized the independence of various territories and established the principle of religious freedoms thereby rulers to determine the religion of their own territories.**
 - a. **Beginning of Modern State System:** The Peace of Westphalia is often considered a foundational event in the development of the modern state system. The treaties established **the principle of state sovereignty and non-intervention in the internal affairs of other states.**
3. **Territorial Changes:**
4. **Religious Tolerance**
5. **Decline of the Holy Roman Empire:** The Holy Roman Empire, which had already experienced internal divisions, suffered **further decline in its central authority and unity**. The peace treaties recognized the de facto sovereignty of many individual German states.
6. **Shift in European Power Balance:** The war marked a shift in the balance of power in Europe. The Peace of Westphalia contributed to the rise of France as a dominant European power, while the Habsburgs, particularly the Spanish branch, saw a decline in influence.

The Westphalian System:

- **Refers to the principles and norms that came out of the Peace of Westphalia**
- **State Sovereignty:** The treaties emphasized the sovereignty of individual states, granting them the authority to govern their own internal affairs without interference from external powers. This marked a departure from the medieval notion of a universal Christian empire and contributed to the emergence of a system of independent and sovereign nation-states.
 - **Recognition of States:** The Peace of Westphalia contributed to the recognition of the sovereignty and independence of specific territories and states. It acknowledged the de facto independence of numerous German states within the Holy Roman Empire and recognized the independence of the Dutch Republic and Switzerland.
- **Non-Intervention:** The treaties emphasized that states had the right to determine their own religious practices and internal governance without interference from external authorities. This principle of non-intervention became a cornerstone of IR.

- **Religious Tolerance:** Calvinism was officially recognized, marking a step toward greater religious diversity and toleration.
- **Beginning of the Modern State System:** It laid the foundation for the principles that would shape international relations, diplomacy, and the concept of the sovereign state in the centuries that followed.

WHY DO PROTESTANTS AND CATHOLICS DISAGREE??

Protestants and Catholics disagree on several theological, doctrinal, and ecclesiastical issues. These disagreements trace back to the Protestant Reformation in the 16th century, a movement that sought to address perceived errors and corruptions within the Roman Catholic Church

- **Authority:**
 - Catholics: The Catholic Church teaches that authority comes from both Scripture and Tradition, with the Pope and the Magisterium (the Church's teaching authority) having interpretive authority.
 - Protestants: Most Protestant denominations adhere to "sola scriptura," the belief that Scripture alone is the ultimate authority for Christian faith and practice.
- **Salvation:**
 - Catholics: The Catholic Church teaches that salvation is achieved through faith and works, including the sacraments, and that grace is imparted through the Church.
 - Protestants: Protestants typically believe in "sola fide," the doctrine that salvation is by faith alone in Christ alone, without the necessity of works.
- **The Eucharist:**
 - Catholics: The Catholic doctrine of transubstantiation holds that during the Mass, the bread and wine become the actual body and blood of Christ.
 - Protestants: Views on the Eucharist vary among Protestants, but many reject transubstantiation, believing instead in symbolic presence (memorialism) or a spiritual presence (consubstantiation).

THE TIMELINE:

- Emperor Ferdinand II's ascension to head of state of the Holy Roman Empire in 1619 exacerbated religious conflict
- **Throughout the conflict, the Catholic Hapsburgs fought Protestant princes of Germany who were supported by France, Sweden, and Denmark.¹**
- Bohemian Phase
 - He wanted Roman Catholicism
 - Holy roman empire -> because of the Peace of Augsburg treaty allowed rulers of territories within HRE to choose its religious denomination
 - AS long as it was Catholicism or Lutheran
 - Ferdinand was sent to shut down Protestants (conversion)
 - 2nd Defenestration of Prague (threw representatives out of Prague window in protest)
 - Escalated conflicts more territories get involved financially and religiously
 - Battle of White mountain -> bohemian leaders fled
- Danish Phase: French vs Netherlands
- Swedish Phase
- French phase

Main Consequences of 30 years War: NEED EXAMPLES

1. Political/Territorial Changes in Europe

- **2 treaties for peace: Treaty of Munster and Treaty of Osnabruck = peace of westphalia**
- **Decentralized, HRE lost monopoly power**

¹ Steven Patton

Examples: The Treaty of Westphalia allowed the Holy Roman Empire's nation-states to effectively operate as independent entities and paved the way for states, such as Austria, to pursue complete independence as its own powerful nation.²

The territorial clauses favored Sweden, France and their allies.

HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE BECAME SYMBOLIC:

- The next step that the German princes and lords within the Empire took was to limit the power of the weak and ineffective Habsburg Holy Roman Emperor, Ferdinand III. With France and Sweden's support, the German princes were able to gain considerable control and influence over the Holy Roman Empire's internal affairs and their own states within that Empire. Decisions concerning war and trade all had to be approved by the council of princes and electors, effectively making the Holy Roman Emperor's title purely symbolic.³

Treaty was formed by: Diplomatic representatives from 96 different entities(Patton).

Goals:

- *The goals of the peace conference for each nation can be summed up as follows: the French wanted control of strategic military fortresses including of Metz, Toul, Verdun, Breisach, and Alsace among other areas in addition to four cities on the Rhine known as the "forest cities"; the Empire wanted a united kingdom under the leadership of the Emperor; the princes of the provinces of the Empire wanted sovereignty over their own kingdoms; the Dutch wanted independence from Spain, and Sweden wanted territorial gains of their own.*⁴

2. Religious Changes:

- **Treaty of Augsburg (1555) reinstated so there was religious tolerance for protestants, catholics, and Calvinists**
- **Religious toleration of Calvinism**
 - Example: Now that peace had been achieved, many nation-states rushed to put forward their own demands which, in many cases, included the right to be independent, sovereign nations. From a religious point of view, many of the nation-states were also enforcing tolerance towards Protestants, giving them equal rights as Catholic citizens (which would upset the Pope probably).⁵
 - **one of the first steps towards unity seen where several nation-states came together to limit the Pope's power and supreme authority**

TREATIES LIMITED RELIGIOUS AUTHORITY:

- *The treaties required any state which signed it to ignore any objection made on the basis of religious supremacy from both Catholic and Protestant leaders. Once the Peace of Westphalia was ratified by each estate's representative, "the role of the Christian community of states was replaced by the rule of state consent".*⁶
- **established a new precedent whereby states would become sovereign entities, immune (generally speaking) from the political pressure of any one church.**

3. Social/Cultural Changes:

- a. **War was horrible, massive deaths starvation poverty**
 - **Killed around 3-4 million Germans significant population (patton).**
- b. **Persecution of witches -> Blame**

4. Economic Changes:

Treaty meant states were sovereign and had right to their internal affairs:

- *This meant that the nation-states of Austria, Bavaria, Saxony, and others were now free to trade with other nations, such as France and Britain, and also to keep a standing army to ensure the lasting defense of their state*

² JULIAN VERGARA-WEAVER

³ JULIAN VERGARA-WEAVER

⁴ Patton

⁵ JULIAN VERGARA-WEAVER

⁶ patton

5. Military Changes:

- Laid framework for collectivist security concerns and long lasting agreements
 - Necessary to not use War:Diplomacy first
 - *Before 1648, war was the accepted means of instating policy changes when one country found fault with another.³⁵ It was the "legitimate form of solving conflicts" before the Peace but, after the treaties were agreed upon, "No state was allowed to be destroyed...and compensation was to be awarded to those states that gave up strategically advantageous possessions."³⁶ *Since the mindset of nations thinking in strict terms of "good" and "evil" was beginning to disappear in the 17th century, diplomacy and negotiation could be used as an alternative to war.⁷*
- Princes gained power and autonomy: Decentralized
 - *The Peace had given them many rights which were previously held only by the Emperor: "they could ratify peace treaties, they could levy taxes....they could declare war" and possibly most significantly, "war could not be declared by the empire without their consent."⁸*
- Standing army
 - In peacetime, this idea of collective security was the basis for modern ideas of collective security organizations, such as the European Union (EU) and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), in the 20th and 21st centuries. Organizations, like the EU, help ensure that one nation does not become too large and powerful. This approach was first seen at Westphalia in 1648, and has been a significant and vital tool in creating stable and long-lasting peace agreements around the world.⁹
 - **The Treaty ended 80 years of war: from 1568 until 1648 and was fought over the Netherlands' desire for independence from Spain.¹⁰**

MODERN APPLICATION:

HOW CAN WE SEE PEACE OF WESTPHALIA IN ACTION TODAY?? EXAMPLES:

- The charter of the United Nations written in 1945 has some of the very same provisions which were included in the Peace of Westphalia written some 300 years earlier (Source: Nathan, James A. *Soldiers, Statecraft, and history: Coercive Diplomacy and International Order*. 1 ed. Westport CT: Praeger Publishers, 2002.)
- Peace of Westphalia "constitute, in a sense, an early precedent for Articles 10, 12, and 16, or the Covenant of the League of Nations".

2. Define democracy, citing the ideas or concepts of at least two prominent political philosophers, and indicate how closely, in your opinion, contemporary politics approach or depart from this ideal.

what democracy is powerpoint

What is a political Ideology:

- Heywood's Intrinsic Characteristics of Ideology:
 1. "Offer an account of the existing order, usually in the form of a 'world-view'"
 2. "Provide a model of desired future, a vision of the 'Good Society'"
 3. Outline how political change can and should be brought about." (HW, 27)

What is Democracy:

Democracy is a system of governance created for the people and by the people (usually referencing how people can elect their representatives who they believe will represent their views in government

⁷ Patton

⁸ Patton

⁹ JULIAN VERGARA-WEAVER

¹⁰ Steve Patton

actions). It is also often synonymous with representing respect for human rights and other fundamental freedoms like press, religious tolerance, political views. Today, there are several forms of democracy, such as presidential democracies, parliamentary democracies, democracies with a proportional voting system, and democracies with a majoritarian system.

- *“Modern political democracy is a system of governance in which rulers are held accountable for their actions in the public realm by citizens, acting indirectly through the competition and cooperation of their elected representatives.” (SK, 4)*
- **Democracy is a political system of governance based on the ideological principles of philosophers traditions (Locke, Rousseau, and Machiavelli) who outlined the necessary procedures to ensure the functioning of government processes:**
 - **Examples**
 - *Legitimacy, Free and Fair Elections, Representation (participation), Representative, Freedom of Speech, Freedom of Religious expression, Freedom of Press, Competition, Executive Privileges, Sovereignty*
- **Forms of democracy:**
 - Direct democracy - citizens themselves assemble and reach decisions
 - Deliberative democracy - emphasizes public discussion; democracy should be method of communication
 - Representative democracy - citizens elect a parliament and chief executive; allows massive populations to have state control
 - Liberal democracy - version of representative democracy which is limited by constitutional protection of individual rights; government of laws, protects from rule of majority
 - Illiberal democracy - representative democracy where elected rulers govern with little respect for individual rights

What democracy is not:

- Not necessarily more efficient economically or administratively
- Not likely to appear more orderly, consensual, stable, or governable than the autocrats they replace.

Influence of LOCKE, KANT, AND ROUSSEAU:

JOHN LOCKE: and Social Contract

- Locke believed that people have the right to life, liberty, and property. He provided a detailed account of his understanding of property, stating that each person has property in themselves, but can also acquire property through labor.
 - To protect their natural rights more effectively, individuals collectively agree to form a government. This agreement is the social contract.
 - The primary purpose of government is to protect the natural rights of its citizens.
- He used the idea that people are naturally free as part of his justification for a government resulting from a social contract where people living in a state of nature give up some rights to a government that can ensure the enjoyment of their lives, liberty, and property.
 - **Locke is a middle Class Philosopher like Aristotole (every householder can and should participate in government) , What is central is for middle class politics is property!!**
- He also argued that governments exist by the consent of the governed, so if governments fail to protect people’s rights, they can be overthrown. Governments should thus be in service to the people, not vice versa. This is essentially the right to a revolution, which inspired many during the American revolution.
 - **“every Man has a Property in his own Person. This no Body has any Right to but himself. The Labour of his Body, and the Work of his Hands, we may say, are properly his” 71.**
 - **Locke believed all humans were God’s equally created creatures, making them holy and endowed with unalienable rights.**

- **No one in such a state may destroy themselves, nor may they legitimately harm another in 'his Life, Health, Liberty, or Possessions', because this would offend against the fact that they are God's equally created creatures**
- He believed humans were capable of economic freedom, professional labor freedom, and freedom of movement and travel.
- Locke gave some early references about the possibility of a free market.(freedom of liberty, economic freedom and property, movement, free market ideas-> being developed here).

MACHIAVELLI:

- believed that the best form of government was one where the legislative, executive, and judicial powers were separate and could keep each other in check to prevent one branch from becoming too powerful.
- **Machiavelli anticipates the doctrine of the division of powers, to be found most explicitly implemented in the American Constitution, where Prince (President), Oligarchy (Senate) and People (Congress) all keep watch over one another.**
- This is also referred to as the separation of powers and checks and balances, the idea that each branch operates separately. He defined three main political systems: republican, monarchical, and despotic. He explained that republican systems vary based on how they extend citizenship rights; they can either extend them more broadly and be democratic republics or more narrowly and be aristocratic republics.
 - **Machiavelli embraced pessimistic view of human nature, arguing that war was the natural state of human existence, and prioritized self-interest and power as the defining elements in politics**
- **6 types of Government : 'three are bad and three are good in themselves but easily become corrupt'**
 - 3 good: Principality, Aristocracy and Democracy
 - 3 bad: Tyranny, Oligarchy and Anarchy.
- Machiavelli also believed in political liberty provided through a system of dependable laws.
- **Overall Goal: protect the state against internal and external threats and ultimately to promote the welfare of the citizens, not simply the interests of the prince.**
 - *'he who builds on the people builds on the mire'*

Nationalism/pursuit of glory:

- The pursuit of glory and honor was an important motivation in international politics, according to Machiavelli, one of the first theorists of the modern state (see Section 9.2.1). A leader's glory and honour depended on their ability to govern well and advance the common good, and reflected the state's power (Machiavelli (2019 [1513]): 50–53, 69–70). Thus, Machiavelli acknowledged that leaders waged wars not only for the security of their state—which they were entrusted to defend—but also to aggrandize the state and their own personal glory.

ROUSSEAU:

- He emphasizes **the idea of "general will" and the authority that arises from the consent of the people: US constitution -> giving will to government.**
- **Popular sovereignty:**
 - *Social Contract: Locke's notion of the social contract, where individuals consent to form a government to protect their natural rights, influenced Rousseau's own social contract theory. However, Rousseau differed by arguing that the social contract should create a collective "general will" that reflects the common good, rather than merely protecting individual rights.*
- **Rousseau begins with the state of nature:** human beings were living free and peacefully (only physical needs, e.g. no need for property) → A disaster changed the primitive state and brought people to live in groups, individuals started communicating and developing languages → Individuals started to judge others, became resentful and unhappy → State of Hate → Creation of civil society (the moment when a man

claimed that a piece of land was his = Creation of Private Property = Competition, Inequality & Conflict)

- While Locke laid the foundation for many of Rousseau's ideas, Rousseau also diverged from Locke in significant ways. For instance, while Locke emphasized the protection of private property, Rousseau was more critical of property, seeing it as a source of social inequality and conflict.
- Rousseau focuses on **economic equality**

Rousseau's Direct Democracy and SOCIAL CONTRACT

- **Individuals decide on policy initiatives without legislative representatives (parliament) → People vote directly on laws (today's referendums)**
- **Every citizen = Politically Equal**

Philosophy in comparison to Contemporary Democracy:

From Rousseau: **PROPERTY RUINED US, NEED DIRECT DEMOCRACY**

- **General Will:** The collective will of the people
- **Popular sovereignty:** Rousseau emphasized the idea of popular sovereignty, asserting that political authority should originate from the people who chooses leader
- **Direct Democracy:** Rousseau favored a form of direct democracy, where citizens would participate directly in decision-making processes → referendums and voting system. social contract creates general will common good
- **Social Contract:** Rousseau proposed the idea of a social contract, where individuals willingly come together to form a political community over the state of nature (arising from conflict with property).

From Machiavelli: **POWER OF THE PRINCE? NAH POWERPUFF THREE (branches)**

- **Emphasized strength of state (nationalism/need for security)**
- **Division of powers (legs,exec,judicial)**
- Human state of nature is warlike (pessimistic) so the state's main goal is to: **protect the state against internal and external threats and ultimately to promote the welfare of the citizens, not simply the interests of the "prince".**

Locke: **"YOUR RIGHTS ARE LOCKED"**

- Inalienable rights (Gods creatures)
- Humans are rational and therefore will cooperate (liberalism)
 - He believed humans were capable of economic freedom, professional labor freedom, and freedom of movement and travel → early form of EU model
- Right to personal property and ownership (different from feudal system → moving towards modern state system)
- Government authority only if the government protects and upholds your rights of the social contract → if not you can overthrow it :)

Contemporary application of democracy:

- *Contemporary politics involve many different ideological positions, with some having a greater influence and usage of political ideologies of: Conservatism, Socialism, Populism, which makes passing laws and regulating international law difficult because of the many different approaches to politics a state can take.*
- Also because in my opinion there is no **Perfect Representation of a Democratic State, It is hard to have a clear answer and not generalize the subject. One argument is that at this point in time, The United States is departing from the ideals of a functioning Democracy because of the current Liberal Tradition of non government interference into individual rights and**

individual freedoms has been taken away from the overturning of the constitutional right to reproductive freedom established during Roe V Wade (June 2022).¹¹

- This decision marked the first time of nearly 50 years of precedent—that the Supreme Court has taken away a fundamental right. Voters in a survey about the right to abortion found: PerryUndem Abortion Public Opinion Survey 2022 Key Findings,
- **More than two-thirds of voters (64%) believe the decision to have an abortion, including the reasons and situations for having an abortion, should not be regulated by law but left to the individual. This case to me demonstrates how the United States is not respecting the personal freedom of individuals and was swayed by outside forces of populism.**
- **The study concluded my same findings, that this would be a step back in advancing democratic ideals and freedoms:**
 - Majorities of voters are likely to see a restrictive Supreme Court ruling as a regression on women's rights as well as society overall. Two-thirds of voters (67%) say abortion rights and access are important parts of women's rights. About six in ten (59%) say a Supreme Court ruling that overturns Roe or allows states to ban or severely restrict abortion would be a "step backward for women's rights." Nearly the same proportion (57%) says such a ruling would be a step backward on "progress in our society."¹²

Democratic backsliding/autocrat/populism rising:

- **Slovakia, Hungary, United States**

Liberal interventionism: is it working?? Global South/failing development → Countries choosing China over WTO, IMF because of distrust with US intervention (Neoliberal shock therapy)

- Belt and road China causing countries loan defaults
- China port strategy (greece/Sri lanka)

3. What happened in Hungary and Poland in 1956? Describe the events of that year. What was the reaction of the international actors? Compare these cases with the Prague Spring of 1968.

