



POWER SHIFT: THE WEST, THE BRICS, 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: Dr Luca Tardelli (Dept. of International Relations), 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 crisis, and the balance of power rapidly shifting eastwards towards Asia and China and southwards towards the 'Global South'. More recently, the challenges posed by populism in the West, a more assertive China and Russia led by Xi Jinping and Vladimir Putin respectively, Russia's invasion of Ukraine, conflicts in the Middle East, and the impact of COVID-19 and climate change made the international system a much less peaceful and stable place. Some even wonder whether the Liberal international order itself is now under threat, challenged by an expanding BRICS group. But how have all these major changes come about? Is the West in decline and what are the main emerging powers on the rise? And are we heading toward a new world order or even great power conflict? These are at least some 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 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.

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 20th and 21st 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.

Sessions

1. The Rise and Fall of Great Powers in World History (Dr Luca Tardelli)
2. When and Why Did the West Take Off? (Dr Luca Tardelli)
3. The Rise of the US and the Liberal International Order (Dr Luca Tardelli)
4. The US in Decline? From the Unipolar Moment to the Present (Dr Luca Tardelli)
5. The Rise of China (Dr Rohan Mukherjee)
6. India as a Leading Power? (Dr Rohan Mukherjee)
7. Russia's Great Power Politics and the War in Ukraine (Dr Luca Tardelli)
8. The BRICS (Dr Luca Tardelli)
9. Europe: From Crisis to Strategic Actor? (Dr Luca Tardelli)
10. War, Revolution, and Power Shifts in the Middle East (Dr Luca Tardelli)
11. The Rise of the Global South? (Dr Luca Tardelli)
12. Great Power Conflict and The End of the Liberal International Order? (Dr Tardelli)

2

Course Textbook

J. Baylis, S. Smith & P. Owens (eds.) (2020), *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 book *The Rise and Fall of Great Powers* (1987), the historian Paul Kennedy looked at 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 led 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. Kennedy drew the lesson from history that the two remaining great powers in the world at the time – the United States and the USSR – might follow the same path. Critics argued that Kennedy got the USSR right but the US wrong. Still, in the light of the rise of modern China, his thesis continues to generate interest and debate. The lecture will examine both Kennedy’s thesis and other key IR contributions, in particular Power Transition Theory.

Required readings

Kennedy, Paul (1988), ‘Introduction’, *The Rise and Fall of Great Powers* (William Collins; New Ed edition): xv-xxviii.

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/>

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

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>

Gilpin, Robert (1988), ‘The Theory of Hegemonic War’, *The Journal of Interdisciplinary History* 18(4), The Origin and Prevention of Major Wars: 591-613.

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

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

Session 2: When and Why Did the West Take Off?

The existing international order has been profoundly shaped by the West’s rise and domination. Yet, for much of its history, European actors were not the leading powers in international affairs. Asian empires surpassed

their European counterparts across multiple dimensions of power. So how did this reversal take place? When did the West take off? And why? This session will explore some of the main explanations for Western ascendancy in world history and engage relevant IR contributions to this debate. In doing so, it will not only lay the ground for the subsequent sessions but also shows how the same factors driving to the rise of the West later led to the gradual decline of Europe and the rise of new extra-European actors.

Required readings

Buzan, Buzan; Lawson, George (2013), 'The Global Transformation: The Nineteenth Century and the Making of Modern International Relations', *International Studies Quarterly* 57(3), 620-634.

Phillips, Andrew (2013), 'From Global Transformation to Big Bang—A Response to Buzan and Lawson', *International Studies Quarterly* 57(3): 640–642.

Zarakol, Ayse (2022), 'Ch.6-Rise and Fall of Eastern World Orders: Lessons for International Relations', *Before the West: The Rise and Fall of Eastern World Orders* (Cambridge University Press): 217-243.

