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| Study course title | History of Modern Diplomacy |
| Study course code | Vest1147 |
| Credits | 4 KP |
| European Credit Transfer and Accumulation System Credits | 6 KP |
| Total Number of Contact Hours | 64 |
| Number of Lecture Hours | 44 |
| Number of hours for workshops | 18 |
| Number of hours for practical classes | 2 |
| Course developer | |
| Dr. hist., as. prof. Henrihs Soms | |
| Study course abstract | |
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| Course content | |
| The course will provide students with an in-depth knowledge of international relations systems. Studies of relevant historical literature will enhance the ability to analyze and compare different views on the history of international relations. | |
| Course plan | |
| <p><i>Structure of the course: Lectures - 44 h., Workshops - 18 h., Practical tasks - 2 h.</i></p> <p><i>Lectures:</i></p> <p><u>International Relations Systems 17th - 21st Century (2 h.)</u> General description, concept, content, main sources of history</p> <p><u>Westfalen International Relations System: 1648 - 1815 (4 h.)</u> Europe after the Thirty Years' War (1618-1648). Peace treaties of Osnabrück and Munster (1648). Principle of equilibrium in international relations. Sweden and France - guarantors of peace.</p> <p><u>Vienna International Relations System: 1815 - 1914 (2 h.)</u> Vienna Conference (1814-1815). K. Metternich, Ch. Talleyrand. Balance of aggressive and defensive forces. "Holy Alliance". Vienna International Relations System and the 1848-1849 Revolutions in Europe.</p> <p><u>Versailles - Washington International Relations System: 1919-1939 (10 h.)</u> Paris Peace Conference (1919). Key Peace Architects - The Big Four: USA President Woodrow Wilson, British Prime Minister David Lloyd George, French Prime Minister Georges Clemenceau, and Italian Government President Vitorio Orlando. League of Nations. US International Politics. Washington Conference (1921). The place of Germany and the USSR in the system.</p> | |

Yalta-Potsdam International Relations System: 1944-1991 (22 h.)

System formation. The beginning and culmination of the Cold War. The German Question (1945-1949). The beginnings of 'socialist fellowship'. USSR - Conflict in Yugoslavia. Formation of the Western Bloc: The Truman Doctrine. Marshall Plan, NATO. Cold War in Asia. Formation of the San Francisco International Relations Subsystem. Revolution in China. The Korean War.

Loosening tensions and new crises. Beginnings of decolonization. Middle East conflict (1945-1956). The Suez Crisis (1956). The German question. The Berlin crisis (1958-1961). The Caribbean crisis (1962) and its aftermath. Western European integration. Asia and Africa in the International Relations of the 1960s and 1970s: Non-Accession Movement, China-India Factor, US War in Vietnam. The crisis in the Middle East in the 1960s and early 1970s. The Six-Day War (1967). Nuclear factor in international relations. Relaxation of tension. Causes. End of the process. Western politics: the role of France, the new eastern politics of the FRG. Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe in Helsinki (1975)

A new tension in international relations. New features in international relations. USSR activities in the second half of the 1970s. Western reaction. USSR - USA relations. The collapse of the system and the end of the Cold War. New political thinking in the USSR. USSR - US relations.

Regional problems in international relations (1975-1991). International relations in the Asia-Pacific region, Southeast Asia, the Middle East, Latin America and the Caribbean.

Multipolar World After 1991 (4 h.)

Workshops

1. Vienna Congress (1814-1815): Member States' plans, results. European politicians in Congress (2 h.)
2. Paris Peace Conference (1919) (2 h.)
3. USA international politics in the interwar period (2 h.)
4. USA-USSR Yalta-Potsdam international relations system building phase (4 h.)
5. The Caribbean crisis (1962) and its aftermath (2 h.)
6. USA-USSR Yalta-Potsdam in the collapse of international relations system (2 h)
7. Regional problems in international relations (1975-1991) (2 h.)
8. USA-Russia in today's multipolar world (2 h.)

Practical tasks

Written work 'The League of Nations: Creators, Aims, Activities, Role' (2 h.)

Learning outcomes

During the course students acquire theoretical knowledge and skills. Upon successful completion of the course students will be able to demonstrate:

Knowledge - A collection of in-depth knowledge of the main stages, key facts, phenomena and personalities of the history of the international relations system (17-21 century).

Skills - ability to identify sources and literature on the history of international relations and diplomacy; based on the study of scientific literature, the ability to formulate the main problems of international relations.

Attitudes - an understanding of the diametrically different values of democracy and totalitarianism.

Requirements for awarding credits

Lecture visits (10%); Written in seminars (40%); Written work (5%); recent scientific literature studies (25%); exam: Presentation of selected topics (20%)

Compulsory Reading List

1. Liddel Gart B. Vtoraja mirovaja voina. Moskva, 1999.
2. Mueller R. Der letzte deutsche Krieg. Stuttgart, 2006.
3. Boog. u.a. Der Angriff auf die Sowjetunion. Frankfurt am Main, 1991.
4. Davies N. Europe at war 1939- 1945. No Simple Victory. London, 2008.
5. Black J. World War Two: military history. London, 2003.
6. Kissinger . Diplomacy, 1994
7. Treaty of Westphalia https://avalon.law.yale.edu/17th_century/westphal.asp
8. Final Act of the Congress of Vienna
https://en.wikisource.org/wiki/Final_Act_of_the_Congress_of_Vienna
9. A Decade of American Foreign Policy 1941-1949
Potsdam Conference https://avalon.law.yale.edu/20th_century/decade17.asp

Further Reading List

1. Lācis, V. Otrās pasaules karš. 6 sēj. Rīga, 1993-2003.
2. Roberts, G. Stalins Wars. London, 2006.
3. Prazomowska A. Eastern Europe and the origins or the Second Word War. London, 2000.
4. Utkin, A. Mirovaja voina. Moskva, 2003.

Notes