



## POWER SHIFT: THE DECLINE OF THE WEST AND THE CRISIS OF THE LIBERAL INTERNATIONAL ORDER? (IR201)

**Course duration:** 36 hours of lectures and 18 hours of classes over three weeks

**Summer School Programme Area:** International Relations, Government and Society

**LSE Teaching Department:** Department of International Relations

**Lead Faculty:** Professor Michael Cox, Dr Luca Tardelli and Dr Rohan Mukherjee (Dept. of International Relations)

**Pre-requisites:** At least one introductory course in either social science (e.g. political science, international relations, sociology, economics), history, law or any other cognate subject in the Arts or Humanities.

### Course Overview

At the beginning of the 21st century the world stood on the cusp of what most experts assumed would be a golden age of international peace and prosperity guaranteed by American power and underwritten by an ever-expanding world market dominated by the West. But 9/11 and the financial crisis of 2008 followed, leaving the United States in decline, Europe in tatters, and the balance of power rapidly shifting eastwards towards Asia and China and southwards towards the 'Global South'. Pundits even began to talk of a new world disorder in the making. Certainly, with the challenges posed by the rise of populism in the West, a more assertive China and Russia led by Xi Jinping and Vladimir Putin respectively, Russia's invasion of Ukraine and conflicts in the Middle East, and the impact of COVID-19 and climate change, it does appear as if the international system has become a much less peaceful and stable place. Some even wonder whether the Liberal international order itself is now under threat. But how have all these major changes come about? What has been their impact on international affairs? Is the West in decline and are we heading toward a new world order? These are at least three of the big questions we will be seeking to answer in this course. 1

### Course Teaching and Structure

This course is delivered via a combination of daily lectures and classes. The lectures will be delivered by Prof Michal Cox, Dr Luca Tardelli and Dr Rohan Mukherjee. In class, students will then discuss the weekly topics by critically engaging the assigned questions and readings. Classes will provide the opportunity to refine relevant analytical, presentation, and teamworking skills. Finally, there will be a revision day in the third week of the course.

### Course Assessment and Coursework

**Assessment:** the course is assessed through one essay (50% of the final grade, due Friday of week 2) and one final examination (50% of the final grade, on Friday of week 3).

Formative coursework: essay-planning exercise (in class, in Week 1; unassessed).

## Course Outcomes

- Understand the changing distribution of power and the evolution of key great powers across the 20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> century.
- Critically engage the relevant literature and debates on power shift and the rise and decline of great powers.
- Analyse the causes and consequences of power shifts in international relations.
- Produce written analyses on questions related to power shifts in international relations.

## Topics

- Session 1: The Rise and Fall and Great Powers in World History (Prof. Michael Cox)
- Session 2: War and Global Power Shifts in the 20<sup>th</sup> Century (Prof. Michael Cox)
- Session 3: Revolutions and Global Power Shifts (Prof. Michael Cox)
- Session 4: An Empire of Liberty? The Rise of the US and Liberal Internationalism (Prof. Michael Cox)
- Session 5: The US in Decline? From the Unipolar Moment to the Present (Dr Luca Tardelli)
- Session 6: The Rise of China and the BRICS (Dr Luca Tardelli)
- Session 7: India as a Leading Power? (Dr Rohan Mukherjee)
- Session 8: Russia's Great Power Politics and the War in Ukraine (Dr Luca Tardelli)
- Session 9: Europe: From Crisis to Strategic Actor? (Dr Luca Tardelli)
- Session 10: War, Revolution, and Power Shifts in the Middle East (Dr Luca Tardelli)
- Session 11: The Rise of the Global South? (Dr Luca Tardelli)
- Session 12: Great Power Conflict and The End of the Liberal International Order? (Dr Luca Tardelli)

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## Course Textbook

J. Baylis, S. Smith & P. Owens (eds.) (2019), *The Globalisation of World Politics: An Introduction to International Relations*, 8th Edition (Oxford University Press).

## Session 1: The Rise and Fall and Great Powers in World History

In his best-selling book, *The Rise and Fall of Great Powers* (1987), the English historian Paul Kennedy looked at nearly five hundred years of European history in order to make a more general observation about the fate of all great powers: namely that, as they grew in power, they incurred increasingly high military costs which over time was likely to lead to their decline. Ultimately, however, what determined the status of a rising power was its technological prowess, and what led to its decline was the emergence of a more competitive, economically more dynamic rival. The book became a publishing sensation in large part because Kennedy drew the lesson from history that the two remaining great powers in the world – the United States and the USSR – might follow the same path and decline together. Many later argued that Kennedy got the US wrong but the USSR right. Still, in the light of the rise of modern China, his overall thesis continues to generate interest and debate.

