**HIST 349 Diplomatic History of Modern Times II (1945-2010)**

**Spring 2020-2021**

**Course Days and Hours: Monday 11:40-13:30 and Tuesday 08:40-09:30**

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This is a survey course which provides a general view on diplomatic history from the Potsdam Conference (August 1945) down to the current historical developments. Historical survey includes the “Cold War” and its manifestations (Korean War; Vietnam War; Crises of Berlin; Cuba Missile Crisis; Arab-Israeli conflicts), relaxation of the 1970s (nuclear disarmement; Helsinki Summit of 1975), the Non-Alignment movement of African and Asian states, renewal of Cold War tensions in the late 1970s and 1980s (War in Afghanistan; Ethiopia-Somalia Warfare; Invasion of Grenada; Nicaragua), termination of Cold War following the disintegration of the USSR (1991), and finally the new era of diplomatic and military instability (USA as the only world power; China as the emerging new power; problems in Russia; “failed states” in the Third World; globalization; terrorism).

**Grade assessment : 1 paper (20)**

 **2 mid-term exams (5th and 10th weeks) (40=2 \* 20)**

 **1 final exam  (40)**

The paper text should be double-spaced and the font-size should be 12 Times New Roman. The paper is expected to be approx. 3.000 words long. For possible paper topics, see the APPENDIX I of this syllabus (one among 75 topics to be selected). For the rules of paper writing, see APPENDIX II at the end of this syllabus.

**Important:**

1. Both mid-terms and the final exam will be proctored by my assistant. During the exams, **your webcam and microphone should be on**. **In the case of non-compliance with this and other declared exam procedures, your exam will be void**. **Make sure to check that your webcam and microphone function properly before the exam**.
2. You must attend the synchronous Zoom lectures, recitations, etc. and real-time online exams **with your SU email account.**

**1-Introduction : General View of Political History Between 1918 and 1945.**

 Political instability created by the peace agreements of 1918-1920. Inefficiency of the

 League of Nations to ensure peace. Revisionist powers aiming to dismantle the peace

 settlement of 1918-1920. World War II. Searches for a new post-war world order : The

 Atlantic Charter, Teheran, Yalta and Potsdam Conferences.

 Ruth Henig: *Versailles and After, 1919-1933* (London & New York: Routledge, 2001).

 David Williamson : *War and Peace: International Relations 1914-1945* (Oxon : Hodder &

 Stoughton, 2001), pp 129-148.

 **2-Emergence of the Cold War (1945-1953)**

 Disagreements between the US and USSR leadership in 1945. Mutual suspicions leading

 to the actual division of Europe and Germany. Soviet claims over Turkey, Iran. Civil war

 in Greece. Marshall-Plan to recover Europe. Emergence of Western and Soviet “blocks”.

 The notion of Cold War, and its expansion to the rest of the world. Foundation of the

 NATO. Emergence of the People’s Republic of China. The Korean War. McCarthyism in

 the USA.

Anne Deighton : “The Cold War in Europe, 1945-1947: Three Approaches”, in: Ngaire

 Woods (ed.): *Explaining International Relations Since 1945* (New York: Oxford

 University Press, 1996), 81-97.

 **William R. Keylor : *The twentieth-century world : an international history* (**New York :

 Oxford University Press, 1996), 251-283

**3-Peaceful Coexistence? West-East Relations Between 1953 and 1962**

 Death of Stalin and changes in the Soviet leadership. Termination of the Korean War.

 Relaxation of Soviet control over Eastern Europe. Formation of the Warsaw Pact (1955).

 Upheavals in Eastern Germany, Poland, and Hungary (1953-1956). Geneva-meeting in

 1955. Detente between Yugoslavia and the USSR. Neutrality of Austria and Finnland. The

 unresolved issue of Berlin and the Cuban missile crisis (1962).

 **William R. Keylor : *The twentieth-century world : an international history* (**New York :

 Oxford University Press, 1996), 284-316.

