



Great Power Rivalries and Relations

- Great Power Hegemony
- World War I
- World War II
- Cold War
- What's Next?





Great-Power Hegemony

- Hegemon: a single powerful state that exercises predominant influence over global actors





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- Long-cycle: rise and fall of hegemonies





Great-Power Hegemony

- Hegemon: a single powerful state that exercises predominant influence over global actors
- Long-cycle: rise and fall of hegemon
- Hegemonic stability: global dominance of a hegemon is necessary to provide the order required for international commerce and military security





Table 4.1 The Evolution of Great-Power Rivalry for World Leadership

<i>Dates</i>	<i>Preponderant State(s) Seeking Hegemony</i>	<i>Other Powers Resisting Domination</i>	<i>Global War</i>	<i>New Order after Global War</i>
1495-1510	Portugal	Spain, Valois, France, Burgundy, England, Venice	Wars of Italy and the Indian Ocean, 1494-1517	Treaty of Tordesillas, 1517
1569-1609	Spain	The Netherlands, France, England	Spanish-Dutch Wars, 1580-1608	Truce of 1609; Evangelical Union and the Catholic League formed
1618-1648	Holy Roman Empire (Hapsburg dynasty in Spain and Austria, Hungary)	Shifting ad hoc coalitions of mostly Protestant states (Sweden, Holland) and German principalities as well as Catholic France against remnants of papal rule	Thirty Years' War, 1618-1648	Peace of Westphalia, 1648
1650-1713	France (Louis XIV)	The United Provinces, England, the Hapsburg Empire, Spain, major German states, Russia	Wars of the Grand Alliance, 1688-1713	Treaty of Utrecht, 1713





Table 4.1 The Evolution of Great-Power Rivalry for World Leadership (cont)

<i>Dates</i>	<i>Preponderant State(s) Seeking Hegemony</i>	<i>Other Powers Resisting Domination</i>	<i>Global War</i>	<i>New Order after Global War</i>
1792-1815	France (Napoleon)	Great Britain, Prussia, Austria, Russia	Napoleonic Wars, 1792-1815	Congress of Vienna and Concert of Europe, 1815
1871-1914	Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey	Great Britain, France, Russia, United States	World War I, 1914-1918	Treaty of Versailles creating League of Nations, 1919
1933-1945	Germany, Japan, Italy	Great Britain, France, Soviet Union, United States	World War II, 1939-1945	Bretton Woods, 1944; United Nations, 1945; Potsdam, 1945
1945-2010	United States, Soviet Union	Great Britain, France, China, Japan	Cold War, 1945-1991	NATO/Partnerships for Peace, 1995; World Trade Organization, 1995
2010-2025	United States	China, European Union, Japan, Russia	A cold peace or hegemonic war, 2010-2025?	A new security regime to preserve world order?





World War One Causes

- Two hostile alliances, non-interlocking
 - Germany, Austria, Ottoman Empire
 - France, Britain, Russia
- Structuralism: shifting power distribution; rise of Germany
- Individual decisions of great-power leaders
- Nationalist feelings, especially in Balkans





World War One Consequences

- Millions of deaths
- Versailles Treaty
 - War guilt
 - Reparations
 - Small military
 - Occupation of Ruhr





World War One Consequences

- Millions of deaths
- Versailles Treaty
- Creation of many new states
- Wilsonian liberalism
- Strong anti-war sentiment in U.S. and Europe





Territorial Changes in Europe following World War I





World War II Causes

- Versailles provisions
- German irredentism
- Fascism and Nazi grip on germany
- American isolationism
- Mulitpolarity
- Inaction by France, Britain, Russia
- Great Depression and protectionism





World War II Consequences

- Border changes in Europe
- System change: end to great-power rivalries in Europe
- Iron curtain in Eastern Europe
- Beginning of Decolonization
- United Nations
- U.S.-Soviet Rivalry: The Cold War





World War II Redraws the Map of Europe





Cold War: Causes

- Power transition propels both states to top of global power hierarchy
- Struggle for spheres of influence
- Mirror images
- Self-fulfilling prophecy
- Security dilemma





Cold War: Confrontation 1945-62

- Truman Doctrine
- Containment
- Berlin blockade, Korean War, etc.
- Bipolarity
- Cuban missile crisis, 1962





Cold War: 1963-1978

- MAD: mutual assured destruction
- Kennedy and reduction in tensions
- Détente: relaxation of tensions
 - Richard Nixon and Henry Kissinger
 - SALT talks
 - Cultural exchanges and trade agreements





Cold War: 1979-1991

- Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, 1979
- Carter Doctrine
- Reagan Doctrine
- Gorbachev policies:
 - Withdrawal from Eastern Europe, Afghanistan, Cuba
 - START, INF etc
 - Domestic liberalization





A Multipolar World

- United States dominant military and political power





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- China and European Union are potential challengers





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A Multipolar World

- United States dominant military and political power
- China and European Union are potential challengers
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- Rise of unilateralism: Bush Doctrine





Emerging Centers of Power in the 21st Century Global Hierarchy

