

Syllabus - History of International Relations (Yang Li)

History of International Relations

Shanghai International Studies University

International Graduate Student Programme

Dr. Yang Li

Spring 2016 Schedule

- WEEK 1** INTRODUCTORY SESSION
- WEEK 2** EARLY HISTORY OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
- WEEK 3** TREATY OF WESTPHALIA AND THE BEGINNING OF MODERN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS (1)
- WEEK 4** TREATY OF WESTPHALIA AND THE BEGINNING OF MODERN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS (2)
- WEEK 5** CONCERT OF EUROPE AND THE INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS IN THE 19TH CENTURY (1)
- WEEK 6** CONCERT OF EUROPE AND THE INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS IN THE 19TH CENTURY (2)
- WEEK 7** CRIMEAN WAR AND THE EASTERN QUESTION
- WEEK 8** THE DEVELOPMENT OF IMPERIALISM
- WEEK 9** THE FIRST WORLD WAR
- WEEK 10** THE VERSAILLES-WASHINGTON SYSTEM AND THE SECOND WORLD WAR
- WEEK 11** THE SECOND WORLD WAR
- WEEK 12** THE START OF COLD WAR AND A BI-POLAR WORLD AFTER THE SECOND WORLD WAR (1)
- WEEK 13** THE START OF COLD WAR AND A BI-POLAR WORLD AFTER THE SECOND WORLD WAR (2)
- WEEK 14** THE DIVERGENCY OF TWO CAMPS AND THE RISING OF THIRD WORLD COUNTRIES (1)
- WEEK 15** THE DIVERGENCY OF TWO CAMPS AND THE RISING OF THIRD WORLD COUNTRIES (2)
- WEEK 16** A DIVERSIFIED WORLD AND THE END OF COLD WAR (1)
- WEEK 17** A DIVERSIFIED WORLD AND THE END OF COLD WAR (2)
- WEEK 18** POST 9/11: AN INTERDEPENDENT WORLD SYSTEM OR A SHIFTING BALANCE OF POWER – WHAT IS THE FUTURE OF IR?

COURSE DESCRIPTION

This course considers the history of international relations since the Treaty of Westphalia in 1689. Considering chronological and thematic approaches to history, the course examines in detail key events in IR history to assess the manner in which personalities, ideas, events as well as cultural and social change all helped to shape history and thus forge the modern world. Events ranging from the Treaty of Versailles, the Atlantic Charter, the rise and fall of the Berlin Wall, the impact of decolonisation, the emergence of BRICs,

9/11 and its impact on International Relations will be considered. These incidents will be examined to provide an in-depth appreciation of the events that helped shape today's international community.

COURSE AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

This course will focus on the historical development of the academic discipline of International Relations (IR), seeing it as a set of ideas and cultural developments arising within a distinct context, which was the intellectual and historical milieu from late 17th century to early 21st century. The course will investigate the origins and development of IR as a mode of study, the historical context in which IR theories emerged, the subject's reliance on international history (and the interaction between the two subjects), and lastly, the impact IR has had on shaping governmental policy.

TEACHING METHODOLOGY

The course will consist of lectures and discussions. Audio-visual aids and study materials will be used as appropriate. Students will be expected to participate regularly in discussions, as the formulation of their own thoughts and clarification of their assumptions, often in contradiction to other students' thoughts and assumptions, form a crucial part of the learning process.

GRADE ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

- 1 Final Examination Results *50%
- 2 Normal Performance on Class (News report every week) *50%

COURSE DETAILS

- I. course introduction
 1. what is IR?
 2. some reflections on IR
 3. what is the history of IR?
 4. how to study the history of IR?
 5. course requirements
- B. early history of IR
 1. IR v. 1.0
 2. IR v. 1.5
 3. IR v. 2.0
 4. IR v. 2.5
 5. IR v. 3.0 is coming...
- II. Treaty of Westphalia and the beginning of modern international relations
 - A. the birth of European national states
 1. concept of "Europe"
 2. diplomacy of 16th century European countries
 - B. Thirty Years' War and the treaty of Westphalia
 1. Thirty Year's War and the Treaty of Westphalia
 2. Europe in 1648: rise of Five European Powers

3. Balance of Power

III. Concert of Europe and the International Relations in 19th century

A. Napoleonic War and the Vienna System

1. rise of “five European Powers”
2. Congress of Vienna and Final Act
3. Addition to Vienna System

