

Les Cartes mentales de la Corpo



Chers étudiants, ça y est, le semestre touche à sa fin. Mais pour bien profiter de l'été et éviter les rattrapages, la case des partiels semble inévitable !

Depuis maintenant 90 ans la Corpo Assas accompagne les étudiants dans tous les domaines de la vie universitaire, et pour la première fois cette année on vous propose des cartes mentales. Ces fiches sont écrites par nos membres dans le but de favoriser l'entraide étudiants ainsi que de vous aider dans l'apprentissage de certaines notions clés d'une matière.

Effectivement, ces fiches sont là pour vous orienter, elles sont faites par des étudiants et ne sont en aucun cas un substitut à ce qui a été enseigné en TD ou en cours.

Si jamais il vous venait des questions, n'hésitez pas à nous envoyer un message sur la page Facebook Corpo Assas ou à contacter *Gabrielle Manbandza* ou *Angélique Polide*.

" Comment valider votre année ? Pour les L1 :

Il faut tout d'abord rappeler que toutes vos notes se compensent. Pour valider de la manière la plus simple votre année, il vous faut valider votre bloc de matières fondamentales mais aussi votre bloc de matières complémentaires. Cependant, le calcul peut s'avérer plus complexe...

Chaque fin de semestre est marquée par des examens qui constituent l'épine dorsale de la validation de votre année. Bon nombre d'autres possibilités vous sont proposées pour engranger un maximum de points et limiter ainsi l'impact de vos partiels. Chacun de vos chargés de TD va vous attribuer une note sur 20 à l'issue du semestre. Vos TD de matières fondamentales comptent donc autant que l'examen écrit, lui aussi noté sur 20. Cet examen s'effectue en 3h et nécessite un exercice de rédaction. Sur un semestre, une matière fondamentale peut donc vous

rapporter jusqu'à 40 points. Seuls 20 points sont nécessaires à la validation de la matière. Pour valider votre bloc de fondamentales, il vous faut donc obtenir 40 points en additionnant vos notes de TD et vos notes aux partiels. Si toutefois vous n'obtenez pas ces 40 points, vous repasserez en juillet lors de la session de rattrapage, la ou les matières que vous n'auriez pas validée(s).

Attention : le passage par juillet annule votre note de TD obtenue dans la matière.

Pour les L2 :

Le principe est similaire, à la différence qu'il y a plus de matières fondamentales et plus de matières complémentaires.

Conclusion simple : travailler toutes les matières un minimum en mettant l'accent sur les TD et les matières fondamentales (les plus gros coefficients) vous permettra de maximiser vos chances de valider votre année du premier coup et ainsi éviter l'écueil des rattrapages de juillet.

Si, au sein même des unités d'enseignement, les matières se compensent, les blocs peuvent aussi se compenser entre eux à la fin de l'année. Ainsi, si vous obtenez une moyenne générale sur l'année de 10/20, votre passage est assuré.

En cas d'échec lors des sessions de janvier et de juin, une seconde chance vous est offerte en juillet.

Attention, contrairement aux idées reçues, les rattrapages ne sont pas plus faciles, ils sont connus pour être notés plus sévèrement. Toutes les matières des blocs non validés où vous n'avez pas eu la moyenne sont à repasser. S'il s'agit d'une matière à TD, la note de TD est annulée (même si vous avez été défaillant), de sorte que la note obtenue en juillet compte double (8/20 revient à 16/40). Les points d'avance acquis lors de l'année (points au-dessus de la moyenne lors de la validation d'un bloc) sont valables après les rattrapages et permettent donc la compensation finale comme décrite précédemment.

A noter que le jury peut vous accorder quelques points pour l'obtention de votre année, notamment dans le cas d'un étudiant sérieux en TD... A bon entendeur !