Info: Cold War Episodes rewatch: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UZU1P3Tv9Vo>

INTRODUCTION

1953: STALIN DIES -> DESTALINIZATION time

1955: WEST GERMANY INTEGRATED INTO WARSAW AND NATO

POLAND 1ST, HUNGARY 2ND

After the death of Stalin in 1953, several satellite states, like Poland and Hungary began to act on the public animosity built up as a result of brutal oppression of the Soviet Union. **1956 marks the beginning of political dissent within the Eastern Bloc, wherein Soviet hegemony was challenged known as 'de-stalinization'.**

Poland:

Secret speech: destalinization speech disseminated

Okrad: introduced reforms

- Press relaxed
- Peoples goals were less USSR dependency
- Increase wages
- Better work

June: 1956: Poznam protest

- POLISH workers, working class
- Targeted places of oppression
- Liberty freedom end of USSR

Polish tanks attacked because USSR demanded cease

So USSR didnt really full invasion

This was a blow to state class because workers had rebelled

¹¹ [Roe v. Wade - Center for Reproductive Rights.](#)

¹² [PerryUndem Abortion Public Opinion Survey 2022 Key Findings](#)

Golmulka

POLAND UNIQUE: they were able to work together krushev and golmulka

Poland would be in warsaw pact but would have more domestic freedoms

USSR troops and polish debt was cancelled (reduced censorship)

Still one party system

Unique case

International reaction: no western intervention

Hungary:

- Imry nagy takeover: he was reformed leader, economic reform, release prisoners, greater press speech freedom
 - Opposed USSR
 - **Reforms were more DRASTIC: OPPOSING WARSAW PACT**
- Hungarian Revolution of 1956: October
 - Popular uprising against Soviet-dominated communist rule.
 - **STUDENTS DEMAND: Protests demanded political reforms, freedom of speech, and withdrawal of Soviet troops.**
- **Escalation USSR TROOPS invade: First invasion**
 - **Demonstrations escalated into a full-scale revolution.**
 - Calls for an end to Soviet control and establishment of a multiparty system.
 - By late October, the Hungarian government collapsed.
 - **New government formed under Imre Nagy, promising democratic reforms and withdrawal from the Warsaw Pact.**
 - **EXECUTE HIM IN NOVEMBER**
 - **WESTERN STATES WERE OCCUPIED WITH SUEZ CANAL CRISIS**
- Soviet Military Intervention:
 - In November, Soviet forces launched a brutal military intervention to suppress the revolution.
- **International Response:**
 - **Western countries, especially the US, expressed sympathy and condemned Soviet aggression.**
 - **No military intervention from Western countries to support the revolution.**
 - Due to Fear of escalating into a direct conflict with the Soviet Union and igniting a global war.
- **Significance:**
 - **Marked a significant moment in Cold War history.**
 - Highlighted the limitations of Soviet control in Eastern Europe.
 - Demonstrated aspirations for greater political freedom among Eastern Bloc nations.

POLAND:

- 1956 Political Thaw and Protests:
 - Major political thaw and protests against the communist regime.
 - Widespread discontent due to economic hardships and political restrictions.
 - Demonstrations in June 1956 triggered by workers' demands for better wages and improved living conditions.
 - Protests escalated to broader calls for political reforms and the end of Soviet influence.
 - SECRET SPEECH?? What was this...
- Wladyslaw Gomulka's Emergence:
 - Polish leader Wladyslaw Gomulka, a reformist communist, emerged as a key figure.
 - Government made concessions to quell unrest, including wage increases and the release of some political prisoners.
 - Gomulka rose to power, seen as a more independent leader within the Eastern Bloc.
- Polish October:

- Period known as the “Polish October” marked significant loosening of political restrictions.
- Partial retreat of Soviet influence in Poland.
- **International Reaction:**
 - **Western countries welcomed political changes and reforms in Poland but did not actively support the protests.**
 - **Soviet Union initially reluctant but eventually recognized Gomulka as the leader of Poland.**
 - Moscow hoped Gomulka’s leadership would ensure Poland’s continued allegiance to the Eastern Bloc, despite its more independent path.

Prague Spring

- **The Prague Spring was a period of political liberalization and reform in Czechoslovakia in 1968.**
 - **Initiated by Alexander Dubcek (REMEMBER THIS GUY), who became the First Secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia in January 1968.**
 - **Dubcek was LEADER!! aimed to introduce political, economic, and social reforms within the existing communist system. Government top down approach**
 - **The reforms sought to create “socialism with a human face,” providing greater political freedoms, loosening censorship, promoting freedom of expression, and allowing for more open public discourse.**
- The government aimed to establish a more democratic and decentralized socialist model.
 - Civil society flourished, fostering optimism and hope for a more liberal and open society.

WARSAW CONCERNED WITH HIS REFORMS:

- **In August 1968, the Soviet Union and Warsaw Pact countries launched a military invasion of Czechoslovakia to suppress the reforms.**
- **With Warsaw Pact troops**
- **Many Czechs left**
 - Reformist leaders were purged from the party, and a period of normalization followed, characterized by political repression, censorship, and reassertion of Soviet influence. Okay back to communism now (1970’s)
 - West left us alone
- **The Prague Spring remains a significant symbol of the desire for political change and freedom within the Eastern Bloc.**

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF EVENTS AND PRAGUE:

Hungary/poland: people led

Cz: dubcek led these reforms

1. **Calls for political reforms and opposition to Soviets: in all three cases, the uprisings were driven by demands for political reforms and greater freedom. The people in Hungary, Poland, and Czechoslovakia sought an end to oppressive regimes, greater democratic participation, and increased civil liberties**
 - a. **Opposition to Soviet Influence: The Hungarian revolution, Polish protests, and the Prague Spring were all driven, to varying degrees, by a desire to assert national independence and reduce Soviet control.**
2. **Worker’s Protests:**
 - a. **In both Hungary and Poland, the initial protests originated from workers’ grievances. The demands for improved wages, better living conditions, and more rights for workers were catalysts for broader calls for political change. Peoples revolution**
 - b. **These reforms were led by Dubcek**
3. **International Attention and Reactions: ALL 3 western intervention didnt happen.**

All three states challenged Soviet hegemony and aimed to gain autonomy from Soviet influence and carve their own position within Communism or not. As a result, harsh tactics were imposed by the Soviet military. The international community condemned the actions of the USSR in 1956, the United States going as far to introduce Humanitarian packages, however these would never come to fruition. Additionally in 1968, The United States would condemn the USSR and their actions in Prague, but did not intervene. Reluctance to influence or intervene in these events may be because of concerns of conflict extension between the US and the USSR. However, the control of the USSR over the Eastern Bloc would continue for decades following, with concessions such as full freedom of expression not implemented until the 1970s in Poland.

Differences: 2 Major ones

1. Nature of Reforms:

- a. Hungary (1956) sought radical changes, including leaving the Warsaw Pact, which directly challenged Soviet hegemony.
- b. Poland (1956) aimed for moderate reforms within the Communist framework, avoiding a direct challenge to Soviet control.
- c. Czechoslovakia (1968) pursued broad political and economic reforms, pushing for "socialism with a human face," which was seen as a threat by the Soviets and aligning more to western values (leaving East bloc).

2. Triggering Factors:

- The Hungarian Revolution was initially sparked by student protests and later gained widespread support as a broader movement against Soviet domination.
- In Poland, the protests primarily began as workers' strikes and demands for better living conditions.
- The Prague Spring, on the other hand, was driven by a desire for political and economic reforms within the existing communist system FROM GOVERNMENT

3. Degree of Soviet Intervention VARIED:

- Hungary, the Soviet Union launched a full-scale military invasion to crush the uprising, resulting in a significant loss of life and a harsh crackdown.
- Poland, while there was Soviet pressure, the intervention was less severe, and concessions were made to quell the protests.
- Czechoslovakia, the Soviet invasion to suppress the Prague Spring was forceful, resulting in the removal of the reformist leadership and the restoration of a hardline regime.

4. Climate change and environmental degradation have gradually made it to the forefront of the agenda of international policy-makers. Compare and contrast (at least) two analytical approaches that help us understand this trend. Focus on actors and contexts by engaging with relevant literature.

Some analytical and theoretical approaches to understand the development of the "threat" of climate change can be looked at using Liberalism, Constructivism, neo marxism to understand how different actors and groups perceive climate change and to what extent the contexts change.

- **Liberalism: international cooperation needed to combat climate change: Naomi Klein**
 - IOs and Cooperation
 - UNFCCC, UNEP, SDGs (nonbinding and most have ways of getting around the regulations).
 - **Brazil: EU can stop doing trade if they think that meat/leather/soy was produced unethically (Mercusuar deal/EU stopped until international cooperation is good).**
 - Shared scientific understanding (cooperation)
 - **Paris Agreement (countries reduce emissions- benefit whole society)**

- **How sustainable development isn't really sustainable (it's still about profit, just doing it "better" → UN SDG's to ensure a balance between economic development, social development and environmental protection as interdependent and mutually reinforcing components of sustainable development.**

- **Constructivism**

- Emergence of environmental norms
 - Value of animals, plants, and nature, not just humans
 - Earth Day (viewed as Mother earth) use of language
 - Teaching value of recycling
- Climate change framing:
 - Boulden's hyperthreat concept
 - → Securitization of climate change; gov's declaring "climate emergencies"
 - How global north and global south don't show the worst of climate change affects
 - Public unawareness of situation due to gap
 - Gradual vs rapid change

Postcolonial environmentalism

- Environmental racism
- How societies are disproportionately affected due to region, race, gender, class

Neo-Marxism/Gramscian approaches:

- **Author Naomi Klein: Shock Doctrine**
 - **Emphasized how due to capitalist system climate change has not been prioritized because the main priority of capitalism is wealth accumulation**
 - inherently within the capitalist system, the system values individuals and profit maximization, which goes along with the critique of Marx that capitalists cannot work together because the capitalist will always choose the lowest cost, leading to companies and MNC searching for ways to constantly reduce spendings (global south, worker sourcing, offshore factories)
 - She says with a liberal framework that we need to work together to prioritize our collective security - critical of capitalism and how people are individualistic
 - **Additionally, with situations like Glencore in Zambia, MNC and states exploit resources of peripheral countries in order to maximize profit goals, without regard to the economic situation of that country and how unequal distributed the funds are and how the environmental outcomes affect classes in the global south more than dominant core groups**

5. How do researchers make decisions on which empirical data to collect? What is the distinction between quantitative and qualitative data and is there a reason to keep these two categories separate?

- Researchers should select data that is credible and relevant to their subject, and coincides with their theoretical approach.
- Quantitative- Numbers
 - Statistics
 - Structured Interviews
 - Components: patterns, structures, variations, and connecting together
 - Mode, median, mean; range statistical shit
 - Types of variables (knowing how to read axis and what things measure)
- Qualitative - Descriptive
 - Ethnography/Fieldwork

- Participant Observation
- Person to person interviews
- Close readings of texts
- Archival research
- The difference in data can be reflected in how readers interpret your arguments writing
 - Also credibility
 - How certain methods help you answer your RQ (some are more scientific based, results, numbers, data driven, How many, how much, while some are more focused on interpretations, social interactions, phenomenon)
- Mixed methods- combination of both types of data

NEED FOR BOTH IN RESEARCH: Need both for big picture stuff

How many people died in a war - quantitative

Understanding a concept - descriptive, why

Taking into account both (Severity of War, how did War affect ukraine)

- Hard data, stats, economic, displace people
- Soft data: ideology based, political system, culture, community, past archives

6. Explain how different theories, i.e. realists, neo-realists, neoliberalists, social constructivists, approach the issue of "anarchy."

Realism:

Anarchy will occur because each state is looking out for itself and in order to survive this we will need a balance of power to be established. Anarchy refers to the lack of a central political authority in the international sphere, which means that states must pursue their own interests to guarantee their survival.

- Anarchy: Absence of authority
- Absence of authority above states; states know not to trust states
- Self- help

The international environment is where the states interact

- Example: bolivia: realist perspective is just imagining that dominant and stabilize and grow, survival (that is state of nature to need to have security and power) classical: (state of nature-hobbes, pessimistic, generally power hungry to secure survival, there is no global government to manage it)

Classical Realism: Behavior is driven by human nature and the desire for power.

Neorealism: Behavior is driven by the anarchic structure of the international system.

Constructivism:

- **Different branches of anarchies:**
 - Hobbesian (enemies) all against all - focus on worst
 - Lockean (competitors): rivals not enemies (regulate interactions)
 - Kantian (friends): members of collective security, shared values and ideas
- Three anarchies operate differently, and the type is dependent on norms and meanings.

Liberalism:

- Anarchy exists but can be softened
- I.e using international law, IOs, trade peace, democratic peace can create collaboration

Neorealism:

- Anarchy (absence of authority)
- Structure of anarchy embedded in the theory
- States are only actor of importance because they are the only ones that exist in anarchy; all other states exist in hierarchy
 - Anarchy is relations between states
 - Neo: bolivia wants to expand borders, and territory because everyone else is (Insecurity and jealousy)

- These insecurities are influenced by international system because there is also no head governing body to regulate this

Neoliberalism:

- Anarchy is also the structure; states still most important actor
 - BUT: IOs are uniquely important and cooperation is possible
- Peace and cooperation is still possible even though anarchy
 - States see long term benefits of cooperation

Liberalism: Advocates for international cooperation through political institutions, laws, and norms to achieve peace and mutual benefits.

- Human nature: humans are social creatures, and will obligate to respect, general will

Neoliberalism: Emphasizes economic interdependence and free trade as primary tools for achieving international cooperation and prosperity.

- Economic prosperity would benefit all
- Focus on non government intervention and long term prosperity

7. In what respects does collective security differ from human security? Discuss using relevant theoretical approaches and draw upon practical examples to aid your answer.

What is collective security: Collective security is a system where states commit to jointly respond to threats against any one of them, based on the principle that an attack on one is an attack on all. This concept is rooted in **classical realism and institutionalism and there are practical applications of this concept in IR.**

1. **Realism:** Classical realism views collective security as a means for states to ensure their survival in an anarchic international system.
 - a. **States can form alliances and coalitions to balance against bigger threats, with the understanding that mutual defense enhances their own security, in a way they give up a piece of their sovereignty, to band together to face a bigger threat.**
2. **Institutionalism:** Institutionalists argue that international organizations and agreements can facilitate cooperation and reduce the likelihood of conflict.
 - a. Institutions like the United Nations (UN) embody collective security by providing a framework for peace and security, non interventionist.

Examples

- **The United Nations:** The UN Charter's Chapter 7 empowers the Security Council to take collective action to maintain or restore international peace and security.
 - **The Gulf War (1990-1991) is a notable example, where a coalition of states, sanctioned by the UN, acted collectively to expel Iraqi forces from Kuwait.**
- **NATO:** The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) exemplifies a regional collective security arrangement. NATO's Article 5, which declares that an armed attack against one member is considered an attack against all, was invoked for the first time after the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks.

Human Security: Human security shifts the focus from **state security to the security of individuals.** It encompasses a broad range of threats including economic, food, health, environmental, personal, community, and political security.

1. **Liberalism:** Liberal theories emphasize the importance of individual rights, economic well-being, and international cooperation to achieve security. The concept of human security aligns with liberal ideas by prioritizing human rights and development as essential components of security of the individual.

2. **Constructivism:** Constructivist approaches highlight the role of ideas, identities, and norms in shaping security policies.
- Human security reflects a normative shift towards recognizing that security is not just about military threats but also about ensuring the well-being of people.

3. Marxism/Feminism: focusing more on class, gender, and equality rather than states

Examples

- **The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP):** The UNDP's Human Development Reports have been instrumental in promoting the concept of human security. These reports highlight the interconnectedness of various aspects of human well-being and advocate for policies that address poverty, inequality, and health.
 - The UN SDGs are another example of where all the countries(193) came together to adopt the 2015 agenda for sustainable development where all countries participate and call to action to improve human lives + planet
- **CONSTRUCTIVISM: Responsibility to Protect (R2P):** R2P is a global political commitment to prevent genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing, and crimes against humanity.
 - It underscores the international community's responsibility to protect individuals from mass atrocities, reflecting the principles of human security. The concept emerged in response to the failure of the international community to adequately respond to mass atrocities committed in Rwanda genocide or Yugolsavia 1990's. The International Committee on Intervention and State Sovereignty developed the concept of R2P during 2001.
 - **Human: Just a norm, not an actually legal force (R2P is reflected in many human rights documents and cases).**
 - **Customary law**

Differences: Pros / Cons

Collective Security: Primarily state-centric, focusing on external threats and the use of military force to counter aggression against states. Usually using more formal alliances, treaties, military coalitions which can be a lengthy process to gain consensus.

UN: SC veto

Human Security: People-centric, addressing a wide array of threats to individuals' well-being, including non-military issues like poverty, disease, and human rights abuses. These policies usually are in the form of development aid, peacekeeping missions, agendas and plans, but usually if the policies are in the form of more "recommendations" (gender equality) some states do not make it a priority.

1. Legitimize western intervention
 - a. Western imperialism "we are coming to save you"
2. Postcolonial interactions
 - a. White saviorism
 - b. ICC african bias (global south)

8. Explain the differences between consensual and majoritarian / Westminster types of democracy in terms of 1) how electoral systems operate; 2) how party systems are formed; 3) where executive power concentrates. Give a country example for each Configuration.

MAJORITARIAN

• **Definition:** "Government by the majority and in accordance with the majority's wishes."

- *Exclusive*
- *Competitive*
- *Adversarial*

CONSENSUAL

• **Definition:** "Accepts majority rule only as minimum requirement," but "seeks to maximize the size of these majorities."

