## IR and political violence

Francisco Villamil

War, peace, and political violence UC3M, Fall 2023

## Why did WWII break out?



# Daily Herald No. 7349 MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1939 ON

SAUSAGES GO BETTER WITH H-P SAUCE

## WAR DECLARED BY BRITAIN AND FRANCE

# We Have Resolved To Finish It—PRIME MINISTER

GREAT BRITAIN DECLARED WAR ON GERMANY AT 11 O'CLOCK YESTERDAY MORNING.

Six hours later, at 5 p.m., France declared war.

Britain's resolution to defend Poland against Nazi aggression was described by the newly-formed Ministry of Information in one of its first announcements, as follows:—

"At 11.15 this morning (Sunday) Mr. R. Dunbar, Head of the Treaty Department of the Foreign Office, went to the German Embassy, where he was received by Dr. Kordt, the Charge d'Affaires.

"Mr. Dunhar handed to Dr. Kordt a notification that a state of war existed housened Great Britain and Germany as from 11 o'clock B.S.T. this morning. This notification constituted the formal declaration of war."

WAR

CABINET

#### Unthinkable We Should Refuse The Challenge

-THE KING
Broadcasting last
evening from his study
at Buckingham Palace,

at Buckingham Palace the King said:— IN this grave hour, per haps the most fater in our history, I send i every household of m people, both at home ar overseas, this message

spoken with the same dept of feeling for each one you as if I were able to cro your threshold and speak you you myself.

For the second time in thirty of most of as we are war.

#### POLES SMASH WAY INTO E. PRUSSIA

ONE PENNY

OFFICIALS in Warsaw stated late last night that the Polish army has smashed a way across the Northern border into East Prussia, after driving the Germans from several Polish towns in bitter fighting.

London Hears
Its First
Raid Warning

ONDON was calm yesterday when it heard its first air raid warning.
This is the official statement issued by the Air Ministry—
At 1130 nm yesheday as air-craft statement observed approaching the South Coat.

BLACK-OUT TIME

On the Northern Front the Poles are reported to have defeated the German effort to drive a barrier across the upper part of the Corridor. The Germans fell back behind their frontiers.

their frontiers.

The Poles say they have broke through the German fortifications as far as the railwaterminus of Deutsch Eylau.

One of the most important tower exaptured is stated to be Zhaaryn. Dispatches from the freet stata tursous gather is going on a cestochowe and Katowsec. German exports that they have capture years that they have capture was again raided yeated day by German alters I.

#### What is international relations?

- Explaining cooperation and conflict between states
- Traditionally, focus on war
- Why war and not other phenomena?

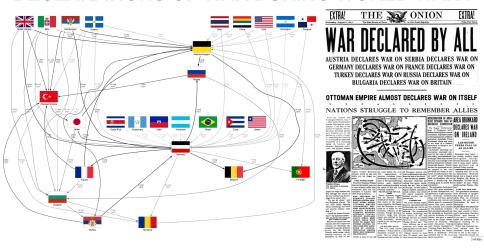
• International Political Economy

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- Development studies, foreign policy, ...

#### **DECLARATIONS OF WAR DURING WORLD WAR I**



## Why the focus on war?



First meeting of the League of Nations, 1920

## How the war changed IR

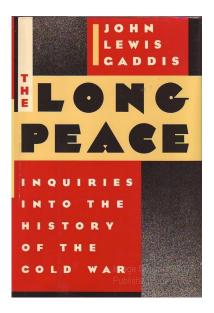
- Efforts to achieve peace in Europe, role of Germany, etc
- IR before WWI: focus on colonianism and race, and on international law
- After the war, more interest and more funding for IR
  - ightarrow 1919, Paris Peace Conference and the IR institute and the first IR dept in Aber
  - ightarrow Goal of IR: create peace after the Great War through the scientific study of the relationships between nations