### Required readings

Nau, Henry R. (2001), 'Why the Rise and Fall of Great Powers was Wrong', *Review of International Studies* 27(4): 579-592.

Porter, Patrick (2015), 'Was Paul Kennedy Right? American Decline Thirty Years On', *War on the Rocks*, at: <https://warontherocks.com/2015/06/was-paul-kennedy-right-american-decline-30-years-on/>

Tammen, Ronald L.; Kugler, Jacek; Lemke, Douglas (2017), 'Foundations of Power Transition Theory', *Oxford Research Encyclopaedias*, at: <https://oxfordre.com/politics/view/10.1093/acrefore/9780190228637.001.0001/acrefore-9780190228637-e-296>

Mazarr, Michael J. (2022), 'What Makes a Power Great: The Real Drivers of Rise and Fall', *Foreign Affairs* 101(4): 52-63.

### Videos

'The Rise and Fall of Great Powers: America, China and the Global Order', *Council on Foreign Relations*, 3 March 2021, at: [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NK0ls5hV\\_5Y](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NK0ls5hV_5Y)

## Session 2: War and Global Power Shifts in the 20<sup>th</sup> Century

The relationship between great powers and war has been at the centre of the work of several scholars over time. Some of the more famous include the ancient Chinese writer on war, Sun Tzu; the Greek historian Thucydides writing over 2,500 years ago; and, the 19<sup>th</sup> century Prussian writer, Von Clausewitz. War has also been a preoccupation of many 20<sup>th</sup> century Realist writers, thus helping define the discourse of International Relations (IR) itself. We also examine the ways in which war has been discussed by Feminist scholars, the impact war has had on popular culture, and the way war has shaped national identity. We will then look at the ongoing discussion about the causes of World War 1 and why it has generated such a lively debate. We will conclude by briefly examining the future of war – an issue that will be taken up in the last lecture.

### Required readings

- Gilpin, Robert (1988), 'The Theory of Hegemonic War', *The Journal of Interdisciplinary History* 18(4), The Origin and Prevention of Major Wars: 591-613.
- Kershaw, Ian (2005), 'War and Political Violence in Twentieth-Century Europe', *Contemporary European History* 14(1): 107-123.
- Keiger, John (2014) 'Thinking the Causes of World War I', *Horizons*, at:  
<https://www.cirsd.org/en/horizons/horizons-autumn-2014--issue-no1/thinking-the-causes-of-world-war-i>
- MacMillan, Margaret (2020), 'Which Past is Prologue? Heeding the Right Warnings from History', *Foreign Affairs* 99(5), 12-23.

### Videos

- 'Why World Peace Failed After World War I: Total War', TimeLine, 28 February 2021, at:  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?app=desktop&v=bd8bS6yGOXI>
- Margaret MacMillan, 'Roskill Lecture 2018: Reflecting on the Great War Today', Churchill College, University of Cambridge, 7th February 2018, at: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=H-7eWE2-WCs>
- Graham Allison, 'Is War Between China and The US Inevitable?', TED Talk, September 2018,  
[https://www.ted.com/talks/graham\\_allison\\_is\\_war\\_between\\_china\\_and\\_the\\_us\\_inevitable?referrer=playlist-the\\_global\\_power\\_shift](https://www.ted.com/talks/graham_allison_is_war_between_china_and_the_us_inevitable?referrer=playlist-the_global_power_shift)

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## Session 3: Revolutions and Global Power Shifts

In the previous lecture, we looked at the relationships between great powers, war, and power shifts. But as we will show here, revolutions have also played a major role in shaping and reshaping the 20<sup>th</sup> century order. As the Harvard scholar Stephen Walt pointed out in 1992, revolutions invariably 'cause abrupt shifts in the balance of power' that often lead to war. Two years before, LSE scholar Fred Halliday, argued that revolutions should themselves be seen as 'great powers' whose impact on the world had never been fully understood by IR scholars. But can revolutions ever fulfil their utopian ambitions? Or will they, as Trotsky argued in the 1930s (and Orwell suggested later in *Animal Farm*) be betrayed? And when in 1991 the USSR collapsed, did this bring an era of revolutions to an end and with what consequences? Should we be saying farewell to revolution? Or will new kinds of revolution emerge?

### Required readings

- Walt, Stephen (1992), 'Revolution and War', *World Politics* 44(3): 321- 368.