 Gordon A.Craig and Alexander L.George : *Force and Statescraft. Diplomatic Problems of*

 *Our Time* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1995), 1*02*-116

**4-The UN-Organization and its Activities (1945-present time)**

 Foundation of the UN by the victorious powers of World War II. Structure of the UN and

 its missions : Collective security; arms control and disarmement; peace-keeping;

 enforcement of human rights. Difficulties to realize UN activities due to Cold War tensions.

 Political change in the UN from a mainly Western-dominated organization to a mainly

 Third World institution. Successes as well as failures of the UN.

 Norrie Macqueen : *The United Nations Since 1945. Peacekeeping and the Cold War*

 (London; New York : Longman, 1999), 1-113.

**5-Decolonization and the Emergence of Non-Alignment Movement (1947-**

 **1980)**

 Emergence of independence movements within the colonial territories of Britain, France,

 the Netherlands, and Portugal. Independence of Asian states (India, Pakistan, Burma,

 Ceylon, Indonesia, Malaya, Vietnam, the Philippines) after 1945. The organization of the

 British Commonwealth and the French-African Community as means of the continuation

 of British and French influence in former colonies. Bandung Conference (1955) and the

 Non-Alignment movement, led by India. Decolonization of Africa after 1958. Apartheid-

 regimes in South Africa and Rhodesia.

 **Gary Thorn : *End of empires : European decolonisation, 1919-80* (**London : Hodder &

 Stoughton Educational, c2000), pp 37-127.

**6-Middle East Conflicts : Arab Nationalism, Israel, and the Palestinian**

 **Question (1948-1978)**

 French and British mandates in Syria, Palestine and Iraq (1918-1945). Partial independence

 of Egypt (1922-1936). Manifestation of Arab nationalism against British and French

 presence in these regions. Foundation of the Arab League in 1946. Balfour Declaration,

 the Zionist movement and the Jewish immigration to Palestine. The UN plan for the

 division of Palestine, the declaration of the Israeli state, and the First Arab-Israeli War

 (1948). Emigration of Palestinians from Palestine, the refugee question, and the emergence

 of the PLO. Arab-Israeli Wars of 1956, 1967, and 1973. Israeli-Egyptian peace of 1978.

 Peter Calvocoressi : *World Politics Since 1945*. Seventh Edition(London and New York:

 Longman, 1996),361-426.

 **William R. Keylor : *The twentieth-century world : an international history* (**New York :

 Oxford University Press, 1996), 340-347.

**7-Stabilization of Peace in Europe : European Coal and Steel Community**

 **and Western Germany (1953-1972)**

 US hegemony over Europe. The question of strengthening W.Germany as a bulwark against

 the Soviet Block. French design to incorporate Germany into a political-economic system.

 The Schuman-Plan and the emergence of the European Coal and Steel Community. Treaty

 of Rome (1957) changed it into the European Community. Growing French Opposition

 against USA and NATO, and its relation with W.Germany (1953-1972). W.German policies

 toward East Germany and Eastern European countries. Brandt’s “Ostpolitik”.

 Peter Calvocoressi : *World Politics Since 1945*. Seventh Edition(London and New York:

 Longman, 1996),207-280

**8-Confrontations in Asia : War in Vietnam, Sino-Indian and Sino-Soviet**

 **Conflicts, Indo-Pakistani Issues (1945-2004)**

 Asia as an arena of the Cold War. Division of Vietnam into Communist North and

 Capitalist South, and the US-involvement in Vietnam. Defeat of South Vietnam, US-

 withdrawal (1973), and Vietnam’s unification. The issue of North and South Korea.

 Regional rivalry between India and China, and the Ladakh-incident (1960). Indian-Soviet

 friendship versus Pakistani-Chinese connection. From ideological solidarity to territorial

 disputes: Sino-Soviet relations (1960-1969). Development of Sino-American

 rapprochement (1969-1975)

 Yuen Foong Khong : “The United States and East Asia: Challenges to the Balance of

 Power”, in: Ngaire Woods (ed.): *Explaining International Relations Since 1945* (New

 York: Oxford University Press, 1996), 179-195.

 Peter Calvocoressi : *World Politics Since 1945*. Seventh Edition(London and New York:

 Longman, 1996),479-512.