Pour les L1, le passage en deuxième année peut aussi se faire en conditionnel, pour cela il vous faut valider les deux unités d'enseignement fondamental et une unité d'enseignement complémentaire tout en sachant que l'autre unité complémentaire sera à repasser en L2.

AVERTISSEMENT

Il est important de rappeler que les Professeurs et Maitres de conférence ne sauraient être tenus responsables d'une erreur ou d'une omission au sein des fiches de cours proposées, puisque ces dernières sont comme dit précédemment, réalisées, relues, et mises en page par des étudiants appartenant à la Corpo Paris Assas.

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Emergence of the Modern State
→ Rooted in the Peace of Westphalia (1648) → introduced national sovereignty and the principle of non-intervention.

- Marked the shift from medieval states to modern states:
- Bureaucracy
 - Centralized authority
 - Clear national borders

The emergence of the modern state :
- **The peace treaty of Westphalia 1648** is a peace agreement to bring an end to a series of decades-long religious wars that had torn Europe apart from the 14th-17th centuries.
- **European colonialism :** Following the Treaty of Westphalia, European states gained financial stability and the capacity to expand. Starting in the 15th century, they began exploring, settling, and colonizing regions outside Europe.
- **The two world Wars :** Both World Wars involved entire societies—states, civilians, and industries. Scale of violence was unprecedented, due to technological advances (e.g., atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki).
- **The Cold War :** After WWII, two superpowers emerged: USA and USSR, leading to a bipolar world structure.
- **9/11 :** The September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks marked a dramatic shift in IR. The focus moved to threats from failed states and terrorism. The U.S. launched wars in Afghanistan and Iraq, aiming to eliminate terrorism at its roots, but the result was prolonged instability in the Middle East.
Consequences : Syrian Civil War, Arab Spring...

Two categories of interests that contribute to the making of Foreign Policy :
- Executive branch
- Legislative branch

Most important actors are heads of state, however, a large number of informal actors with a varying degree in political science.

- In the realm of informal actors :
- Bureaucracy plays a role in the making of foreign policy
 - Economic elite and business communities
 - NGOs ex amnesty international
 - Think Tanks :
 - Media (social networks, not so much in foreign policy)
 - Public intellectuals Citizens and public discourse

Marxism : Views IR through the lens of *class struggle* and *economic inequality*. Focus on the conflict between the rich (haves) and poor (have-nots). Emphasizes economic motivations behind global actions.
Constructivism : IR is shaped by social constructs and **collective beliefs**. Nothing in global politics is fixed; identities, interests, and rules are flexible. Emphasizes change and context over rigid models.
Feminism : Focuses on gendered power structures, especially patriarchy. Analyzes how dominant masculine values shape global politics. Advocates for the *inclusion of marginalized voices*.

Theories of IR :
IR theories help understand and interpret complex global events by identifying patterns.

- **Realism :** States act in self-interest, prioritizing survival and power. No room for moral considerations if they threaten state interests.

- **Liberalism :** Belief in the possibility of cooperation among states. Focus on institutions, laws, and individual freedoms.

What is International Relations = IR ?
⇒ is the study of interaction between states in the international system, in the point of security, economy, foreign policy, as of recently human rights, global governance and environmental issues.
Until 1970s states were considered to be the most important actor.

European International Relations

Foreign Policy is the articulation of national interest and the means chosen to secure those interests both material (access to natural resources) and ideational (values, norms that they support, like sovereignty and democracy, ideals...).

How is the National interest defined by each school of thought?

- **Realists:** the pursuit of power. Power to have the means to maintain power. The goal is to establish a rule or Law and global governance.
- **Constructivists:** much more fluid and malleable analysis. They see it as a reflection of norms that can change overtime.
- **Marxists:** argue that the only thing that defines national interests are the goals of economic and business elites
- **Feminists:** the interests of men and patriarchy define national interests

What are the tools
Soft Power and Hard Power.