Halliday, Fred (1990), 'The Sixth Great Power: On the Study of Revolutions and International Relations', *Review of International Studies* 16(3): 2017 -221.

### Videos

Trotsky: a career overview. An English version (1989) of a 1987 prize-winning French documentary, at: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IXgXASp-qWs>

'The Strange Death of the Soviet Union: reflections on the collapse of a superpower', LSE IDEAS online event, 17 November 2021, at: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jVAIxt7DiIM>

## Session 4: An Empire of Liberty? The Rise of the US and Liberal Internationalism

This lecture will chart the historical rise of the US and the idea of “freedom” in the American political discourse from the War of Independence through to the 21<sup>st</sup> century. It looks at the form this idea took as well as the great difficulty the US had and still has – both at both home and abroad – in realizing its ambition of promoting freedom. Even so trying to understand America without reference to this core value makes little sense. The lecture looks at the origin of the Republic and the origin of the idea of freedom, then at the period which followed. We then examine the policies of Woodrow Wilson during World War 1, Roosevelt in the World War 2, before looking at the attempt to build a Liberal international order at end of World War 2. The session concludes with a look at the Cold War and its aftermath in the form of Clinton’s vision for Liberal order before looking at the crisis said to be facing the liberal order today. 5

### Required readings

Dueck, Colin (2003/4), 'Hegemony on the Cheap: Liberal Internationalism from Wilson to Bush', *World Policy Journal* 20(4): 1 -11.

Kazin, Michael (2013), 'Why Woodrow Wilson isn't Celebrated by Liberals', *Dissent*, 4<sup>th</sup> June 2013, at: <https://www.dissentmagazine.org/blog/why-woodrow-wilson-isnt-celebrated-by-liberals>

McCain Institute (2016), 'Advancing Freedom Promotes US Interests', 9<sup>th</sup> September 2016, at: <https://www.mccaininstitute.org/resources/reports/advancing-freedom-promotes-us-interests/>

## Session 5: The US in Decline? From the Unipolar Moment to the Present

The collapse of the only superpower competitor to the United States in 1991 created a unique moment in international history that came to be defined as 'unipolar'. Some believed this would be temporary, though many more at the time saw this as the start of yet another 'American century'. But has this turned out to be the case? The rise of emerging powers, the financial crisis of 2008, and rise of populism profoundly questioned US power. Indeed, a debate continues between two broad schools of thought: one which sees the US as being in

long term decline and another which argues that in spite of these challenges, America's structural power will guarantee its dominance in the international system for many years to come.

### *Required readings*

Walter, Stefanie (2021), 'The Backlash Against Globalization', *Annual Reviews of Political Science* 24: 421-442.

Cox, Michael (2018), 'Understanding the Global Rise of Populism', LSE IDEAS, Strategic Update, at: <https://www.lse.ac.uk/ideas/Assets/Documents/updates/LSE-IDEAS-Understanding-Global-Rise-of-Populism.pdf>

Cooley, Alexander; Nexon, Daniel H. (2020), 'How Hegemony Ends', *Foreign Affairs* 99(4): 143-157.

Strange, Susan (1987), 'The Persistent Myth of Lost Hegemony', *International Organization* 41(4): 551-574.

### *Videos*

Panic: The Untold Story of the 2008 Financial Crisis, *Council of Foreign Relations*, 1 May 2019, at: [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QozGSS7QY\\_U](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QozGSS7QY_U)

Chris Hedges, 'The Collapse of the American Empire?', *The Agenda with Steve Paikin*, 12 September 2018, at: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tPk9HSLagVg>

'Is America in Decline?', *The Economist*, 17 September 2021, at: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BzNtiFvnbhl>

Michael Cox, Margaret MacMillan, Gideon Rachman, and Christopher Coker (2022), 'From Afghanistan to Ukraine: The Crisis of the American Empire', LSE IDEAS Online Event, 11 April 2022, at: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CvY1KnzEOS8>

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## **Session 6: The Rise of China and the BRICS**

In the People's Republic of China (PRC), state-led economic growth combined with Communist Party rule and deeper integration into the world economy has transformed one of the world's most populous countries lifting millions out of poverty while making China the second largest economy of the world. But how did China achieve this success? And what are the implications of China's rise for its relations with the US? And is China's rise part of a broader shift in the global economy? In November 2001 the Goldman Sachs economist Jim O'Neill coined the acronym BRICs to identify those four big economies – Brazil, Russia, India and China – which would in his view become the key drivers of economic growth into the 21st century. A few years later the four BRIC nations (South Africa became the fifth in 2010) decided to turn the BRICS from an acronym to an organization in 2009. Thus, what had begun life as a western economic construct became a vehicle for challenging western dominance. But are the BRICS united by common principles? And how far do they collectively represent a serious challenge to the West?