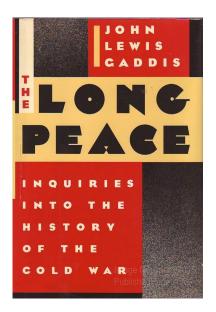
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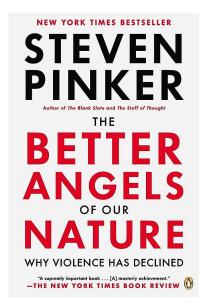


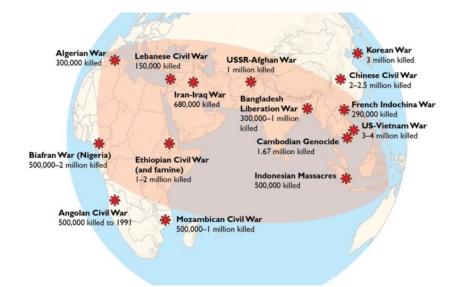


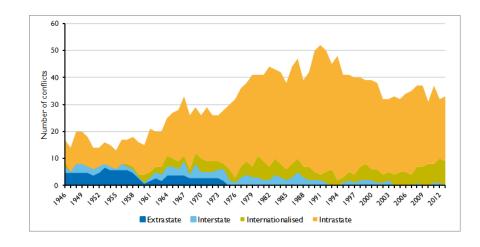
Letter by WEB DuBois after it changed its name (would later become *Foreign Affairs*)











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- Liberalism
- Constructivism

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- There are others: Marxism, feminism, rationalism, etc.
- Again, usually applied to wars but can also explain many other things, e.g.
  - → European integration
  - $\rightarrow$  Spread of Human Rights
- And actually some are better suited for this things

### Early realism

- Human nature is what explains international relations
  - ightarrow You have wars because humans are predisposed to fight wars, kind of
- And the context is power politics
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- Classics: think Machiavelli's Prince (also Thucydides, Hobbes)
- More modern ones: E. H. Carr, Morgenthau (animus dominandi),
   Niebuhr (sinful nature), etc

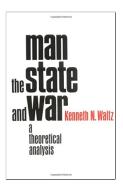
## Early liberalism

- Also called liberal idealism
- Basic idea is that war is not inevitable as long as liberal political principles are also present in the international system
- Explains the League of Nations, but also Wilson's Fourteen Points
  - → open int'l treaties, open trade, settle colonial struggles, association of nation-states...



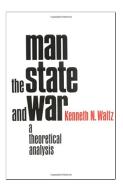
Woodrow Wilson

 Understanding war through different levels of analyses ('images')



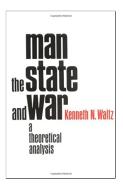
Kenneth Waltz (1957)

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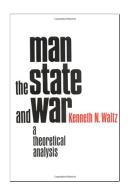
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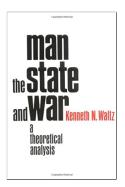
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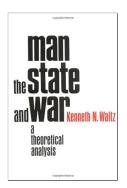
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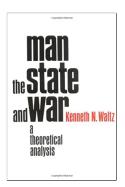
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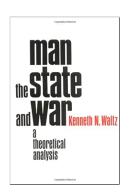
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  - → Hobbesian view of the international system: no law, no constraints, no "automatic harmony"



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- 'Defensive' (security) and 'offensive' (power) realists

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- We'll see next the main arguments for war: democratic peace and capitalist peace

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- Importance of norms

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- Others, such as feminist or psychological IR theories

# The Thucydides Trap: Are the U.S. and China Headed for War?

In 12 of 16 past cases in which a rising power has confronted a ruling power, the result has been bloodshed.

By Graham Allison



## European integration and consequences?



# International Human Rights?



Ríos Montt during trial

## Difference between IR and comparative politics

- Comparative politics and IR studying similar topics
- Just different perspectives, often overlapped
- Example of democratization
  - → Evolution of Polity IV across time
- IR and different types of political violence

# Political violence more generally

	Target:	Target:
	State	Non-State
Perpetrator: State	Interstate war	State repression Genocide Ethnic cleansing
Perpetrator: Non-State	Organized crime Mass protests (rebellion) Military coup Political assassination* Civil War Terrorism	Intercommunal violence