- (1)
Three specific entities that go beyond the states interacting with each other :
- **Nation** = community of people who share a common sense of identity which may be derived from culture, language of ethnicity. There is a cultural sameness among people.
Example : American Indians → each “tribe” *is called a nation because they share a language, a history, a tradition. A nation is not a state*
 - **State** = formal legal territorial entity composed of a stable population and a government. It possesses the **monopoly over the legitimate use of force**. It assures peace and order. Its sovereignty is recognized by every other state in the international system. This does not necessarily mean that the population is happy with its government : state ≠ nation. Sometimes, the sovereignty is violated by foreign powers (example : Irak).
 - **Nation-State** : goes beyond imply the idea that there is a geographic limit. It combines the two characteristics of both definitions. Not all nations are nation-state and not all states are nation- states. Most of our states aren’t nation-states due to diversity, identity crisis, cultural differences and/or diaspora.
Example : the Kurdes consider themselves to be a nation-sate because they cover a well-defined area in the Middle East and they argue that, because they have cultural similarities

→ **Sovereignty** is a privilege enjoyed by states that are recognized by other sovereign states. It means that a **state has complete control over its own territory and it is free from any higher legal authority.**

(2)
Basic assumptions about IR :
- Ontology : he assumptions we make about the nature of the international system or social world. World is comprehensible via sense, perception and analysis.
- Epistemology : Created patters, repetitions, which allowed us to make predictions to see how a state will react or act.

(3)
IR isn’t just about one perception :
It includes a variety of theories, concepts and methods. What unites them is the study of how states interact, how forces beyond national borders (war, pollution, terrorism) shape the world and how foreign policy is formed and challenged.
What is a “social construction”?
It is a concept, a phenomenon or an idea maintained and understood through social interactions and agreements between people. They exist because a **group of society collectively agreed to give it an importance.** *Ex:* Money = piece of paper

5 principle organs of the United Nations :

- General Assembly** : functions as a “parliament of nations” within a structure of global governance, where all member states are equally represented, each with one vote.
- Security Council** : Responsible for maintaining international peace and security
- Economic and Social Council** : coordinates the UN’s work in economic development, social issues and sustainable development.
- Secretary-General** : carries out the day-to-day work for the UN.
- International Court of Justice** : the judicial branch of the UN

How schools of thought perceive International Law= IL:

- Realists** : argues that IL is ultimately shaped and enforced by the most powerful states. For them, legal framework reflects the interests and dominance of great powers, not neutral or universal justice.
- Liberalists** : view international law more optimistically. They see it as a tool for cooperation, capable of creating mutual benefits and reducing conflict among states. Institutions, norms, and law help states build trust, resolve disputes, and achieve peace through rule-based order.
- Marxist** theorists see international law as a reflection of **global economic inequality**. According to them, international law serves the interests of **wealthy capitalist states and elites**, rather than promoting genuine justice.

- The "**widening**" of the EU refers to its geographical expansion, starting in 1993 with 6 members and growing over time.
- The "**deepening**" refers to increased policy integration, beginning in the 1950s with cooperation on steel, trade, and economic change.

EU widening and deepening timeline:

- 1950s-60s**: Establishment of the common market.
- 1995**: Elimination of border controls.
- 1999**: Creation of the EU Security Council.
- Early 2000s**: Attempt to draft a European Constitution, which failed.
- 2008-2009**: Adoption of the Lisbon Treaty, which reformed EU structures and policies.
- Central Bank & Currency**: Introduction of the European Central Bank and single currency, the euro, which sparked both support and criticism.

Conclusion: Key Challenges to Reform

- Bureaucratic Inertia**: The UN's internal bureaucracy often slows reform.
- Legitimacy Crisis**: Nation-states are increasingly questioning the UN’s relevance and effectiveness.
- Need for Broader Support**: Gaining global consensus and backing remains a major hurdle for meaningful change.