B. Unification of Italy

1. Birth of Modern States
2. Process of Italian Unification

C. Unification of Germany

1. Rising of Prussia
2. Bismarck and Prussia’s War Trilogy

D. Bismarck and his diplomacy

1. Bismarck’s policies and his diplomatic alliance system

IV. Crimean War and the Eastern Question

A. Ottoman Empire and its history

B. Crimean War

1. Main concerns of European Powers in the mid-19th century
2. Causes of Crimean War
3. Process of the War
4. Consequences of the War
5. Treaty of Paris

C. Eastern Question

1. definition of “Eastern Question”
2. Great Eastern Crisis
3. Congress of Berlin and Treaty of Berlin

D. Reflection on the Eastern Question

V. The Development of Imperialism

A. colonies and empires

B. the reason for imperialism to happen

1. domestic need
2. domestic growth and improvement
3. American independence and Japan’s Restoration

C. the way for the western countries to invade

1. Western countries’ Asia policy
2. Western countries’ Africa policy
3. the process of expansion

D. the benefits of western countries and effects of imperialism

VI. The First World War

A. towards War

1. the conflicts and crisis

- 2. birth of two military groups
- B. process of War
 - 1. Western Front
 - 2. Eastern Front
 - 3. Southern Front
 - 4. Far-East
- C. consequences of War
 - 1. Woodrow Wilson and "Fourteen Points"
 - 2. after the War

VII. The Versailles-Washington System and the Second World War

- A. A broken world (1919-1929)
 - 1. The Versailles-Washington System
 - 2. Soviet Russia question
 - 3. German problem
 - 4. Colonies problems
- B. deepening of crisis (1929-1939)
 - 1. 1929 economic crisis
 - 2. expansion of Fascism
- C. The Second World War
- D. establishment of IR study

VIII. the Start of Cold War and A Bi-polar World after the Second World War

- A. "Iron Curtain" falls: conflicts between U.S and USSR
 - 1. U.S-USSR war alliance and its collapse
 - 2. George Kennan's *Long Telegraph*
 - 3. George Marshall and *European Recovery Programme*
 - 4. Truman Doctrine and NATO
- B. early stage of Cold War
 - 1. establishment of Socialist Camp
 - 2. birth of PRC and Mao's "Lean to one side" policy
 - 3. Korean War
 - 4. neutral countries

IX. the Divergency of Two Camps and the Rising of Third World Countries

- A. different strategies of U.S and USSR
 - 1. seeking for supremacy: Eisenhower Administration
 - 2. seeking for supremacy: Khrushchev Government
 - 3. honeymoon between U.S and USSR
 - 4. seeking for supremacy: Kennedy Administration
- B. competitions and regional conflicts
 - 1. Berlin Crisis
 - 2. Cuban Missile Crisis
 - 3. Vietnam War

- C. disintegration of two camps
 - 1. USSR 20th conference and secret report
 - 2. other incidents happening in East Europe
 - 3. Sino-Soviet Split
 - 4. rising of European Communities
- D. rising of Third World Countries
 - 1. OPEC
 - 2. Non-Alliance Movement
- X. A Diversified World and the end of Cold War
 - A. Brezhnev Doctrine and Nixon Doctrine
 - 1. establishment of Sino-American Relations
 - 2. easement between U.S and USSR for the 2nd time
 - B. Reagan Administration's different attitude towards USSR and Gorbachov's policy
 - 1. easement between U.S and USSR for the 3rd time
 - 2. development of Sino-American and Sino-Soviet Relations
 - C. Unification of Europe
 - D. Growth of Third World
 - 1. South-South Cooperation
 - 2. South-North Dialogue
 - E. End of Cold War
 - 1. Autumn of Nations and Unification of Germany
 - 2. Dissolution of USSR
- XI. Post-911: An Interdependent World System or A Shifting Balance OF Power – What is the Future of IR?
 - A. A Multi-lateral World in the post Cold War era
 - B. Global Security in the 21st century

COURSE READINGS

1. ARTICLES:

- (1) Ken Booth, Michael Cox & Tim Dunne 'The Eighty Years' Crisis', *Review of International Studies*, vol. 24 (Dec., 1998), v-xii.
- (2) Martin Conway, 'The Rise and Fall of Western Europe's Democratic Age, 1945-1973', *Contemporary European History*, vol. 13, no. 1 (2004), 67-88.
- (3) Michael Cox, 'From the Truman Doctrine to the Second Superpower Detente: The Rise and Fall of the Cold War', *Journal of Peace Research*, vol. 27, no. 1 (Feb., 1990), 25-41.
- (4) Timothy Dunne, 'Mythology or Methodology? Traditions in International Theory', *Review of International Studies*, vol. 19, no. 3 (July, 1993), 305-18.
- (5) John Lewis Gaddis, 'History, Theory, and Common Ground', *International Security*, vol. 22, no. 1 (Summer, 1997), 75-85.
- (6) Waldemar Gurian, 'On the Study of International Relations', *The Review of Politics*, vol. 8, no. 3 (July, 1946), 275-82.