- *Inclusiveness*
- *Bargaining*
- *Compromise*

Majoritarian democracy

2 types of power concentration: Federal and Executive axis

EXECUTIVE

1. Concentration of executive power in one-party and bare majority cabinets.
2. Cabinet Dominance
3. Two-Party System
4. Majoritarian and Disproportionate System of Elections
5. Interest Group Pluralism

FEDERAL

6. Concentration of Legislative Powers in a unicameral legislature / unitary and centralized government
7. Concentration of Legislative Power in Unicameral Legislature
8. Constitutional Flexibility
9. Absence of Judicial Review
10. A Central Bank Controlled by the Executive

Consensual democracy

2 types of power: executive and federal

Exec:

- Executive Power-Sharing in Broad Coalition Cabinets
- Executive-Legislative Balance of Power
- Multiparty System
- Proportional Representation
- Interest Group Corporatism

Federal:

- Federal and Decentralized Government
- Strong Bicameralism
- Constitutional Rigidity
- Judicial Review
- Central Bank Independence

Federal Unitary Axis: CONCENTRATION OF POWER

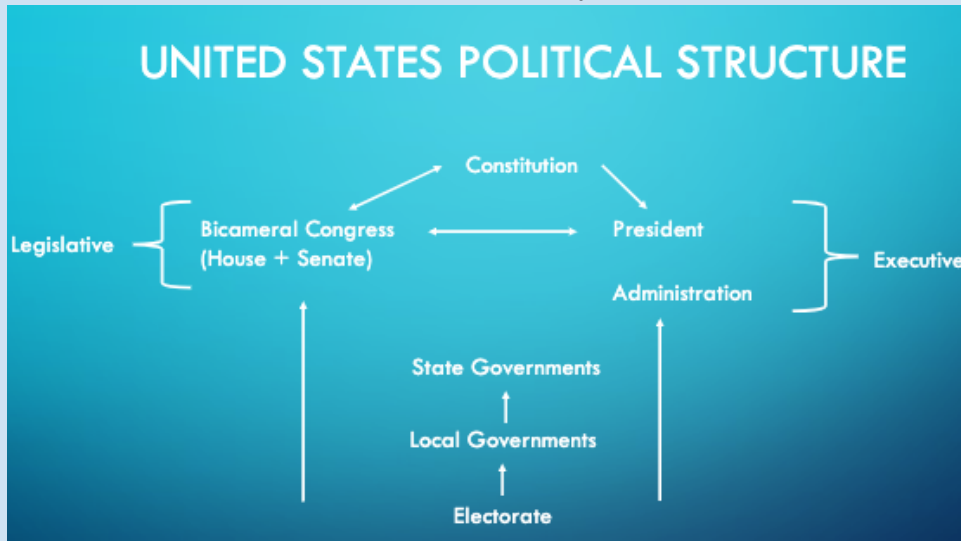
1. Unitary and Centralized Government vs. Federal and Decentralized Government

Unitary and Centralized Government:

- In a unitary government, a single central authority holds the majority of the political power.
- All decisions and laws are made by a central body, and local governments, if they exist, have very limited powers.
- Examples include the United Kingdom and France.

Federal and Decentralized Government:

- A federal government divides power between a central national government and various regional governments (states or provinces).
- Both levels of government have certain powers that are independent of each other.
- Examples include the United States, Germany, and India.



2. Unicameral Legislature vs. Bicameral Legislature

Unicameral Legislature:

- This system has a single legislative body or chamber.
- All legislative powers are concentrated in one place, making the legislative process potentially simpler and quicker.
- Examples include Sweden and New Zealand.

Bicameral Legislature:

- This system has two separate chambers, usually an upper house and a lower house.
- The two chambers are often differently constituted and may have different powers or responsibilities.
- This division can provide checks and balances within the legislature.
- **Examples include the United States (House of Representatives and Senate) and the United Kingdom (House of Commons and House of Lords).**

3. Flexible Constitutions vs. Rigid Constitutions

Flexible Constitutions:

- These constitutions can be amended or changed relatively easily, often by a simple majority vote in the legislature.
- They allow for more adaptability and responsiveness to changing conditions or public opinion.
- Examples include the United Kingdom, where the constitution is not written in a single document and can be changed by a majority in Parliament.

Rigid Constitutions:

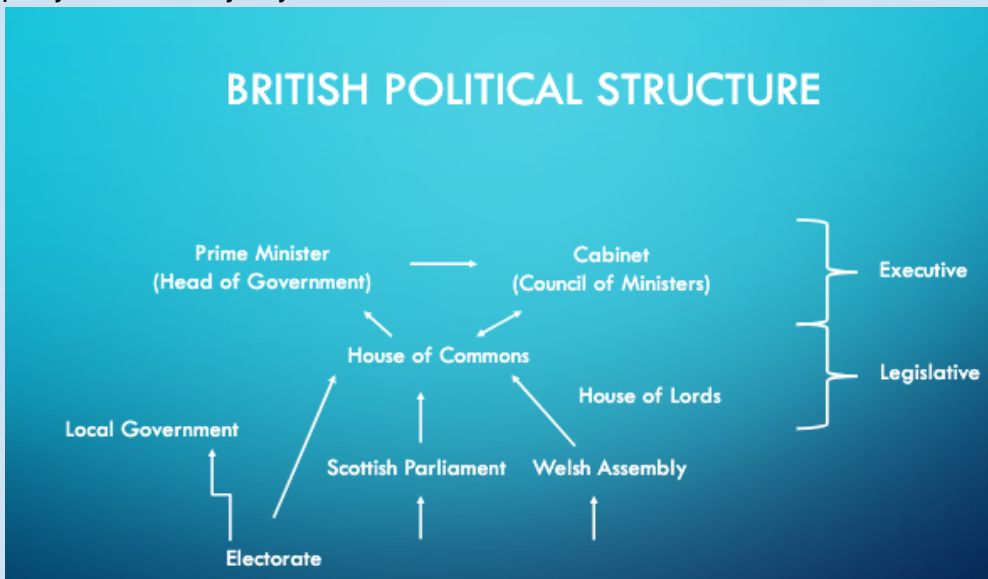
- These require special procedures or supermajorities to amend, making changes difficult and infrequent.
- This rigidity aims to provide stability and protect against sudden shifts in fundamental laws.
- Examples include the United States, where constitutional amendments require a two-thirds majority in both houses of Congress and ratification by three-fourths of the states.

Executive Unitary Axis: CONCENTRATION OF POWER

1. Concentration of Executive Power in Single Party Majority Cabinet vs. Executive Power-Sharing in Broad Multi Party Coalitions

Single Party Majority Cabinet:

- In this system, a single political party controls the executive branch, typically because it has won a majority of seats in the legislature.
- This allows for more streamlined decision-making and coherent policy implementation, as the executive does not need to negotiate with other parties.
- Example: The United Kingdom, where the Prime Minister and the Cabinet come from the party with the majority in the House of Commons.



Broad Multiparty Coalitions:

- In this system, the executive power is shared among multiple parties that form a coalition, usually because no single party has a majority.
- This requires negotiation and compromise among coalition partners, which can lead to more inclusive but slower decision-making.
- Example: Germany, where the Chancellor often leads a coalition government comprising multiple parties.

2. Executive-Legislative Relationships: Executive Dominance vs. Balance of Power

Executive Dominance:

- In systems where the executive is dominant, the executive branch has significant control over the legislative branch and can often push through its agenda with relatively little opposition.
- This can lead to more decisive and unified governance but may also reduce checks and balances.
- Example: In some presidential systems like France, where the President has substantial influence over the legislature.

Balance of Power:

- In systems with a balance of power, the executive and legislative branches have distinct and often equal powers, providing checks and balances on each other.
- This balance aims to prevent any one branch from becoming too powerful, promoting accountability and deliberation.
- Example: The United States, where the President (executive) and Congress (legislative) have separate powers and responsibilities.

3. Two-Party vs. Multiparty Systems

Two-Party Systems:

- A political system dominated by two major parties, with one typically able to achieve a majority in the legislature.
- This can lead to more stable and predictable governance, but may limit political diversity and representation.
- Example: The United States, where the Democratic and Republican parties dominate.

Multiparty Systems:

- A system with multiple significant political parties, often leading to coalition governments.
- This allows for greater political diversity and representation, but can result in less stable and more fragmented governance.
- Example: Italy, where numerous parties often form coalition governments.

4. Majoritarian and Disproportionate Electoral Systems vs. Proportional Representation

Majoritarian and Disproportionate Electoral Systems:

- These systems, such as first-past-the-post, often result in a single party winning a disproportionate number of seats compared to their share of the vote.
- They tend to produce clear majorities and stable governments but can underrepresent smaller parties.
- Example: The United Kingdom's first-past-the-post system.

Proportional Representation:

- This system allocates seats in the legislature based on the percentage of votes each party receives.
- It promotes fairer representation for smaller parties and a more accurate reflection of the electorate's preferences but can lead to coalition governments.
- Example: The Netherlands, which uses proportional representation to elect members to its parliament.

CHAT? Sorry i hate this

1) How Electoral Systems Operate

- **Majoritarian / Westminster Democracy:**
 - **Electoral System:** Often uses majoritarian or plurality electoral systems like first-past-the-post (FPTP).
 - **Operation:** The candidate or party with the most votes in a constituency wins, often leading to a single party winning a majority of seats even if they do not have a majority of the popular vote.
 - **Example:** United Kingdom, where the FPTP system is used for parliamentary elections.
 - The parties choose their 3 candidates or whatever
 - USA: rank choice voting could improve how to depluralize the two party system
- **Consensual Democracy:**
 - **Electoral System:** Uses proportional representation (PR) systems.
 - **Operation:** Seats in the legislature are allocated based on the proportion of votes each party receives. This often results in more parties being represented and coalition governments.
 - **Example:** Netherlands, where a PR system is used to elect members of parliament

- Rank choice: CZ (in the first you go to vote for your party, then they make the list after, you can have the opportunity to star the candidate you like)
 - If the party gets seats you can bump them up

2) How Party Systems Are Formed

- **Majoritarian / Westminster Democracy:**
 - **Party System:** Typically leads to a two-party system.
 - **Formation:** The electoral system favors larger parties, leading to the dominance of two major political parties. Smaller parties struggle to gain representation.
 - **Example:** United States, where the Democratic and Republican parties dominate the political landscape.
- **Consensual Democracy:**
 - **Party System:** Results in a multiparty system.
 - **Formation:** The proportional representation system allows for a wider range of parties to gain seats in the legislature, encouraging coalition governments.
 - **Example:** Germany, where multiple parties such as the CDU/CSU, SPD, Greens, FDP, and others are represented in the Bundestag.

3) Where Executive Power Concentrates

- **Majoritarian / Westminster Democracy:**
 - **Executive Power:** Concentrated in the hands of a single party that controls the executive branch.
 - **Concentration:** The executive (Prime Minister and Cabinet) is typically from the party with a majority in the legislature, leading to strong, centralized executive power with significant control over the legislative process.
 - **Example:** United Kingdom, where the Prime Minister and the Cabinet come from the majority party in the House of Commons.
- **Consensual Democracy:**
 - **Executive Power:** Shared among multiple parties in coalition governments.
 - **Concentration:** Executive power is distributed more evenly, with broad coalition cabinets and a balance of power between the executive and legislative branches. This requires negotiation and compromise among coalition partners.
 - **Example:** Switzerland, where the Federal Council is composed of members from multiple parties representing a broad coalition.

Country Examples

- **Majoritarian / Westminster Democracy:** United Kingdom
- **Consensual Democracy:** Netherlands

9. What is a 'case' in case study research and what are the types of cases scholars can study? Let's say you decided to select one of these types of cases for your research project. Describe the research question of your project and discuss why it is advantageous to select this type of case to answer it.

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For social research: point is to research about humans: sociology, anthro, geography, stuff like this which asks big questions about developments and changes in society, so a lot of times this research

is grounded in theoretical and conceptual understandings, along with using and collecting data to support findings.

One type of research design you can do is a case study research:

Usually case study are employed In QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

GOAL: With such research, the goal is to understand the selected case or cases in depth.

Case studies INCLUDES research on:

- **Single community (pg.65, baylis)**
- **Single School**
- **Single family**
- **Single Organization**
- **Person (biographical approach)**
- **Event (Cuban missile crisis)**

TYPES OF CASES: CERRL

1. CRITICAL

- *Here the researcher has a well-developed theory, and a case is chosen on the grounds that it will allow a better understanding of the circumstances in which the hypothesis will and will not hold.*

2. EXTREME/UNIQUE

- *Trying to prove a unique situation unlike others: She argued that, unlike most other societies, Samoan youth do not suffer a period of anxiety and stress in adolescence. The factors associated with this relatively trouble-free period in their lives were of interest to her, since they might contain lessons for Western youth.*

3. REPRESENTATIVE/TYPICAL/exemplifying

- *'the objective is to capture the circumstances and conditions of an everyday or commonplace situation*
- *Selecting a case study because it's a good example of normal situation to observe links between things: example relationship between gender and clothing stores (choose "random" normal clothing brand in the UK for girls.*

4. REVELATORY/TO REVEAL/NEW

- *exists 'when an investigator has an opportunity to observe and analyze a phenomenon previously inaccessible to scientific investigation'*

5. LONGITUTITIONAL

- **Your case can be a combination of 2 types, good research question for 2 types of cases AND**
- **This one is good for studying process overtime, changes over time**

Counter Argument: case studies tend to generalize concepts because they try to apply them to other countries or examples and events which may be are not connected.

What happens in my country, my events, my time, does not necessarily happen in yours..

Useful with inclusion of BOTH Quan and Qual:

- **It is certainly true that exponents of the case study design often favour qualitative methods, such as participant observation and unstructured interviewing, because these methods are viewed as particularly helpful in the generation of an intensive, detailed examination of a case.**

Trying to examine a complex and phenomenon in DEPTH

- *The case is an object of interest in its own right, and the researcher aims to provide an in-depth elucidation of it.(Baylis)*

Qualitative case study methods tend to use connections between theoretical application and research (like my thesis for example NeoMarxism and Exploitation phenomenon).

WHY CHOOSE A CASE STUDY METHOD FOR RESEARCH DESIGN?

- **Case study example: WITHDRAWAL FROM ISTANBUL CONVENTION (CEDAW)**
- **This question is specific, targeting a single event (Turkey's withdrawal) and its underlying reasons, making it well-suited for detailed examination**

- Turkey's withdrawal from the Istanbul Convention is a multifaceted issue involving legal, political, social, and cultural dimensions (relations)
- While the focus is on Turkey, the case study can be contextualized within broader trends in global politics and women's rights, gender equality. Comparisons with other countries' adherence to or withdrawal from international conventions can provide deeper insights and enhance the study's analytical depth.

Extremely unique case that demonstrated a withdrawal from international law which then could set a precedent for other potential countries (critical meaning CURRENT).

Research question of project: Why did Turkey withdrawal from the Istanbul Convention

GOAL: Trying to uncover commonalities, general things that happen, trends, social forces.

10. Discuss the Global War on Terror: its "necessity" (Walt and Mearsheimer's Unnecessary War), its justification (Schmidt and Williams' Bush Doctrine: Neoconservatives vs Realists) and its impact on international human protection regime (Bellamy's Humanisation of Security; Davidson's Humanitarian Intervention as Liberal Imperialism).

Walt and Mearsheimer's article: REALISTS

Wrote piece prior to US invasion of IRAQ

2003

BIG QUESTION AT THE TIME: Question: 2003 Bush-> Should the US invade IRAQ and dispose of S.H??

- Trying to figure out the arguments of the PRO WAR (HAWKS), Everyone still wants Containment of Iraq
- Outline arguments and breaking them down into their arguments (precedent)
 - Flawed logic, idiots
 - Hawks position is that they have to do something
 - US POSITION: need to be disposed of because he will use WMD.

W&M propose that he can be because of historical examples: Historical examples Bush administration was flawed

1. Iran-Iraq War 1980-88:

- This is example of when S.H was rational
- Iran had capabilities to takeover, had oil reserves, US backing, (Realist) Iraq was weaker and reactionary response
- Iraq had Kurdish and Shiite minority population that Iran was trying to dismantle Iraq internal domestic affairs

2. Gulf War: 1990-91:

- Iraq -> needs to invade because Kuwait is making him S.H insecure**
- Iraq was economically pummeled from I/Iraq War (economy bad)
- Kuwait was being protected by Iraq in Iran/Iraq war
 - KUWAIT was supposed to pay reparations (10 Billion\$\$)**
 - Oil crisis: SH worried over producing oil selling for lower (tried to use diplomatic means)**
 - However, S.H reached out to USA saying will you guys be mad if we do this
 - USA said its all good bro (we don't deal with Middle East Arab on Arab crime) -> Basically S.H took it as a green light**

U.S. Irony

- In the 1980s. The US backed Iraq during its use of chemical weapons against Kurds and

Iranians; helped Iraq use chemical weapons more effectively by providing satellite imagery of Iranian troops positions; helped Iraq develop biological weapons; and attempted to foster improved relations between US and Iraq even when Iraq was gassing during in 1989

- US knew that Saddam wouldn't use WMD against the US and its allies unless it directly threatened him, therefore deterrence could have worked
 - iv. He even tried to do diplomatic force in Kuwait deal etc and they didnt do it
 - a. He is rational in his own mind
 - d. By Invading, I think S.H used this show of force in kuwait it would establish Iraq regional power against other powers and also economic pressure
 - e. **Violation of Sovereignty violation of International Law**
 - f. **Now USA has to flip against it coalition and has to now respond and be the Bigger Person**
 - i. **W&M argues that this example is not the best example of S.H being irrational; he was under the impression that theoretically the US would invade. It was a miscalculation (He wasn't reckless).**

WHY DID BUSH THINK IT WAS NECESSARY?? WEAPONS OF MASS WILL BE USED

3. S.H used chemical weapons against Kurds, and Iran so he WILL use them against US (USA)

- a. SH wont use them against USA then the US will respond to Greater power (Power CAPABILITIES and REPERCUSSIONS).
- b. In GULF WAR he didn't use them because he was aware of USA capabilities and didnt want them to respond.

4. AL QAEDA AND TERRORISM: Hawks Reasoning

- a. **WALT AND MEARS: Containment policy doesnt work because SH will get them anyways and then attack USA directly**
 - i. **Hawks are right in some sense: He might still end up getting Nuclear Weapons but he wil not use them against USA because that would be Mutual assured desctuction (MAD).**
- b. **Walt and mearshimer point: US CAN CONTAIN IRAQ BECAUSE THEY DONE IT BEFORE WITH SOVIETS**
 - i. Nuclear Blackmail: if one has nucs and the other doesnt, stronger state will use nuc blackmail against smaller state.
 1. **THATS WHY THEY ARE ARGUING WHY WOULD HE GIVE THEM TO AL-QUEDA BECAUSE ITS CHAOS (he would never give them because they have no connection to IRAQ, THEY ALREADY HAD A FRICKIN WAR AGAINST EXTREMIST ISLAMIC BELEIFS).**
 2. **RESOURCES: IT TOOK S.H SO LONG TO MAKE THEM OR GET THEM -> why would he give them away**
 - a. *US might be able to see the transfer of IRAQ giving them to terrorist group so then in a way*
 3. *Dont threaten if you dont know if he has a smoking gun, then whats stpping him from using*

"Deterrence didnt fail, it was simply never tried"

CLAIM: W&M-> THE US DIDN'T EVEN TRY TO DETER HIM, THEY ONLY GOF AFTERWARDS

Schmidt and Williams Justification approaches:

Bush Doctrine: **NEOCONSERVATIVES:**

Neoconservatives is moreso a political ideology that was prominent in the US which was mainly used by the Bush administration prior and during the GWOT.