9-Detente, Nuclear Disarmament Talks, and the Helsinki Treaty (1962-

 1975)

 Cuban missile crisis and the danger of a nuclear war. Increasing readiness of the USSR as

 well as the USA to enter nuclear disarmement talks. SALT 1 and SALT 2 agreements.

 Worry of Europe to be sidelined by Washington, and nuclear armament of France. French-

 US disagreement and French withdrawal from the military flank of NATO. Soviet

 intervention in Czechoslovakia (1968).

 **William R. Keylor : *The twentieth-century world : an international history* (**New York :

 Oxford University Press, 1996), 317-340.

 Peter Calvocoressi : *World Politics Since 1945*. Seventh Edition(London and New York:

 Longman, 1996),35-60

10-The Resurgence of East-West Tension, and the Disintegration of the

 USSR (1975-1991)

 Economic stagnation of the USSR in the late 1970s and 1980s. Major Soviet engagement

 in the Third World (Ogaden War; civil war in Angola, Nicaragua), and US interventions in

 Chile (1973) and Grenada (1977). Soviet occupation of Afghanistan and the Afghan War

 (1979-1992). Gorbachev’s Glasnost policy, and the fall of the Wall of Berlin (1989).

 Ensuing structural crisis in the Soviet Union, followed by the disintegration of the USSR

 and the independence of former Soviet republics. Russian troops evacuate East Europe and

 Afghanistan. Shift in power relations: Egyptian-Israeli Peace; Iranian Islamic Revolution.

 Gordon A.Craig and Alexander L.George : *Force and Statescraft. Diplomatic Problems of*

 *Our Time* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1995), 117-137.

 John Baylis and Steve Smith (eds.): *The Globalization of World Politics. An Introduction*

 *to International Relations.* Second Edition (New York: Oxford University Press, 2001),

92-109

**11-US World Hegemony and Globalization after 1989**

 Global effects of the disintegration of the USSR. USA emerges as the only superpower.

 Economic as well as political and ideological globalization : Ideals of liberal economy,

 participatory democracy, and human rights become the main legitimate aspects of social

 life. Communication revolution and its effects on world politics.

 Kathryn Sikkink : “The Power of Principled Ideas: Human Rights Policies in the United

 States and Western Europe”, in Judith Goldstein and Robert O.Keohane (eds.): *Ideas and*

 *Foreign Policy. Beliefs, Institutions, and Political Change* (Ithaca and London: Cornell

 University Press, 1993), 139-170.

 **Stanley Hoffmann : *World disorders : troubled peace in the post-Cold War era* (**Lanham,

 Md.: Rowman & Littlefield, c1998), 243-249.

 John Baylis and Steve Smith (eds.): *The Globalization of World Politics. An Introduction*

 *to International Relations.* Second Edition (New York: Oxford University Press, 2001),

470-493, 519-557, 599-612.

 Andrew J.Bacevich : *American Empire. The Realities and Consequences of U.S.*

 *Diplomacy* (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 2002), 117-166

**12-Reaction Against Globalization: Regionalism after 1989**

 Disintegration of multi-ethnic states in Europe and the manifestation of nationalism and

 ethno-religious separatism. Cases of the USSR, Yugoslavia, and Czechoslovakia. Crisis

 areas of Northern Ireland, the Basque region, Cyprus, Northern Iraq, Russia, and Georgia.

 Strengthening of regionalist tendencies in different corners of the world (EU, NAFTA,

 BSEC, CIS, ASEAN, MERCOSUR etc.

 John Baylis and Steve Smith (eds.): *The Globalization of World Politics. An Introduction*

 *to International Relations.* Second Edition (New York: Oxford University Press, 2001),

494-517, 617-633.

 **Stanley Hoffmann : *World disorders : troubled peace in the post-Cold War era* (**Lanham,

 Md.: Rowman & Littlefield, c1998), 200-234.

 James Mittelman and Richard Falk : “Global Hegemony and Regionalism”, in: Stephen C.

