

INTRODUCTION TO

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS



GLOBALSCOPE

A GLOBAL CONNECT @ UC IRVINE PUBLICATION



Volume IV

INTRODUCTION TO
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

GLOBALSCOPE PUBLICATIONS

University of California, Irvine • School of Social Sciences



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GlobalScope is a series of innovative curriculum guides created by the University of California, Irvine's School of Social Sciences for secondary school educators and students on the 21st Century forces and issues of globalization. The curriculum is designed to introduce high school students to the formal academic disciplines of anthropology, economics, geography, international studies, political science, and sociology. The GlobalScope publications allow us to share original University research and teachings with students and teachers beyond our immediate reach.

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Introducing GLOBAL CONNECT @ UCI

Global Connect @ UCI is an original educational partnership developed by the University of California, Irvine's School of Social Sciences to enrich California's secondary school curriculum in international studies. This is accomplished by translating current university-level concepts and knowledge into a curriculum that is age appropriate for high school students.

The global studies knowledge gap in our public schools is a critical problem that needs a flexible and immediate response. Students need lessons they can relate to as global citizens that will affect how they see themselves in the world. They must be capable of thinking in terms of worldwide issues to succeed in their respective careers and lives so that they may contribute to the general welfare of society. This cannot be achieved through textbook curriculum that is outdated by the time it is received by students. Teachers cannot abandon their classroom responsibilities to acquire current knowledge of the quickly changing international environment. Global conflicts and issues need to be brought to the students as current events – not as history.

The study of worldwide issues through Global Connect establishes an environment that creates responsible global citizens and leads to access for students to higher education. Global Connect builds a bridge to the world for our nation's secondary students.

Global Connect dedicates its educational program and publications to addressing California's History Social Studies curriculum framework and the National Curriculum Standards for Social Studies. This is being accomplished through the creation of an original year long course, "Globalization and International Relations"; implementation of the syllabus at select schools in Orange County; sponsorship of countywide teacher seminars; and the development of new on-line curriculum options for secondary educators statewide and beyond. Classroom lessons are innovative in structure and not only teach students factual information but serve as an ideal platform for analytical and reflective thinking about global issues.

For additional information, please visit our website at: www.globalconnect.socsci.uci.edu

Common Core Standards in the Social Sciences

The pursuit of Common Core Standards is redefining America's educational priorities. One of the most central and elusive problems in addressing these standards is developing academically challenging and classroom effective curriculum that addresses the needs of our students in different subject areas. Global Connect @ UCI, a unique educational initiative based in the School of Social Sciences at the University of California, Irvine, has developed original curriculum and teaching strategies to introduce secondary students to 21st Century global issues and events through an interdisciplinary lens. The lens integrates the various disciplines within social science: anthropology, economics, geography, international studies, political science, and sociology.

This integration occurs through concepts, readings, and "problem sets" found in contemporary university classrooms. Our academically centered course of study has been adapted into age appropriate thematic presentations, dynamic interactive, and literacy building workshops that realize the Common Core objectives.

Global Connect specifically targets and meets the Common Core Standards by:

- *Focusing on non-fiction, discipline based content through formal academic PowerPoint presentations, interactive workshops, and readings*
- *Emphasizing Evidence Based Writing Skills through the introduction of take-home assignments, and unit capstone projects, and formal academic forms of in-class writing*
- *Building a discipline-based vocabulary (a set of new terms are defined to complement each week's academic theme)*
- *Expanding the students' abilities to: Use quality academic sources, organize data, analyze, and cite & discuss*
- *Integrating contemporary use of technology for online research and general inquiry*

The Global Connect course on "*Globalization and International Relations*" is already serving as a Common Core option for secondary educators and students in California's Saddleback Valley Unified School District and Newport Mesa Unified School District. The partnership between UCI, SVUSD, and NMUSD is currently exploring new strategies for sharing and advancing this dynamic new course so that other districts can adopt this as a vehicle for acquiring college ready critical thinking abilities and organizational skills. These strategies include the creation of effective teacher training modules for each unit; an expanded online topic-specific video library of presentations by UCI faculty and graduate students; and the continued development of *GlobalScope Curriculum Guides*.



This year, as with prior years, the content has been revised and edited to address the most recent global occurrences/issues and to introduce new resources. For an in-depth overview of our Program, please visit our website at: www.globalconnect.socsci.uci.edu

Ellen Schlosser

*Ellen Schlosser
Global Connect @ UCI
Founding Director
Curriculum Development Advisor*

Note:

In 2011, the University of California recognized Global Connect's course, "*Globalization and International Relations*," as an approved A-G academic elective course for California's secondary students. The California Council for the Social Sciences recognized the program as being a Common Core ready curriculum and featured the program in their journal, *Sunburst: A Publication of the California Council for the Social Studies*.

GUIDELINE TO GLOBALSCOPE

GlobalScope is an expanding library of in-print and online guides that mirror UCI School of Social Sciences' contemporary research and teachings related to 21st Century issues and conditions of globalization. The primary motivation behind this publication is to provide secondary teachers with an accessible social science resource that will help create “global” windows in the classroom. Our guiding principle is that high school students need to understand the contemporary changes that are influencing their educational and personal opportunities, and ultimately, their lives and careers.

Explanation of GlobalScope format:

Unit Presentations vary in format. Each presentation is centered on a specific topic and reflects the style of the individual faculty, graduate, or undergraduate student presenter. Several of the authors have created PowerPoint presentations that can be used by the classroom teacher.

An annotated version with additional information has been included in the *Teacher Edition*. Some presenters have also provided lesson outlines.

Workshop Scripts seek to recreate the lecture/discussion format used in college courses. We alternate the formal introduction of topics with special interactive workshops. These age-appropriate workshops have been designed and successfully presented in the classrooms (grades 8 – 12) by *Global Connect* undergraduate interns. These workshops have been designed in a script-like manner with sections assigned to the university undergraduate interns. The workshop material can easily be adapted for “single voice” use by the classroom teacher.

Literacy Building Readings and Assignments provide students with exercises that will require them to read non-fiction primary source documents. After reading and analyzing the materials, the students will be given written assignments to strengthen their expository writing abilities. Some current topical articles and charts have been reprinted and cited.

Global Perspectives: International Relations & Globalization Course Workbook is a two-part workbook to be used in conjunction with the thematic module presentations throughout the semester.

Part I: “A Sense of Place: Identifying Nations by Name and Location” includes weekly political map identification exercises that provide students with the ability to recognize the location of the globe’s nations. These weekly exercises will allow students to locate and name the nations of each continent and significant regions.

Part II: “People of Purpose: 21st Century Global Citizens (‘Real Heroes’)” will introduce students to real heroes whose actions have impacted the distinct geographic areas being studied. These introductions will be made through video interviews/feature stories and assigned readings. Students will be asked to analyze the problems, strategies, and solutions associated with each of the featured social entrepreneurs through writing exercises. Over the semester the assignments will transition students from completing simple fill-in review sheets to composing five paragraph expository essays. The writing assignments, depending on length, can be used as in-class worksheets or as take home assignments. Grading of these assignments is recommended.

Identification of Curriculum Standards:

Each workshop and presentation addresses an objective identified in the *National Council for the Social Studies Curriculum Thematic Strands* and/or the objectives set forth by the *California State History/Social Science Standards & Framework*. For your personal reference, we have included a copy of the *National Council’s Thematic Strands* in the Appendix.

Complimentary Disk: All of the primary *GlobalScope* materials presented in this curriculum guide are provided on a disk so that classroom teachers can independently present the PowerPoint presentations and reproduce the worksheet assignments.

All the original materials are for individual classroom use only and not to be reprinted without express permission from the School of Social Sciences, University of California, Irvine.

Website: All materials contained in *GlobalScope* will be posted on the *Global Connect @ UCI* website: www.globalconnect.socsci.uci.edu

INTRODUCTION TO INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Introduction to International Relations is the first volume educators should use to begin the second semester. This edition will move the content emphasis from general topics of globalization to the study of the nation and the relations between nations. In this volume we emphasize the general role of the state and introduce the following key questions:

- *Who are considered global actors? What impact do global actors have on international relations in the 21st century?*
- *How does a government build a nation? What is meant by the term “infrastructure”?*
- *What is foreign policy? How does a nation set forth its international agenda and priorities?*
- *What is meant by the term “human rights”? Have the ideal rights defined by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights become 21st century global realities?*
- *Through 21st century technology, distant crimes against humanity have been brought to our minds and our eyes. In today’s world, how can we ignore and fail to address contemporary acts of genocide? How can we apply the lessons of the Holocaust to Darfur?*
- *What indicators can be used to determine whether a nation is considered “fragile”? Which nations are currently struggling to survive?*

In addition to the new direction in subject matter, second semester students will be asked to conduct weekly computer searches linked to topical prompts. In response to their online searches, students will be responsible for maintaining an International Reporter’s Notebook with six journal entries.

On behalf of the Global Connect team and the editorial staff of GlobalScope, I hope that you find this publication a valuable educational resource. We would sincerely appreciate your insights regarding future themes and effective techniques that we can incorporate in our workshop materials. Please forward your suggestions to edschlos@uci.edu.