1. American hegemony & unipolarity

- US is the sole superpower and must preserve its position to maintain global order
- Balance-of-power politics (keeping the balance) is an obstacle to US interests
- Other states would align themselves with the US rather than oppose it during intervention,

especially after witnessing American power and success in promoting democracy

2. Preemptive military force

- The post-9/11 mindset was concerned with rogue states and terrorists with WMD therefore justifying preemptive action
- Deterrence and containment was viewed as ineffective against non-state actors and regimes that were willing to die for their cause
- It is better to eliminate threats before they materialize on US soil
- FALSE BELIEFS ABOUT HUSSAIN RATIONALITY

3. Unilateralism (Singular, no multipolarity)

- Unilateral action is preferred over multilateral approaches because they were viewed as constraints (Bush administration criticized Clinton's multilateralism foreign policy)
- **Ex. invasion of Iraq without international support**

4. Democracy Promotion

- **The goal is to spread democracy actively, or forcefully**
- **By invading Iraq, it would initiate regional democratization in the Middle East (removing Saddam → democracy flourishing, similar to what happened after the USSR collapsed in Eastern Europe)**
- **Democracy in the Middle East would reduce terrorist threat to the U.S. and benefit U.S. strategic interests in the region, particularly for Israel**

Realists: MORE MATERIALIST: Their objective was

- Control oil supply
- Material economic capabilities
- Not moral focus

IN THIS ANALYSIS, SCHMIDT AND WILLIAMS ARE SAYING THAT:

The 2003 IRAQ invasion was significantly influenced by the Neoconservatives agendas

Bellamy's Humanisation of Security:

- Bellamy's Humanisation of Security:
 - **GWOT (Global War on Terror) negatively impacted the international human protection regime.**
 - **Prioritization of national security over human security**

International Human Protection Regime (IHPR): A framework consisting of principles, norms, rules, and decision-making procedures aimed at protecting individuals and groups from immediate survival threats

1. Increased international activism

- a. UN SC role
 - i. Cold War: limited response to atrocity crimes due to superpower politics and weak norms
 - ii. Post-Cold War: slightly active in peacekeeping and responding to mass violence (still only engaging in less than $\frac{2}{3}$ of mass violence)
 - iii. 2000s-2010s: increased focus on civilian protection in resolutions and reports

2. Regional and sectoral involvement

- a. More engaged and complex peacekeeping operations & increased focus on protecting civilians
- b. Increase in criminal justice (establishment of ICC for example) and truth commissions, and focus on sexual and gender-based violence strengthening court (Individuals accountable)

Shift from traditional human rights and humanitarian norms to a securitized approach in international relations.

Bellamy "Humanisation of Security:" - Key Points:

1. **Humanisation of Security: Security policies and practices should prioritize the protection of human beings and their well-being**

2. **Argues for the Responsibility to Protect (R2P): The int. community has a responsibility to intervene when a state fails to protect its population**
3. **Moral Responsibilities: States have moral responsibilities in addressing humanitarian crises and protecting vulnerable populations**

Davidson's Humanitarian Intervention:

GWOT used to justify humanitarian interventions driven by geopolitical interests.

Interventions not genuinely motivated by concern for human rights.

- Western liberal governments use humanitarian interventions to expand their influence over illiberal regimes Humanitarian intervention is a liberal technology of global governance – a means to assert control Poverty and underdevelopment is viewed as security threats, intertwining security with human development and international humanitarianism

Aims behind liberal theory

- Kantian 'perpetual peace' via international society of democratic states using humanitarian intervention to transform illiberal States

Resulted in backlash against humanitarian intervention.

- **Declining Legitimacy of Western-led interventions questioned:**
- **Example Rwanda:**
 - Rwanda (1994) – despite the prohibition of genocide, Western states did not intervene in Rwanda as it did not align with their strategic interests
 - Balkans: Bosnia-Herzegovina (1992) – Western powers minimally intervened, failing to prevent atrocities like the Srebrenica massacre
 - Kosovo (1999) - NATO bombed Kosovo without UN authorization
 - Also Israel and Palestine (Calls for Ceasefire from many organizations and US has yet to enact any sort of plan to help regulate the conflict (mass loss of life)

Davidson "Humanitarian Intervention as Liberal Imperialism" - Key Points:

Reconceptualization of Security: After the end of the Cold War, a rethinking of threat and security occurred in international politics

More Humanitarian Interventions: This was followed by an increase in humanitarian interventions and a decrease of importance of national sovereignty

New Threats: 1. Civil and ethnic conflicts, 2. Mass displacement, climate change and wars, 3. Breakdown of Governments → Non-State Actors! → The idea is that these new threats are interconnected with underdevelopment and conflict

Human Security: The rise of new threats to human security and international peace is the underlying reason why states engage in humanitarian interventions (before the Cold War, they were solely justified as a means of self-defence)

- Shift in Perception + R2P: This global shift in the perception of threat and in the reasons for humanitarian interventions has also led to the development of a common global responsibility, the R2P
- **R2P: demonstrates the decline of state sovereignty and a new shared norm of responsibility to intervene to maintain international peace and security**
- **New belief: that democratic development and HR must be promoted on the ground.**

Examples Modern Day: Davidson

According to Davidson, these developments in liberal interventions allowed Western states to justify interventions "in the name of national building and democracy spreading"

- **An example of this new Western "mission" of state-building and democracy promotion is the US' intervention in Afghanistan/also Iraq**
- Having constructed terrorism as a **threat caused by underdevelopment**, the United States became involved not only in countering terrorism and maintaining its own

safety, but also actively in the promotion of its own vision of liberal democracy, norms, and values on the soil of another state and its "do good" liberal values and promotion of HR

- **CASE EXAMPLE OF FAILURE: arguable the US left Afghanistan worse off than before, failing state, healthcare, women's rights, minimal NGO authority, and Taliban in power → talk about Tomas Bendl and MSF**

11. Describe how the global political system continues to shift away from unipolar to a multipolar world order. Identify events and processes that indicate such a shift. Can we expect the transition to be peaceful? If so, why? If not, why? Use at least two theoretical perspectives to explain this shift.

It's never one of the other, states are always balancing these relations, and attempt to be careful with policy in order to balance these int. Norms and their own interests.

Globalization has forced states to interact more on economic, social, and cultural levels which has proved to provide benefits and strengthen the international system but also has threatened states' reach and power. Therefore, the decline of US hegemony can be seen as a shift from unipolar (post WW2 US standing) to a more balanced multipolar world where many countries are focusing on their regional and global capabilities.

Shift to Unipolar to Multipolar events:

THE US DECLINING POWER AND EMERGENCE OF OTHERS

1. **Rise of China & other Emerging Powers: China's rapid economic growth and military modernization have positioned it as a major global player. Other emerging powers, such as India, Brazil, and Russia, also play increasingly significant roles in international affairs. This diversification of power challenges the unipolar structure.**
 - CHINA BRI + drawbacks, Greek ports, Sri Lanka ports, new development using china
 - Countries are looking towards china possibility instead of IO's like IMF or WTO to finance things
 - Might not come with Democratic ideals, but BRI projects could have downfall hidden (win-win for Africa, debt traps-china wins)
 - Threat of Russia (EU has grouped together in support of a unified approach to deal with Russia).
 - France: Nuclear Energy future → France relies on 80% nuclear power which could benefit the country from not relying on other sources, other countries Iran looking at nuclear power as well but USA not happy
2. **Economic Multipolarity: The emergence of multiple economic centers, including the EU, China, and others, has led to a more economically multipolar world.**
 - BRICS (BRICS is an intergovernmental organization comprising Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa, Iran, Egypt, Ethiopia, and the United Arab Emirates Goal: trade, counter Western influence this is large emerging market group) underdogs
 - MERCOSUR: latin america EU (free trade)
 - China EU biggest trading partner (connecting to economic leader of Germany-> germany doesn't want to be so reliant on China and also they like Taiwan)
3. **Shifting Alliances and Partnerships: States are forming diverse partnerships, blocs, and alliances that reflect a more multipolar distribution of power (e.g. BRICS).**
 - More regional partnerships and IO's created to reflect similar values and countries grouped together (Switzerland and India tech partnership RTA)
 - ASEAN, African Union (Efforts to solve African problems by cooperation of African countries upon non-intervention into internal matters of African states)

- Arab League: Political, economic, cultural cooperation of Arab countries Since 1950 also collective security, try to solve regional conflicts

4. Military Capabilities & Power: While the United States retains considerable military power, other states have been modernizing their military capabilities. This contributes to a more balanced distribution of military power globally and increased regional threats.

- UN P5 (US, China, Russia, UK, France, Germany)
- Largest militaries of developing countries:
 - China, India, Turkey, Iran
 - Global firepower: Most powerful countries: USA, Russia, China, India, Japan, South Korea, France, United Kingdom, Egypt, Brazil, Turkey
- USA nuclear counter proliferation strategy -> go in and eliminate threats (neorealist)

New tab Counter-proliferation aims to eliminate or reduce threats caused by the development and spread of WMD. To do this, the US Government focuses on five objectives:

- 1 Discourage interest by states, terrorists, or armed groups in acquiring, developing, or mobilizing resources for WMD purposes.
- 2 Prevent or obstruct state, terrorist, or other efforts to acquire WMD capabilities, or efforts by suppliers to provide such capabilities.
- 3 Roll back or eliminate WMD programmes of concern.
- 4 Deter weapons use by those possessing nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons and their means of delivery.
- 5 Mitigate the consequences of any use of WMD against the United States or its allies.

Source: US National Counterproliferation Center 2019

5. Global Issues: such as climate change, pandemics, and transnational threats require collaborative efforts from multiple actors. No single country or bloc can address these issues alone, emphasizing the need for a more cooperative and multipolar approach (using international institutions).

- **Climate change + China**
 - Initiatives
 - Transcend borders
- **Pandemics + medical:**
 - Share medical advancements
 - West Blaming underdevelopment and poverty as causes for humanitarian intervention/aid

6. Soft Power & Influence: Many states actively exert soft power and influence through cultural, educational, and diplomatic means (e.g. the EU/China).

- a. Belt and Road Initiative

Positive peaceful shift: Yes-> Liberalists

1. Transcending borders
2. Peaceful transition because it is in line with international rules and norms
 - a. China uses trade agreements and diplomatic measures that is rooted in diplomatic practices
3. (climate change - Naomi Klein capitalism + climate)

Negative conflict shift: No -> Neorealists:

1. Territorial disputes (Taiwan/China, India/Pakistan Kashmir dispute (India and Pakistan nuclear powers) (China also), Sudan civil war (UAE, UAE Saudi (U.S limitations?), Israel/Palestine).
 - a. Neoconservatives -> preserving democracy in Middle East/Africa (US interests)

Mearsheimer: says that China cannot rise peacefully because it will create fissures in peace southeast Asia

- **Peaceful rise (peacefully)**

12. Has the demarcating of state borders done more to encourage divisiveness and conflict, or has it fostered stability and security?

The demarcation of state borders in Africa by European imperialists during the colonial period has been a significant factor in contributing to divisiveness and conflicts on the continent. The colonial powers, primarily European nations, engaged in the Scramble for Africa in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, resulting in the arbitrary drawing of borders without reference to the ethnic, linguistic, cultural realities of the African societies they affected.

What is a border?

- *"...not only the demarcation of the contours of the modern state, but also a highly visible location where the state is able to flex its might to protect, police and regulate."*

Boundaries are not just features of political landscape: they influence people

- **Natural Boundaries: natural occurring boundaries: Physical features of the landscape (rivers, mountain ridges, valleys) determined the ultimate course and demarcation of the boundary line.**
- **Early societies operated by these naturally occurring barriers**
 - Beginnings of Industrial rev: 1760-1840's the industrial revolution (agriculture, printing, intellectual) triggered European imperialism and expansionism towards the South
 - In Africa: When European lines were drawn up during the Scramble for Africa (in 1884-1885 - Berlin conference, Bismarck & Belgians (King Leopold 2nd) begin imperialism, cut up the great african continent into colonies for Portugal, Belgium, France, German, Great Britain).
 - they were straight lines, often splitting Tribes and ethnic communities into separate political territories
 - Different types of Boundaries:
 - Physical (Divine): mountains, rivers, jungles, etc.
 - Geometric: Lines of latitude and longitude
 - US-Canada (49 parallel)
 - Also Africa just cut up by map european powers
 - Cultural: Separated by language / religion / ethnicity
 - A lot of times these can be post-division relic examples (Iron Curtain, Vietnam (N-S))
 - Colonial Africa

Consequences of imposed Boundaries with modern examples:

- Us vs them mindset
- **"...the unveiling of geographical complicity in colonial dominion over space...[and] the recovery of these hidden spaces occupied, and invested with their own meaning, by the colonial underclass." (Blunt, McEwan)**
- **In order to understand how boundaries affect people, one must understand that by definition, the way that Africans today understand their boundaries were placed on them by powerful Europeans.**
 - Demonstrates power imbalances
 - Lasting dominance

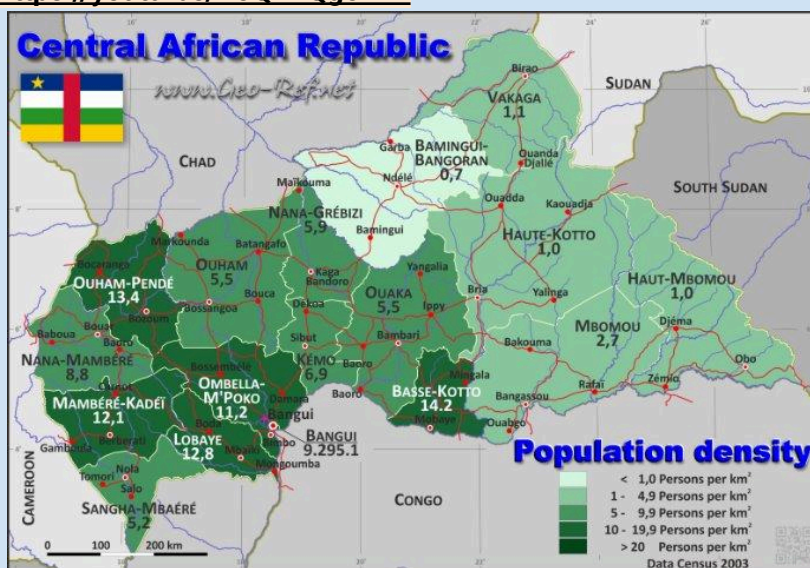
Negative Effects of the borders on cultural and ethnic groups:

- **Remnants of colonial exploitation or past historical things:**
 - BERLIN wall
 - Israel palestine border fences
 - Mexico US
- **Inheritance of arbiter colonial borders**
 - borders are not representative, if you start mapping africa, there would be more than 150 states based on amount of unique language and ethnic differences!!!
- **Challenges of national unity** (tribal, linguistic, religious, ethnic)

- how do you bring together ppl from totally different tribes, who historically never lived in one state - ghana is a successful example due to great representation of all tribes and religions
- **Near non-existent state infrastructure impacts development**
 - some states, infrastructure unites ppl, makes trade possible, enables flow of ideas, takes care of ppl, movement of people and ideas is limited (bismark united germany through infrastructure)
- **Endemic governmental corruption:**
 - Iran: Nationalisation of oil: to lead to corrupt government
 - Removal of Mohammed Mosaddegh (US influence)
 - Imposition of Mohammed Reza Pahlavi Shah
- **Failing state -> Leaves room for indoctrination**
 - radicalization and vigilantism (and ultimately civil conflict), in africa a lot of times ungoverned spaces are being created
 - Some authors talk about how modernization created nationalism which spurred ethnic conflict
 - **Modernization and rapid social change, Africa abounds with examples of this phenomenon. The pace of political, economic and social change throughout the former colonial areas has had the effect of exacerbating political conflict along ethnic lines. Increasing communication and transportation networks heighten dissatisfaction with economic and social differences, fueling rivalries among groups.** (https://aau.edu20.org/files/2734021/Africa_s_Political_Boundaries_-_Colonial_Cartography_the_OAU_and_the_Advisability_of_Ethno-National_Adjustment_-_by_Amadife_and_Warhola.pdf?lmsauth=1e49360399b0404aab143e9246863c80c2d46451).

Case Study CAR:

<https://youtu.be/VoQAxQgevEA>



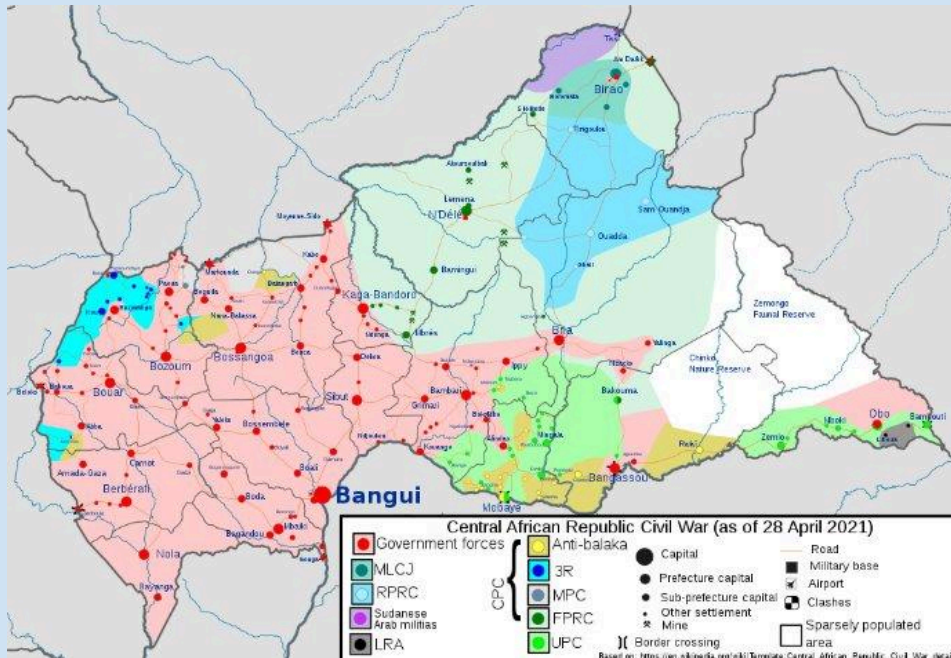
Basically what happened: need more notes

POLITICAL CHALLENGES:

- 1960s - the cult of emperor bokassa (rises to power in military coup, fought for the french forces, read a lot about napoleon, proclaimed himself to be an emperor-> really corrupt, suspicious relationship w france)
- Also drawing of borders significantly split country into religious groups
- Civil Wars and Coups: Frequent coups and civil wars since independence in 1960.
- Rebel Groups: Control significant parts of the country, undermining government authority. Why?
 - Lawlessness in the rest of the country allowed armed groups to thrive and fighting increased in the central, western, and eastern provinces. The conflict has also wreaked

havoc on the economy, crippling the private sector and leaving nearly 75 percent of the country's population in poverty.

