

The book was found

# Political Science: Int'L Relations

World's of Academic Outline  
Copyrighted Material

**Quick Study ACADEMIC** **POLITICAL SCIENCE** **International Relations**

**INTRODUCTION**

- International relations** is a major subfield of political science; political scientists refer to international relations simply as **IR**.
- IR** is also referred to as **world politics**, **global politics**, **international politics**, and **international studies**.
- Usually the "culture between countries," **IR** is concerned with the relationships among the governments of the world and the relationships of these governments with other actors, such as the United Nations (UN), multinational corporations, and individuals.
- The subject matter of **IR** includes war, peace, diplomacy, foreign policy, international political economy, international organizations, international law, the global environment, ethics, conflict, human rights, security studies, world population trends, and international development.
- Politics** is the struggle for power; **international politics** is the struggle for power on a global stage.
- Power** is the ability to make people or things do what they otherwise would not have done; **hard power** is measured by a nation's military capabilities, size of population, and geographic location; **soft power** is based on the ability of a nation-state to achieve its goals through persuasion and diplomacy rather than military force.
- IR** uses both deductive and inductive (the scientific study of IR is largely deductive), whereas the real-world work of IR scholars deals with practical economic and political issues.
- Political scientists who specialize in **IR** attempt to describe what world politics is like, predict what will happen, and prescribe how it ought to be; they use both **qualitative** and **quantitative** research methods.

**THE INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM**

- The **international system** is composed of nation-states, multinationals, intergovernmental organizations, nongovernmental organizations, and multinational corporations.
- The modern **international system** comprising independent nation-states emerged after the 1648 Treaty of Westphalia.
- Over time, **industrialized** nation-states increasingly replaced the **pre-state** **tribes**.
- The **international system** has been shaped to a great extent by the West, primarily the great European powers and the United States.
- The balance of power in the world periodically shifts.
- From 1648 (the end of the Thirty Years' War) to 1945 (the end of World War II), there was a **multipolar world**.
- From 1945 until the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991, there was a **bipolar world** and an East-West axis between the United States and the Soviet Union.
- Following the collapse of the Soviet Union, the United States was left as the world's dominant superpower.
- A **modified** multipolar world may be emerging with the balance of power spread between the United States, Russia, China, the European Union, and the UN.
- A significant characteristic of the 21st-century **international system** is a struggle of wealth and power between the rich countries of the **global north** and poor countries of the **global south**.
  - The countries of the **global north** (i.e., Europe and North America) are referred to as **economically developed countries** or the **First World**.
  - The **global south** consists primarily of Latin America, and South American countries, and are referred to as **less economically developed countries** or the **Third World**.
- The terms First, Second, and Third World have evolved since the end of World War II to 1945 and the end of the Cold War in 1991.
  - First World:** Originally the countries aligned with the United States and located during the Cold War, the term is now associated with the wealthy, industrialized, capitalist, democratic, economically developed countries compared to the global south, the average annual per capita gross **domestic product (GDP)** is high, literacy and education rates are high, health is good, and life spans are long.
  - Second World:** Originally the countries aligned with the Soviet Union and China during the Cold War, this term has mostly lost its original meaning in the modern language of IR.
  - Third World:** Originally unaligned countries, mostly in Asia, Africa, and South America, that sided with neither the United States nor the Soviet Union during the Cold War. The term is now associated with the poor, nonindustrialized (or in the process of industrializing), less economically developed countries that are often transitioning to democracy; many were colonized by the European powers, compared to the global north, the average annual per capita GDP is low, literacy and education rates are low, health is poor, and life spans are short; the term "Third World" is not accepted in some contexts and is "less economically developed" is often used as an alternative.
  - Fourth World:** The poorest of the poor countries of the world, the indigenous peoples of the world, and the poor colonies living in the wealthy First World countries.

**Evolution of the International System**

- 16th-century system (1548-1701)**
  - Begins with the end of the Thirty Years' War in 1648 and the Treaty of Westphalia, which established secular nation-states as the main actors on the world stage.
  - Multipolar system with power distributed between Great Britain, France, Austria, Spain, Russia, and the Ottoman Empire.
  - Influenced by the political ideas of John Locke and Jean-Jacques Rousseau.
- 19th-century system (1815-1914)**
  - Begins with the Congress of Vienna (1814-1815), which ended the Napoleonic Wars in Europe.
  - Multipolar distribution of power between Germany, Austria-Hungary, France, Britain, and Russia.
  - Rise of nationalism and Marxism, socialism, and Christian conservative political ideologies.
  - Continuation of the Industrial Revolution.
  - Urbanization in Europe and continuation of European imperialism.
- Ends with the onset of World War I**
  - 20th-century system (1914-1991)**
    - Begins after World War I, the Treaty of Versailles, and the collapse of the Austro-Hungarian and Russian Empires.
    - Multipolar distribution of power between Britain, France, Germany, Japan, the United States, and the Soviet Union.
    - Creation of the League of Nations.
    - Rise of fascism, Nazism, and communism.
    - Marked by the Great Depression.
  - World War I (1914-1918)**
    - Begins after World War I.
    - The UN is founded.
    - Rigorous distribution of power between the United States and the Soviet Union.
    - Colonial countries gain their independence.
    - Nuclear arms race between the two superpowers.
    - Ends with the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989 and the reunification of Germany in 1990.
  - Post-Cold War system (1990-)**
    - Begins with the collapse of the Soviet Union.
    - The United States continues its dominant military power.
    - Democratization in Eastern Europe.
    - Emergence of the European Union.
    - Renewal of the process of globalization.
    - September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks occur.
    - Marked by wars in Iraq and Afghanistan.