### Required readings

- Goh, Evelyn (2019), 'Contesting Hegemonic Order: China in East Asia', *Security Studies* 28(3): 614-644.
- Goldstein, Avery (2020), 'China's Grand Strategy under Xi Jinping: Reassurance, Reform, and Resistance', *International Security* 45(1): 164-201.
- Jisi, Wang (2021), 'The Plot against China? How Beijing Sees the New Washington Consensus', *Foreign Affairs* 100(4): 48-57.
- Lieber, Robert (2014), 'The Rise of the BRICS and American Primacy', *International Politics* 51(2): 137-154.
- Cox, Michael (2022), 'Comrades Putin and Xi', LSE Blog, 13<sup>th</sup> April 2022, at: <https://blogs.lse.ac.uk/cff/2021/04/13/comrades-putin-and-xi/>

### Videos

- 'Seven Ways China is Shaping Up to become the world's number one superpower', BBC Minute, at: <https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/articles/JG9nqGfQnm3WnXHvV6tD3/seven-ways-china-is-shaping-up-to-become-the-worlds-number-one-superpower>
- 'Transition 2021 Series: Confronting the China Challenge', Council on Foreign Relations, 10 February 2021, at: [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0DL7tc\\_QgeI](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0DL7tc_QgeI)
- 'What Influence do BRICS Nations Have?', *Aljazeera*, 2017, at: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=R3XxJseMS10>
- 'The BRICs and Future of the Global Order', *CGTN*, 2017, at: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tlgyQGngtFw>

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## Session 7: India as a Leading Power?

With the world's second largest population, third largest economy, and third largest military, India is a pivotal country in Asia and the world. However, many questions remain about whether India has what it takes to become a great power, and what kind of great power it will be. Will India be able to transcend its troubled neighbourhood to become a world power? Will its institutions overcome a history of dysfunction in order to efficiently channel resources into power projection? Will India agree to the terms of the current international order led by the United States and its allies, or will it seek to overhaul the terms of international cooperation?

### Required readings

- Ayres, Alyssa (2018), 'Ch.1-Introduction', in *Our Time Has Come: How India is Making Its Place in the World* (Oxford University Press): 11-35.
- Sagar, Rahul (2009), 'State of Mind: What Kind of Power will India Become?', *International Affairs* 85(4): 801-816.

Joshi, Yogesh (2022), 'India's Radical Reimagination: No More Bandwagoning, for Real,' *The Washington Quarterly* 45(4): 133-156.

### Videos

'Panel Discussion: Grasping Greatness: Making India a Leading Power', *Carnegie India*, December 2, 2022, <https://youtu.be/zDfQ4ur--PQ>

'India is not sitting on the fence', says External Affairs Minister S. Jaishankar', *ThePrint*, June 3, 2022, [https://youtu.be/2R1z5\\_KBHw4](https://youtu.be/2R1z5_KBHw4)

## Session 8: Russia's Great Power Politics and the War in Ukraine

Vladimir Putin rose to power with a determination to reverse the humiliation Russia suffered in the 1990s. Fuelled by high oil prices, an increasingly assertive Russia has vigorously sought to secure and expand Russia's power over its neighbours and push back against Western influence. As a result, Moscow used its military forces in Chechnya, Georgia, and Ukraine and rekindled conflict with the West. What kind of power is Russia today? What explains its assertiveness in foreign policy? And are we at the beginning of a new cold war?

### Required readings

Stoner-Weiss, Kathryn (2021), 'Ch.1-Is Russia Resurrected?', *Russia Resurrected* (Oxford University Press): 3-28.

Hill, Fiona (2015), 'How Vladimir Putin's World View Shapes Russian Foreign Policy', in David Cadier and Margot Light (eds.), *Russia's Foreign Policy: International Perceptions, Domestic Politics and External Relations* (Palgrave): 42-61.