- Wagner Group reportedly maintains around one thousand mercenaries in the country supporting government forces in exchange for access to gold and diamond mines, though its future is uncertain following the group's failed mutiny in Russia. The UN says Wagner intimidates locals and has committed human rights violations.



Weak Governance and Corruption

- Fragile Institutions: Weak government institutions struggle to deliver services.
- Corruption: Rampant corruption diverts resources from development projects.

Economic Challenges

- Underdeveloped Economy: Predominantly agrarian economy with little industrial development.
- Resource Dependence: Reliance on natural resources like diamonds and gold, often exploited illegally.

Infrastructure Deficits

- Poor Infrastructure: Lack of roads, healthcare facilities, schools, and communication networks.
- Energy Shortages: Limited access to electricity hampers industrial and public services

RAWANDIAN GENOCIDE/CONGO:

During the colonial era, principally the Belgian Congo (modern DRC) from 1908 to 1960, Ruanda-Urundi (modern Rwanda and Burundi) from 1922 to 1962.

Historical: WHY ??

- But Belgium was a newly formed country born of a Catholic revolt from the Protestant Netherlands, and the diplomatic arrangements that determined its borders obliged it to surrender half of Luxembourg and half of Limburg. More crucially, **the breakaway from Holland ended Belgium's access to lucrative trade with Asia long controlled by the Dutch East India Company.**

- **1870's belgium exploitation of africa**

Belgium king historically was "against" slavery and used this rhetoric to grant entry into Congo

- cruelly ironic name of the **Congo Free State**, and imposing a regime of forced labor for the purpose of harvesting hundreds of thousands of pounds of ivory as well as one of the successor

commodities to sugar in Europe's drive toward industrialization and wealth: rubber.

- Originally parts of Congo Free state were separated for private company investments and extraction for the King
- 10 million civilians killed from conditions (half of population)
- Belgium trying to deny it (we created schools/hospitals)
- Belgium didn't invest what they made/earned, just stole resources

DRC

Political rule: Now unstable government, big state crisis (Nigeria, Sudan)

Cultural: Belgium denying much of what occurred

Economy: poor economy, dependance on larger actors

Rwanda:

After the defeat of the Germans during WW1, subsequently in 1919 Rwanda became a mandate territory of the League of Nations under the administration of Belgium.

The Germans and the Belgians administered Rwanda through a system of indirect rule.

End of Belgium trusteeship 1962

Rwanda revolution - based on ethnic and culture clashes

- Tutsi vs Hutu conflict
 - "Hutus" were people who farmed crops, while "Tutsis" were people who tended livestock. Most Rwandans were Hutus. Gradually, these class divisions became seen as ethnic designations.
- Created divide and there was a notable lack of international effort to stop the genocide which now leaders say they regret not stepping in

Moreover, the aftershocks of the Rwandan genocide contributed to the conflict in the **Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)**.

That war, the deadliest since World War 2, was sparked in part by 2 million Hutus (majority) fleeing Rwanda attacking Tutsis (minority). Some of the 2 million were militiamen, who attacked Tutsis in the DRC.

Political rule: unstable, authoritarian now due to conflicts, president controls military forces

Cultural: Still prevalent divide and ethnic clashes, killings, military intervention

Economy: had a GDP growth of 8.2 in 2022- looking towards development and industrial growth

European Union: Schengen Zone: Positive Example of Removing border checks

- o <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/schengen-area/>
- o The Schengen area allows more than 400 million people to travel freely between member countries without going through border controls.
- o 1985 project (5 EU: France, Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg): largest free travel area in the world. Now has 27 countries participating
 - **Has even helped Law Enforcement:**
 - improved systems of communication between police forces
 - hot pursuit of criminals
 - cross-border surveillance of suspects
 - mutual operational assistance
 - direct exchanges of information between police authorities
 - People can travel free to study in another country, work and live in other, visit family for weekend

Some examples of modern boundaries and effect on States:

Tijuana – San Diego:

- Apparent permanence of border (no borders are permanent, most seem arbitrary)
- Despite harsh physicality, a border is porous; it is meant to be crossed
- Thousands of Mexicans and Americans cross the border daily for work, family or pleasure
 - o "At the same time the US gov't increases security along its southern border [...] thousands of [Mexican] workers daily cross the border to do jobs on the other side."

- (in order to survive in the global economy, states must have porous borders).
- But it is an effort to slow crime rates

13. What are the differences in ontology, epistemology, and goals of the Rationalists and the Interpretivists? Choose a current international event and engage with it via a Rationalist theory as well as via an Interpretivist theory.

Rationalist Perspective:

- Ontology: Reality exists independently of the observer.
- Epistemology: Causal, relies on past observations and precedent.
- Main Theories: Realism, Neorealism, Liberalism, etc.
- Realism Focus: Pessimistic view of human nature, power, anarchy, statism, survival, and self-help.
 - Realist Concerns: State-focused security, power defined by capabilities, anarchy necessitating self-help.
- Migration Example: Analysis through defensive neorealism lens—states prioritize survival and security.

Interpretivist Perspective: Social reality is constructed through human interaction, understanding social elements' influence on state behavior.

Interpretivists:

- Social reality is constructed through human interaction.
- Focus on understanding social elements of human activity.
- Influence of identity and normative structures.
- Society is socially constructed, dynamic, and remade through interactions.

Case Study: Migration to EU:

- NeoRealist:
 - Hungary: Tightened security measures during 2015 Syrian crisis, transit zones established, restricted migrant job opportunities.
 - Germany: More open policies, accepting large numbers of migrants for state stability and economic growth.
 - Security Concerns: Terrorism, economic strain, social cohesion.
 - **With Ukraine: security concerns changed and economics trumped the collective security**
- Constructivist View: Focuses on socially constructed beliefs shaping state policies and reactions to migrants.
 - Example: Hungary's narrative framing Syrian migrants as dangerous, contrasting treatment of Ukrainian migrants.
 - Rhetoric: ukrainian has changed, certain actors (media and politicians, and far right) use the language (norm entrepreneurs) to change the way people view the conflict

BACKUP CASE: ICJ and South Africa case

Liberalism: Int. law, genocide mechanisms, using int law to promote HR, investing in IR institutions for better cooperation and security

Constructivist: israel might not follow it, ICJ case is mostly for symbolic purposes

RATIONALISTS:

Ontology: Nature of Reality (What is real?)

- Reality exists independently of the observer
- Observations, knowledge, and desires of the observer don't impact reality

Epistemology: Nature of Knowing (How do you know?)

CAUSAL

- If A, Then B...
- Uses past observations, precedent

Goals: Explain the past in order to predict the future

Main things: social and physical reality functions the same way

Examples of Rationalist IR theories: game theory → int. Poli economy → Neo realism → neoliberalism → neo marxism → realism → liberalism → liberal feminism → classical feminism → classical marxism

Realism: Main things to focus on

Pessimistic view of human nature, power, anarchy, statism, survival, and self help

a. Statism: state focused based on security and threats

- It has supreme force to enact and regulate laws within its own territory
- Survival and security of state
- For realists, the quest for survival in conditions of international anarchy and uncertainty raises the 'security dilemma', which argues that 'many of the means by which a state tries to increase its security decrease the security of others' states cannot be certain about the ambitions and intentions of other states. When states resort to power accumulation for defensive aims, they may inadvertently appear as a threat to other states.

b. Power:

- Depends on Capabilities
- Power is often defined in terms of resources, military capability, gross national product, and population, which realists believe translate into political influence

c. Anarchy:

- Anarchy will occur because each state is looking out for itself and in order to survive this we will need a balance of power to be established
- Anarchy refers to the lack of a central political authority in the international sphere, which means that states must pursue their own interests to guarantee their survival.

d. Self help: In absence of international actors:

- Under international anarchy, without a central authority, each state is responsible for its own security and well-being. According to realists, international organizations such as the United Nations cannot provide a sufficient guarantee of states' security or even survival. Therefore, in a system characterized by uncertainty and self-interest, states can rely only on themselves.

Offensive and defensive neorealism: survival

- According to one approach, 'defensive neorealism', states pursue power only to the degree that would guarantee their survival in a balanced international system of states or coalitions of equal power (see Box 9.2). A different approach, 'offensive neorealism', argues that states seek to maximize their power—beyond what is needed for survival—and seek superiority rather than equality in the anarchic international system.

Specific NEOREALISM OR STRUCTURAL REALISM BY WALTZ:

MORE FOCUS ON STATE ACTIONS, LESS ON INDIVIDUALS

MIGRATION CRISIS EU

- **Waltz's approach is often described as 'defensive realism' because it suggests that states should adopt moderate and restrained policies to attain security. According to this view, the decisive factor in international relations is the distribution of power, or 'capabilities', across different**

states. Each state is concerned with its own survival, and therefore worries about the possibility that other states may gain greater capabilities and become a threat.

Structure of system (how many powers) describes the system (UNI vs Multi)
Offensive and defensive

CASE STUDY: MIGRATION TO EU:

https://commission.europa.eu/strategy-and-policy/priorities-2019-2024/promoting-our-european-way-life/migration-and-asylum/pact-migration-and-asylum_en

There is a new migration pact that EU just voted on in April 2024 which should help with migration

I did a previous paper on the differences between EU countries when accepting migrants

My paper shared differences in migration and asylum policies for Hungary and Germany migrants between Syrians and Ukrainians.

If I were to look at it from a strictly **NEOREALIST** perspective, I would analyze how Hungary and Germany were accepting different levels of migrants based on state capacity, and economic effects that migration would have on each country. Additionally, Neorealists point out their perspective is that each state is focusing on their own quest for survival in conditions of international anarchy and uncertainty raises the 'security dilemma', which argues that 'many of the means by which a state tries to increase its security decrease the security of others' states cannot be certain about the ambitions and intentions of other states. When states resort to power accumulation for defensive aims, they may inadvertently appear as a threat to other states.

States are concerned with foreign migrants due to their levels of threats (ie. terrorism, security) and social and economic threats (social welfare, increased taxes, cultural unity).

1. For Hungary, these threats resulted in the state increasing their security levels and border checks and securing their economic standing. Hungary was a transit country, so most refugees wanted to go to Germany and passed through Hungary on the eastern Europe route. The Dublin procedure made it so wherever the refugee was originally processed is where they have to get checked, so for Hungary it was doing its duty by processing and securing its borders.
 - a. **SECURITY:** The transit zones were established at Serbian and Croatian borders. The transit zone is where immigration and asylum procedures are conducted and where buildings required for conducting such procedures and housing migrants and asylum seekers are located. Asylum seekers could be held there for a maximum period of 4 weeks. in order to secure their state. I
 - b. **ECONOMIC:** Hungary also made laws during the 2015 syrian crisis to not allow for migrants to apply for work unless the job was not filled by a national Hungarian:
 - i. **Asylum seekers can only apply for jobs which are not available for Hungarians or nationals of the European Economic Area, therefore subject to a labor market test.**

While originally in both cases for Syrians and Ukrainians -> Germany was more open and processed large numbers to increase population in regions (State stability) and economic activity, migrants provide for new jobs which increases countries strength!

- Additionally with Ukraine for security reasons it was necessary for Germany's survival to adhere to EU sanctions and provide a united front in terms of accepting migrants to show that the EU was a strong united actor. Later, German economy and EU economy suffered more as the war dragged on and economically and politically it became more complicated to have such drastic measures against Russia, so strategically it was necessary to reevaluate plans.
- I would also argue the same with Hungary but in terms of not wanting to risk the states security against a major power, the necessity to take in refugees from Ukraine to satisfy international pressures played a major role, if looked at it from a NEOREALIST lens.

For CONSTRUCTIVISTS

1. They would see this issue very differently and would take into account the larger norms, practices, and language that shapes the way the state does foreign and domestic policy. For example, a constructivist might analyze Hungary's response to the Syrian refugee crisis as shaped by these norms and socially constructed beliefs. They also would understand that each country has its own norms and beliefs that make the situation unique to them, hence the differences in approach to

Germany and Hungary (similar to neorealism, each country is focusing on its own security and stability in the region).

- a. **Constructivists usually take into account more types of patterns and practices and how they were created and how they influence political and international relations.**
- b. **For Hungary, constructivists might argue that there was a difference between Hungary's reaction to Ukrainian and Syrian refugees because Hungary as a society constructed the narrative that Syrian asylum seekers were dangerous and pose greater threat, due to social construction of racialized and more dangerous "other"**
 - **Hungary used mass media to influence people's perceptions of migrants as used phrases like they will take your jobs.. Etc to incite fear to push forth harsher National policies.**
 - In contrast to Ukrainians, Hungary and other states like Bulgaria viewed syrian refugees as undeserving, Bulgarian Prime Minister Kiril Petkov said recently about people from Ukraine: "These are not the refugees we are used to. ... These people are Europeans. ... These people are intelligent, they are educated people. ... This is not the refugee wave we have been used to, people we were not sure about their identity, people with unclear pasts, who could have been even terrorists." [19].
 - **Hungary viewed even the beginning of the wave of mass Ukrainian migration in terms of socially constructed concept of race, unsure of non white europeans:**
 - In addition, thousands of students from India and several African countries were treated as "second-class citizens"⁹³ as they attempted to leave Ukraine. Their testimonies speak of being refused crossing at Ukrainian borders, being sent to the back of queues as they waited for public transportation or at border control, and not being allowed to board buses out of Ukraine, on the basis of their skin color.⁽⁹⁴⁾
 - **Social construction: in order to know what Hungarian people is, what the nation is and what values they have, its necessary to construct meaning of who we ARE NOT -> OTHER**
 - **Orban constructed, through news, language, and billboards, and policies, that refugees from arab countries are backwards and risk the security and cultural unity of Hungary**
 - He has casted himself as the defender of "Hungarian and European culture"⁶³ against "Muslim invaders."

INTERPRETIVISTS:

Ontology:

Constructive

- Social reality is MADE by the interaction and reaction of Human beings
- Every interaction is different therefore social reality is DYNAMIC
 - Being MADE and also REMADE

Epistemology:

Constitutive

- Can view component parts and their reactions (A < - > B)

Goals: To understand

- **Main thing: social and physical reality function different, focus on social reality**

Construct:

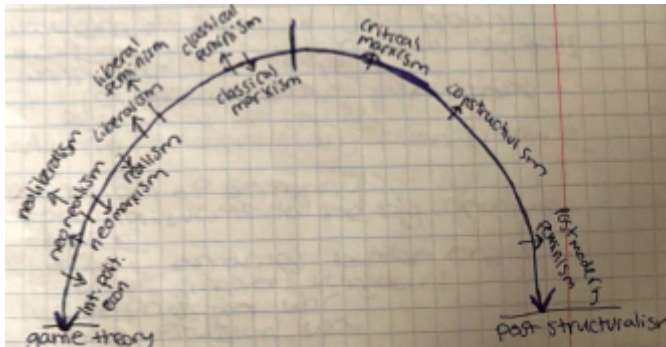
made the social elements of human activity invisible and trivial, these dissidents argued that their inclusion was central for the self-understandings of states and non-state actors, their understanding of how the world works, and how they made sense of their behavior.

Influence of identity

Normative structure: structure is created through norms, beliefs and cultural practices that reinforce the structure of hierarchies etc

Society is socially constructed

Examples of Interpretivist IR theories: Critical marxism → constructivism → postmodern feminism → poststructuralism



14. Would you agree with Ernest Gellner that "it is nationalism which engenders nations, and not the other way around"? Base your answer on a precise analysis of nation- building processes.

BACKGROUND ON GELLNER AND THEORY OF NATIONALISM PERSPECTIVES:

Definition by Gellner, there are MANY others

1. What is Nationalism?

- a. nationalism as the idea that membership in a nation should be the overriding focus of political identity and loyalty
- b. Development: According to Baylis: From the mid-seventeenth century an order of sovereign, territorial states (the 'Westphalian system') developed in Europe, Nationalism transformed these states from monarchies into nation-states
- c. Different types of Nationalism: Civic and ethnic
 - i. Examples: United States, France (Civic)
 - ii. Ethnic: Ethnic nationalism is commitment to people of (imagined) common descent (Kurds nationalism Turkey)
 1. State-supporting nationalism aims to nationalize further the nation-state, internally by 'purifying' the nation (Nazi ideology), externally by reclaiming 'national' territory (Russia Crimea).
 2. State-opposing nationalism seeks a new state, by some combination of separation and unification (Catalonia).
- d. **What is a Nation state? VS Nation:**
 - i. **Nation-state: Politically sovereign state, defined borders, and central authority, and usually implies a sense of common cultural/national unity**
 - ii. **Nation (from political geography): a "named and self-defined community whose members cultivate common traditions+myths, possess a distinctive public culture, reside in and identify with a historic homeland, and create and disseminate shared laws and customs".**

2. NATION BUILDING PROCESS: need culture, tradition to foster nationalism and create the modern "nation"

a. Building a Nation-state:

- Political authority / sovereignty
- Industrialization
- Social integration education
- National symbols identity cultural
- Political and government Institutions

3. GELLNER'S ARGUMENTS:

- **Gellner's Theory of Nationalism: Modernist**

- "nationalism is primarily a political principle that holds that the political and the national unit should be congruent"
- **Gellner argued that nationalism is a product of modernity. He believed that nationalism emerged as a consequence of the social and economic transformations brought about by the industrial revolution and the shift to modern society.**
- "Nations and Nationalism" (1983), Gellner posited that industrial society requires cultural homogeneity for efficient communication and economic interaction. **He asserted that industrial societies need a high degree of standardization, particularly in language and education, to function effectively. This need for uniformity fosters the creation of a common national culture, which in turn gives rise to nationalism.**
 - Like printing press spread of language (BEFORE), bible translation
- **High Culture / Low Culture: Disseminate high culture through low culture, urbanization, industrialization, language, education, script transformation**
- the transition from the Phase B of national agitation to the Phase C of mass movement was possible only under several conditions:
 - firstly, strengthening social communication and mobility;
 - secondly, a coincidence of national demands and social (political, cultural) interests, i.e. under conditions of a nationally relevant conflict
 - Thirdly, the pre-existing linguistic and cultural community, sometimes accompanied by a memory of old 'national' statehood

4. OTHER THEORIES: HOBBS AND ANDERSON:

- a. **Gellner on Primordialism(nations in Antiquity): Critical:**

- **Gellner- nationalism is rooted in modernity and the systems with it- mass, public education, industrial society, excluded intelligentsia, he argued that successful 'nationalism' had its deep historical roots in the social and cultural process labeled by him erroneously 'industrialization'**

- **Other theorists emphasize how these cultural and social aspects of the nation must be pre existing to create the "national ideology"**

Hobsbawm: Invented tradition: Modernist

- **Eric Hobsbawm: invented tradition:**

- **theory on "invented tradition" shows how nationalism is constructed using traditions, rituals, symbols, monuments, and other aesthetics to foster a national community.** These factors work to encourage participation in politics/society, implement an ideology and an image of the nation, and manipulate the masses.