- Political reforms of the UN :
- Reforming the security Council** : limit veto power and change permanent members.
 - Improving support and resources of **peace operations**.
 - Human Rights Enforcement**: Improve implementation through stronger UN bodies and greater cooperation with NGOs

Reform is necessary but the UN is today indispensable.
No one argues that the UN should be dismantled.

The existence of the UN is a human achievement

European International Relations

Many organizations have formed since the UN, aiming to unite countries with shared territory, language, or culture. The **European Union (EU)** is the second-largest regional organization after the UN.

How is the National interest defined by each school of thought?

- Sustaining Economic and Societal Progress**: As the EU deepens its integration, it faces challenges in managing increased involvement in global politics.
- Innovation**: The EU is struggling to keep up with technological and economic innovation.
- Security and Defense**: Ensuring the security and defense of the Union remains a challenge.
- Financial Disparities**: Economic differences among member states create financial challenges, including the need to maintain a 3% deficit limit.

In conclusion, the **EU** has promoted **economic integration and political cooperation** but faces challenges in innovation, security and financial disparities.

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Two key concepts help frame this study:

- Global Governance** = it refers to the system of rules, norms, and institutions—both formal and informal—that guide international relations and collective decision-making on a global scale. While not centralized, global governance involves a range of actors including states, international organizations, NGOs, and regional blocs like the EU.
 - Global Government** = This is a hypothetical concept that envisions a single authority governing the world. Though not a reality, it's useful in discussions about sovereignty, legitimacy, and the limits of international cooperation.
- Distinction Between International Institutions and International Organizations**

Distinction Between International Institutions and International Organizations

- International institutions** refer to the **norms, rules, and shared practices** that shape behavior and expectations in international relations. These are **not necessarily written down**, but they provide a framework for how states and other actors should act on the global stage. **Examples include principles like sovereignty...**
- International organizations**, by contrast, are **formal, tangible entities** created by states or other actors to **carry out specific functions** in international governance. They have **legal status, a defined structure, and physical presence**, often with headquarters, staff, and budgets. **Ex : UN, EU, NATO**

(2)
How is international law created :
-**Multilateral Diplomacy** : two or more states cooperate to achieve shared goals. This often results in the creation of international treaties and agreements. **Ex : The Paris Agreement on climate change**

- (3)
Ways of enforcement of multilateral diplomacy and international law:
- Diplomatic pressure and Coercion** : States may use political pressure, negotiations, or threats of retaliation to ensure compliance with international agreements.
 - Role of international courts** : they play a crucial role in upholding justice and human rights. **Ex: ICC, ICJ**
 - Sanctions and punitive measures** : States or international organizations (like UN) can impose economic sanctions or political restrictions against violators of human law
 - Military enforcement** : NATO interventions or UN peacekeeping missions

Last Group of Non-State Actors: Terrorism
Terrorism represents a significant and complex group of non-state actors in the international arena. The attacks on **9/11** marked a pivotal moment in global security and the role of terrorism in shaping foreign policy.

Globalization has contributed to the rise of terrorism by facilitating the internationalization of communication and the easy flow of money across borders.

Impact of non-state actors on Foreign policy:

- Celebrities & Global Governance:** Public figures like Princess Diana, George Clooney, and Angelina Jolie play a significant role in global governance by using their platforms to raise awareness and influence foreign policy.
- Foundations and Think Tanks:** Organizations like the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, The Carter Center, and the Clinton Foundation allocate large sums of money to global causes such as access to clean water and education, shaping foreign policy priorities.
- Multinational Corporations:** Companies like Walmart, with profits exceeding the GDP of some countries (e.g., Denmark), can influence foreign policy. If their interests aren't aligned with national or global goals, they can play a negative role in shaping policy outcomes.

Decision-Making Procedures: **Deliberative Process** which involves careful discussion and debate before acting abroad. **Fast-Track Process**, quick decisions, often made solely by the executive without broader consultation

-**Powerful Interest Groups:** Lobbies, especially from the energy sector, play a major role in shaping foreign policy through influence over legislators and executives. These groups can also face penalties for their actions or influence.