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GLOBALSCOPE

INTRODUCTION TO INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

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ONLINE RESOURCES

<i>Unit</i>	<i>Online Resource</i>
	Lecture: Introduction to Nation-States What we mean when we talk about Nation-States by John McCollum https://youtu.be/DsmA6c6OScc
	Workshop: Nations Seeking an Independent State Who are the Kurds? What do they want? And why does nobody want to give it to them? https://youtu.be/IZB9HqoHaaU Barzani Speech on Kurdistan Referendum - English https://youtu.be/d_VzNtB-aaY Catalonia's independence movement, explained https://youtu.be/___mZkioPp3E Full speech: Catalan leader claims mandate for independence, but seeks talks with Madrid https://youtu.be/x9QRcXpQHc4
Unit I	
	Lecture: Infrastructure Infrastructure Presentation by Devin Louie https://youtu.be/GeFTPLAXKDQ
Unit II	
	Lecture: Foreign Policy Foreign Policy by Henry Kan https://youtu.be/iOMM6xK41zE
Unit III	

Lecture: Introduction to Human Rights

Mark Barcelona – An Introduction to Human Rights
<https://youtu.be/8ft-mUzuSPE>

The Story of Human Rights
<https://youtu.be/oh3BbLk5UIQ>

Unit IV

What is the Rule of Law?
<https://youtu.be/IZDd2v18vfw>

Workshop: Understanding Human Rights Abuses

What is Amnesty International?
<https://youtu.be/cfzxjFzDT5U>

Take Action Now
<https://www.amnestyusa.org/take-action/act-now/>

Lecture: Genocide: Globalization and Political Violence

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights
<https://youtu.be/3VhQQrtq7PE>

Unit V

Workshop: The Roots of Genocide

Genocide Watch: Interactive Map
https://www.click2map.com/v2/H3llo/Genocide_Prevention

Why saying “never again” to genocide is not enough
<https://youtu.be/u9pNKTnlp6w>

INTRODUCTION TO INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Introduction to the Second Semester






Welcome to the Second Semester Course!

Global Connect
University of California, Irvine


Overview



- I. Who are the global actors?
- II. What is power?
- III. Are all states equal politically and/or economically?
- IV. [Some of] what is to come

Who are the global actors?

- **Nation:** A group of people who believe themselves to be united by some set of characteristics and want their own government.
 - What characteristics would unite people?



Who are the global actors?



- **State [used interchangeably with government]:** Where a set of political institutions exercises authority over a given territory

Who are the global actors?

- **Nation-state:** When nation and state overlap



Who are the global actors?



- In international relations, governments are considered **sovereign**: they can do whatever they want in their own territory
 - What problems can you see with this characteristic?
- Usually, states [or governments] are considered the key players in international relations

Who are the global actors?

Governments and States:

Diplomats, politicians



Who are the global actors?

International Organizations:

Intergovernmental Organizations [IGOs]: United Nations, NATO, World Bank, the International Criminal Court



Who are the global actors?

Nongovernmental Organizations [NGOs]: The Red Cross, Doctors without Borders, Refugees International



Who are the global actors?

Individuals [7 Billion people!]

You!



More examples of global actors

Multinational Corporations: How many can you identify?



McDonald's in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia



Foxconn Factory in China



What is power?

- "Power" in international relations has been a fairly troublesome concept to define
- Some define power as "the ability to influence the behavior of others" (Goldstein 45)



What is power?

- What gives power to government?
- What gives a government the ability to influence other governments?



Is it military size?



Is it economic strength?



Is it population size?



Nations are not equal

■ Developed nations

- Usually the wealthiest [as per GDP per capita]

■ Developing nations

- Their economic capacity has exceeded that of a developing country but has not yet reached the level of a developed country

■ Least Developed nations

- Usually the poorest [as per GDP per capita]



Are all states equal politically?



- Do all states have the same level of influence?
- Let's take a look at a few examples from contemporary international relations

[Some of] What is to come...

- By the end of the semester, you will be able to answer the following questions...



[Some of] What is to come...

What is infrastructure?



[Some of] What is to come...

What is foreign policy?

AS PRESIDENT, OBAMA SAYS HE WOULD MEET WITH DICTATORS...



[Some of] What is to come...

What is a human right?



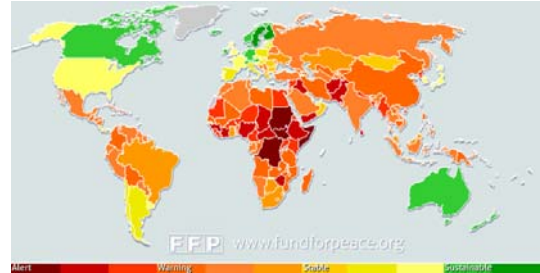
[Some of] What is to come...

What is genocide?



[Some of] What is to come...

What is a "fragile" state?



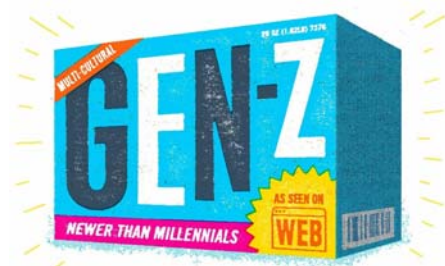
[Some of] What is to come...

What are 21st century global threats?



[Some of] What is to come...

Who is Generation Z?



International Reporter's Notebook

The Introduction to International Relations will require you to act as an International Reporter. On a weekly basis you will be assigned a specific topic to investigate online. You will be asked to locate and print out two quality articles on the topic and complete an **International Notebook Entry** form for each article.



International Reporter's Notebook

Instructions:

- Review the topic of the week.
- Locate and review two articles related to the topic using a recommended source.
- Print out the articles.
- Create a **typed** Notebook Entry Form for each article (refer to the sample entry).
- Write a strong summary statement.
- Attach articles to the forms and submit to your teacher on or before the due date.

Recommended Sources

Online News Resources

- BBC News
- CNN
- The Washington Post
- The Guardian
- The Economist
- New York Times
- Al Jazeera (English)
- GPS: Fareed Zakaria
- ABC News
- Foreign Policy Magazine
- TIME Magazine
- PBS News
- Frontline PBS
- NPR
- Los Angeles Times
- Reuters



Recommended Sources

Think Tanks

- RAND News and Events
- Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation
- Council on Foreign Relations
- Brookings Institute
- Center for New American Security
- Center for Strategic and International Studies
- Carnegie Endowment for International Peace
- Institute for International Economics



Thanks for your attention!



Global Connect @ UCI

Works Cited

1. Goldstein, Joshua S. and Jon C. Pevehouse. International Relations: 2008-2009 Update (8th ed.) New York: Pearson Longman, 2007.
2. Danziger, James N. Understanding the Political World: A Comparative Introduction to Political Science (5th ed.) New York: Addison Wesley Longman, 2001.

INTERNATIONAL REPORTER'S NOTEBOOK

Introduction to International Relations will require each student to act as an International Reporter. On a weekly basis you will be assigned a specific topic to investigate online. You will be asked to locate and print out two quality articles on the topic and complete an International Notebook Entry form for each article. It is recommended that you locate your articles using the sources on the International Relations Recommended Source List, but additional news resources may be approved by your teacher.

Instructions

- Review the topic of the week
- Locate and review two articles related to the topic using a recommended source
- Print out the articles
- Create a typed Notebook Entry Form for each article (refer to the sample entry)
- Write a strong summary statement (4-5 sentences minimum)
- Attach articles to the forms and submit to your teacher on or before due date

Topics

1. Nation-State

- a. Find an article that relates to a nation that was created after 1990. (Hint: Which nations are considered the newest nations in the world?) Choose one of the countries listed, then begin your search for a current article.
- b. Find an article on an international governmental organization that describes a recent collaborative effort between two or more countries.

Due date: _____

2. Global Infrastructure: Challenges and Accomplishments

- a. Locate an article that describes the challenges that a nation is facing. It can deal with a physical or a non-physical infrastructure concern.
- b. Choose an article that celebrates an infrastructure accomplishment.

Due date: _____

3. Foreign Policy

- a. Locate a recent article that describes the position of a head of state (president or prime minister, secretary of state, ambassadors, etc.) on either the conflict in Syria, ISIS, or North Korea's development and testing of nuclear weapons.
- b. Find an article on a non-state actor (an NGO, terrorist, MNC) that has had a major impact on a country's foreign policy.

Due date: _____

4. Human Rights

- a. Find an article that addresses a recent human rights abuse.
- b. Locate an article by a human rights oriented NGO that highlights an advancement in human rights.

Due date: _____

5. Genocide

- a. Download Genocide Watch: Countries at Risk Report 2016.
- b. Chose two countries at Genocide Stage 9 and find a current article for each country describing the genocide occurring in that nation.

Due date: _____

6. Fragile States

- a. View the Fragile States Index 2017: <http://fundforpeace.org/fsi/data/>
- b. Choose two nations from the top 20 fragile states.
- c. Find an article for each fragile state that describes a challenge your state is facing.

Due date: _____

RECOMMENDED RESOURCES LIST

The news resources and think tanks below are recommended when conducting individual research, but other sources may be approved by your teacher. Avoid using one source more than two times.

