

The emergence of the European interstate system

Ön Hazırlık

- * Bu bölümde Westphalia Antlaşmasıyla Avrupa'da başladığı teorik olarak kabul edilen devletlerarası sistemin doğası üzerine düşüneceğiz. Bu bağlamda Avrupa siyasi tarihi önem kazanacaktır. Özellikle Reformasyon hareketleri ve bunun Avrupa siyasal sistemi üzerindeki sonuçları ele alınacaktır. Papalık, Katolisizm, Kutsal Roma Germen İmparatorluğu'nun ana unsurlarını oluşturduğu siyasal düzenin Avrupa'da çöküşü ve yerine egemen, bağımsız ülkesel devletlerin esas olduğu bir yeni düzenin ortaya çıkışı, dini anlamda Protestanlığın Katolik Kilisesi'ne meydan okumasıyla da doğrudan ilişkilidir.

* Bu bölümün ele aldığı konuyu anlayabilmek için aşağıdaki kavramları araştırın ve bu konuda Türkçe ve İngilizce kaynaklardan yararlanarak bir ön hazırlık yapın.

* Augsburg Antlaşması, Westphalia Antlaşması, Protestanlık, Reformasyon, Katolik Kilisesi, Papalık, Kutsal Roma Germen İmparatorluğu.

Ders Aşaması - Çeviri ve Konuyu Öğrenme

1. The Europe's feudal system was based on a hierarchy of relationships with the pope and the Holy Roman emperor at the top, nobles below them, and peasants, who were legally bound to the land, at the bottom. Each class owed economic and military obligations to those above it, in return for which they were supposed to receive military protection. The system was one of local economies, with production and commerce limited to local areas.

* *Richard W. Mansbach, Kirsten L. Rafferty, Introduction to Global Politics, s.61.*

* *Vocabulary*

- * Feudal system
- * Hierarchy
- * Noble
- Peasant
- * Receive
- Reception
- * Commerce

1. Modern international relations took their principal characteristics from the peace settlements that drew the Thirty Years War to a close in 1648.

* Peter Sutch, Juanita Elias, International Relations: The Basics, s.21.

* ***Vocabulary***

* Principal

* Characteristics

* Draw

*

* ***Translation***

1. The evolution of the state accelerated during Europe's wars of religion, which took place following the Protestant Reformation and the Catholic Counter Reformation of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The Peace of Augsburg (1555) was the first legal effort to establish a peaceful coexistence between Catholics and Protestants.

* *Richard W. Mansbach, Kirsten L. Rafferty, Introduction to Global Politics, s.62.*

* ***Vocabulary***

- * Accelerate
- * During
- * Take place
- * Following
- * Effort
- * Co-existence
- * Peace
- * Peaceful
- *
- * ***Translate***

1. The Protestant Reformation, led by Martin Luther, began in 1517 and was centered in northern areas of the Holy Roman Empire. A Second wave began under John Calvin in Geneva in 1536 and spread rapidly to his native France (where Calvinists were called Huguenots). The coalitions that formed during the struggle between Protestants and Catholics varied with the substance of Calvinist and Lutheran teaching and the power and preferences of the key actors in different countries.

* *Joseph Lepgold, Alan C. Lambornaren, World Politics Into the 21st Century, s137.*

Vocabulary

The protestant Reformation

- * Lead
- * Native
- * Substance
- * Preference

* ***Translation***

1. Many international relations theorists date the contemporary system from 1648, the year of the Treaty of Westphalia ending the Thirty Years War. This treaty marks the end of rule by religious authority in Europe and the emergence of secular authorities. With secular authority came the principle that has provided the foundation for international relations ever since: the notion of the territorial integrity of states –legally equal and sovereign participants in an international system.

* Karen A. Mingst, *Essentials of International Relations*, s.18.

* ***Vocabulary***

Theorists

- * Date
- * Contemporary
- * Mark
- * Rule
- * Religious
- * *Authority*
- * Emergence
- * *Secular*
- * *Principle*

* ***Translation***

1. A term given to the political settlement that ended the Thirty Years War (1618–48). From the late sixteenth century onwards, Central Europe went through a period of intense religious turmoil. This was particularly acute in Germany, where Lutherans, Calvinists, and Zwinglians challenged the right of the Holy Roman Empire (then under the control of the Habsburgs of Austria) to determine their religious fate.