- **Benedict Anderson: Imagined communities: MODERNIST**

- **Media: print capitalism and industrialization delegitimize church**
- **Allowed for civil society to flourish, also allow for nationalism to prosper**
- emphasizes traditions which help to create the "culture"
- **Anderson's theory on the nation as an imagined political community emphasizes historical and linguistic narratives in its creation as opposed to the spatial factor of territoriality.**
 - Language and print capitalism play a crucial role in developing nationalism. Print capitalism is used to create an image of the nation using symbols, images, and songs.
 - **The advent of the printing press and creation of Bible translations created nationalism by increasing literacy (which in turn decreased a level of social stratification as now more people had the same ability to leave), and cultivating national pride by having God's word read to you in your native language.**

[The nation] ... is an imagined political community—imagined as both inherently limited and sovereign ... It is imagined because the members of even the smallest nation will never know most of their fellow-members, meet them, or even hear of them, yet in the minds of each lives the image of their communion ... The nation is imagined as limited because even the largest of them encompassing perhaps a billion living human beings, has finite, if elastic boundaries, beyond which lie other nations ... It is imagined as sovereign because the concept was born in an age in which Enlightenment and Revolution were destroying the legitimacy of the divinely-ordained, hierarchical dynastic realm.

(Benedict Anderson 2006: 5–6)

MINOR QUESTIONS

1. Who are the main actors in the field of human rights and how do they influence development in this field? Do they cooperate or are there antagonisms among these actors? Give concrete examples.

1. Introduce UN, COE, ICC, MSF
 - a. UN: security and HR but have limitations
 - i. Major HR mechanisms
 - b. COE: for all
 - c. ICC: for individuals
 - d. MSF: work in afghanistan when other organizations cannot
2. Controversies/collaboration
 - a. Work together, constitutions should adhere to int. Law
 - b. Ratify (national laws, American exceptionalism treaties, ICC)
 - c. cooperation-> NGO's can work with government and orgs (putting pressure on governments)
 - i. Example: NGOs promote redefinition of the word Rape (forced, implies forced violence) this Czech new law happened because of the NGO CONSENT (sex without consent).

Main Actors: UN, COE, and EU:

HR protection	UN (international) Goals: aims to have comprehensive security, and have global recognition of HR, and a wide range of influence.	COE (regional) Goals: HR protection and enforcement of equality for all	EU (regional and national): Goals:
Legislative	General Assembly: - Deliberation and recommendations only, does not approve laws - non-binding decisions - HR committees and treaty bodies report to GA	Legs: CM Committee of Ministers - Binding decisions Charter: European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) - mostly social and political rights (1953)	- economic focus - EU law supranational Legs: Council of the EU Ministers binding decisions European council - Heads of state

		<p>- individuals may bring action against the state</p> <p>European social charter:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - economic and social rights to complement ECHR - Has committee that examines state reports and collective complaints but issues non-binding decisions <p>+ 200 other conventions and treaties</p>	<p>Treaties:</p> <p>Charter on the Fundamental Rights of the EU</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - legally binding on EU institutions and MS when they are implementing EU law - Comprehensive, also includes political, social, and economic rights, new rights (i.e data protection), lots of workers rights
Executive	<p>Security Council:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Veto power - gives binding resolutions - Focus on threats to peace and int security - Can issue use of force - Can influence ICC (recommend or limit cases) 	<p>PACE: parliamentary assembly</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - non binding decs 	<p>EU parliament</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - BINDING laws
Judicial	<p>International Court of Justice:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 15 judges - state disputes only - MS gives consent to proceedings - broad jurisdiction - binding but not enforceable decisions 	<p>European Court of Human Rights:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - binding decisions ; advisory opinions non-binding - Follows the ECHR only!!!! - Applications by individuals or groups of individuals, interstate conflicts - Multi-year waiting list 	<p>Court of Justice of the EU:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - binding and compulsory decisions - broad jurisdiction - ensures application of charter on the fundamental rights of EU - Also incorporates ECHR from CoE as part of EU law (47 signatory now) <p>- 3 courts:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. European Court of Justice (EU institutions, MS, cases from natl govts) 2. General Court (individuals, companies) 3. Civil service tribunal (EU vs Civil servants)
Membership status	192 MS	46 MS	27 MS
Individual complaints	<p>Individuals can complain against their state if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - their state ratified the optional protocols to the ICCPR, ICESCR, or the HR 	<p>Under ECHR individuals may bring action against the state</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Usually need to get NGO to sponsor your case 	<p>Individuals may complain against the ombudsman for EU malpractice but has no binding power</p>

	<p>treaties (some dont, EXAMPLE: USA didnt ratify migrant workers treaty or complaint mechanism, why would they want migrant workers suing them in UN?)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - complain to committees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Usually need to exhaust all the nation courts before you can apply to ECtHR (state sovereignty) 	<p>Individuals can use the General court, but mostly use preliminary questions from national courts</p> <p>Individuals can sue the EU through the ECtHR(NEW!)</p>
Enforcement of HR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - HR committees monitor and issue reports: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - non binding decisions - UN high commissioner issues non-binding decisions and has no enforcement possibilities - UN Human rights council issues resolutions but not binding decisions <p>HR protection:</p> <p>UDHR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 Covenants (CPR and ESCR) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CIVIL POLITICAL • ECONOMIC SOCIAL CULTURAL • 7 specific treaties: some countries haven't ratified these <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • racial discrimination (CERD) • women (CEDAW) • torture (CAT) • children (CRC) • migrant workers (ICRMW) • disabled people (CRPD) • enforced disappearance (ICCPED) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ECHR is compulsory for all member states and they may be sued for non-compliance - Council of ministers oversees execution of national laws and initiates proceedings for non-compliance <p>HUMAN RIGHTS protection: Civil & political rights (CPR)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - European Convention of HR (ECHR) - European Court of HR (ECtHR) <p>binding decisions</p> <p>States, individuals, NGOs in case of concrete individual HR violation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Social, economic & cultural rights (SECR) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> European Social Charter (ESC) • European Committee of Social Rights (ECSR) <p>non-binding recommendations</p> <p>Control of the state reports</p> <p>Collective complaints based on protocol !! in case of general noncompliance (individual violation does not have to be proved, no national proceedings!!).</p>	
Cooperation or Problems	<p>UN and Development: SDG's</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very Western • Cultural relativism ? • Supporting AU but AU has no court so weak jurisdiction <p>Peacekeeping operations:</p>		

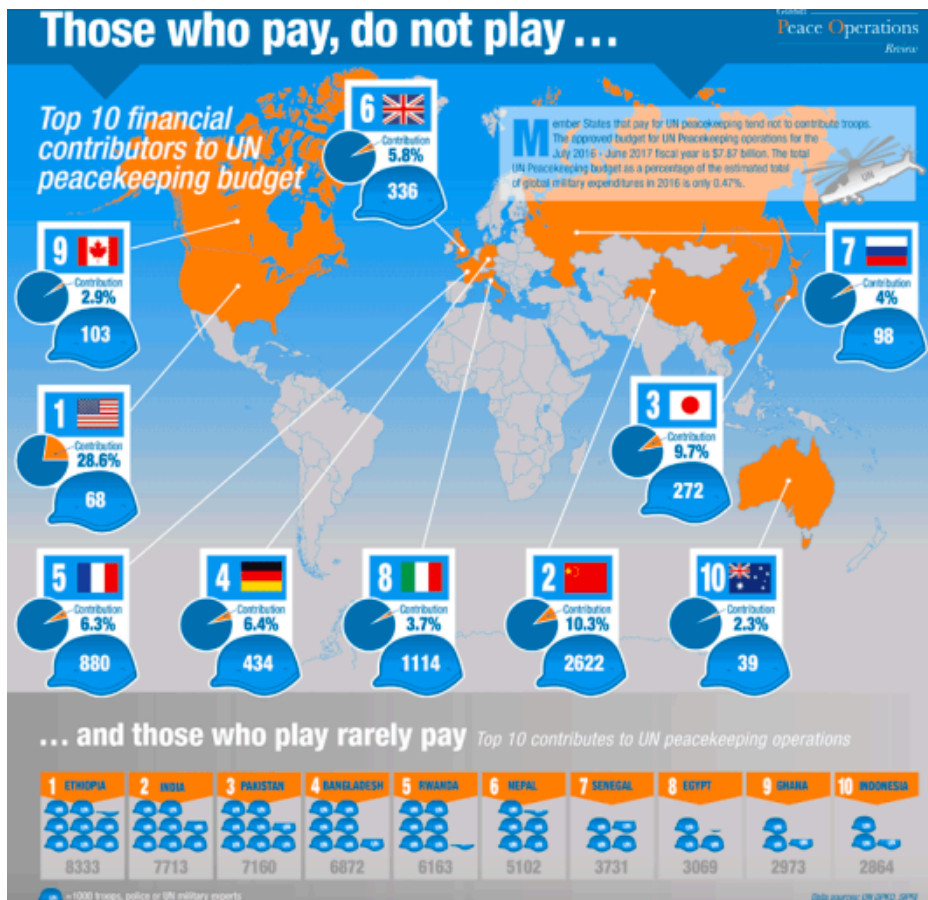
The main actors in the field of human rights in my opinion are the organizations of the United Nations, COE, and the EU.

Each actor influences the development of HR differently due to their respective goals.

For the UN: They cooperate with the COE and EU to some extent and they all in many respects share the same Westphalian values of Democracy. But, the UN SC has some drawbacks as the veto power of the P5 makes it difficult in conflict zones to make sanctions or do peacekeeping missions. Some UN members (Notably, the Secretary General wrote a letter to the president of SC under Article 99 to urge them for ceasefire help).

- Article 99 says, "The Secretary-General may bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter which in his opinion may threaten the maintenance of international peace and security."

Those who pay do not play: Major financial contributors that do peacekeeping do not send troops, but are troops from the global south (divisions between global north and south)



2. Explain the controversies surrounding the development and continued functioning of the International Criminal Court.

ICJ & ICC

 ICJ	ICC 
UN organ	Independent
International	International
193 MS (all UN)	123 MS (not US, Russia)
Hague (1946)	Hague (2002)
Disputes of <u>states</u>	To prosecute <u>individuals</u>
broad jurisdiction	to prosecute only: genocide crimes against humanity war crimes crime of aggression

UNIVERSAL & REGIONAL COURTS

ICJ	ICC	ECtHR	CJEU
UN organ	Independent	CoE organ	EU organ
Universal	Universal	Regional – Europe	Regional - EU
193 MS (all UN)	123 MS (not US, Russia)	47 MS (incl. Russia)	28 MS (EU MS)
Hague (1946)	Hague (2002)	Strasbourg (1959)	Luxembourg (1952)
only for 1. <u>states</u>	to prosecute 1. <u>individuals</u>	for 1. <u>states</u> 2. <u>individuals</u>	for 1. <u>states</u> 2. <u>individuals</u> 3. <u>EU organs</u>
broad jurisdiction	to prosecute only: genocide crimes against humanity war crimes crime of aggression	for HR only	broad jurisdiction

Problems with ICC:

https://aau.edu20.org/files/2733967/PPT.7_-_ICC.pdf?lmsauth=68a3b727d9d09cc8840611b8ff1ffeee87bc8452

ONLY PROCESSES 4 TYPES OF CRIMES:

1. **genocide**
2. **crimes against humanity**
3. **war crimes**
4. **crime of aggression**

WHAT ABOUT OTHERS?

- terrorism ?
- drug trafficking ?

- weapons of mass destructions..?

ICC JURISDICTION:

- **The development of the International Criminal Court (ICC) was fostered by the international community's desire for a permanent, legal international body that could prosecute crimes, rather than the norm of utilizing ad hoc tribunals (33)**

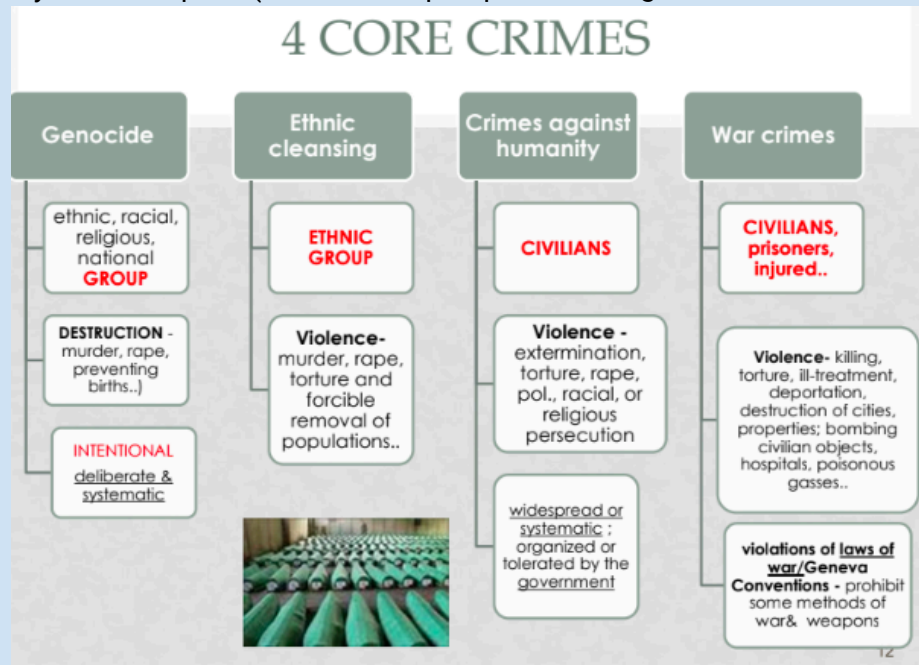
- only when national courts are
- unwilling or unable to investigate or prosecute
- primary responsibility = national states

REQUIREMENTS TO PROSECUTE

- 1) subject-matter jurisdiction - what acts constitute crimes
- 2) territorial or personal jurisdiction - where or who committed crimes
- 3) temporal jurisdiction - when the crimes were committed

How to prosecute??

- by prosecutor - proprio motu (in his/her own will)
- by member state request
- by UN SC request (UN can also postpone investigations)



CONTROVERSIES: WHY ARE WE ONLY PROSECUTING ONLY AFRICANS??

- **Initially, African states viewed the ICC as a potential solution to the issues brought about by international crimes, so the idea was initially embraced - even the first signatory of the ICC's Rome Statute was the state of Senegal**
 - **One of the main occurrences which drove the desire for the ICC was the Rwandan Genocide of 1994: the international community was warned of the genocide, but failed to act, which strengthened the African support of the idea of an independent ICC - in order to help punish and deter perpetrators of such crimes**
 - Of the 123 ICC member states, 33 are from Africa; 13 more African states signed the Rome Statute, but are yet to officially join as members of the court
- **The initial enthusiasm for the ICC gradually waned, as many, including African scholars, noted that African leaders essentially became the "sacrificial lambs" in the ICC's goal to establish itself and gain legitimacy internationally**
- **Suggestion: AFRICAN CASES SHOULD BE TRIED IN AFRICA, NOT HAGUE BECAUSE IT WOULD ALLOW FOR AGENCY OF AFRICAN STATES**

- **IDEA: The process would be less costly, and the ICC could help African states build their own capacity to investigate and prosecute such cases; additionally, the Africans would be able to actually witness justice**
 - Burundi withdrew from the ICC in 2017, as the state accused the court of deliberately targeting Africans for prosecution
 - A former UN secretary general, Kofi Annan from Ghana, himself stated that the ICC is not necessarily anti-African, but rather the weak judicial systems of the continent are the reason behind ICC activity: "Africans want justice, preferably from their own governments if they can and, if not, from the international criminal court"
 - THERE WERE ONLY 4 CONVICTIONS IN 20+ YEARS

3. Explain the role of F. D. Roosevelt and Eleanor Roosevelt in the promotion of women for employment in foreign service and diplomacy; frame your response within a larger historical and political context.

Introductory Points: Before it was ALL MEN

F. D. Roosevelt (1882-1945) and Eleanor Roosevelt (1884-1962), the former president and first lady of the US, are well renowned for their roles in supporting women's rights and gender equality in general.

- **Prior to the 20th century, roles given to women within the foreign services were limited. The women's suffrage movement inspired women to enter more fields of employment. In 1922, Lucile Atcherson became the first woman to pass the foreign services exams and to become the first woman in the US foreign service.**
 - *Because the US foreign service had been an all-male establishment, the view was that women serving abroad would be 'compromised' by male officials in their country of assignment, that they wouldn't be able to function in 'macho'/overly-masculine societies, and that they would not be taken seriously as political officers. (FEMINISM).*
 - The period within which these developments by the Roosevelts were being made was pivotal, as the woman's suffrage movement was gaining new successes, **the Great War occurred with its implications for women's rights, the subsequent Great Depression occurred, as did FDR's infamous 'New Deal.'**

Historical & Political Context

- **US Woman Suffrage Movement, 1848–1920:**
 - The US woman suffrage movement began with the 1848 Seneca Falls convention, followed by numerous state campaigns, court battles, and petitions to Congress, which eventually culminated in the protests that led to the Nineteenth Amendment.
 - **The Nineteenth Amendment (adoption certified in 1920): prohibits the United States and its states from denying the right to vote to citizens of the United States on the basis of sex, in effect recognizing the right of women to vote.**
- **World War I/The Great War, 1914-1918: Women with War:**
 - **Although the suffrage movement seemingly stalled by the first decade of the 20th century, WWI changed the dynamic and strengthened the movement. Industrial demands of modern war meant that women moved into the labor force and contributed to the war effort on the home front.**
 - President Woodrow Wilson, that all of the country's female citizens deserved the right to vote because of their help.
- **The Great Depression, 1929-1941: DEPRESSED NOT WOMEN**
 - FDR led the country through the majority of the Great Depression (from 1933 to 1945)
 - Whilst general unemployment increased, employment rates went up for women
 - More women entered the workforce during the economically tough era, but the jobs they took were relegated to "women's work" and poorly paid.
- **The New Deal, 1933-1938: NEW DEAL FOR WOMEN**

- A pivotal series of programs and financial reforms enacted by FDR
 - The New Deal's focus were the 3 R's: relief for the unemployed/poor, recovery of the economy, and reform of the financial system to prevent another depression

F.D. Roosevelt

US President from 1933 to 1945, Democrat

- 1933: FDR notably appointed the first woman to ever serve in the US cabinet: Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor
 - Perkins was the driving force behind FDR's New Deal (which increased employment and restored faith in the US economy), credited with formulating policies to bolster the national economy. Focus on protection of unions, aid to farmers, and security for older individuals.
- 1933: FDR appointed the first female to lead a foreign delegation and to be an ambassador, Ruth Bryan Owen Minister to Denmark:
 - Ruth Bryan Owen was the first woman to represent the US in a foreign country as part of a diplomatic delegation and to hold a major diplomatic post
- When FDR ran for President in 1932, he won decisively in a landslide over Hoover. FDR is said to have received a greater percentage of the women's vote.
- FDR also established EO9059: which allowed for women to serve in non combat roles in military

Eleanor Roosevelt

Within the first two years of FDR's presidency, over 50 women were appointed to various national positions of leadership.