Online News Resources

- BBC News
- CNN
- The Washington Post
- The Guardian
- The Economist
- New York Times
- Al Jazeera (English)
- GPS: Fareed Zakaria
- ABC News
- Foreign Policy Magazine
- TIME Magazine
- PBS News
- Frontline PBS
- NPR
- Los Angeles Times
- Reuters

Think Tanks

- RAND News and Events
- Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation
- Council on Foreign Relations
- Brookings Institute
- Center for New American Security
- Center for Strategic and International Studies
- Carnegie Endowment for International Peace
- Institute for International Economics

Name: _____

Period: _____

INTERNATIONAL REPORTER NOTEBOOK ENTRY (SAMPLE)

In addition to filling out this sheet, print out and attach the article(s) you have chosen before turning in this assignment. All forms and articles must be turned in before the end of the period.

Article Details

Weekly Theme:

Title of Article:

Date Published:

Website Source:

Summary Statement (4-5 well-written sentences)

[illegible]

INTRODUCTION TO INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Unit I: Introduction to Nation-States



What we mean when we talk about

NATION-STATES

John McCollum

Graduate Student, Sociology | University of California, Irvine

Nation-States in a Globalized World

- Before we can start talking about globalization, we need to define the basics.

States

Nations

What is a **State**?

- An organized community living under a single government which has exclusive control over its own territory
- States are responsible for their citizens' welfare

Health

Security

Opportunity

What is a **Nation**?

- A nation is a people who share similar cultural characteristics including

Language

Customs

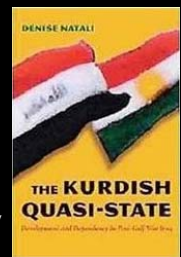
Religion

Ancestry

Origin

History

- Not all "nations" of people have states in which they are the majority or whose culture is dominant



Case Study: **the Kurds**

- a minority ethnic group inhabiting the areas shown at right
- a nation that shares
 - a common **language**, cultural **customs**, and a distinct **history**
- However, they do not have a state in which they are dominant



What is a **Nation-State**?

- a political state whose borders encompass the entirety of a nation
- Nation-states typically have a majority "nation" whose culture is predominant
- People who live in the nation-state are citizens whose rights are protected by the state
- *Where do nation-states come from?*

Origin of the Nation-State

- Originated in Europe between 1450 and 1650.
- Prior to this, the world was a mix of empires and feudal territories that included many different ethnic groups
- Example: the Spanish empire
- Borders were very undefined



Origin of the Nation-State

- Warfare was almost constant between areas of mixed control and "gray areas" on the edges of large empires
- Example: Thirty Years' War
- People living in these places weren't citizens for which the state was responsible
- Personal allegiance to a local noble

War's Effects on the Nation-States

- War during the period 1450-1650 started to become much more expensive than in the previous centuries

European
Colonization

Bigger Armies
and Navies

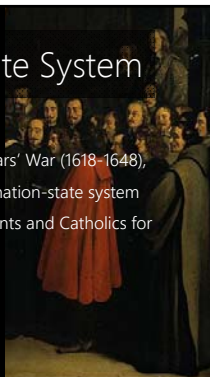
More Taxes to
fund the Military

War's Effects on the Nation-States

- States started to look more "modern"
- States became more independent from the king (or, very rarely, the queen)
- Some even became republics and democracies*
- War tended to make citizens of a state see one another as having common histories, languages, and in need of common protection

Beginnings of the Nation-State System

- The Treaty of Westphalia, which ended the Thirty-Years' War (1618-1648), marks the beginning of what we know today as the nation-state system
- The root cause of war was fighting between Protestants and Catholics for political control of disputed territories



What did the Treaty of Westphalia Say?

- Two major ideas were made into law by the Treaty of Westphalia:

Sovereignty


Citizenship

- State borders were rigidly defined
- States also became the main unit for international diplomacy

Sovereignty

- The quality of having independent authority over a geographic territory and the population of that territory
- This was intended to limit conflict between states over borders and control at the edges of states
- States promised to recognize each others' authority over their own people and territory
- Hasn't always worked out that way!

Sovereignty

- For a state to be sovereign, it has to be recognized by other states
- Obtaining recognition can be highly political!
- States might deny or grant recognition for their own political goals
- Example: 
- Some states recognize Taiwan as an independent state, but others do not
- Why might states do this?

Citizenship

- The Treaty stated that states claimed responsibility for their citizens' behavior
- In the original treaty, this meant that they wouldn't let their citizens start trouble abroad!
- This laid the groundwork for the idea that states should also protect the rights of their own citizens against other states
- Like sovereignty, this hasn't always worked out either!

Who enforces the Westphalia rules?

- States are the main enforcers of the rules
- International law
 - Treaties
 - International Governmental Organizations
- Why are some states more capable of protecting their sovereignty than others?

Who enforces the Westphalia rules?

- However, states are the main violators of sovereignty!
- Powerful states use political and economic pressure to change other state's behavior
- In what situations is it acceptable for a state to violate another state's sovereignty?

From Westphalia to WWII

- Taking a long view of history, the "Westphalian system" has been a major success!
- Defined borders
- Limited state intervention
- Citizen welfare

From Westphalia to WWII

- The number of states has risen and fallen with the growth and decline of large empires
- After WWII, when large areas of Latin America, Africa, and Asia became independent from European control, more states were created
- Today, there are around 192 recognized states in the world
- But not every state agrees on this number!

The Challenge of Globalization

- In today's globalized world, there are many new political and economic arrangements. Four main areas of emphasis:

Multinational Corporations

Intergovernmental Organizations

Regional Power Blocs

Non-State Political Actors

Multinational Corporations (MNCs)

- MNCs are large businesses, registered in one state, that have operations in more than one state
- MNCs are often said to have "no allegiance" to a state
- Thanks to advances in technology, investment dollars and business operations can be quickly moved anywhere in the world
 - Globalization!

Multinational Corporations (MNCs)

- MNCs move to select locations where they can make the most profit
- Often this is at the expense of poorer countries and their most vulnerable citizens
- MNCs relocate from one state to another to find lower labor and environmental standards
- States change their policies to accommodate MNCs wishes
- This makes it difficult for states to provide for their citizens' welfare

Intergovernmental Organizations

- Public or government organization created by a treaty or agreement between two or more states
- IGOs exist to coordinate states' political and economic goals
- How many states are involved in the
 - United Nations?
 - International Criminal Court?
 - World Trade Organization?

Intergovernmental Organizations

- IGOs provide forums for coordinating action, discussing issues, and gathering information
- They often give small states a way to advance their interests they would not otherwise have

Regional Power Blocs

- Often based on common national groups embracing multiple states
- Examples:
 - E.U.
 - African Union
 - Arab League
- In what ways are regional power blocs different from nation-states?

Intergovernmental Organizations

- IGOs are sometimes controversial
- They may interfere with state sovereignty
- Large states often use them to obstruct the political and economic goals of weaker states
- What examples of sovereignty issues in IGOs can you think of?

Non-State Political Actors

- The freer movement of money, ideas, and worldviews means new groups can try to influence the state outside government channels
- Non-state political actors include, but are not limited to,:
 - Terrorist groups
 - Non-governmental organizations (NGOs)

Non-State Political Actors

Positives

- Forums for citizen voices in state policy-making
- Allow for social movements worldwide to coordinate their actions
- Advance agendas for human rights, the environment, etc.

Non-State Political Actors

Negatives

- Groups undermine the legitimacy of the state
- As non-state actors, it is difficult for states to control their activities
- States may be punished by other states for the actions of groups over which they have no control

What's next for the Nation-State?

- Nation-states will have to adjust to a globalized world
- Some scholars say that the state is losing its importance
- Still, states have a great deal of power

The future of Nation-States

- What will the globe look like in 20 years?
- 50 years?
- Will the nation-state system be more or less stable?
- Will regional power blocs become the new states?

Key Terms

 *Related Presentation:*
Nation-States

1. **State:** Organized community living under a single government which has exclusive control over its own territory.
2. **Nation:** Group of people who share similar cultural characteristics including language, customs, religion, ancestry, origin, or history.
3. **Nation-State:** An area (territory) defined by specific borders and inhabited by people who mostly share a common culture. It is a combination of a nation (ethnic community) and a state (political entity).
4. **Treaty of Westphalia:** Series of peace treaties signed in 1648 that ended the Thirty Years' War and marked the beginning of the nation-state system.
5. **Sovereignty:** The act of having supreme and sole power over something; countries have sovereignty over things that happen inside their borders.
6. **Citizenship:** The state of having the rights of a person born in a particular country; the individual is expected to carry out the duties and responsibilities of a member of a particular society.
7. **Multinational Corporations:** A large business that operates in two or more countries.
8. **Intergovernmental Organizations:** Public or government organization created by a treaty or agreement between two or more states.
9. **Regional Power Blocs:** A sphere of influence within which states can exercise predominant influence; often based on common national groups embracing multiple states.
10. **Non-State Actors:** Entities that participate or act in international relations with sufficient power to influence, but that do not belong to an established state.



Nation-States

Case Studies: Kurds and Catalans

Review

Definition of a **state**: "An organized community living under a single government which has exclusive control over its own territory"

Definition of a **nation**: "A people who share similar cultural characteristics including: language, customs, religion, ancestry, origin, and history"

Definition of a **nation-state**: "A political state whose borders encompass the entirety of a nation"

Review

Nation-states may incorporate only a single nation.