-**Public Opinion:** Public reaction can vary between **patriotic unity** (e.g., post-9/11 or Charlie Hebdo) and **mass discontent** (e.g., anti-Vietnam War protests, Yellow Vests in France).

-**Media Influence:** Media shapes public opinion, but today's landscape—with fake news and alternative facts—makes it harder to discern truth. Unlike the more centralized media of past decades, modern media is fragmented, making influence more widespread but also more complex.

There are five key domestic factors that impact foreign policy=FP:

- Ideology:** The political lens through which a country operates—e.g., a democracy vs. a dictatorship—shapes how it engages internationally.
- World Orientation:** A country's stance toward the world—whether isolationist, aggressive, passive, or nationalistic—affects its international behavior.
- Role of Institutions:** Domestic institutions, like legislatures or courts, can limit or guide FP decisions.

The impact of domestic policy on IR:

- Two Analytical Approaches:
Macro Analysis: A broad, systemic perspective using frameworks like liberalism, Marxism, and feminism. It helps explain global patterns but may overlook individual country differences.
Micro Analysis: Focuses on specific country-level features and decisions but may miss broader global trends.

Non-Governmental Organization :

are nonprofit organizations that operate independently of government influence. They work on various social, environmental, humanitarian, and advocacy issues, aiming to promote positive change.

European International Relations

In understanding **how domestic factors** shape a country's foreign policy, several key elements come into play, ranging from **decision-making processes** to the **influence of interest groups, public opinion, and the media**.

Domestic Policy and IR:

Foreign policy is influenced by a **two-level game**—leaders must navigate both domestic pressures and international expectations.

IR scholars highlight domestic constraints: a **strong leader** may override them, while a **weaker leader** may be heavily influenced by them.

For example, the **domestic agendas** of major powers like the **U.S. and China** significantly shape their international behavior and policies.

In conclusion, domestic policy significantly shapes a country's behavior on the global stage. Understanding IR requires recognizing this constant interplay.

(1)

Two factors that facilitated the emergence of NGOs:

-**Global Mindset:** Growing awareness of global concerns, such as environmental issues, has connected individuals worldwide. This shared concern has led to the rise of NGOs focused on these common issues.

-**Technology:** Advances in global shipping, the internet, and telecommunications have made communication and exchanges easier and cheaper, enabling NGOs to operate more effectively across borders.

4 roles of NGOs:

-**Advocacy:** NGOs defend causes, ideas, or individuals by speaking out in favor of specific issues, promoting positive change.

-**Direct Service:** NGOs provide essential services such as medical aid (e.g., **Médecins Sans Frontières**), educational programs, and environmental resources in areas lacking such support.

-**Research and Monitoring:** NGOs collect data, conduct research, and monitor various issues, often acting like think tanks to influence policy and raise awareness.

-**Claims Making:** NGOs help individuals who cannot seek justice in their home country by making legal claims on international platforms, often advocating for human rights or environmental justice at national or regional levels.

(2)

NGOs can sometimes clash with states and challenge state sovereignty, potentially hindering or delaying development within a country. They may act as though they understand the issue better than local governments or authorities, which can lead to a negative perception of NGOs.

(3)

How is this possible?

-**When NGOs bring more money and resources than the state**, it can undermine the country's authority and legitimacy.
-**Additionally, NGOs may undermine local efforts by adopting a "we know better" attitude**, disregarding grassroots knowledge and local expertise. This can lead to tension and resentment.
-**Furthermore, NGOs may lack crucial local knowledge**, creating friction. Their often bloated administrative structures and bureaucratic inefficiencies can result in slow responses and inertia, complicating efforts on the ground.