'Was NATO Enlargement a Mistake?', *Foreign Affairs*, Asks the Experts, April 19, 2022, available at: <https://www.foreignaffairs.com/ask-the-experts/2022-04-19/was-nato-enlargement-mistake>

Ragazzi, Lucia; Tafuro Ambrosetti, Eleonora (2022), 'Into Africa: How Russia Is Trying to Win the Hearts and Minds of the Continent', ISPI Dossier, at: <https://www.ispionline.it/it/pubblicazione/africa-how-russia-trying-win-hearts-and-minds-continent-37142>

### Videos

John Mearsheimer, 'Why is Ukraine the West's fault?', The University of Chicago, 25<sup>th</sup> September 2015, at: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JrMiSQAGOS4>

Fiona Hill (2022), 'Russia, America, and the Future of European Security', LSE Festival 2022, 15<sup>th</sup> June 2022, at: <https://www.lse.ac.uk/Events/LSE-Festival/2022/events/0615/america>

## Session 8: Europe: From Crisis to Strategic Actor?

The end of the Cold War opened up a new phase in the history of Europe, so much so that by the turn of the millennium a number of writers were beginning to talk confidently of Europe becoming a new superpower and the dominant actor in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. However, a series of crises exposed the European 'miracle' to the ultimate stress test: the financial crisis, the refugee crisis, and the crisis resulting from populism and Brexit. How did the crisis come about? Can the EU be a leading and strategically autonomous actor in international affairs? And what are the implications of the conflict in Ukraine for the EU?

### Required readings

Moravcsik, Andrew (2017), 'Europe is Still a Superpower', *Foreign Policy*, 23 April 2017, available at: <http://foreignpolicy.com/2017/04/13/europe-is-still-a-superpower/>

Smith, Karen E. (2020), 'Ch.15-The European Union's Post-Lisbon Foreign Policy Ten Years On', in Martin Westlake (ed.), *The European Union's New Foreign Policy* (Springer): 237-252.

Tocci, Nathalie (2021), 'European Strategic Autonomy: What It Is, Why We Need It, How to Achieve It', Istituto Affari Internazionali, 26<sup>th</sup> February 2021, at: <https://www.iai.it/sites/default/files/9788893681780.pdf>

### Videos

Barry Posen, Bastian Giegerich, and Hugo Meijer (2021), 'Can Europe Defend Itself?', IISS, 5<sup>th</sup> March 2021, at: <https://www.iiss.org/events/2021/03/can-europe-defend-itself>

Borrell, Joseph (2022), 'Putin's War Has Given Birth to Geopolitical Europe', Project Syndicate, 3rd March 2022, at: <https://www.project-syndicate.org/commentary/geopolitical-europe-responds-to-russias-war-by-josep-borrell-2022-03>

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## Session 9: War, Revolution, and Power Shifts in The Middle East

The Arab Spring unleashed a revolutionary wave across the Middle East, raising hopes for democratic change in the region. Yet, these hopes have been dashed by authoritarian repression, external interventions, and renewed conflict in the region, from the brutality of the civil wars in Libya, Syria, and Yemen to the rise of ISIS and renewed tensions between regional powers. The lecture will look at the roots of unrest and conflict in the Middle East. What are the consequences of the Arab Spring and the ongoing civil wars? How have they affected the regional order? How are developments in the region connected to the global power shift? And what role do external powers, including emerging powers, play?

### Required readings

Bayat, Asef; Herrera, Linda (2021), 'Ch.1-Global Middle East', in Asef Bayat and Linda Herrera (eds.), *Global Middle East: Into the Twenty-First Century* (University of California Press): 3-21.

Lynch, Marc (2021), 'The Arab Uprisings Never Ended', *Foreign Affairs*, 100(1), January/February.

Hazbun, Waleed (2019), 'In America's Wake: Turbulence and Insecurity in the Middle East', in *Shifting Global Politics and the Middle East*, POMEPS Studies, 34, URL: <https://pomeps.org/in-americas-wake-turbulence-and-insecurity-in-the-middle-east>

Dannreuther, Roland (2019), 'Russia, China, and the Middle East', Louise Fawcett (ed.), *The International Relations of the Middle East* (Oxford University Press): 394-414.

### Videos and Podcasts

'The 10<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Arab Spring: Examining Its Long Term Impacts', *Network 20/20*, 10<sup>th</sup> December 2020, at: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nR6ga78FK20>

'International Relations and the Middle East: US, China, and Regional Powers', *Middle East Institute*, 8<sup>th</sup> June 2021, at: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yoUQ6VZ0ick&t=29s>

'Babel: U.S. Power and Influence in the Middle East: Part One', CSIS, 7<sup>th</sup> March 2022, at: <https://www.csis.org/node/64307>

## Session 10: The Rise of the Global South?

While the focus is often on China's rise, the last decades saw also a broader phenomenon defined as either the 'rise of the Rest' and the emergence of the Global South. In this lecture, we will contextualise this shift and examine the extent to which the Global South has acquired greater agency and power in international relations and bridged the gap with the Global North. Is the Global South on the rise?