More often, however, there are multiple nations incorporated in a nation-state, usually with one nation that is predominant.

Mononational Nation-States

Example: Japan

- ~98% of Japan's inhabitants are Yamato Japanese
- ~94.5% of Japan's inhabitants speak Japanese
- ~84% and ~71% practice Shinto and Buddhism respectively (these religions are commonly intertwined)



Multinational Nation-States

Example: United States

- ~61% white, ~18% Hispanic or Latino, ~13% African-American, ~6% Asian
- ~13% of the U.S. population is foreign-born
- ~71.5% of the U.S. population speaks English; ~11.6% speaks Spanish



Review

Some nations do not have states in which they are dominant.

Today, we will be looking at two nations vying for independent statehood: the **Kurdish nation** in the Middle East and the **Catalan nation** in Spain.



The Kurdish Nation

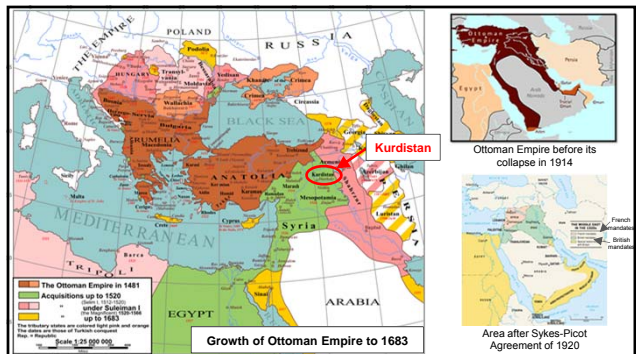
- **Customs:**
 - Strong oral tradition that includes *lawj*, or epic poems, and folk music
 - Community dancing
 - Holidays associated with a nomadic way of life (ex. lambing time)
 - Brightly-colored traditional clothing
 - Carpet-weaving, embroidery, leather-working, and metal-working
- **Language:** There are three regional dialects of the Kurdish language, which is similar to Farsi and Arabic.
- **Religion:** Most Kurds are Sunni Muslims. About 20% are Shiite Muslims.
- **Ancestry:** Kurds are descended from the Medes, an ancient Indo-European peoples that entered the Middle East about 4,000 years ago.



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History of the Kurdish Nation

- ❖ After the collapse of the Ottoman Empire following WWI, Kurdish territory was put under British rule. Kurds were promised a nation, but this promise was not fulfilled.
- ❖ Iraq gained control of some of the Kurds' land in 1958, and the Kurds rebelled against Iraq as they had against Britain.
- ❖ In the 1980s, Saddam Hussein attacked the Kurds with Iraqi forces and chemical weapons.
- ❖ After the first Gulf War in 1991, the Kurds were able to gain autonomy with the help of an international coalition against Iraq.



History of the Kurdish Nation cont.

- ❖ The autonomous Kurdistan Regional Government was established in 2005 under a new Iraqi constitution instituted after the overthrow of Saddam Hussein.
- ❖ The Kurds have been involved in land disputes with the Iraqi government.
- ❖ The Turkish government has launched attacks against Kurdish rebels in Iraq and has sought the repression of Kurdish culture in Turkey.



Land disputes with Iraq



Turkish invasion of Iraq



Turkish rally against Kurds

Kurdish Moves for Statehood

- ❖ In 2014, a planned independence referendum was delayed in order to focus on fighting ISIS, which had begun to take over Kurdish land.
- ❖ Relations between the Iraqi government and Iraqi Kurdistan improved, as Kurdish Peshmerga forces received support from the Iraqi government in the fight against ISIS.
- ❖ In September 2017, the president of Iraqi Kurdistan—Massoud Barzani—held an independence referendum in which Kurds voted in favor of independence. The Iraqi government sent troops into the region to pressure the government to overturn the decision, causing Barzani to resign.



Kurdish Peshmerga fighters



Massoud Barzani



Barzani speaking shortly before the 2017 referendum

The Catalan Nation

- **Customs:**
 - Festivals for patron saints in villages (featuring papier-mâché "bigheads")
 - The *sardana*, Catalonia's national dance
 - Strong, Mediterranean-influenced culinary tradition
 - Romanesque and modernist art and architecture
 - The making of *castells*, or human towers
- **Language:** The majority of Catalans speak both Catalan and Spanish.
- **Religion:** Most Catalans are Roman Catholic. Many other Catalans are atheist or agnostic.
- **Ancestry:** Catalans share the same ancestry as most of the inhabitants of the Iberian Peninsula (Celtic, Greek, Frankish, etc.). About 15% of the inhabitants of Catalonia are of foreign origin.



History of the Catalan Nation

- ❖ In the 9th century, Charlemagne established the County of Barcelona— among others— as a barrier between his empire and Muslim-controlled Spain.
- ❖ The area was unified with the Kingdom of Aragon in the 12th century, and the Kingdom of Aragon was unified with the Kingdom of Castile in 1469 upon the marriage of King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella.
- ❖ Following the War of the Spanish Succession (1705-1714), King Philip V repressed Catalan autonomy.



History of the Catalan Nation cont.

- ❖ Catalan nationalism experienced a resurgence in the 1800s, as Catalonia contributed heavily to Spanish industrialization and cultural flourishing.
- ❖ Catalonia's autonomous government, the Generalitat, was established in 1931 when Spain became a republic.
- ❖ Catalonia led Republican resistance in the Spanish Civil War (beginning in 1936) but was overtaken by General Francisco Franco's right-wing nationalist forces in 1938-1939. During Franco's dictatorship (1939-1975), Catalan autonomy and culture was repressed.
- ❖ After Franco's death in 1975, Catalan autonomy was reestablished.

General Francisco Franco



Catalan Moves for Statehood

- ❖ In recent years, Catalans have pushed for independence with demonstrations and political moves. The Spanish central government has blocked independence moves, calling into question their constitutionality.
- ❖ A non-binding independence referendum in November 2014 saw over 80% of participants voting for independence.
- ❖ In November 2015, a Spanish court blocked an independence resolution that had passed in Catalonia's parliament.
- ❖ In October 2017, another referendum was held and supported independence. The Catalan government declared independence, prompting Spain to enforce direct rule on the region.





Catalan leader Carles Puigdemont speaking shortly after the 2017 referendum

Assigned Readings

Catalan crisis: Why does Catalonia want independence? Do the majority really support it?

Kurds Voted for Independence. Here's Who Else Has a Say.



Discussion Questions

1. Are there any parallels between the Catalan and Kurdish struggles for independence? What are the primary differences?
2. Have either of these populations experienced greater hardship than the other? Explain.
3. Why are they being denied statehood?
4. Do you think their dreams of becoming sovereign nation-states will be achieved?

Catalan crisis: Why does Catalonia want independence? Do the majority really support it?

As the crisis in Spain continues we look at why it all started

By: Caroline Mortimer, Published: October 29, 2017

The crisis in Catalonia began on 1 October after the Catalan parliament held a referendum on independence which the Madrid government had already declared illegal.

The Civil Guard, Spain's semi-militarised central police force, were sent in to stop people voting and were condemned for their heavy-handed tactics which saw them firing rubber bullets into the crowd and beating people as they arrived at polling stations.

Dismissed President Carles Puigdemont declared Catalonia to be an independent republic, only for Spanish Prime Minister Mariano Rajoy to impose Article 155 of the Spanish constitution – which allows the central government to take direct control of a province – and order fresh regional elections for 21 December.

Mr Puigdemont then accused Mr Rajoy of the “worst attack on Catalan institutions since the dictator General Franco ordered the end of our autonomy”.

He was referring to a long history of grievances between Spain and one of its most troublesome provinces.

Was Catalonia independent before?

Not really, but it has always been fiercely proud of its distinct language and cultural heritage and has always zealously guarded its autonomy.

Although many Spanish schoolchildren are brought up on the myth of the “Reconquista” – where Christian knights gradually pushed Muslim rulers out of the peninsula during the Middle Ages

as part of a grand plan to unite Spain under Catholic rule – the country as we know it today largely came into being during the 16th century.

After Ferdinand and Isabella conquered the last Muslim kingdom, Granada, and began to build an international empire, their grandson Philip II, husband of Mary Tudor, became the first ruler to declare himself the “King of Spain” instead of each individual Spanish kingdom.

To this day Spain remains something of a mishmash of different territories which each have their own distinct heritage and traditions – the Spanish national anthem famously has no lyrics because they cannot agree on what to say.

So is Catalonia like the other Spanish regions?

Many of the other regions have their own languages and separate cultural traditions but in Catalonia, along with the equally restive Basque Country, the desire to emphasise the difference seems particularly pronounced.

The Catalan language comes from the same Latin root and has many similarities with Spanish (unlike Basque) but it is recognised as distinct.

Catalonia has always seen itself as separate from the rest of Spain as it has historically had its own regional government.

It maintained a degree of autonomy under the Spanish crown until the early 18th century when King Felipe V signed a series of decrees which clamped down on the region's independent institutions, language and culture.

He was a newly installed king from the French royal family who had come to power after the War of Spanish Succession between France on one side and Britain and Austria on the other, after the last king died without an heir.