Moments when the world nearly experienced nuclear conflict due to mistakes or miscommunications:
January 24, 1961 (North Carolina): A U.S. B-52 bomber carrying two nuclear bombs crashed, but the bombs did not detonate, preventing a potential disaster.
September 26, 1983 (Soviet Early Warning System): A false alarm from the Soviet early warning system indicated a U.S. missile strike

(IR) leaders have focused on limiting or preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons through various multilateral negotiations and treaties:

1963: The first agreement to **test nuclear weapons underwater**, avoiding the contamination caused by above-ground testing.

1970s: The SALT I and SALT II treaties aimed at gradually reducing nuclear arsenals held by the U.S. and the USSR.

1968-1970: The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), signed by 190 countries, promotes cooperation in the peaceful use of nuclear technology while working to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons.

Geopolitical competition highlights the significance of international political economy, affecting population movement and immigration, and its impact on development.

Poverty stems from broken institutions, which don't only impact one society but have broader consequences. The international political economy (IPE) is an institutional system in itself, operating as a self-sustaining structure.

Development seeks to address and eliminate poverty by improving these institutional systems.

How have global efforts to promote development evolved? How dev shaped ppl's access to basic resources?

Motivation for Terrorism : terrorists often believe that **political violence** is justified to preserve order, arguing that the state is unable or unwilling to protect citizens.

Role of Globalization: It facilitates terrorism by enabling easier communication and coordination, but it also increases awareness of global injustices, which can fuel hatred.

Typology of Terrorism :

Left-Wing Terrorism: Groups like the Weather Underground used violence in the 1960s and 70s to protest the Vietnam War.

-Right wing Terrorism : groups like those responsible for Oklahoma City bombing 1995, they are anti-government.

-Ethnic and Religious Groups : driven by religious goals, use violence to achieve political or social change.

Security traditionally refers to measures taken by states to protect citizens, their way of life, and the survival of the state, primarily through military strength.

European International Relations

Geopolitics studies how geography, international relations, and political power shape global dynamics, such as trade and conflict. It plays a crucial role in **addressing poverty and promoting sustainable development**.

After World War II, global efforts focused on economic growth as a precursor to poverty elimination. Two key theoretical approaches emerged:
Modernization Theory: This theory posits that development equals economic growth within a free-market economy. Rostow's model outlines five stages of development : agriculture based economy, infrastructure development, "take off" into growth, maturity, high mass consumption
Dependency Theory: Emerging as a response to the limitations of Modernization Theory, it argues that global economic structures limit the development of poorer countries.

International Political Economy (IPE) highlights the interconnectedness of states and markets, showing that markets are never truly "free" and are regulated by states.

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Distinction between 2 approaches:

-Traditional Security : Focuses on the protection of a state's territory, sovereignty, and citizens from external military threats. Emphasizes military strength and defense.

-Human Security: Expands the concept of security to include individual well-being, addressing threats like poverty, disease, human rights violations, and environmental degradation.

Kofi Annan emphasized this shift: "**We cannot be secure if we are starving. We cannot build peace without alleviating poverty.**" This reflects a people-centered rather than state-centered vision of security.

Key criticisms of Traditional Security :

- Only focuses on **military protection** and violence prevention
- Ignores **non-military threats** that affect everyday life.
- Lacks attention to **structural causes** of insecurity such as economic inequality, repression, or environmental collapse.

Evolution of Security Concepts :

Shift from asking "**What is security?**" to "**Who poses threats?**" and "**What methods are used?**"

(2)

Changing nature of warfare :
-Symmetric wars : Traditional wars between states with comparable military forces. **Ex :** WW1,2
-Asymmetric wars : Conflicts where weaker groups use unconventional tactics. **Ex :** guerrilla

(3)

Technological revolution in warfare : known as **revolution in military affairs**.

-Use of **drones, satellite communication, cyber capabilities**, and **space-based weapons**.

-Blurs the battlefield—conflicts now occur in **unpredictable and undefined spaces**.