# **History of International Relations (II)**

Department of Political Science, National Taiwan University

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## **Course Description**

This course is required for sophomores in the Section of International Relations in the NTU's Department of Political Science. As such, it is divided into two semesters in an academic year. From the disciplinary standpoint of international relations, the history of international relations commenced at the inception of sovereign nation-states in Europe during the 16<sup>th</sup>-17<sup>th</sup> century. Key developments in interactions among states in that period and afterwards laid the foundations for the fundamental frameworks, norms, and behavioral dynamics for contemporary international system. They also proved primary origins that inform major theories in international relations. Accordingly, the exploration of the history of international relations in this class is traced back to the Westphalian Peace in 1648, followed immediately by the Congress of Vienna in 1814. The temporal domain for the Fall semester ends at the outbreak of World War I (In case of actual progress of lectures behind the class schedule, the remaining topics in Fall will be addressed in Spring). The Spring semester starts with the end of World War I and commences with the post-Cold War era. Due to the fact that students are in general much more familiar with the basic history covered in Spring than with that in Fall, collective discussion as a seminar instead of lectures will be the main pedagogical form in Spring. The class discussions will be structured in a way to explicate interconnections among major incidents/episodes, and to link them to theoretical/analytic perspectives at the same time. In particular, classic realism and neoliberal institutionalism play a leading role for such purposes, especially on topics of the Cold War period. For the history of the Cold War, which makes up the bulk of the subject matter in Spring, the scrutiny of IR will focus on the specific developments within each region, rather than on overall

global trends.

#### Course Requirements

The first half of Spring will finish up the remaining topics of the period before World War I, ending with an in-class midterm examination. The second half is turned into a seminar, where students are expected to complete the weekly assigned readings and be prepared to participate in class discussion wherever necessary. In addition, there will be a group assignment—a term paper combining selected cases and analytic approaches taught in the class. The term paper has to be turned in before the end of the last class meeting. Detailed rules of grouping, selection of cases and analytic approaches, and the framework of the term paper will be announced in the first class meeting. The final score will be evaluated as follows:

-- class participation (20%)

-- in-class midterm examination (50%)

-- in-class final examination (30%)

## **Required Readings**

- A. Lin-cheng Chang(張麟徵), Jindai Guoji Guanxishi, 1814~1914 (History of Modern International Relations, 1814~1914 近代國際關係史) (Taipei: Yangzhi Cultural Publishing House 揚智文化出版公司, 2002)
- B. Henry Kissinger, *Diplomacy* (New York : Simon & Schuster, 1994) (Chinese translation published in Taiwan).
- C. Joseph S. Nye, Understanding International Conflicts: An Introduction to Theory and History (New York: Longman, 2000, 3<sup>rd</sup> ed.).
- D. Richard Crockatt, *The Fifty Years War: The United States and the Soviet Union in World Politics, 1941-1991* (London: Routledge, 1995).
- E. Joseph S. Nye and John D. Donahue (eds.), *Governance in a Globalizing World* (Washington, DC: Brookings Institutions Press, 2000).

# Schedule of Class Meetings

Week 1 (2/28): National holiday.

Week 2 (3/7): The creation and adaptation of the Bismarckian alliance system. Reading A—pp. 292-325. Week 3 (3/14): Changing foreign policies of the major European powers, colonial conflicts among them, and the expansion of the scope of international system. Reading A—pp. 345-401.

Week 4 (3/21): Confrontations in Near East and Far East, the first Moroccan crisis, and the Trilateral Entente. Reading A—pp. 401-437.

Week 5 (3/28): The Bosnian crisis, the second Moroccan crisis, and the Balkan War. Reading A—pp. 437-473.

Week 6 (4/4): The outbreak of World War I. Reading A—pp. 473-500; Reading C—Ch. 3.

Week 7 (4/11): Midterm exam.

Week 8 (4/18): The League of Nations, the rise and fall of Idealism, and the eruption and ending of World War II. Reading B—Chs. 9, 10. 12; Reading C—Ch. 4

Week 9 (4/25): The origin of the Cold War, the debate over the origin, and the policy of containment (I). Reading B—pp. 561-627; Reading C—Ch. 5.

Week 10 (5/2): The origin of the Cold War, the debate over the origin, and the policy of containment (II). Reading B—pp. 561-627; Reading C—Ch. 5

Week 11 (5/9): The nuclear balance of terror during the Cold War, and the strategic logic of nuclear and arms race, the Cuban missile crisis. Reading D—Ch. 7.

Week 12 (5/16): The Cold War in Europe, international relations within Europe, and the growth of the European Union. Reading B—pp. 765-838; Reading D—Ch. 4.

Week 13 (5/23): The Cold War in Asia, international relations within Asia (The Korea War, the Vietnam War, and the Afghanistan War), and the USA-USSR-PRC strategic triangle. Reading B—pp. 631-655, pp. 841-949.

Week 14 (5/30): Documentary film showing.

Week 15 (6/6): Cold War in the Third World, evolution of international economic relations, and the North-South divide. Reading D—Ch. 8.

Week 16 (6/13): The future of global and regional international relations: globalization, technological developments, and other new dynamics to shape international relations. Reading E—Chs. 1, 3, 4; Reading C—Chs. 7, 8.

Week 17 (6/20): Term paper due June 20.