The Catalans had sided with the British and the Austrians during the war and declared independence, but had been forced to become part of a centralised Spain based on a similar model of government in France.

When Spain was declared a republic in 1931, Catalonia was granted an autonomous regional government but this proved short-lived as the country soon erupted in civil war which led to the fascist General Francisco Franco coming to power.

Franco seized control of Barcelona in 1939 and executed Catalonia's political leaders, including former Catalan president Lluís Companys, at the fortress on the Montjuic hill which overlooks the city in 1940.

For decades the Catalans suffered under his harsh rule as political opposition was violently suppressed as well as their autonomy, language and culture. Their regional government was only restored in 1979, four years after his death.

The Catalan language was also given equal status with Spanish as an official language of government for the first time.

So it is a historical grievance then?

Not entirely. Although the longest history of oppression and centralisation from Madrid has cast a shadow over the modern age – and is often used as a rallying call by pro-independence politicians – it is modern-day politics and economics which are driving this latest constitutional crisis.

In 2010, a decision by the Spanish Constitutional Court – the country's equivalent of a Supreme Court – struck down a law passed by the Catalan parliament in 2006 which updated the autonomous government's statute from 1979

which mapped out its relations with the rest of Spain.

The court struck down 14 articles and curtailed another 27 of the 223 articles in the statute – rejecting a pledge to place the importance of the Catalan language above Spanish and anything that suggested Catalonia was a “nation” as opposed to a “region”.

This led to massive street protests and the rise of the pro-independence political parties who now control the Catalan parliament.

In 2014 there was an unofficial referendum (with an estimated turn out of 37-41%) on independence in which 80 per cent of voters said they wanted Catalonia to be an independent state.

But unlike in 2017, the Catalan government branded it as a “popular consultation process” to gauge public opinion and did not threaten to declare independence unilaterally.

It's the economy stupid

The renewed bid for political independence came at a time when Spain as a whole was facing an acute financial crisis.

It was one of four massively indebted Eurozone countries, alongside Portugal, Ireland and Greece, who were forced to go to the European Union for a loan to shore up their finances.

This and the years of harsh austerity policies that followed led to the rise of populist parties across Spain and an increasing frustration in the wealthy Catalonia.

Catalonia is the richest region in Spain and if it successfully seceded Madrid could lose 20 per cent of its GDP.

Many Catalans feel they are paying high taxes and suffering under austerity to shore up the profligacy of a country they have little in common with.

A large proportion believe they will be wealthier and more successful if they go it alone in future.

So what's next?

It is currently unclear. Barcelona and Madrid are currently locked in stalemate and there appears to be no immediate risk that the army will be deployed to the streets of Barcelona.

The Madrid government's next step would be to arrest Mr Puigdemont for sedition, which carries up to 25 years in prison, but appear to have adopted a "wait and see" approach.

Neither side wants to resort to violence and Madrid is conscious of not encouraging similar independence movements in the Basque Country and Galicia.

Mr Puigdemont continues to defy the Madrid government but it is also unclear just how much of the Catalan population do genuinely want to leave Spain or indeed the EU as it will involve a major economic shock. They are likely to no longer be able to use the euro as currency and will initially have no access to financial markets.

For more information, visit:

<http://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/europe/catalan-crisis-why-does-catalonia-want-independence-do-people-really-support-it-spain-latest-a8025836.html>

Kurds Voted for Independence. Here's Who Else Has a Say.

By Russell Goldman, Published: September 29, 2017

Several million Kurds in Iraq have taken a symbolic step toward achieving a dream deferred since the end of World War I: establishing a homeland of their own.

Often described as the world's largest ethnic group without a distinct state, more than 30 million Kurds are spread across five countries. After decades of repression, millions of Kurds have generally thrived within their autonomous region in Iraq over the past two decades.

But their step toward trying to declare an independent Kurdistan has angered the region's biggest powers to the point of military action being threatened. And even the Kurds' staunchest ally, the United States, has said it will not support independence.

Here is a look at how the Kurds got to this point, and at the web of strained international relations that surrounds them.

A Fraught Autonomy in Iraq

On Monday, three million people living in the semiautonomous Kurdish Region of northern Iraq voted overwhelmingly in support of seeking independence in a nonbinding referendum. The region, unofficially known as Kurdistan, has its own government and schools, and a security force known as the pesh merga.

The Kurds' most important resource is oil. Erbil, the region's capital, is an oil boomtown. And after the Iraqi military fled Kirkuk during the Islamic State's offensive in 2014, the Kurds were able to seize full control of that city and its major oil fields, too. Independence would mean the Iraqi government losing any share of those lucrative resources — an outcome Baghdad has said it is willing to go to war to prevent.

The détente between Iraq and the Kurds has only been a relatively recent development, and has never been strong, even though they are on the same side of the fight against the Islamic State. In the 1970s, Iraqi leaders sent Kurds to concentration camps and razed their villages. In the 1980s, when they sided with Iran in its war with Iraq, President Saddam Hussein killed more than 100,000 of them and attacked the city of Halabja with poison gas.

A no-fly zone, imposed by the United States after the 1991 gulf war and a failed Kurdish uprising, protected the Kurds for years in northern Iraq. And after the United States-led invasion of Iraq in 2003, the Kurds and the Iraqi government essentially had to get along, under pressure from American officials. But after the Kurdish referendum vote, Iraq has halted flights at the international airports and threatened to send troops to retake the Kirkuk oil fields and disputed areas.

Fear of a Domino Effect in Turkey

The Turkish government has long looked at any potential Kurdish state on its borders as an existential threat, possibly encouraging the millions of Kurds who live in southern Turkey — who have long been repressed by the government both culturally and militarily — to stage a breakaway of their own.

Those fears have been forged by years of violent conflict with Kurdish militants within Turkey that has led to a death toll of 40,000 and rising. The militants — the Kurdistan Workers' Party, better known as the P.K.K. — are officially considered terrorists by Turkey, the United States and the European Union. The government in Iraqi Kurdistan has also publicly rejected them, but from time to time, the Turkish government has made

military strikes into Kurdistan, saying that P.K.K. fighters were sheltering there.

Now, the Iraqi Kurds' move to support independence has led to concern that Turkey might go as far as invading to stop the process.

Complex Alliances in Syria

Syria's civil war, and the global fight against the Islamic State there, have provided an opportunity for the country's Kurdish population — estimated at 300,000 before the war — to find some autonomy in northeastern Syria, near the Turkish and Iraqi borders. Kurdish fighters there were for years the United States' ally of choice in fighting the Islamic State.

But those same Kurdish fighters in Syria are also generally loyal to P.K.K. leadership, even though they take pains to use a different name. Their rise as a combatant force has alarmed Turkey, which has demanded that the United States stop supporting them and start shelling places in their territory.

In general, the Kurds in Syria have tried to stay roughly neutral when it comes to the government of President Bashar al-Assad. And Syrian forces, consumed with major cities in the heartland, have mostly left them alone. But now that the balance of power has shifted in Syria, with interventions from Russia and Iran helping Mr. Assad defeat the network of insurgencies against him, there is a renewed possibility that the government will not look kindly on an armed and autonomous Kurdish region within its national borders.

Friends and Enemies in the U.S.

Washington has relied on Kurdish help in the Middle East for decades but has never officially backed plans for an independent Kurdish state.

That is because the United States is also heavily dependent on its alliances with Turkey and Iraq, two nations crucial to regional stability and to the coalition to defeat the Islamic State, but which have both sworn to prevent Kurdish independence.

The White House this week called the independence referendum in Iraq “provocative and destabilizing.” Brett H. McGurk, the United States special envoy to counter the Islamic State, described it as “a very risky process” with “no prospect for international legitimacy.”

For more information, visit:

https://www.nytimes.com/2017/09/29/world/middleeast/kurds-independence-referendum-explainer.html?_r=0

GLOBAL COOPERATIVE INITIATIVES



MONTREAL PROTOCOL

MONTREAL PROTOCOL

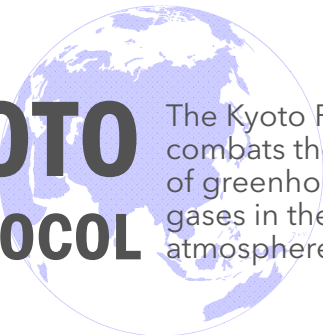


The Montreal Protocol protects the ozone layer by phasing out the production of substances that are responsible for ozone depletion.



KYOTO PROTOCOL

KYOTO PROTOCOL



The Kyoto Protocol combats the growth of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere.



ROME STATUTE

ROME STATUTE



The International Criminal Court is an international organization that prosecutes individuals for war crimes, crimes against humanity, genocide, and crimes of aggression.



OTTAWA TREATY

OTTAWA TREATY

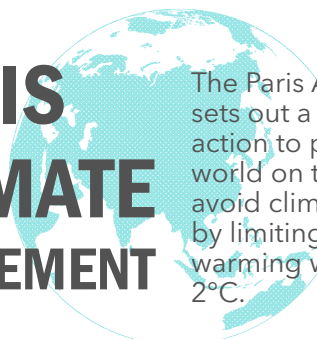


The Ottawa Treaty focuses on eliminating all anti-personnel landmines in the world.