- (7) David Held and Anthony McGrew, 'The End of the Old Order? Globalization and the Prospects for World Order', *Review of International Studies*, vol. 24 (Dec., 1998), 219-43.
- (8) Robert D. Kaplan, 'The Revenge of Geography', *Foreign Policy*, (May-June 2009), 96-105.
- (9) Caroline Kennedy-Pipe, 'International History and International Relations Theory: A Dialogue beyond the Cold War', *International Affairs*, vol. 76, no. 4 (Oct., 2000), 741-54.
- (10) Richard Little, 'Historiography and International Relations', *Review of International Studies*, vol. 25, no. 2 (Apr., 1999), 291-9.
- (11) Jan Jindy Pettman, 'Nationalism and After', *Review of International Studies*, vol. 24 (Dec., 1998), 149-64.
- (12) Paul W. Schroeder 'History and International Relations Theory: Not Use or Abuse, but Fit or Misfit', *International Security*, vol. 22, no. 1 (Summer, 1997), 64-74.
- (13) Georg Sørensen 'IR Theory after the Cold War', *Review of International Studies*, vol. 24 (Dec., 1998), 83-100.
- (14) Kenneth W. Thompson, 'The Study of International Politics: A Survey of Trends and Developments', *The Review of Politics*, vol. 14, no. 4 (Oct., 1952), 433-67.
- (15) K. W. Thompson, 'Toward a Theory of International Politics', *The American Political Science Review*, vol. 49, no. 3 (Sep., 1955), 733-46.
- (16) Zara Steiner, 'On Writing International History: Chaps, Maps and Much More', *International Affairs*, vol. 73, no. 3, (Jul., 1997), 531-46.
- (17) Watt, D. C. et al., 'What is Diplomatic History', *History Today*, vol. 35 no. 7 (July 1985), 33-42.

2. BOOKS:

- (1) B. Anderson, *Imagined Communities: Reflections on the Origin and Spread of Nationalism*, London, 2006.
- (2) J. Bourke, *An Intimate History of Killing: Face-to-Face Killing in Twentieth Century History*, London, 1999.
- (3) C. Buffet & B. Heuser, *Haunted by History. Myths in International Relations*, Oxford, 1998.
- (4) E.H. Carr, *The Twenty Years' Crisis, 1919-39*, 1st ed., London, 1939.
- (5) S. Dockrill & G. Hughes, *Palgrave Advances in Cold War History*, London, 2006.
- (6) N. Ferguson, *The War of the World: History's Age of Hatred*, London, 2006.
- (7) S. Grosby, *Nationalism: A Very Short Introduction*, London, 2005.
- (8) E. Hobsbawm, *Age of Extremes: The Short Twentieth Century 1914-1991*, London, 1994.
- (9) P. Hirst, *War and Power in the Twenty-First Century*, London, 2002.
- (10) T. Judt, *Postwar: A History of Europe since 1945*, London, 2007.
- (11) I. Kershaw, *Fateful Choices: Ten Decisions That Changed the World, 1940-1941*, London, 2007.
- (12) W. R. Keylor, *The Twentieth-Century World and Beyond: An International History since 1900*, Oxford, 2005.
- (13) H. J. Morgenthau, *Politics Among Nations: The Struggle for Power and Peace*, 1st ed., New York, 1948.
- (14) Christian Reus-Smit and Duncan Snidal, *The Oxford Handbook of International Relations*, Oxford, 2008.

- (15)J. A. Tickner, *Gender in International Relations: Feminist Perspectives on Achieving Global Security*, New York, 1992.
- (16)M. Trachtenberg, *The Craft of International History; a guide to method*, Princeton, NJ, 2006.
- (17)M. Walker, *The Cold War*, London, 1994.
- (18)K. Waltz, *Theory of International Politics*, New York, 1979.
- (19)V. Zubok, *A Failed Empire. The Soviet Union in the Cold War from Stalin to Gorbachev*, Chapel Hill, 2007.