**TIMELINE OF MAJOR EVENTS**

476	The fall of Rome.	1776	The American Revolution begins in Boston.	1918	World War I ends.	1945	World population hits 2 billion.
870	The English Monarchy ends; French Union is born.	1789	The French Revolution begins.	1815	The League of Nations is founded.	1949	Communism begins in China; the Berlin Wall falls.
1066	Normans begin to colonize England; the Norman Conquest of the British Isles begins; and over the centuries begins in Europe.	1804	Napoleon Bonaparte is crowned Emperor of France.	1848	Revolution in Europe begins.	1950	Germany is reunited; Nelson Mandela is freed from prison.
1189	The Crusades end.	1871	Germany unifies as a nation-state.	1914	World War I begins.	1954	Germany is reunited; Nelson Mandela is freed from prison.
1327	The Hundred Years War ends.	1871	Germany unifies as a nation-state.	1914	World War I begins.	1959	World population hits 3 billion.
1492	The Spanish of Christopher Columbus is awarded.	1891	World War I begins.	1914	World War I begins.	1960	December 17, national attacks on the United States include the hijacking of the TWA flight.
		1891	World War I begins.	1914	World War I begins.	1961	The United States invades Cuba.
		1891	World War I begins.	1914	World War I begins.	1962	The Cuban missile crisis begins.
		1891	World War I begins.	1914	World War I begins.	1964	World population hits 4 billion.
		1891	World War I begins.	1914	World War I begins.	1974	World population hits 5 billion.
		1891	World War I begins.	1914	World War I begins.	1979	World population hits 5 billion.



## Synopsis

Navigating the complex world of international relations has always been, and continues to be, an important part of being an intelligent world citizen. Whether you are a student of international relations or just looking for a refresher to get up to speed with current events, you will now find it easier to follow along with *BarCharts® Political Science: International Relations QuickStudy®* guide. This three-panel guide includes up-to-date information on the history of international relations, fields of thought, and important organizations.

## Book Information

Pamphlet: 6 pages

Publisher: QuickStudy; Lam Rfc Cr edition (May 31, 2012)

Language: English

ISBN-10: 1423218302

ISBN-13: 978-1423218302

Product Dimensions: 8.5 x 11 x 0.1 inches

Shipping Weight: 2.4 ounces (View shipping rates and policies)

Average Customer Review: 5.0 out of 5 stars 1 customer review

Best Sellers Rank: #160,123 in Books (See Top 100 in Books) #10 in [Books > Politics & Social Sciences > Politics & Government > International & World Politics > Treaties](#) #35 in [Books > Politics & Social Sciences > Politics & Government > International & World Politics > Arms Control](#) #38 in [Books > Politics & Social Sciences > Politics & Government > International & World Politics > Trades & Tariffs](#)

## Customer Reviews

Great for review.

[Download to continue reading...](#)

Political Science: Int'l Relations Shaping The Political Arena: Critical Junctures, the Labor Movement, and Regime Dynamics in Latin America (ND Kellogg Inst Int'l Studies) The Ballroom Dancer's Companion - Int'l Standard: A Study Guide & Notebook for Lovers of Ballroom Dance (Volume 3) Carnivals, Rogues, and Heroes: An Interpretation of the Brazilian Dilemma (ND Kellogg Inst Int'l Studies) Microelectronics Circuit Analysis and Design (Int'l Ed) Handbook of Neurological Sports Medicine: Concussion and Other Nervous System Injuries in the Athlete An Overview to the Public Relations Function (Public Relations Collection) Master The Mechanical Aptitude and Spatial

Relations Test (Mechanical Aptitude and Spatial Relations Tests) Barron's Mechanical Aptitude and Spatial Relations Test, 3rd Edition (Barron's Mechanical Aptitude & Spatial Relations Test) A Strategic Understanding of UN Economic Sanctions: International Relations, Law and Development (Routledge Advances in International Relations and Global Politics) Contemporary U.S.-Latin American Relations: Cooperation or Conflict in the 21st Century? (Contemporary Inter-American Relations) Public Relations and Social Media for the Curious: Why Study Public Relations and Social Media? (A Decision-Making Guide to College Majors, Research & Scholarships, and Career Success) Understanding the Political World: A Comparative Introduction to Political Science (11th Edition) Research Design in Political Science (Political Analysis) El Salvador: Political and Economic Conditions and U.S. Relations Ecuador: Political and Economic Conditions and U.S. Relations Paraguay: Political and Economic Conditions and U.S. Relations Statebuilding and Counterinsurgency in Oman: Political, Military and Diplomatic Relations at the end of Empire (Library of Modern Middle East Studies) Islam and the Political: Theory, Governance and International Relations (Decolonial Studies, Postcolonial Horizons) The Political Life of Medicare (American Politics and Political Economy)

[Contact Us](#)

[DMCA](#)

[Privacy](#)

[FAQ & Help](#)