Videos

Barry Buzan, Craig Calhoun, George Lawson, Juergen Osterhammel, and Ayse Zarakol (2015), 'The Global Transformation: History, Modernity and The Making of International Relations', LSE Event, 23 May 2015, at: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ByRUyfpOfCg>

4

Session 3: An Empire of Liberty? The Rise of the US and Liberal International Order

This lecture will chart the historical rise of the US. It will look at the origin of the Republic, its expansion in the 19th century, and then examine the policies of Woodrow Wilson during the First World War before looking at US attempt to build a Liberal International Order at end of the Second World War. It will then look at US position during the Cold War, and at its end. In doing so, it will focus on the centrality of the idea of 'freedom' and Liberal internationalism within US foreign policy. It will look 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 Liberal goals. Even so, trying to understand America without reference to this core value makes little sense.

Required readings

Ikenberry, John (2001), 'Ch.6-The Settlement of 1945', in *After Victory: Institutions, Strategic Restraint, and the Rebuilding of Order after Major Wars* (Princeton University Press).

Quinn, Adam; Cox, Michael (2007), 'For Better, for Worse: How America's Foreign Policy became Wedded to Liberal Universalism', *Global Society* 21(4): 499-519.

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



Krauthammer, Charles (2002/03), 'The Unipolar Moment Revisited', *The National Interest* 70: 5-18.

Videos

'Pax Americana: The Global Liberal Order - Full episode', *Foreign Policy Association*, 18 December 2017, at:
<https://youtu.be/KqtIoZxwfXs?si=TDk7wk3z4TqD7y18>

Session 4: 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

Finnemore, Martha (2009), 'Legitimacy, Hypocrisy, and the Social Structure of Unipolarity: Why Being a Unipole Isn't all It's Cracked up to Be', *World Politics* 61(1): 58-85. 5

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

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.

Brooks, Stephen G.; Wohlforth, William C. (2023), 'The Myth of Multipolarity: American Power's Staying Power', *Foreign Affairs* 102(3), May/June: 76-91.

Responses by Shiffrin, Joshua; Slaughter, Anne-Marie; Kausikan, Bilahari; Keohane, Robert; Brooks, Stephen G.; Wohlforth, William C. (2023), 'The Long Unipolar Moment? Debating American Dominance', *Foreign Affairs* 102(6), November/December.

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

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



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>

Henry Farrell and Abraham L Newman (2023), 'Underground Empire: How America Weaponized the World Economy', LSE Event, 2 November 2023, at: <https://www.youtube.com/live/BBkL6dn2b-E?si=opzGrbVPdorfUV8o>

Session 5: The Rise of China

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?

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.

Mukherjee, Rohan (2023), 'China's Status Anxiety', *Foreign Affairs*, 19 May 2023, at: <https://www.foreignaffairs.com/china/united-states-china-status-anxiety>

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/JG9nqGfQnm3WnXHyyV6tD3/seven-ways-china-is-shaping-up-to-become-the-worlds-number-one-superpower>

Session 6: 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

7

Session 7: 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 what are the causes and implications of the war in Ukraine?

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>

Cox, Michael (ed.) (2023), *Ukraine: Russia's War and the Future of the Global Order*, LSE Press, at: <https://press.lse.ac.uk/site/books/e/10.31389/lsepress.ukr/>

Videos

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

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

Eleanor Knott, Robert Falkner, Tomila Lankina, Chris Alden, and Michael Cox (2023), 'Ukraine: The War that Changed the World', LSE Event, 2 October 2023, at: https://www.youtube.com/live/KyQAFabdZDg?si=CYZ_VYuB_IkYId4F

Session 8: The BRICS

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 BRICS nations (South Africa became the fifth in 2010) decided to turn the BRICS from an acronym to an organization in 2009. What had begun life as a western economic construct became a vehicle for challenging western dominance. More recently, in 2023 the BRICS announced a significant expansion of its members. But are the BRICS united by common principles? How far do they collectively represent a serious challenge to the West? And what does its recent expansion mean? This lecture will address these questions while first providing an overview of the other BRICS members not covered in the previous lectures, particularly Brazil and South Africa.

Required readings

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, 13th April 2022, at: <https://blogs.lse.ac.uk/cff/2021/04/13/comrades-putin-and-xi/>

Papa, Mihaela; Han, Zhen; O'Donnell, Frank (2023), 'The Dynamics of Informal Institutions and Counter-hegemony: Introducing a BRICS Convergence Index', *European Journal of International Relations* 29(4): 960-989.