PARIS CLIMATE AGREEMENT

PARIS CLIMATE AGREEMENT



The Paris Agreement sets out a global action to put the world on track to avoid climate change by limiting global warming well below 2°C.

MULTILATERALISM

When several different states work together to deal with a common issue

**WHAT DOES A STATE NEED TO
CONSIDER BEFORE IT
COOPERATES WITH OTHERS?**



UNITED NATIONS CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE

Today, you will take part in the United Nations Climate Change Conference. You will each represent the Department of the Environment and Energy from China, France, India, and the United States. You will prepare a statement explaining if you will be participating in the Paris Agreement.

Please prepare to give a statement based on the following questions:

1. Does your country accept or reject the proposal? Explain why or why not.
2. How does the proposal harm or benefit your country?
3. If you accept the proposal, what actions are you taking to support it?

China's Role in Climate Change, and Possibly in Fighting It

By Chris Buckley, Published: June 2, 2017

BEIJING — When President Trump announced that he would take the United States out of the Paris climate accord, a treaty to limit global warming, he threw an accusing spotlight on China, the planet's biggest emitter of greenhouse gases from fossil fuels and industry.

Under that treaty, "China will be able to increase these emissions by a staggering number of years — 13," and "be allowed to build hundreds of additional coal plants," Mr. Trump said.

But China has said it is serious about cutting greenhouse gases. Is China living up to its word, and what more could it do if it wanted to become a global leader in fighting climate change? Here's an explanation.

How did China come to be the world's biggest greenhouse gas polluter?

China stands head and shoulders above other countries in greenhouse gas output. Starting in the 1990s, its emissions leapt, and by 2007 it had overtaken the United States as the world's biggest carbon dioxide polluter. The United States had been the biggest emitter for over a century.

In 2015, China released almost 10.4 billion metric tons of carbon dioxide from fossil fuels and industry, equal to 29 percent of total emissions worldwide, according to the Global Carbon Budget, a research consortium. The United States emitted 5.4 billion tons in 2015.

China's daunting pollution in part reflects its population — 1.37 billion people, more than any other country. As Chinese people have become richer, buying cars, bigger homes, refrigerators and air-conditioners, their emissions have risen,

although their emission per capita remains much lower than Americans'.

But more than sheer population lies behind China's rising emissions. Although China is still relatively poor, its average emissions per person have already passed the European Union average.

Another cause is China's galloping industrial growth, fueled by coal. China's economic takeoff has been propelled by high-polluting factories, steel mills, cement and power plants.

"The Chinese emissions story is really a coal story," Glen Peters, a senior researcher at Cicero, a climate and environmental research institute in Oslo, wrote recently.

China has been trying to shift away from these smokestack industries and to cleaner energy, and coal demand has cooled since 2012. But coal still provides about two-thirds of China's total energy needs. And each unit of energy from burning coal creates more carbon dioxide than oil or gas.

What did China pledge to do under the Paris accord?

China has long argued that as a poorer country, it shouldn't shoulder the same strict caps on its greenhouse gas pollution that rich countries should accept. Instead, China has argued that developing countries should be allowed to let their emissions rise while their citizens grow out of poverty.

The pledges that China made as part of the Paris agreement reflected that idea. Instead of agreeing to a firm ceiling on emissions, China pledged that it would cut carbon intensity — the amount of carbon dioxide pollution released to create each dollar of economic activity. That means China's

emissions can keep growing as the economy expands, but at a slower rate than the growth in gross domestic product.

In the Paris agreement, China said it would cut its carbon intensity by 60 to 65 percent by 2030, compared to its level in 2005.

China also pledged that its carbon dioxide emissions would reach their maximum by around 2030, and that it would try to reach an earlier peak. It aims to achieve that partly by expanding solar, wind, nuclear and other non-fossil energy to about 20 percent of total energy use.

Is China serious about cutting its greenhouse gas pollution?

China's carbon dioxide pollution output has already slowed more than the government promised in the Paris agreement, and that trend seems likely to continue, many experts say. China's emissions are likely to peak years before the 2030 date that the government pledged as part of the Paris agreement.

"China is very close to making the turn in its carbon dioxide emissions. It will very likely be before 2030 and — in the very best case — may already have happened," said Niklas Höhne, a founding partner at the New Climate Institute.

International pressure may have played a part in curbing China's emissions, but the main reasons have been domestic: an economy less dependent on heavy industry and coal, and public discontent over air pollution. That widespread anger has reinforced Chinese leaders' efforts to cut smokestack industries, and those cuts are also good for limiting greenhouse gases.

"The real drivers for clean energy in China are much closer to home than Paris," said Lauri Myllyvirta, a Beijing-based analyst of Chinese energy policy for Greenpeace. "The air pollution and the need to reinvent the economy are much bigger drivers."

Could China do more to cut emissions?

China could have signed onto bolder emissions pledges in the Paris agreement, and many

environmental advocates and scientists hope that it will offer more ambitious goals in future talks.

But the Chinese government tends to make conservative commitments in international agreements, and the Paris treaty was designed so governments could offer modest initial goals that became more ambitious, said Mr. Peters, the researcher at Cicero.

"Since countries don't want to fail, it is natural that the emission pledges will be conservative," Mr. Peters said by email. "But, this is partly the point of the Paris agreement and the bottom-up pledges. They are designed to start weak with ambition increased over time."

How quickly and deeply China drives down greenhouse gas emissions could be politically contentious.

While some Chinese officials want audacious steps to cut coal and encourage green growth, others worry that going too fast would put too many mining and industrial workers out of a job, and soak up government revenue better spent elsewhere, several experts said.

"The fundamental uncertainty is whether and how fast China can be in terms of transforming its economy from an energy-intensive, investment-intensive economy," said Ranping Song, an expert on Chinese energy policy at the World Resources Institute in Washington. "Old habits are really hard to kick."

Mr. Trump's announcement that he wants to leave the Paris accord won't prompt the Chinese government to retreat from its pledges, but it could embolden local officials and energy companies resistant to faster cuts, said Zou Ji, a professor of environmental policy at Renmin University in Beijing.

"It will have an impact on interest groups," Mr. Zou said. "For example, high-carbon industries, such as coal power, metals, steel, will say: 'America is doing nothing, why is the central government demanding that we take action? Why don't you loosen up on us?'"

Could China become the global leader in fighting climate change?

Mr. Trump's retreat from the climate agreement has offered China an opportunity to promote itself as a responsible defender of the international climate change pact.

But China doesn't want to assume the role of single-handedly defending the Paris accord. Instead, China is likely to turn to the European Union, as well as to other developing countries such as India and South Africa, to steer the negotiations, several Chinese experts said.

As well, China still holds the awkward status of being the world's biggest carbon dioxide polluter. And even while it has limited coal plant construction at home, China has expanded exports of these plants.

China's claim to a leadership mantle would be stronger if it cut back overseas sales of coal plants, set stricter pollution standards for them and focused on exporting clean energy technology, said Mr. Myllyvirta from Greenpeace.

For more information, visit:

https://www.nytimes.com/2017/06/02/world/asia/chinas-role-in-climate-change-and-possibly-in-fighting-it.html?_r=0

France's Climate Plan

On 6 July 2017 the Minister for the Ecological and Inclusive Transition presented the Government's Climate Plan. Drawn up at the request of the President and Prime Minister, this calls on all government departments across the board to step up the pace of the energy and climate transition and of the Paris Agreement's implementation, throughout the five-year term.

What does this involve?

Ensuring the Paris Agreement Cannot be Reversed

- **Make headway in environmental law:** roadmaps will be sent to each Minister and France is intending to present the UN with the Global Compact for the environment as early as September 2017.
- **Drum up support among society:** citizens will be able to play an active part in climate-oriented initiatives, with participatory budgeting being set up in particular.

Improving Everyday Life for All French Citizens

- **Develop clean mobility that is accessible to everyone:** financial compensation, called the "prime à la transition", will be introduced to encourage people to replace a vehicle, which does not meet the "Crit'Air" (Air Quality Certificate) standards, with a cleaner one.
- **Eradicate fuel poverty in ten years:** in a bid to consign poorly insulated, energy-draining buildings to the past within a decade, the Government will offer help to tenants and owners struggling to pay their energy bills.
- **Use energy more responsibly:** support will be lent to residential areas that would like to produce and use their own renewable energy sources (biogas, solar energy, etc.).
- **Make the circular economy a central feature of the energy transition:** small businesses keen on making savings in terms of energy and resources will be given assistance so as to halve the amount of waste going to landfill and achieve 100% plastic recycling by 2025.

Turning Away from Fossil Fuels and Committing to a Carbon-Neutral Approach

- **Generate carbon-free electricity:** guidance solutions will be offered to the local areas concerned by the end of carbon-based electricity generation. Measures will aim at simplifying the development of marine and geothermal energy sources as well as anaerobic digestion.
- **Leave fossil fuels in the sub-soil:** hydrocarbon exploration plans will be prohibited so that, by 2040, France no longer produces any oil, gas or coal.