 Calleya (ed.) : *Regionalism in the Post-Cold War Period* (Aldershot: Ashgate, 2000), 3-21

**13-Africa, Asia, and the Middle East : Underdevelopment and Political**

 **Instability in the Third World (1960-2004)**

 Inability of Black African countries to overcome the legacy of colonialism. Failure to

 establish stable territorial states and national economies which would ensure sustainable

 socio-economic development. Some of these states, already being heavily indebted to

 wealthy nations, became bankrupt following the termination of the Cold War. The

 phenomenon of “failed states” (Somalia, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Cote d’Ivoire,

 Afghanistan). Middle Eastern countries, on the other hand, remained unable to develop

 civil societies and taxed economies, partially due to heavy dependence on rich oil and

 natural gas incomes. Domination of nepotism, clientelism, leading to kleptocracies.

 Organization of the G-15.

 Stefan Mair : “The New World of Privatized Violence”, *International Politics and Society*

 (Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung) 2 (2003), 11-28.

 Stephen Ellis : “The Old Roots of Africa’s New Wars”, *International Politics and*

 *Society* (Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung) 2 (2003), 29-43.

 **William R. Keylor : *The twentieth-century world : an international history* (**New York :

 Oxford University Press, 1996), 493-506.

 **14-Challenges to “West”Hegemony : Global Terrorism; Russia ; China ?**

USA as the main representative of economic globalization. Division of the world in terms

 of “north” and “south”. Different forms of reactions against globalization : Worldwide

 protests organized by NGO’s ; resistance of certain “rouge states” (Serbia, Iraq, Iran,

 Syria, Libya, North Korea) ; emergence of Islamic fundamentalist resistance, leading to

 terrorist activities (Al-Qaeda). Retaliation of the USA against some of these states (Serbia

 and Iraq) by military force. Nuclear armament of North Korea and Iran. Clash of EU and

 US interests during Iraqi War. Formation of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization

 (Russia, China, and Central Asian countries) to resist US global domination. G-20 as a

 new political forum.

 Andrew J.Bacevich : *American Empire. The Realities and Consequences of U.S.*

 *Diplomacy* (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 2002), 225-244.

 Kenneth B. Moss : “Reasserting American Exceptionalism: Confronting the World. The

 National Security Strategy of the Bush Administration”, *International Politics and Society*

 (Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung) 3 (2003), 135-155.

 Herbert Kitschelt : “Origins of International Terrorism in the Middle East”, *International*

 *Politics and Society* (Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung) 1 (2004), 159-188.

# APPENDIX I: HIST 349 Paper Topics

1.) The Cold War

2.) The Greek Civil War (1946-1949)

3.) The Berlin blockade

4.) The Truman Doctrine

5.) Marshall-Plan

6.) Stalin’s policies toward other Socialist

 states (Eastern Europe, Yugoslavia,

 China, North Korea)

7.) The Korean War (1950-1953)

8.) The formation of the NATO

9.) The formation of the Warsaw Pact

10.) The emergence of European Common

 Market (European Coal and Steel

 Community)

11.) The Soviet policy of “peaceful

 coexistence”

12.) The policies of John Foster Dulles

13.) The peacekeeping activities of the UN

14.) Activities of UN Secretary-General

 Dag Hammarskjöld

15.) The emergence of the Non-Alignment

 movement (1955-1975)

16.) The British Commonwealth as an

 international institution

17.) International problems in Africa

 related to the process of

 decolonization (1947-1975)

18.) The Palestinian question (1918-1967)

19.) The Palestinian question (1967-2007)

20.) The Suez crisis (1956)

21.) The Lebanon crisis of 1958

22.) The Baghdad-Pact: Its foundation and

 heritage

23.) The Arab-Israeli Conflict (1948-1979)

24.) Arab Nationalism and the Arab

 League

25.) The Experiment of the United Arab

 Republic (1958-1961)

26.) Policies of Gamal Abdel Nasser

 (1952-1970)

27.) The Congo-Crisis (1960)

28.) Nigerian Civil War (Biafra War):

 Causes and outcome (1960s)

29.) The Cuban missile crisis (1962)

30.) France and Algeria (1954-1962)

31.) International policies of Charles de

 Gaulle

32.) International policies of Nikita

 Khrushchev

33.) War in Vietnam (1964-1975)