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### Required readings

Haug, Sebastian; Braveboy-Wagner, Jacqueline; Maihold, Günther (2021), 'The 'Global South' in The Study of World Politics: Examining a Meta Category', *Third World Quarterly* 42(9): 1923-1944.

Wade, Robert (2020), 'Global Growth, Inequality, and Poverty', in John Ravenhill (ed.), *Global Political Economy*, Sixth Edition.

Adow, Mohamed (2020), 'The Climate Debt: What the West Owes the Rest', *Foreign Affairs* 99(3), May/June.

Adler, David (2022), 'The West v Russia: Why the Global South Isn't Taking Sides', *The Guardian*, 28<sup>th</sup> March 2022, at: <https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2022/mar/10/russia-ukraine-west-global-south-sanctions-war>

Becker Lorca, Arnulf (2023), 'Contesting Global Justice from the South: Redistribution in the International Order', *International Affairs* 99(1): 41-60.

### Videos and Podcasts

'Fleeing climate change — the real environmental disaster', DW Documentary, 1 May 2019, at:

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cl4Uv9\\_7KJE](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cl4Uv9_7KJE)

'A tale of two pandemics: the true cost of Covid in the global south – podcast', *The Guardian*, 17 December 2021, at: <https://www.theguardian.com/news/audio/2021/dec/17/a-tale-of-two-pandemics-the-true-cost-of-covid-in-the-global-south-podcast>

## Session 11: Great Power Conflict and the End of the Liberal International Order?

As discussed at the beginning of the course, when states develop the power to change the system according to their interests they will strive to do so, often through war. This has been true in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, but how likely is great power conflict in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century? What does the conflict in Ukraine tell us about the possibility of great power conflict today? And what does this mean for the future of the Liberal International Order?

### Required readings

Layne, Christopher (2020), 'Coming Storms', *Foreign Affairs* 99(6).

Foot, Rosemary (2018), 'Restraints on Conflict in the China-US Relationship: Contesting Power Transition Theory', in Asle Toje (ed.), *Will China's Rise Be Peaceful? Security, Stability, and Legitimacy* (Oxford: Oxford University Press): 79-100.

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Fazal, Tanisha M. (2022), 'The Return of Conquest? Why the Future of Global Order Hinges on Ukraine', *Foreign Affairs* 101(1).

Ikenberry, G. John (2020), 'The Next Liberal Order: The Age of Contagion Demands More Internationalism, Not Less', *Foreign Affairs* 99(4): 133-142.

Mearsheimer John J (2019), 'Bound to Fail: The Rise and Fall of the Liberal International Order', *International Security* 43 (4): 7-50.

Parmar, Inderjeet (2018) 'The US-led Liberal International Order: Imperialism by Another Name?', *International Affairs* 94(1): 151–172.

Jahn, Beate (2018), 'Liberal Internationalism: Historical Trajectory and Current Prospects', *International Affairs* 94(1): 43-61.

### Videos and Podcasts

Margaret MacMillan (2018), 'Episode 1: War and Humanity', *The Mark of Cain*, The Reith Lectures, BBC Radio 4, at: <https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/b0b7f390>

Henry Farrell and Abraham Newman, 'Weaponised Interdependence', 30 March 2020, at: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1DFAqN8UR2s>

'How Climate Change Fuels Deadly Conflict', *International Crisis Group*, at:  
<https://globalclimate.crisisgroup.org/>

Beate Jahn, John Ikenberry, John Mearsheimer, and Michael Cox (2021), "'World on the Edge": the crisis of the western liberal order', LSE IDEAS Online Event, 17<sup>th</sup> February 2021, at:  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2S9cOeYV-n8>

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**Credit Transfer:** If you are hoping to earn credit by taking this course, please ensure that you confirm it is eligible for credit transfer well in advance of the start date. Please discuss this directly with your home institution or Study Abroad Advisor.

As a guide, our LSE Summer School courses are typically eligible for three or four credits within the US system and 7.5 ECTS in Europe. Different institutions and countries can, and will, vary. You will receive a digital transcript and a printed certificate following your successful completion of the course in order to make arrangements for transfer of credit.

If you have any queries, please direct them to [summer.school@lse.ac.uk](mailto:summer.school@lse.ac.uk)