- **Raise the price of carbon to put a fair price on pollution:** taxation between diesel and petrol will be aligned and the price of carbon will go up. Low-income households will be given a helping hand in the form of the "energy voucher".
- **Achieve carbon neutrality by 2050:** the Government will seek a balance between man-made emissions and the ability of ecosystems to absorb carbon. Achieving greenhouse gas emissions neutrality is an ambitious target. In world terms, only France, Sweden and Costa Rica have made this a requirement to be met.
- **Take greenhouse gas-emitting vehicles off the market by 2040:** stopping sales of petrol or diesel cars will encourage car manufacturers to innovate and take the lead on this market.

Making France a Leader in the Green Economy

- **Design future solutions together with research:** bolster schemes aimed at scientific cooperation and at enhancing appeal in the key disciplines for combating climate change.
- **Turn Paris into the capital of green finance:** the Government will ensure the promotion of responsible and green finance certifications and give thought to how greater account can be taken of climate risks in financial regulation.

Tapping into the Potential of Ecosystems and Agriculture in the Fight against Climate Change

- **Harness agriculture in the fight against climate change:** efforts will get underway to transform our agricultural systems with a view to curtailing emissions and improving the capture and storage of carbon in the ground.
- **Adapt to climate change:** a new National Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change (PNACC) will be unveiled to provide French citizens with more effective protection against extreme weather events and to build resilience among the main economic sectors so that they can better withstand climate change.
- **Stop importing products that contribute to deforestation:** imports of products that are bringing about the destruction of the world's three major tropical rainforests (Amazonia, South-East Asia and Congo Basin) will be swiftly brought to a halt.

Scaling up International Action on the Climate

- **Support non-governmental climate advocates:** France will welcome those who wish to rally to the climate cause and allow them to pursue their commitment during the COP23 and COP24 climate change conferences.
- **Assist developing countries in the fight against climate change:** France pledges its full support for the recreation of the two operating entities of the Paris Agreement's financial mechanisms (Global Environmental Facility and Green Climate Fund).

Why?

The Climate Plan sets forth the Government's vision and ambition for laying the foundations of a new model of prosperity that makes more sparing use of energy and natural resources and for seizing the opportunities before us in terms of innovation, investment and job creation. It stakes out a sea change as regards the main greenhouse gas-emitting sectors: construction, transport, energy, agriculture and forestry, industry and waste.

Showing solidarity with the most vulnerable and poorest segments of our society, in the North and South alike, is the golden thread running through all of the actions outlined in this plan, to ensure that no one is left by the wayside and that solutions are found for everyone.

It is an action plan for the entire five-year term, calling on all of the government departments concerned at the impetus of the President of the Republic and the Prime Minister: with that in mind, it not only sets out specific measures but also defines the main guidelines for action which will be implemented over the coming months and discussed with the stakeholders. Efforts will be made across the spectrum to ensure cooperation and drawing up of contracts with the local authorities, economic sectors concerned and civil society.

For more information, visit:

<http://www.gouvernement.fr/en/climate-plan>

India Leads on Climate Action as Trump Exits Paris Agreement

By Anjali Jaiswal, Published: June 1, 2017

[...] India—the world’s third-largest emitter of climate-warming greenhouse gases—is showing bold leadership by aggressively moving ahead with climate action and clean energy development that will protect people from climate harm and boost its economy.

Prime Minister Narendra Modi and his cabinet wisely see the need for India to keep its commitments under the Paris Climate Agreement—not retreat from them. Speaking with reporters at a joint press conference with German Chancellor Angela Merkel in May 2017, PM Modi underlined the need to act against climate change, stating:

“Playing with the well-being of future generations would be an immoral and criminal act.”

Minister Piyush Goyal, India’s minister with independent charge for power, coal, mining and renewable energy, has repeatedly re-affirmed India’s commitment to fighting climate change:

“India stands committed to its commitments made at Paris irrespective of what happens in the rest of the world.”

"Clean energy is not something that we are working on because somebody else wants us to do it. It’s a matter of faith and the faith of the leadership in India. Nothing on Earth is going to stop us from doing that."

India’s Commitment to Clean Energy

Although a large emitter of climate-warming pollution, India has provided a vision of how low-carbon growth can take place in the future through ambitious targets for clean energy to meet the needs of its growing economy. With this step, India signals that it is prepared to continue its efforts to address climate change in the coming years and to strengthen those efforts over time.

India’s targets under the Paris Agreement are focused on clean energy expansion, with an early goal of 100 gigawatts of installed solar energy by 2022.

The key features of India’s Paris targets are:

- Reduce energy emissions intensity by 30 percent to 35 percent from 2005 levels by 2030;
- Increase the share of non-fossil fuel energy to 40 percent of India’s energy mix by 2030;
- Focus on a climate adaptation strategy of enhancing investments in development programs in areas vulnerable to climate change, including health and disaster management
- Create an additional carbon sink of 2.5 billion to 3 billion tonnes of carbon dioxide (CO₂) equivalent through increasing forest and tree cover by 2030.

India’s ambitious targets are supported by strong government action. In 2015, the Modi

government announced 2022 clean energy targets of 175 gigawatts (GW), with 100 GW for solar, 60 GW for wind, and 15 GW for other renewables. The government has also developed energy efficiency programs that will ensure that the majority of India's infrastructure that will exist by 2030 can be built in a more sustainable manner.

Renewable energy is the foundation of India's emissions reduction strategy. India has expanded the National Solar Mission and set a target of 100 gigawatts (GW) of installed solar energy capacity by 2022—five times the original 20 GW target. Solar prices in India are dropping at a rapid clip, with yet another record-low being reached in May 2017 of INR 2.44/kWh (3.8 cents/kWh). By May this year, India has solar power generation capacity of 9 GW, become the world's fourth-largest producer of wind energy, and announced plans to cancel 14 GW of coal plants—putting it on track to not only meet, but exceed its Paris climate targets. Similarly, China, which pledged its total emissions would peak by 2030, is likely to reach that target by 2020.

All of these immense accomplishments point to India's decisive leadership on climate change. Now is the time to ensure India continues to lead the world in fighting climate change and safeguarding the health and well-being of people in India and all over the world.

[...] The Indian government clearly views the clean energy market as an opportunity to create new jobs, improve the lives of millions and combat climate change. Even if America is withdrawing from the Paris Agreement, India and other nations will continue to move forward for the sake of their citizens and the planet.

For more information, visit:

<https://www.nrdc.org/experts/india-leads-climate-action-trump-withdraws-paris>



Statement by President Trump on the Paris Climate Accord

By Energy and Environment, Published: June 1, 2017

[...] As President, I can put no other consideration before the wellbeing of American citizens. The Paris Climate Accord is simply the latest example of Washington entering into an agreement that disadvantages the United States to the exclusive benefit of other countries, leaving American workers — who I love — and taxpayers to absorb the cost in terms of lost jobs, lower wages, shuttered factories, and vastly diminished economic production.

Thus, as of today, the United States will cease all implementation of the non-binding Paris Accord and the draconian financial and economic burdens the agreement imposes on our country. This includes ending the implementation of the nationally determined contribution and, very importantly, the Green Climate Fund which is costing the United States a vast fortune.

Compliance with the terms of the Paris Accord and the onerous energy restrictions it has placed on the United States could cost America as much as 2.7 million lost jobs by 2025 according to the National Economic Research Associates. This includes 440,000 fewer manufacturing jobs — not what we need — believe me, this is not what we need — including automobile jobs, and the further decimation of vital American industries on which countless communities rely. They rely for so much, and we would be giving them so little.

According to this same study, by 2040, compliance with the commitments put into place by the previous administration would cut production for the following sectors: paper down 12 percent; cement down 23 percent; iron and

steel down 38 percent; coal — and I happen to love the coal miners — down 86 percent; natural gas down 31 percent. The cost to the economy at this time would be close to \$3 trillion in lost GDP and 6.5 million industrial jobs, while households would have \$7,000 less income and, in many cases, much worse than that.

Not only does this deal subject our citizens to harsh economic restrictions, it fails to live up to our environmental ideals. As someone who cares deeply about the environment, which I do, I cannot in good conscience support a deal that punishes the United States — which is what it does — the world's leader in environmental protection, while imposing no meaningful obligations on the world's leading polluters.

For example, under the agreement, China will be able to increase these emissions by a staggering number of years — 13. They can do whatever they want for 13 years. Not us. India makes its participation contingent on receiving billions and billions and billions of dollars in foreign aid from developed countries. There are many other examples. But the bottom line is that the Paris Accord is very unfair, at the highest level, to the United States.

Further, while the current agreement effectively blocks the development of clean coal in America — which it does, and the mines are starting to open up. We're having a big opening in two weeks. Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, so many places. A big opening of a brand-new mine. It's unheard of. For many, many years, that hasn't

happened. They asked me if I'd go. I'm going to try.

China will be allowed to build hundreds of additional coal plants. So we can't build the plants, but they can, according to this agreement. India will be allowed to double its coal production by 2020. Think of it: India can double their coal production. We're supposed to get rid of ours. Even Europe is allowed to continue construction of coal plants.

In short, the agreement doesn't eliminate coal jobs, it just transfers those jobs out of America and the United States, and ships them to foreign countries.

This agreement is less about the climate and more about other countries gaining a financial advantage over the United States. The rest of the world applauded when we signed the Paris Agreement — they went wild; they were so happy — for the simple reason that it put our country, the United States of America, which we all love, at a very, very big economic disadvantage. A cynic would say the obvious reason for economic competitors and their wish to see us remain in the agreement is so that we continue to suffer this self-inflicted major economic wound. We would find it very hard to compete with other countries from other parts of the world.