Ashby, Heather et al. (2023), 'What BRICS Expansion Means for the Bloc's Founding Members', *United States Institute of Peace*, at: <https://www.usip.org/publications/2023/08/what-brics-expansion-means-blocs-founding-members>



Videos

'BRICS: Emerging Counterweight in a Multipolar World?', *DW Analysis*, 2023 at:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EVWL5D9oaE8>

Session 9: Europe in Transition: 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 21st 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. 9

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

Helwig, Niklas (2023), 'EU Strategic Autonomy after the Russian Invasion of Ukraine: Europe's Capacity to Act in Times of War', *JCMS: Journal of Common Market Studies* 61: 57-67.

Videos

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>

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

Session 10: War, Revolution, and Power Shifts in The Middle East

US intervention in Iraq led to the collapse of the Iraqi state and profound changes in the geopolitical landscape

of the region. Subsequently, 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. Today, the renewed Israeli-Palestinian conflict runs the risk of triggering a new regional confrontation. The lecture will look at the roots of conflict in the Middle East. What are the consequences of external powers' interventions and of the Arab Spring on regional order? How is the war in Gaza affecting the latter? What place does the region occupy in an era of global power shift? And what role do the US as well as emerging powers play in the Middle East today?

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.

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>

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

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

Fantappie, Maria; Nasr, Vali (2024), 'War That Remade the Middle East: How Washington Can Stabilize Transformed Region', *Foreign Affairs* 103(1): 8-19.

10

Videos and Podcasts

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

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

Lisa Anderson, Salam Fayyad, and Amos Yadlin (2023), 'How the Israel-Hamas War Is Reshaping the Middle East', *Foreign Affairs*, at: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CueJDBM4Fzg>

Session 11: The Rise of the Global South?

While the focus is often on China's rise and the challenge posed by the BRICS, 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?

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.

Ero, Comfort; Mutiga, Murithi (2024), 'The Crisis of African Democracy: Coups are Symptom Not the Cause of Political Dysfunction', *Foreign Affairs* 103(1): 120-134.

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*, 28th March 2022, at: <https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2022/mar/10/russia-ukraine-west-global-south-sanctions-war>

Videos and Podcasts

'Fleeing Climate Change — The Real Environmental Disaster', *DW*, Documentary, 1 May 2019, at: 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>

11

Session 12: 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 20th century, but how likely is great power conflict in the 21st 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.

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

@ProfPaulPoast (2023), 'Why are we witnessing a "cascade" of wars around the world?', X, 10 October 2023, at: <https://x.com/ProfPaulPoast/status/1711800849989517653?s=20>

Please read at least one of the following:

- 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.

Please read at least one of the following:

- Jahn, Beate (2018), 'Liberal Internationalism: Historical Trajectory and Current Prospects', *International Affairs* 94(1): 43-61.
- Ikenberry, G. John (2024), 'Three Worlds: the West, East and South and the competition to Shape Global Order', *International Affairs* 100(1): 121-138.
- Lawson, George; Zarakol, Ayse (2023), 'Recognizing Injustice: The 'Hypocrisy Charge' and the Future of the Liberal International Order', *International Affairs* 99(1): 201-217.

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> 12

Beate Jahn, John Ikenberry, John Mearsheimer, and Michael Cox (2021), "'World on the Edge": The Crisis of the Western Liberal Order', LSE IDEAS Event, 17th February 2021, at: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2S9cOeYV-n8>

Brian Burgoon and Peter Trubowitz (2023), 'Anti-globalism and the Future of the Liberal World Order', LSE Event, 9 May 2023, at: <https://www.youtube.com/live/Nru68a-MzIM?si=EVJm0bgOIkizLNvJ>

John Ikenberry, Rohan Mukherjee, Leslie Vinjamuri, Ayse Zarakol, and Michael Cox (2024), 'The Three Worlds: Does the Liberal Order Have a Future?', LSE IDEAS Event, 6th February 2024, at: <https://www.lse.ac.uk/ideas/events/2024/02/The-Three-Worlds/The-Three-Worlds-Does-the-Liberal-Order-have-a-Future>



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