- Eleanor herself was a diplomat and was appointed a delegate to the newly-formed UN; she was a driving force behind the acceptance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and ensured that it included not only political and civil rights, but also social and economic rights. She was considered to be at the forefront of US cultural diplomatic efforts.
 - In the UN, ER promoted women's involvement in international affairs. In her parting words to the Organization, she urged the adoption of the Convention on the Political Rights of Women. (later would turn into CEDAW)
 - Also advocated for Perkins and Ruth Owens for their positions

4. Compare the system of human rights protection provided by the UN, the EU and the Council of Europe. Which system is the most efficient and why? Give concrete examples.

Organs	State	UN	CoE	EU
MS	195	193 + 2 state – observers	46	27
Tasks	Comprehensive	Comprehensive Security	Human Rights	Comprehensive Trade
Executive Political - decision making	PM + Ministers -binding decisions	SC - Security Council -binding decisions /resolutions	CM - Committee of Ministers (foreign ministers) -binding decisions	Council of the EU (Ministers) (ministers according to agenda) -binding decisions & laws European Council - heads -EU guidelines
Admin, technical, experts	Ministries	SG + Secretariat	SG + Secretariat	EC – EU Commission -legislative proposals; execution, control..
Legislative	Parliament binding laws	GA – General Assembly -non- binding resolutions -consultative org.	PACE- Parliamentary Assembly -non- binding decisions -consultative org.	EP – EU Parliament - binding laws - non-binding resolutions
Judicial	Courts -binding decisions -compulsory proceeding - enforceable	ICJ – Int. Court of Justice -binding decisions -agreement with proceedings - not enforceable - only states	ECTHR – European Court of HR -binding decisions -compulsory proceeding -enforceable – procedure for non-compliance - states & individuals	CJEU – Court of Justice of EU -binding decisions -compulsory proceeding -enforceable – fines -states & individuals
Quasi Judicial for HR		9 HR Committees - non-binding decisions - 1 Committee for 1 treaty - only for states who ratified treaties - for states & individual		

https://docs.google.com/document/d/1c0PnA5L6ASJK9PYJazs5kKcasvAQ_7I9/edit#heading=h.30j0zll levels of HR protection

UN: principles, security, cooperation, peace, security, non use of force, sovereignty

9 HR Committees

- non-binding decisions
- 1 Committee for 1 treaty
- only for states who ratified treaties
- for states & individual

Main Organs to Know: FOR HR

UN HR Organs

- **Human Rights Council (UNHRC) – political representatives; discussions**
 - investigation - of HR violations
 - thematic & country reports
 - resolutions but no binding decisions!
 - may request SC to take action:
 - to take direct actions incl. Sanctions!
 - to refer case to the ICC
- **UN High Commissioner for HR (UNHCHR) – coordination; representation**
- **9 Committees on specific HR treaties –**
 - to monitor implementation of HR treaties
 - to review & comment on regular state reports
 - to receive individual complaints (SOME, not all)
 - not all committees

- decisions are not binding!

Human Rights Committee

- Treaty based - ICCPR
- only HR in ICCPR
- HR independent experts
- to examine reports & individual & state complaints



Human Rights Council

- Charter based
- political representatives of MS
- to discuss all HR problems

Politicians

UN HR Laws INTERNATIONAL

- UDHR
- 2 Covenants (CPR and ESCR)
 - CIVIL POLITICAL
 - ECONOMIC SOCIAL CULTURAL
- 7 specific treaties: some countries haven't ratified these
 - racial discrimination (CERD)
 - women (CEDAW)
 - torture (CAT)
 - children (CRC)
 - migrant workers (ICRMW)
 - disabled people (CRPD)
 - enforced disappearance (ICCPED)

INT COURT OF JUSTICE: FOR STATES!!

disputes among states only !! not for individuals!

- all 193 MS are automatically parties to the Court
 - but they have to give consent with the proceeding (Russia/ukraine)
 - advisory opinions at the request of: GA; SC; other organs /agencies
- decisions are binding
- but not enforceable (no sanction mechanism)

SC:

- Main states have veto power, hard to pass things
- Issue binding

ICJ Palestine/Israel case: Constructivist norms (society)

Not yet case finished

ITS PLAUSIBLE -> of INTENT of genocide

Didnt grant ceasefire measure originally

Now ICJ called for military operations to cease following RAFAH

We are just holding up the justice system but legally the countries still have sovereign

COE: rule of law, human rights, democracy

MAIN ORGANS:

Committee of Ministers (foreign affairs ministers - main decisions)

Parliamentary Assembly (national MPs - recommendations)

European Court of HR – ECtHR (national judges- binding decisions)

SG (no binding powers)

European Commissioner on HR (no binding powers)

TREATIES: European Convention on HR – ECHR and Social Charter

HUMAN RIGHTS protection:

2. Civil & political rights (CPR)

- European Convention of HR (ECHR)
 - Can bring action against the state non compliance
- European Court of HR (ECtHR)
 - binding decisions
 - States, individuals, NGOs
 - in case of concrete individual HR violation

3. Social, economic & cultural rights (SECR)

- a. European Social Charter (ESC)
- b. European Committee of Social Rights (ECSR)
 - i. non-binding recommendations
 - ii. Control of the state reports
 - iii. **Collective complaints based on protocol !! in case of general noncompliance**
 - iv. (individual violation does not have to be proved, no national proceedings !!)

LEGAL PROTECTION: ECtHR: HR PROTECTION FOCUSED

EcTHR: binding, individuals and states etc, binding decisions for Members

FOLLOWS ECHR:

- Court established from COE, not following other UDHR (uses it as precedent)
- Multiyear waiting list
- Exhaust national courts first

EU: trade and economic stability, regional cooperation

LEGAL: COURT JUSTICE OF EUROPEAN UNION

- 27 judges (1 per MS) • compliance with the EU laws • interpretation & application of EU treaties
- Issue binding
- Responsibility application Charter or EU
- Can complain against Ombudsman (not binding power)
- Individuals can now sue EU through COE court

EU laws are superior to national laws

- Broad justification for individuals, MNC, NGOs, states, EU organs
- LAW is supernatural (member states are supposed to adapt to it)

MAIN HR PROTECTION: CHARTER ON FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS: EU

- political, social & ec. rights
 - new rights: data protection, bioethics, right to good administration..
- for EU citizens & residents
- legally binding on : EU & its institutions
- MS only when they are implementing EU law

WHICH SYSTEM IS MOST EFFECTIVE/EFFICIENT ? EXAMPLES

I'M GONNA SAY COUNCIL OF EUROPE

WHY? PROBABLY ECtHR IS MORE EFFECTIVE AND NOW CJEU WILL BE UNDER IT JURISDICTION WISE ANYWAYS:

NEW CJEU + EU regulations with ECtHR

- EU will become the 47th signatory of the ECHR !!
- EU judges – will be present in the ECtHR
- Individuals – will be able to sue the EU for HR violations
- EU - will be a subject to HR law of CoE

- EU - will be monitored by ECtHR
- CJEU - will be bound by ECHR precedents

This system functions well in my opinion because it has a regional base with wider jurisdiction of EU (46), Unlike UN (193), it has broad jurisdiction on human rights for states, ind, NGO's, and members, and since it specifically focuses on human rights, it wants JUSTICE!

- Has delivered over 16,000 judgements to follow!!

Landmark decisions in many cases in Europe: this leads to precedent for other Courts and was able then to find other roma discrimination in other European schools. I think that this example proves its jurisdiction is wide for the region, strong, and has a clear regard for human rights that allows the court to order judgements.

Roma discrimination: D.H. and others versus Czech Republic (13 November 2007)

- The case concerned the enrolment of the applicants in special schools (intended for children suffering from mental handicaps), in their view because of their Roma origin. The Court found a violation of Article 14 (prohibition of discrimination) in conjunction with Article 2 of Protocol No. 1 (right to education). The Court has found against several European countries for segregation of Roma pupils in schools.

Influence:

- Not really trade, security, or sovereignty -> but really universal unalienable rights for ALL. specifically, i think that since the EU will now become the 47 signatory to the Convention, it means that the EU essentially will be subject to HR law from the COE, the EU will be monitored by the COE, and the CJEU will now be bound by ECHR precedents, arguably placing the ECtHR almost above that in terms of precedent and reach. This is a step forward in making HR universal and allow for individuals to sue the EU if needed. One drawback is that i like that the UN Human Rights have 2 charters and 7 treaties that each have a committee with independent experts looking to make sure those human rights are upheld, unfortunately many countries haven't ratified them so it does make them good but not enforceable, non bindings and they just send recommendations.

ECtHR	CJEU
CoE organ – 46 MS	EU organ – 27 MS
Regional - 1949	Regional - 1952
Strasbourg	Luxembourg
<u>Intergovernmental</u> sovereignty – int. treaties	<u>Supranational</u> transfer of powers – common EU laws
Convention	Charter
for States & individuals, NGOs & CoM	for States & individuals, NGOs, MNCs & EU organs
only for HR	broad jurisdiction

5. How are gender perspectives incorporated in the work of the UN, the EU and the Council of Europe? Give concrete examples.

3 EXAMPLES: GENDERING INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Structure:

1. What are some gender perspectives (CEDAW, gender parity, gender mainstreaming, women's rights to education, sexual freedoms?)
2. UN: CEDAW for example
 - a. Discrimination against women, trying to focus on institutions, internally: trying to get more women in male "gender fields" (security).
 - b. The UDHR wording "men and women- marriage" most of its articles say ALL, everyone...
3. EU: focus on employment of women, equal pay, more economic gender focus
 - a. Specialized trainings, unfair hiring (women and men need parental leave)
4. COE:
 - a. Focus on member state (quotas for member states parliamentary assembly nominations, and promote international womens rights: for example working with NGOs -> Consent Czech republic example redefining rape)

	Exec	Legs	Jud	Gen Parity Policies	Methods
UN	SC- No policy	GA- No Policy	ICJ- No Policy	Gender Parity Strategy	Goal setting, leadership accountability, Data tracking
CoE	CM- Lack quotas	PACE- Some quotas	Quotas*	Gender Equality Strategy	Dependence on MS, gender fields
EU	European Commission: Quotas	European Parliament: Parity without quotas	CJEU- No Policy	Gender Equality Strategy	Focus on economic gender equality, Data tracking only for MS.

- UN**
- UN Gender parity efforts focus on Secretariat: Gaps in Security Council, General Assembly, and International Court of Justice
 - Milestone: 2017 System-Wide Strategy on Gender Parity
 - Areas of gaps:
 - Glass Walls (Haack, 2014) - less women in male gendered portfolios (ie. security, industry)
 - Non-headquarters locations; field missions

The United Nations gender parity efforts focus primarily on their largest organ the secretariat. State appointed representatives in the Security Council and General Assembly, and justices in the ICJ lack concrete gender machinery and are below gender parity.

- The 2017 system-wide strategy on gender parity is a UN gender parity milestone introduced by Antonio Guterres. It aims for gender parity within the UN system by 2028. Its methods include customized parity targets, leadership accountability, reducing bias and improving work conditions.
- The Gender parity strategy has been recognized as a significant effort towards gender parity in the UN. Gender equality levels have improved at a number of agencies, and gender parity strategies such as temporary special measures have been proven efficient.
- However, gender parity gaps still exist, for example in traditionally male fields such as industry and security. Non-headquarters locations also have lower parity levels than non-headquarters locations.

- The UN has a gap in gender parity efforts related to the appointment of state representatives, and it is also important to continue to observe the limitations of UN institutional dynamics, for example the UN has a historical gender imbalance in retirement where men are more likely to retire in the organization.

EU

- Milestone: **2020-2025 Gender Equality Strategy (Internal)**
- **Milestone: Gender Balance on Corporate Boards (MS)**
- Gender parity efforts focus on Commission and CJEU
- Gaps in other institutions
- Areas of gaps:
 - Lack of gender mainstreaming in policies
 - Formal Gender legislation/quotas ?
 - Higher expectations of MS than EU (Gender quotas for boards)

EU's gender equality aim is holistic, and focuses on addressing inequalities in the workplace, education, politics, and social rights.

- **Gender Equality Strategy (GES) 2020–2025: Comprehensive plan focusing on six priority areas, including economic independence, equal pay, and combating gender-based violence.**
- **Gender Balance on Corporate Boards Directive: Mandates gender balance in non-executive board positions, with the aim of achieving at least 40% representation for the underrepresented gender, however it is only for Member States, and not the EU as an institution.**

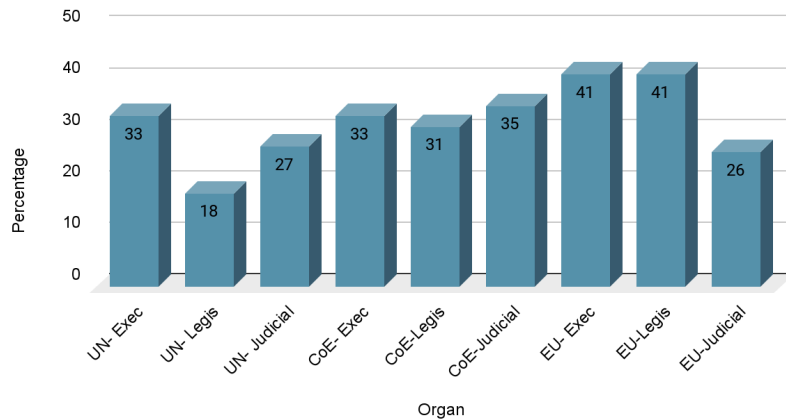
COE

- **CoE Gender parity Strategy 2018-2023: All institutions (minimum 40%).**
- Milestones:
 - **Gender Equality Rapporteurs for all bodies**
 - Chamber of Local & Regional Authorities: Parity **surpassed** 2016 (Føllesdal, 2021).
- Areas for Improvement:
 - Member state **data** collection and **enforcement**
 - the place of Men in a “Women’s movement” (Kenny, 2014).

For the Council of Europe, their GES strives for all COE institutions and member states to employ the 40% minimum parity levels in all high ranking positions.

- **Successfully, the COE has established GER's to facilitate gender mainstreaming in recent policies and across their organization. Additionally, smaller bodies like the Chamber of Local and Regional Authorities surpassed parity in 2016.**
 - Some specific areas for improvement in the Council require more extensive data reporting and publishing about the internal levels of parity in MS institutions (as this research is difficult to source). Also, stricter enforcement of COE recommendations would improve levels of gender balance.
- The COE is currently undergoing a new project which attempts to integrate men and boys into women's politics and educate them on traditional “women's issues” in order to break down harmful stereotypes. The COE believes that to achieve gender equality, men “must go from being obstacles to equality to being agents of it, and men in positions of power have a responsibility in this respect”.

% of Women in IO Organs:



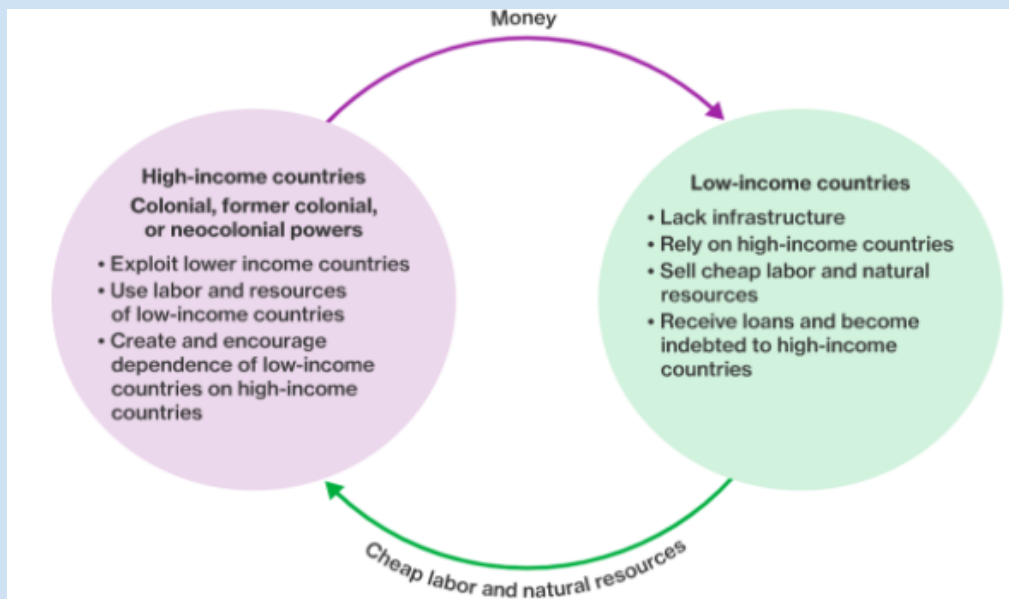
6. Describe the impact that colonialism had on colonized countries' subsequent development outcomes.

