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Political Science: Int'L Relations

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H O M E P A G E

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POLITICAL SCIENCE

International Relations

1. International relations is a major subfield of political science; political science, in turn, is the international relations subject at #10.
2. It is also referred to as world politics, global politics, international politics, and international relations.
3. Usually, the "balance between countries" is concerned with the distribution among the powers of the world and the interaction of state governments with other states, such as the United Nations (UN), international organizations, and individuals.

1. The international system is composed of nation-states, international organizations, intergovernmental organizations, nongovernmental organizations, and transnational corporations.
2. The modern international system comprising independent nation states emerged after the 1648 Treaty of Westphalia.
3. Over time, the post-Westphalian system, now anocracy, rapidly grew in the number of states, and the balance of power has been maintained, a great extent by the West, primarily the great European powers and the United States.
4. The balance of power in the world worldwide shifts.
5. From 1945 (the end of the Thirty Years' War) to 1990 (the end of World War II), there was a worldwide shift.
6. From 1990 until the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991, there was a bipolar world and an Euro-West axis between the United States and the Soviet Union.
7. Following the collapse of the Soviet Union, the United States was left as the world's dominant nation.
8. A modified multipolar world may be emerging with the balance of power shifting between the United States, Russia, China, the European Union, and the US.
9. A significant characteristic of the 21st-century international system is the increasing power held by the non-corporate, non-governmental bodies, such as the economic powers of the global north and poor countries of the global south.
10. The countries of the global south (e.g., Europe and North America) are referred to as **economically developed countries** or the **First World**.
11. The global south consists primarily of former colonies and semi-colonies that are **less-economically developed countries** or the **Third World**.

10. The First World

The pre-World War I, before World War I, is known as the First World.

11. The Second World

The Soviet Union and the

Marxist-Leninist states.

12. The Third World

The People's Republic of

China.

The People's Republic of

China is associated.

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China is associated.

1. The subject matter of IR includes state, peace, democracy, foreign policy, international political economy, international organizations, international law, the global environment, ethnic conflict, human rights, security studies, world population trends, and international development.
2. Politics is the struggle for power. **International politics** is the struggle for power on a global stage.
3. Politics is the struggle for power to make policies or things so that they influence the world. State power is measured by a country's ability to influence the equilibrium of power and political stability. Self-power is based on the ability of a state to use its power to achieve its goals through persuasion and diplomacy rather than military force.

INTRODUCTION

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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 BarChartsâ™ Political Science: International Relations QuickStudyâ® guide. This three-panel guide includes up-to-date information on the history of international relations, fields of thought, and important organizations.

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