* *Martin Griffiths, Terry O'Callaghan, International Relations: The Key Concepts, s.237.*

* ***Vocabulary***

- * Term
- * Settlement
- * Settle
- * Onwards
- * Intense
- * Turmoil
- * Acute
- * Challenge
- * Determine
- * Fate

* ***Translation***

1. The Danes (1625–29) and the Swedes (1630–34) battled against the Catholic Emperor but failed to overcome his vastly superior forces. It was not until the French joined the Swedes in 1635 that the tide began to turn against the Holy Roman Empire. By this time, the war had lost much of its religious character. The French entered the war around 1635, concerned with the growth of church power in Central Europe. For them, it was not so much a religious struggle against the Holy Roman Empire as a political struggle for power in Europe.

* *Martin Griffiths, Terry O'Callaghan, International Relations: The Key Concepts, s.238.*

* ***Vocabulary***

- * Battle
- * Emperor
- * Empire
- * Faile
- * Overcome
- * Vastly
- * Join
- * Tide
- * Concerned with
- * Struggle
- *

* ***Translation***

1. The combined power of the French and the Swedes was enough to overcome the Holy Roman Empire. In 1644, and after a number of French-Swedish victories, negotiations to settle the conflict began. Eventually, on 24 October 1648, The Treaty of Westphalia was signed in Münster and Osnabrück. The war had been one of the bloodiest conflicts in European history. It left Europe in ruins and reduced the population of Germany by almost one half. Towns and villages vanished, property was destroyed, plague and disease were rampant, demobilised mercenaries and soldiers turned to robbery, and there was a general decline in European culture. It took almost 200 years for Germany to recover from the effects of the Thirty Years War. In essence, the war brought the Middle Ages to a close and undermined the power of the Holy Roman Empire in Europe.

* *Martin Griffiths, Terry O'Callaghan, International Relations: The Key Concepts, s.238.*

* ***Vocabulary***

Combined

* Overcome

* Victory

* Negotiations

* Settle

* Eventually

* Sign

* Bloodiest

* Ruin

* Reduce

* Undermine

*

Reduction

Vanish

Plague

Property

Rampant

Disease

Demobilise

Mercenary

Decline

Recover

1. The Peace of Westphalia recognized the principle of state sovereignty and enshrined the concept of secure and universally recognized state borders in law. It accepted the principle of nonintervention in the territorial space of other states and pioneered a rough standard for relating different currencies to limit the fluctuation of the value of money across different states; this encouraged trade by making financial transactions more predictable. Such a standard made it important for each state to control the value of its coin of the realm.

* *Walter C. Opello, Stephen J. Rosow, The Nation-State and Global Order: A Historical Introduction to Contemporary Politics, s.44.*

* *Vocabulary*

Enshrine

* Secure

* Security

* Universally

* Nonintervention

* Pioneer

* Relating

* Fluctuation

* Value

* Encourage

* Transaction

* Predictable

The Peace of Westphalia is perhaps the most important historical benchmark in the formation of the modern territorial state. Through it the principles of state sovereignty became normalized into a new political imaginary that, inside the state, sovereignty referred to legitimate, controlling authority, while outside, sovereignty referred to the reciprocal right to self-determination against dynastic or other claims, as well as to freedom from external religious interference. The Peace of Westphalia created a problem: how to imagine and represent a combined religious, moral, and political authority in a secular, earthly entity confined within territorial borders and boundaries.

- * *Walter C. Opello, Stephen J. Rosow, The Nation-State and Global Order: A Historical Introduction to Contemporary Politics, s.45.*
- * **Vocabulary**
- * Benchmark
- * Normalize
- * Imaginary
- * Refer
- * Reciprocal
- * Self-determination
- * Dynastic
- * Interference
- * Earthly
- * Entity
- *
- * **Translate**