

1. Globalization and Integration

- a. State decisions to cooperate in order to create international organizations that are **supranational**, they subsume a number of states and their functions within a larger whole.
- b. International organizations all contain a struggle between forces of **nationalism** and **supranationalism** - between state sovereignty and the higher authority of supranational structures.
- c. Technological change are sources of globalization (the Internet)
- d. Process of integration always involves transnational actors or issues
 - i. **Transnational actors** bridge national borders, creating new avenues of interdependence among states
 - ii. **Transnational issues** are processes that force states to work together because they cannot solve or manage the issue alone

2. Integration Theory

- a. The theory of international integration challenges the foundations of realism (state sovereignty and territorial integrity)
- b. **International integration** refers to the process by which supranational institutions replace national ones - the gradual shifting upward of sovereignty from state to regional or global structures.
- c. Ultimate expression: The merger of several states into a **single state** - or ultimately into a single world government
 - i. If done so would entail some version of **federalism** - states or other political units recognize the sovereignty of a central government while retaining certain powers for themselves.
- d. Integration is explained by **functionalism** - the growth of specialized technical organizations that cross national borders
 - i. Technological and economic development lead to more and more supranational structures as states seek practical means to fulfill necessary **functions**
 - ii. Predicted that states would be drawn together into stronger international economic structures
- e. **Neofunctionalism** is a modification of functional theory that argues that economic integration generates a political dynamic that drives integration further
 - i. Closer economic ties require more political coordination in order to operate effectively and eventually lead to political integration (**spillover**)
- f. The **security community** is the low expectation of violence among the states where nationalist feeling may grow

3. The European Union

- a. The Vision of a United Europe
 - i. Marshall Plan was helping European states after the war by the US
 - ii. The merger of the French and German steel can efficiently exercise the two resources for recovery and growth.
 1. The ECSC

- b. The Treaty of Rome
 - i. France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, Netherlands, and Luxembourg created two new organization by extending to atomic energy (**Euratom**)
 - ii. The other is the EEC → European Community (EC)
 - iii. **Free trade areas**: Lifting tariffs and restrictions on the movement of good across borders
 - iv. **Customs unions**: Participating states adopt a unified set of tariffs with regard to goods coming in from outside the free trade area
 - v. **Common markets**: In addition to the customs union, member states allow labor and capital to flow freely across borders.
 - 1. **Common Agricultural Policy** has led to recurrent conflicts among member states and tensions between nationalism and regionalism.
- c. Structure of the European Union
 - i. European Commission
 - ii. European Union
 - iii. European Parliament
 - 1. Economic and Social Committee
 - iv. European Court of Justice
- d. The Single European Act
 - i. New phase of integration with a target date of the end of 1992 for the creation of a true common market in Europe
 - ii. New push to the creation of a European Central Bank
 - 1. Single currency and monetary system
 - 2. Efforts for a fixed exchange rates were difficult.
- e. The Maastricht Treaty
 - i. Renamed the EC as the EU and committed it to further progress
 - 1. Monetary Union
 - 2. Justice and home affairs
 - 3. Political and military integration
- f. Monetary Union
 - i. Euro debt crisis (Greece)
 - 1. Falsifying economic data to be admitted to the eurozone has borrowed more than it could repay
 - 2. European bailout to survive the global financial crisis
 - 3. Spreading to Spain, Portugal, Ireland, and Italy
- g. Expanding the European Union
 - i. Turkey seeks membership
 - 1. Bridge between Europe and important but unstable Middle East region as an example of secular democracy to other Middle Eastern countries.
- h. The Lisbon Treaty
 - i. Faced popular referendum in Ireland

4. The power of Information
 - a. Connecting the World
 - i. Radio, TV, the Internet, telephone
 - ii. The digital divide of the gap between the advances of technology within a country or between countries
 - b. Information as a Tool of Governments
 - i. Used to monitor the people
 - ii. Against if it strikes national unity against the government
 - c. Telecommunications and Global Culture
 - i. Culture imperialism when one culture is heavily influencing others and previous cultures are slowly diminishing.