

Section #3

The post-WWII world order

September 29, 2023

Today

The “lay history” of the post-WWII world order

The ideological sources of the LIO

Racial imperialism & post-WWII occupations

World order

“Relatively stable patterns of relations and practices in world politics” (Cooley and Nexon 2020)

Order of Oppression

Africa’s Quest for a New International System

By [Tim Murithi](#) May/June 2023

Published on April 18, 2023

Nobody Wants the Current World Order

How All the Major Powers—Even the United States—Became Revisionists

By [Shivshankar Menon](#) August 3, 2022

How to Save the Postwar Order

The United States Should Rethink Its Defense of the System

By [Michael J. Mazarr](#) May 6, 2022

Xi Jinping’s New World Order

Can China Remake the International System?

By [Elizabeth Economy](#) January/February 2022

Published on December 9, 2021

The “lay history” of the post-WWII world order

- After WWII, the Allied victors had 3 options:
 - Abandon —> that’s what led to WWI
 - Dominate —> Soviet Union in Eastern Europe
 - Institutionalize —> USA & the UN system
- The liberal international order was “exceptional”:
 - Free trade
 - Free peoples & institutions
 - U.S. hegemony

The role of ideals

What were the main principles of the Atlantic Charter, and how did they shape the postwar order?

How do these ideals relate to U.S. military occupations in Japan and Germany?

THE Atlantic Charter

THE President of THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and the Prime Minister, Mr. Churchill, representing HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, being met together, deem it right to make known certain common principles in the national policies of their respective countries on which they base their hopes for a better future for the world.

1. *Their countries seek no aggrandizement, territorial or other.*

2. *They desire to see no territorial changes that do not accord with the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned.*

3. *They respect the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live; and they wish to see sovereign rights and self-government restored to those who have been forcibly deprived of them.*

4. *They will endeavor, with due respect for their existing obligations, to further the enjoyment by all States, great or small, victor or vanquished, of access, on equal terms, to the trade and to the raw materials of the world which are needed for their economic prosperity.*

5. *They desire to bring about the fullest collaboration between all nations in the economic field with the object of securing, for all, improved labor standards, economic advancement and social security.*

6. *After the final destruction of the Nazi tyranny, they hope to see established a peace which will afford to all nations the means of dwelling*

in safety within their own boundaries, and which will afford assurance that all the men in all the lands may live out their lives in freedom from fear and want.

7. *Such a peace should enable all men to traverse the high seas and oceans without hindrance.*

8. *They believe that all of the nations of the world, for realistic as well as spiritual reasons, must come to the abandonment of the use of force. Since no future peace can be maintained if land, sea or air armaments continue to be employed by nations which threaten, or may threaten, aggression outside of their frontiers, they believe, pending the establishment of a wider and permanent system of general security, that the disarmament of such nations is essential. They will likewise aid and encourage all other practicable measures which will lighten for peace-loving peoples the crushing burden of armaments.*

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

WINSTON S. CHURCHILL

August 14, 1941

Was U.S. hegemony the “imperialism of ‘free nations’”?

Which scholar's argument does Duara's piece remind you of?
(Reminder: paper #1 is due Monday, 10/2 at 5pm on Canvas)



Duara



Kramer



Fradera

Assignment “practice”

(Reminder: paper #1 is due Monday, 10/2 at 5pm on Canvas)

- How do these different scholars think about racial imperialism, in general?
- How might each scholar describe the function of racism in the US occupations of Japan and Germany?
- Which aspects of the scholarly approaches do you find compelling vs. limiting?



Duara



Kramer



Fradera