34.) Conflict between the USSR and China

 (1960s)

35.) The relationship between China and

 Albania (1960-1990)

36.) The Indo-Chinese Conflict (1960)

37.) Indo-Pakistani Conflicts (1947-2004)

38.) India’s international policies

39.) The policies of Jawaharlal Nehru

40.) Pakistan’s international policies

41.) Finland’s neutrality or

 “Finlandization” (1960s and 1970s)

42.) Iran’s policies during the Pahlavi-

 Regime (1945-1979)

43.) Iraqi-Iranian relations (1958-1990)

44.) Iran’s Policies during the Islamic

 Republic (1979-2007)

45.) The Invasion of Afghanistan and

 Afghan War (1979-1989)

46.) Israeli Foreign Policy (1948-2007)

47.) The Ost-Politik of Willy Brandt

 (1968-1974)

48.) The Brezhnev-Doctrine

49.) SALT-Agreements

50.) Global policies to limit nuclear

 weapons

51.) Policies of Egypt under Anwar as-

 Sadat

52.) Policies of Yaser Arafat for the

 international recognition of the

 Palestinian question (1967-2004)

53.) Policies of Saudi Arabia (1945-2007)

54.) The Second Gulf War (1990-1991)

55.) The unification of Germany

56.) The disintegration of Czechoslovakia

57.) The disintegration of the USSR

58.) The Commonwealth of Independent

 States (CIS) and Russia

59.) The GUAM (Georgia, Ukraine,

 Azerbaijan, Moldova)

60.) The Shanghai Cooperation

 Organization

61.) The “Color Revolutions” or “Flower

 Revolutions” and its effects on Eurasia

62.) Russian foreign policy since 1991

63.) The Disintegration of Yugoslavia

64.) Greece and Macedonia (1990s)

65.) EU and the conflict of Bosnia

66.) EU and the conflict of Kosovo

67.) USA, Bosnia, and Dayton-Agreement

68.) The expansion of the EU after 1990

69.) The Islamic Conference as an

 international organization

70.) The issue of “failed states”

71.) Terrorism as a tool of international

 politics

72.) The US foreign policy following

 September 11th, 2001

73.) The Third Gulf War (2003)

74.) The USA and the “rouge states”

75.) The “Clash of Civilizations” as an

 international issue

**APPENDIX II: Rules for Paper-Writing**

1.)Select only one topic.

2.)Please inform me about the topic selection as soon as possible.

3.)The paper text should be double-spaced and the font-size should be 12 Times New Roman. The paper is expected to be approx. 15 pages long.

4.)The Introduction part has to describe the paper topic and its importance for diplomatic history.

5.)The main part of the paper ought to describe, discuss, and analyze the main issues related to the paper topic. While doing this, please take historical chronology into consideration.

6.)Insert subject headlines within the paper text.

***7.)Please develop your own independent opinion concerning the topic and include it to the conclusion part.***

***8.)Do not be shy about your English. There may be some problems with the formulation of English wording, but this is not crucial; what really counts is your own research and your own opinion.***

***9.)Be careful to indicate your source references following each text paragraph. Any lack of source references can result in the reduction of your paper grade.***

***10.)Be extremely careful while indicating place names or dates. For ex. do not write “1850” instead of “1950,” do not write “Genova” instead of “Geneva,” or “Australia” instead of “Austria.”***

***11.)Please insert a bibliography at the end of your paper. The bibliography should include the sources you have consulted.***

12.)Evade the usage of value-loaded terms such as “good”, “hate”, “dark”, “bad”, “vicious”, “treacherous”, “barbaric”, “despotic”, “imperialistic”, “evil”, “heroic” etc.

13.)If you insist to paraphrase an original sentence or text part, then put them as an independent but single-spaced paragraph. The font-size should be 10.

***14.)It is forbidden to copy-paste texts from web sources or printed sources, except for text parts to be paraphrased. In the case of a detection of a copy-paste case, 100 % of your paper grade will be wiped out.***

15.)Please use at least four sources (articles, books or web sources) for your paper.