We have among the most abundant energy reserves on the planet, sufficient to lift millions of America's poorest workers out of poverty. Yet, under this agreement, we are effectively putting these reserves under lock and key, taking away the great wealth of our nation — it's great wealth, it's phenomenal wealth; not so long ago, we had no idea we had such wealth — and leaving millions and millions of families trapped in poverty and joblessness.

The agreement is a massive redistribution of United States wealth to other countries. At 1 percent growth, renewable sources of energy can meet some of our domestic demand, but at 3 or 4 percent growth, which I expect, we need all forms of available American energy, or our country — (applause) — will be at grave risk of brownouts

and blackouts, our businesses will come to a halt in many cases, and the American family will suffer the consequences in the form of lost jobs and a very diminished quality of life.

Even if the Paris Agreement were implemented in full, with total compliance from all nations, it is estimated it would only produce a two-tenths of one degree — think of that; this much — Celsius reduction in global temperature by the year 2100. Tiny, tiny amount. In fact, 14 days of carbon emissions from China alone would wipe out the gains from America — and this is an incredible statistic — would totally wipe out the gains from America's expected reductions in the year 2030, after we have had to spend billions and billions of dollars, lost jobs, closed factories, and suffered much higher energy costs for our businesses and for our homes.

[...] I'm willing to immediately work with Democratic leaders to either negotiate our way back into Paris, under the terms that are fair to the United States and its workers, or to negotiate a new deal that protects our country and its taxpayers.

So if the obstructionists want to get together with me, let's make them non-obstructionists. We will all sit down, and we will get back into the deal. And we'll make it good, and we won't be closing up our factories, and we won't be losing our jobs. And we'll sit down with the Democrats and all of the people that represent either the Paris Accord or something that we can do that's much better than the Paris Accord. And I think the people of our country will be thrilled, and I think then the people of the world will be thrilled. But until we do that, we're out of the agreement.

I will work to ensure that America remains the world's leader on environmental issues, but under a framework that is fair and where the burdens and responsibilities are equally shared among the many nations all around the world.

No responsible leader can put the workers — and the people — of their country at this debilitating and tremendous disadvantage. The fact that the Paris deal hamstring the United States, while

empowering some of the world's top polluting countries, should dispel any doubt as to the real reason why foreign lobbyists wish to keep our magnificent country tied up and bound down by this agreement: It's to give their country an economic edge over the United States. That's not going to happen while I'm President. I'm sorry. (Applause.)

My job as President is to do everything within my power to give America a level playing field and to create the economic, regulatory and tax structures that make America the most prosperous and productive country on Earth, and with the highest standard of living and the highest standard of environmental protection.

The Paris Agreement handicaps the United States economy in order to win praise from the very foreign capitals and global activists that have long sought to gain wealth at our country's expense. They don't put America first. I do, and I always will. (Applause.)

[...] The risks grow as historically these agreements only tend to become more and more ambitious over time. In other words, the Paris framework is a starting point — as bad as it is — not an end point. And exiting the agreement protects the United States from future intrusions on the United States' sovereignty and massive future legal liability. Believe me, we have massive legal liability if we stay in.

As President, I have one obligation, and that obligation is to the American people. The Paris Accord would undermine our economy, hamstring our workers, weaken our sovereignty, impose unacceptable legal risks, and put us at a permanent disadvantage to the other countries of the world. It is time to exit the Paris Accord — (applause) — and time to pursue a new deal that protects the environment, our companies, our citizens, and our country.

It is time to put Youngstown, Ohio, Detroit, Michigan, and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania — along with many, many other locations within our great country — before Paris, France. It is time to

make America great again. (Applause.) Thank you. Thank you. Thank you very much.

[...]

For more information, visit:

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefings-statements/statement-president-trump-paris-climate-agreement/>

INTRODUCTION TO INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Unit II: Infrastructure



Infrastructure

Global Connect
University of California, Irvine



Standard of Living & Infrastructure



What is Infrastructure?

Infrastructure is the **FOUNDATION** upon which societies are built. The state of a nation's infrastructure determines what is **POSSIBLE** for that nation to achieve.

Infrastructure is:

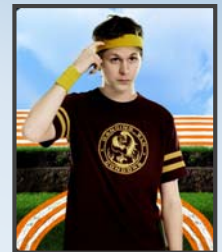
- the basic physical and organizational structures needed for the operation of a society or enterprise
- the services and facilities necessary for an economy to function.

Two Types of Infrastructure



Physical

Non-physical



Physical Infrastructure

1. Transportation
2. Utilities
3. Communication technologies



Transportation

Land

Examples: Roads, Railways, Mass Transit



Air

Examples: Airports, Air navigational systems



Sea

Examples: Canals, Harbors, Seaports



Importance of Transportation Infrastructure

Trade: Moving people and goods

- Example: Kazungula Ferry: Zambian/Botswana border

Security/Disaster Relief

- The US interstate highway system's official name is the Dwight D. Eisenhower National System of Interstate and **Defense** Highways
- Paris was planned to help the French government deal with frequent insurrections

Utilities

Energy

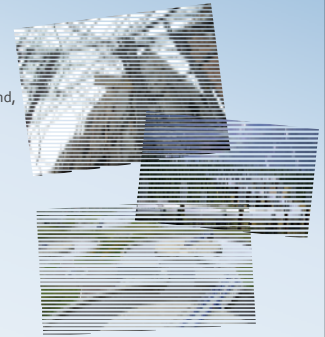
Examples: electrical power grids, powerplants (wind, solar, coal, nuclear, water), gas and petroleum pipelines, refineries

Water

Examples: wastewater treatment plants, water reservoirs.

Waste Disposal

Examples: sewage system, garbage disposal



Importance of Utilities



1.1 billion people in developing countries have inadequate access to water, and **2.6 billion lack basic sanitation.**

This means that:

3.5 million people die each year from water-related disease; 84% are children.

Millions of women and children spend hours every day collecting water. This is time not spent working at an income-generating job, caring for family members or attending school.

443 million school days are lost each year due to water-related illness.

Communications

- Telephones (land lines, mobile networks, etc.)

- Television

- Internet

- Satellites

- Postal Service



Non-physical Infrastructure



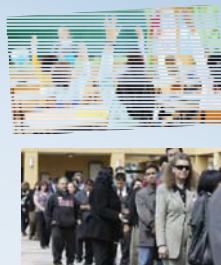
Legal

Financial

Healthcare

Education

Social Welfare



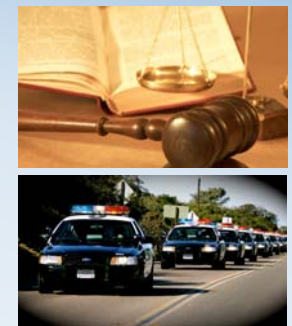
Legal System

Establishes the Rule of Law:

People need to believe that the law matters and are enforced

Examples:

- Courts
- Correctional system
- Law Enforcement



Healthcare System

Clinics, Hospitals (Physical)

Personnel (Non-physical)

- Doctors
- Nurses
- Health practitioners

Health technology

- MRI
- CT Scans
- Pharmaceuticals



Financial System

• Banking System



• Monetary System

Educational System

School Buildings (physical)

Personnel (non-physical)

- Teachers, Administrators

Instructional needs

- Textbooks, Computers, Boards, Paper



Social Welfare System

Welfare Services



Unemployment Benefits



Difficult Decisions



- Scarcity: There is a limited amount of money and resources that can be allocated
- Countries must prioritize their infrastructure needs
- What happens when a country doesn't keep investing in its infrastructure?

American Infrastructure

What do you think this image means?



2017 Report Card

- The American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE) gave American infrastructure a D+ in their annual report card
- What if you brought home a D+ on your report card?



Changing Infrastructure for Changing Societies

What would change infrastructure needs?

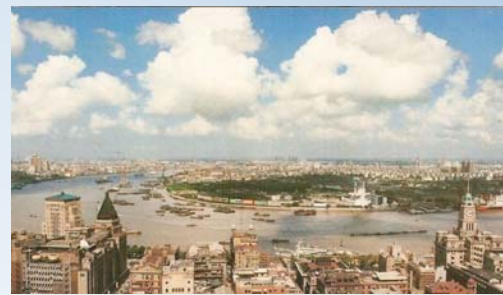
1. Technological innovation
2. Population growth
3. Changes in the economy (sectoral shifts, industrialization)



Shanghai, China 2017



Shanghai, China 1990



Orange County, California

1967



2017



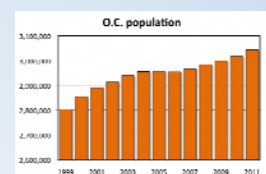
Orange County, California

When did these Orange County locations become incorporated?

- 1886: Santa Ana
- 1906: Newport Beach
- 1953: Estancia
- 1965: UC Irvine
- 1971: Irvine
- 1991: Laguna Hills

Orange County Population:

1960: 703,925 2015: 3.17 million



A faint, light gray world map is visible in the background, showing the outlines of continents and a grid of latitude and longitude lines.

We hope you enjoyed this preview of

Introduction to International Relations.

For a complete edition, please contact:

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