3 EXAMPLES:

1. These are 3 main ways that colonialism has impacted subsequent development in africa
2. Economic poverty and neocolonial policies
 - a. Zambia glencore (export of resources, economic downturn)
 - b. CFA franc (monetary benefits for france)
 - c. Shell Nigeria (environmental)
3. Arbitrary borders creating cultural cohesion
 - a. CAR and religion divisions
 - b. Sudan/south sudan (religious line)
4. Colonial retreat in 1960's
 - a. Weak infrastructure could have contributed to political instability (because borders, economic policy, exploited) -> more poco analysis is that the west never let africa develop by itself they arbitrarily enforced "democracy" and then left it for africans to manage
 - b. China BRI "friend" -> study in mandarin, build infrastructure but also they need to repay loans

Glencore: Colonization taking control of resources

<https://youtu.be/WNYemuiAOfU>



peripheral/core structure

Documentary: *Stealing Africa (watch) Zambia*

Glencore Zambia

- Mines
- Switzerland and UK
- Copper economy is expanding, still higher revenue but Zambia still lives below poverty line (60%)
- Glencore is one of the core commodity group suppliers and extractors of natural gas/fossil fuels and minerals and shipping them to global markets. Glencore functions in over 35+ countries and has yearly revenues of over 250 Billion Dollars (<https://www.glencore.com/who-we-are>)
- **In 2000, Glencore acquired a stake in Mopani, Zambia and start acquiring copper, and in 2008 DRC for cobalt**
- The company has built up an extremely complex network of 80 or more subsidiaries on five continents, using shell corporations, partnerships and offshore accounts to obscure transactions and avoid tax, and working with corrupt intermediaries to gain access to resources. (<https://www.industrialunion.org/special-report-glencore-the-commodities-giant-with-no-soul>)
 - **Glencore's opaque network of shell companies and intermediaries allows it to show a loss in the countries where it extracts raw materials and to sell these products for a pittance to subsidiaries in tax havens.**
 - **This is the tax fraud way that they get around from selling copper on the free market, but in unregulated spaces and then driving down the price to sell it back to their own company.**

WHAT HAPPENED TO ZAMBIA???

In 10 years, the MNC's have extracted copper worth more than 29 BILL USD

Zambia is ranked in bottom 20 poorest countries of the World (Paradox, is Neocolonialist, Wallerstein's world systems theory)

WB Global, estimate: amount of money flowing out of developing countries is 10X the amount flowing into countries via Foreign Aid

Wealth of natural resources = poverty and inequality

Transfer Pricing: GLENCORE

- Shift your profits to offshore countries where they wont be taxed
- Subsidiaries (They can buy something cheaply, and resell it (they wont be taxed))
- Bought and sold internally to Jack up the price

EMISSIONS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE:

- **EU LOAN POLICY ALLOWED GLENCORE TO DOUBLE PRODUCTION AMOUNT IN MAPONI**

WHO says that the Zambian emissions exceed 1000 times the amount recommended by WHO

Race to the bottom: Competing companies: GLOBALIZATION AND MULTINATIONAL CORPORATIONS

1. Low wages
2. Exploitative conditions
3. Low safety standards

Ethical dollar \$\$\$\$

Would the same conditions be tolerated in the West?

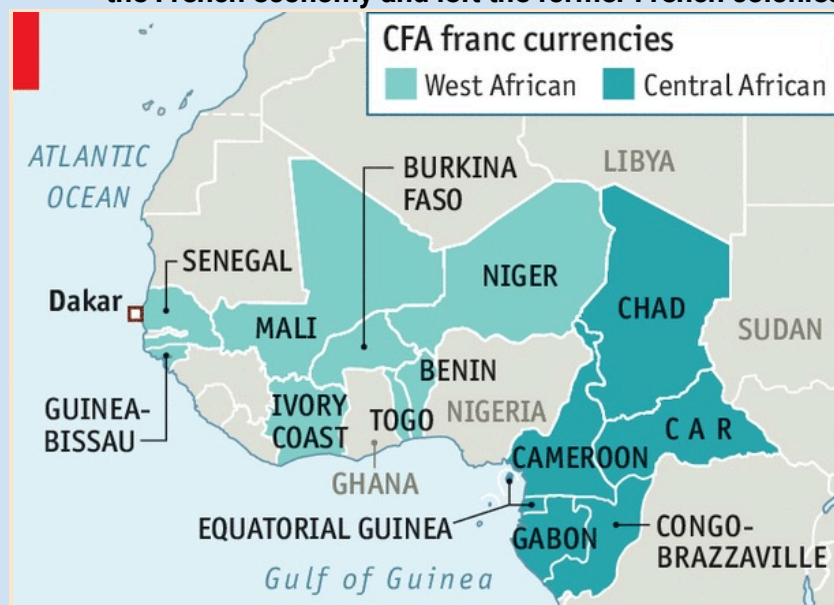
Why is there less concern towards the Global South?

CFA FRANC MONETARY SYSTEM: economic disparities

Francafrique: French economic and political strategic policy which translates to *France in Africa*. Came about after WW2 to ensure France would have geopolitical power in developing nations Africa.

The implementation of the CFA franc would Allow French Colonialists to maintain political/economic power even after colonization had officially ended later in the 1960's.

- 1960's: Most French colonies achieved independence by nonviolent means but remained closely connected and exploited through policies and initiatives. These policies could be seen as neocolonialist exploitative measures taken by the French as they actively benefitted the French economy and left the former French colonies among the least developed.



The West African CFA franc is the currency of the eight West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) countries, and the Central African CFA franc is used by the six belonging to the Central African Economic and Monetary Community (CAEMC). See photo (<https://www.jstor.org/stable/10.2307/26979255>).

ZONES:

(<https://hir.harvard.edu/true-sovereignty-the-cfa-franc-and-french-influence-in-west-and-central-africa/>)

These zones, which continue to exist today as the CFA, encompass 12 former colonies—Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Mali, Niger, Senegal, Togo, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, and Republic of the Congo—plus Guinea-Bissau and Equatorial Guinea. Together, they account for 14 percent of Africa's total population, cover approximately 965,000 square miles, and represent 12 percent of the continent's GDP.

LOOKING TOWARDS THE FUTURE??

- The author argues that, in the current circumstances, a system of solidary national currencies is the best way forward for African monetary integration. A single currency for West Africa would be premature, given the minimal level of political unity among African countries at

present. (<https://www.jstor.org/stable/10.2307/26979255>).

French Africa

1945

- **System was Created 1945:** Charles de Gaulle wanting to secure French geopolitical power in Africa, and for monetary benefits, created the CFA Franc (14 former colonies now had stable currency, with drawbacks)
- Need neocolonialism
- Need economy and currency and W Africa and central A

Gives French control:

1. **Money supply**
2. **Financial regulations**
3. **Banking activity**
4. **Budgetary economic policy**

CFA Franc: PROBLEMS FOR WEST AFRICAN AND CENTRAL AFRICAN COUNTRIES

- Does it supply stability ?
- Only 30% domestic funds retained
- 50% foreign currency reserves into French territory
- France extending credits to their former colonies (credit must be used on French goods)
- CFA states cannot set interest rates (based on Euros) devalued currencies -> and W & CA cant trade with each other

Western vs Central franc

- Cannot integrate and also cant exchange them

Impacts:

African dictators benefit

Prioritize French MNC's

Capital Flight

Weakend economic development

Representative political system

Financial insecurities

Nearly eliminated African financial autonomy

- Historical reform 2027 (Arrival Eco) (more symbolic, finally throwing off neo imperialism of French)
- Common customs union
- Challenging

WHY IS THIS BAD FOR WEST AFRICAN/CENTRAL AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT?

LEGAL OBLIGATIONS (neocolonialist policy)

50% of foreign currency reserves into French treasury, plus 20% for financial liabilities (only 30% of domestic funds retained) (via https://youtu.be/42_-ALNwpUo)

If they want to gain access to funds, they would need to borrow it from French Bank at commercial rate

- "We have to be honest, and acknowledge that a big part of the money in our banks comes precisely from the exploitation of the African Continent"
- "Without Africa, France would slide down into the rank of a Third world power."
- **JACQUES CHIRAC**

Local African governments cannot set their own interest rates as the CFA franc is valued at the Euro (damages GDP growth)

- **Economic growth in CFA franc region has hovered around 1.5% since the 1994. That is very low.**

CFA Franc: Does it offer a stable exchange rate??

Breeds corruption

European mass migration

CAR Case Study: Ethnic Separation from colonization leading to development issues/corruption
 Basically because of arbitrary borders, CAR was set up as a land locked country with minimal

7. Discuss the decade of the 1960s. How did the Civil Rights struggle in the US manifest and why was it victorious? What other countries saw similar struggles specifically in the year 1968?

Intro: decade (movements, struggles) revolutions

He states that mass civil resistance became a significant political force only in the 19th century. This was, he argues, largely due to the spread of industrial capitalism and the various social and political developments that went with it. Urbanisation and the concentration of manufacture in factories gave workers a new power to work in concert to achieve their goals. Dislocation, impoverishment and exploitation made concerted action more necessary for the artisan and working classes. Increased literacy also played its part. This period saw also the growing assertion of an articulate manufacturing and professional middle class that demanded a greater say in government. The middle class utilised improved methods of organisation and mobilisation, and allied with artisans and workers to demand a broadening of the electorate and constitutional reform.

Features of context:

1. **Industrialization and modernization urbanisation led to: 19th century**
 - a. **Workers mobilizing and forming unions against exploitation and impoverishment**
 - b. **Increased literacy rates**
 - c. **Middle class mobilisation demand for greater say in government**
2. **WW2 /end -> men at war: women integrated and african americans were entering workforce**
 - a. **Integrated as soldiers: role as protectors, service**
 - b. **Propelled inspiration of rights and social groups**
 - c. **US Civil rights**
3. **Africa Decolonization: global revolutions around the world calling for liberty movements**

US civil rights movement:

- **Brown v Board of Education: 1950's**
 - **Racial segregation unconstitutional**
 - **Expansion of civil rights**
- Network of civil rights movement organizations and campaigns with TACTICS
 - **Non-violent resistance, Civil disobedience (Bus protests-students rode segregated bus across US to protest)**
 - **Montgomery bus protest**
 - **MLK (need strong leader)**
 - **March on Washington 1963 (I have a Dream)**
 - **IN RESPONSE -> Threats of violence Riots (Detroit) + threats of violence**
- **Civil Rights Act of 1964**
 - **Implemented by congress**
 - **1965: removed poll tax and literacy tests**
 - **Allowing more people to access politics**

Women's Rights in US: Also happening: not only race rights

- **Increased focus on equal employment for women, gender discrimination, and sexual harassment**
- **Birth control and reproductive rights**
 - **Roe v Wade 1973 (ongoing)**

Anti-War Movement

- Vietnam war (student protests)
- Disagree with actions of US in Vietnam (going into broader legacy of Global movements)

Other countries:

- Focus on authoritarianism, human rights, inequality and rise of liberalism

Mexico: Students protested against one-party rule: The Tlatelolco Massacre in Mexico City

- Students protested when Mexico was hosting the Olympics, Mexico responded with armed forces and police presence -> against 1 party state

The Warsaw Pact invasion of Czechoslovakia 1968:

- All of these instances were met with forces of oppression
- **FOCUS ON TACTIC OF NONVIOLENT CIVIL RESISTANCE WHICH WAS IMMEDIATELY MET WITH VIOLENT OPPRESSION AND FORCES**

World events to characterize the movement

The Anti-Vietnam War protests in the United States

- The My Lai Massacre
 - 1968 Nixon had promised to end war and this massacre was more brutal (Americans not happy)
 - The Columbia University student protests in New York City (Vietnam).
 - Kent State Massacre Vietnam (1970):

Civil and political rights: 1960's

- The Assassination of Martin Luther King Jr. and subsequent riots in over 100 cities in the US
- The Mexico City protests leading up to the 1968 Summer Olympics
- **The Warsaw Pact invasion of Czechoslovakia 1968**
- The Protests against the authoritarian government in Greece, which led to the fall of the Papadopoulos dictatorship
- The Anti-Soviet protests in Poland, which resulted in the Gomułka regime's liberalization policies. (1956)

He states that mass civil resistance became a significant political force only in the 19th century. This was, he argues, largely due to the spread of industrial capitalism and the various social and political developments that went with it. Urbanisation and the concentration of manufacture in factories gave workers a new power to work in concert to achieve their goals. Dislocation, impoverishment and exploitation made concerted action more necessary for the artisan and working classes. Increased literacy also played its part. This period saw also the growing assertion of an articulate manufacturing and professional middle class that demanded a greater say in government. The middle class utilised improved methods of organisation and mobilisation, and allied with artisans and workers to demand a broadening of the electorate and constitutional reform.

- https://aau.edu20.org/files/2734021/Towards_a_History_of_Non-violent_Resistance_-_Hardiman.pdf?lmsauth=5f262cafaf4674baf194e322a6b60a6815652685
- Page 3

8. Identify three processes that continuously put disadvantaged ethnic groups in the United States into adverse societal positions.

Economists define inequality as a measure of the unequal distribution of economic resources or opportunities within a population. Economic resources can include income, wealth, education, and job opportunities. Inequality can be measured in various ways, such as income inequality, wealth inequality, and educational inequality, and also how these inequalities influence political engagement.

3 processes:

justice /social inequality Systemic institutionalized racism:

Film Ava Duvarnay 13th - report

Documentary that focuses on the 13th amendment which allows for servitude/slavery for punishment for a crime

- "Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, **except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted**, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction." –Thirteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution

We also saw this in the course Racism and Antisemitism which looked at the film "Birth of a Nation" in order to observe the ways that historically through media, language, and cultural norms, stereotyping black men as inherently savage and animalistic and deviant allowed for more dehumanization of Black african americans in society today.

Examples of injustice of the incarceration system include statistics like:

- One out of four African-American males will serve prison time at one point or another in their lives.

<https://www.aclu.org/issues/smart-justice/war-marijuana-black-and-white>

Report about how

- "More than six million arrests occurred between 2010 and 2018, and Black people are still more likely to be arrested for marijuana possession than white people in every state, including those that have legalized marijuana.
- With detailed recommendations for governments and law enforcement agencies, this report provides a detailed road map for ending the War on Marijuana and ensuring legalization efforts center racial justice."
- **In fact, in 2018, police made more marijuana arrests than for all violent crimes combined, according to the FBI.**
 - Consistent with our previous report, the majority of marijuana arrests – nine out of every 10 – were for possession
 - Even though they use them the same rate, black people are almost 4X AS LIKELY TO BE ARRESTED
 - This trend argues that the criminal justice system still discriminates against people of color which means that more families are broken, minorities face higher rates of incarceration, and this leads to more educational, economic, and social inequality
 - Examples: the loss of jobs, housing, financial aid eligibility, child custody, immigration status, etc all are affected by sometimes LIFELONG sentences which are not okay!!

War on drugs:

- Legal description between crack cocaine and powder cocaine (affluent white neighborhoods) putting away WAR ON DRUGS 1:100 punishment

Felony convictions - lack right to VOTE

- Affecting political abilities

Educational inequality:

Even with affirmative action, it is harder for lower classes, minorities and people of color to apply for higher education -> and now, AA was overturned so its no longer a viable policy to require the inclusion of RACE on applications. But now, how will we address Racial, gender, or class inequality??

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK223640/>

Affirmative action was overturned in 2022:

- **Now colleges are not allowed to ask for race on applications -> how will we diversify ??**
- In contrast to European and Asian nations that fund schools centrally and equally, the wealthiest 10% of school districts in the United States spend nearly 10 times more than the poorest 10%.
- Poor students reside in lower funded schools and receive lower level educations, lower

spending, resources, teachers, low quality books, larger class sizes, school lunches, ESL courses, college prep schools, and student aid

- policies associated with school funding, resource allocations, and tracking leave minority students with fewer and lower-quality books, curriculum materials, laboratories, and computers; significantly larger class sizes; less qualified and experienced teachers; and less access to high-quality curriculum.
- ALSO: this means that low income students, disadvantaged have a harder time getting a job post graduation: "a high school dropout had two chances out of three of getting a job 20 years ago, today he or she has less than one chance out of three, and the job he or she can get pays less than half of what would have been earned 20 years earlier (WT Grant Foundation, 1988)." IN ORDER TO RAISE EQUALITY, YOU NEED TO FUND EDUCATION.

Healthcare access/environmental racism

FINDINGS SUGGEST:

[https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2705126/#:~:text=For%20example%2C%20the%20most%20common,out%20of%20their%20neighborhoods%20\(Hamilton\).](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2705126/#:~:text=For%20example%2C%20the%20most%20common,out%20of%20their%20neighborhoods%20(Hamilton).)

- *the authors find that black, white, and Hispanic households with similar incomes live in neighborhoods of dissimilar environmental quality, that the association between neighborhood and household income levels and neighborhood hazard levels varies according to neighborhood and household racial composition, and that increases in neighborhood and household income levels are more strongly associated with declining hazard levels in black neighborhoods and households than in white neighborhoods and households.*

Flint Michigan: Example of Environmental Racism

Flint is the latest manifestation of a problem that some civil rights advocates have long described as "environmental racism"—a problem that gained new focus in the late '80s and early '90s, when a series of studies revealed that state and local governments routinely make decisions about pollution that disproportionately harm low-income communities of color [PDF].

- *People drinking the contaminated water would never have known they had elevated blood lead levels (BLLs) without specific medical testing for blood lead levels. In fact, if the water contamination had not been made public, most exposed children and their families would have never suspected they were being exposed over a 20-month period of time, and it would be expected that the water contamination and lead exposure would have continued up until today.*
- Due to switched water supply, lack of cleaning chemicals, rust pipes to reduce costs and save money, most people affected were children and some adults and in children the costs to get medical care were very high and the population that was most affected economically was african americans in poverty in flint.
- Most affected by this egregious environmental disaster was a mostly poor and African-American population: The New York Times The Racism at the Heart of Flint's Crisis. [(accessed on 5 July 2016)]. Available online: <http://www.nytimes.com/2016/03/25/opinion/the-racism-at-the-heart-of-flints-crisis.html>.
- Government and local bodies made many false reports and claims - untrustworthy between citizens and government authorities leading to more conflict

Black women/African americans: Health Care:

- Maternal related illnesses and death
- Abortion related health access (Roe v Wade)

9. Explain the strategies and style approaches used for legal arguments in Memorials and Oral Arguments.

Memorials: Written pleadings

- Clear Structure
- Comprehensive legal research
 - Use of case law and relevant other cases precedent
- Persuasive writing
 - Statement of facts needs to be persuasive arguments
 - "Gross human rights violations"
- Attention to detail
- Formal tone
- Objective arguments
 - Avoid so much biased tones and speech (more "it is a violation because X,Y,Z)

Oral Arguments:

- **Engagement with jury/judges (interactive/responsive)**
 - Use body language, eye contact, and varying vocal tones to engage and emphasize key arguments
- Focused and concise due to time restraints
 - Logical arguments (premise and conclusion)
 - Give reasons for accepting premise and conclusion
 - Conclude: What are you arguing for?
- Simple sentences, no tricky anecdotes

Perssuavive delivery

Formal and respectful