

1. Hegemonic war is a war over control of the entire world order - the rules of the international system as a whole.
 - a. The class of war is known as world war, global war, general war, or systematic war. (last hegemonic war was World War II)
2. Total war is warfare by one state waged to conquer and occupy another.
 - a. The goal is to reach the capital city and force the surrender of the government, which may be replaced with one of the victor's choosing.
 - b. Practice of total war evolved with industrialization, which integrated all of society and economy into the practice of war.
 - i. The entire society of the enemy is considered a legitimate target.
3. Limited war includes military actions carried out to gain some objective short of the surrender and occupation of the enemy.
 - a. Raids are limited war that consist of a single action. If repeated or fuels a cycle of retaliation usually becomes a limited war, or a low intensity conflict
4. Civil war is a war between factions within a state trying to create, or prevent, a new government for the entire state or some territorial part of it.
 - a. Seemed to be among the most brutal wars,
5. Guerrilla war includes certain kinds of civil wars, and is warfare without front lines.
 - a. Irregular forces operating are often hidden or protected by civilian populations, with the purpose of not to directly confront an enemy army but to harass and punish it so it gradually limits its operations and effectively liberate territory from its control.
6. War suspends basic norms of behavior and traumatized participants and bystanders.
 - a. Violence of war does not resemble war movies, but creates a nearly psychotic experience of overwhelming confusion, noise, terror, and adrenaline.
 - b. Efforts of solving it often addresses collective goods problems among the parties.
 - c. Experts have debated truth and reconciliation are necessary after long conflicts.
7. Conflict refers to armed conflicts and uses different levels of analysis
 - a. The individual level centers on rationality.
 - i. The use of war and other violent means of leverage in international conflicts is normal and reflects rational decision of national leaders.
 - ii. The opposite theory holds that conflicts often escalate to war because of deviations from rationality in the individual decision making processes of national leaders.
 - iii. Some wars reflect rational calculation while others were mistakes and can't be considered rational.
 - b. The domestic level of analysis draws attention to the characteristics of states or societies that may make them more or less prone to use violence in resolving conflicts.
 - i. Some say that domestic political factors shape a state's outlook on war and peace.
 - ii. Others claims that domestic political parties, interest groups, and legislators play an important role.

- c. The interstate level explain wars in terms of power relations among major actors in the international system.
 - i. Power relations such as power transition theory
 - d. At the global level of analysis, a number of theories are proposed
 - i. The long economic waves in the world economy calls it being cyclical.
 - ii. These cycle theories can explain only general tendencies toward war in the international system over time.
 - iii. War and military force are becoming obsolete as leverage in international conflicts because the influence are not as effective in today's complex
 - iv. Military power is too powerful to be used in real battle.
8. Conflicts of ideas surround different types of international conflicts: ethnic, religious, ideological, territorial, governmental, and economic.
- a. Nationalism is the devotion to the interests of one's own nation over the interest of other state, and may be the most important force in world politics in the past two centuries.
 - b. Ethnic conflict the most important source of conflict.
 - i. Ethnic groups are large groups of people who share ancestral, language, cultural, or religious ties and a common identity.
 - ii. Often have material aspects but ethnic conflict itself stems from a dislike or hatred that members of one ethnic group systematically feel toward another ethnic group.
 - iii. Ethnic conflict is not a tangible cause and often forms the basis for nationalist sentiments.
 - iv. Territorial control is closely tied to the aspirations of ethnic groups for statehood.
 - v. Ethnic conflicts often create pressures to redraw border by force
 - vi. Causes of Ethnic Hostility
 - 1. There are long-standing historical conflicts over specific territories or natural resources
 - 2. Most become drive not by tangible grievances but by the kinds of processes described by social psychology.
 - 3. Ethnocentrism is the tendency to see one's own group in favourable terms and an out-group in unfavorable terms
 - 4. No minimum criterion of similarity or relationship is need to evoke the group identity process.
 - vii. This often reflects a group's vulnerability.
 - viii. IN extreme cases, government use genocide (systematic extermination of ethnic or religious group in whole or in part) to try to destroy scapegoated group or political rivals.
 - c. Religious conflicts is the core of a community's value system in much of the world, people whose religious practices differ are easily disdained and treated as unworthy or even inhuman.

- i. Members of these movements organize their lives and communities around their religious beliefs; many are willing to sacrifice, kill, and die for those beliefs.
 - ii. Fundamentalist movements challenge the values and practices of secular political organizations—those created apart from religious establishments.
 - iii. Clash of civilizations are based on the differences among the world's major cultural groupings, which overlap quite a bit with religious communities.
 - d. Islamist movements is broad and diverse because of its divergent populations include Sunni Muslims, Shiite Muslims.
 - i. Islamist groups advocate basing government and society on Islamic law.
 - ii. Islamist reject Western-oriented secular states in favor og governments more explicitly oriented to Islamic values.
 - iii. Public opinion in both Muslim and non-Muslim countries shows some misconceptions and differences in opinion.
 - 1. Armed Islamist Groups vary and in some cases violently disagree with each other.
 - e. Ideological conflict is like religion: it symbolizes and intensifies conflicts between groups and states more than it causes them.
 - i. Have weaker hold on core values and absolute truth than religions do, and pose fewer problems for the international system.
 - ii. For realists, ideological differences among states do not matter much, because all members of the international system pursue their national interests in the context of relatively fluid alliances.
9. Conflicts of interest
- a. Territorial disputes are conflicts over control of territory are really of two varieties
 - b. Territories are valued far beyond any inherent economic or strategic value they hold.
 - c. Efforts by a province or region to secede from an existing state are a special type of conflict over borders—not the borders of two existing states but the efforts to draw international borders around a new state.
 - i. Interstate border between existing states are taken more seriously by the international community but are less common than secessionist conflicts.
 - ii. Few remaining interstate border disputes generate important international conflict.
 - 1. Most interstate territorial disputes concern the control of small islands, which often provide strategic advantages, natural resources, or fishing rights.
 - 2. Territorial waters near their shores as part of their national territory.
 - 3. Airspace above a state is considered the territory of the state.
 - iii. Control of government struggles to control territory do not involve changing borders.

- iv. A state merely exerts subtle influences on another state's elections, at other times, a state supports rebel elements seeking to overthrow the second state's government
- v. Use a variety of means of leverage to influence who holds power in those states, a state supports rebel elements seeking to overthrow the second state's government
- vi. Economic competition is the most pervasive form of conflict in international relations because economic transactions are pervasive.
 - 1. Contain a strong element of mutual economic gain in addition to the element of conflicting interests.
 - 2. Mutual gains provide the most useful leverage in bargaining over economic exchanges: states and companies enter into economic transactions because they profit from doing so.
 - 3. The theory of lateral pressure connects economic competition with security concerns.
- vii. Drug trafficking is smuggling illegal trades, which deprives states of revenue and violates states' legal control of their borders.
- viii. Conflicts over drugs generally concern states on one side and nonstate actors on the other. But other states can be drawn in because the activities in question cross national borders and may involve corrupt state officials.
- ix. Economic conflicts lead to violence much less often, because positive gains from economic activities are more effective inducements than negative threats of violence.