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### History of International Relations

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#### Abstract

The different types of states on their diplomatic policy are discourse separate from one another so by the level of analysis and contemporary international relations give birth to the dispute of individual level, international level and intergovernmental affairs which finally lead world on the path of destruction and World War I was the outcome of such dispute. The development of international relation was not recognized until World War I. However the long tradition of drawing of social science has already enhanced its need globally. After World War I, the international relations aim to distinguish its identity from political science so the use of capitalizations of the "I" and "R" in international relations is prescribed and practice to separate from other branches of study. Therefore, this paper explore the history of international relations to get details study on subject matter.

**Keywords:** contemporary, diplomatic policy

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#### Introduction

The history of international relation can be stated back to ancient Sumerian city interaction started in 3,500 BC as fully fledged system. Later in 1648, at peace of Westphalia the sovereign state system is traced back where the nation is guided by hierarchical religious order. By looking the history of roman empire, the treaty of Utrecht of 1713 reflect the emerging norms of sovereigns who had no internal equals within a defined boundary and no external superior ultimate authority within nation's sovereign borders. The period of 1500 to 1789 is considered as the period of rise of sovereign state, the institutionalization of diplomacy and armies. The French revolution added a new color in the theory of international relation and give clear vision that not prince or an oligarchy, but the citizenry of the state, defined as the nation, should be defined as the sovereign. The oppose of monarchy or any religious the use of word republic became the synonym for many state as these era while many other follow the concept of citizenry sovereignty as the power define for the princes and nobility like Germany and Norway. The development of nation-statehood in ethnic-linguistic term, establishing the rarely if ever fulfilled ideal that all people speaking one language should belong to one state only and became standard for all rising nation. In America on the other hand colonialism and standard of civilization was flourishing by invades of Europe same scenario can be seen in Asia and Africa. At last, during the cold war many states decolonize and establish their own identity and standard of sovereignty. Cold war divide the state into three definition first are those who have nation-state system and are considered as "modern" and second states who doesn't follow the nation-state system are considered as "pre-modern" and last but not the least are those states who have move beyond the insistence on full sovereignty and considered themselves as "Post-modern". International relation as distinct field of study began in United Kingdom and emerged as a discipline in 1919 with the founding forefather President of United State Woodrow Wilson. However in early 1920s international relation was started in London School

of Economics by Nobel Peace Prize winner Philip Noel-Baker being the first institution to offer a degree in international relation. Only after 1945AD, IR became a global intention of world which gives dynamic on the enhancement of IR as the concept of the world academics. In short, history of international relations can be traced out from 6<sup>th</sup> century BC on *The Art of War* by Sun Tzu than on 5<sup>th</sup> century BC through *History of Peloponnesian War* historian Thucydides reveal the importance of international relations. In eastern civilization at 4<sup>th</sup> century BC Chanakya's *Arthashastra* open a new dimension on the international relation and many other philosophers such as Hobbes on *Leviathan* and Machiavelli's on *The Prince* provide the concept of realism in International Relation. The thought of liberalism on the other hand is developed by scholars as Kant and Rousseau by elaboration of democratic peace theory and importance on human right and other distinct rights on the perfumery seed a sow on the natural law whose innovation is done by expert such as Hugo Grotius, Francisco de Vitoria and Locke whose work enlighten us in common humanity but the true foundation of international law in today's global village conceptual World is done by the approach of Marxism.

#### 2. Statement of problem

The study in international relation and global village leads world into the better place for trading which can bring benefits by allowing countries to exploit their comparative advantage, reap the benefits of scale economies and ensure competition, greater variety and, potentially, more stable markets and prices. The gains from trade are not likely to be evenly distributed, either within or between countries, thus explaining opposition to free trade policies by some parties which is huddle on achieving the goal of favorable international relations and global village development. In the current world, the problem of international conflict, terrorism, nuclear proliferation and third world debt has been obstructer for development of humanity so the research of

international relation and global village will lead to the path of success of making world better place for entire population. International relation outlines the main theoretical approaches to conflict prevention & peace building. This is done by exploring contemporary new ideas to developing common platforms for effective action against tensions and insecurity with a view to preventing any outbreaks or re-occurrences of hostilities whereas the study and exploration of different dynamics in global village relate the world in the combine link of single community.

### 3. Theoretical Framework

International relations are not only about regulating and controlling the flow of goods and information. They are also advantageous for promoting the advancement of human culture in a general way. The diversity of world cultures can be promoted and shared through enlightened international relations policies, allowing programs such as student exchanges and cultural exhibitions to enhance our understanding of the variety of human expression worldwide. Besides the transport of goods over international borders, people also frequently migrate between countries, looking for opportunities to enhance their lives. This travel may be temporary or permanent, but in either case it must be regulated to ensure the rule of law--criminals must be kept out of the country while legitimate business, tourist and immigrant travel is preserved. Research methods texts (Gray, 2009; Robson, 2011; Saunders, Lewis & Thornhill, 2012) consistently argue that a clear research question and research objectives supported by a convincing rationale that is justified by the academic literature is an essential building block for high quality research. So for these concerned issues researcher is motivated on the study of international relation and global village to promote the brotherhood.

### 4. Data Analysis and Approach

The data are collected from secondary source and various documents are studied. Explanatory and constitutive approaches in international relations theory is a distinction made when classifying international relations theories. Explanatory theories are ones which see the world as something external to theorize about it.

### 5. Findings

The study of International relation as theory can be traced to E. H. Carr's *The Twenty Years' Crisis* which was published in 1939 and to Hans Morgenthau's *Politics Among Nations* published in 1948 (Burchill, Scott and Linklater, Andrew "Introduction" *Theories of International Relations*, ed. Scott Burchill [et al.], p.1. Palgrave, 2005) <sup>[1]</sup>. The literature reveals the history about the international relations. International relations as a discipline is believed to have emerged after the First World War with the establishment of a Chair of International Relations at the University of Wales, Aberystwyth (Burchill, Scott and Linklater, Andrew "Introduction" *Theories of International Relations*, ed. Scott Burchill [et al.], p.6. Palgrave, 2005) <sup>[1]</sup>. Early international relations scholarship in the interwar years focused on the need for the balance of power system to be replaced with a system of collective security. These thinkers were later described as "Idealists" (Burchill, Scott and Linklater, Andrew "Introduction" *Theories of International Relations*, ed. Scott Burchill [et al.], p.7. Palgrave, 2005) <sup>[5]</sup>. The leading critique of this school of

thinking was the "realist" analysis offered by Carr. It focus on the aspect related to the realism and balance of power with collaboration of securities together and give importance to togetherness.

### 6. Conclusion

The world is a very interdependent place, and grows more so every day. Denial about the world being a global village is self-destructive, and possibly suicidal for humanity. Terrorism, environmental destruction and global diseases will not go away if we just close our eyes and ignore them (Robert E. Griffin, 2000). Early international relations scholarship in the interwar years focused on the need for the balance of power system to be replaced with a system of collective security. These thinkers were later described as "Idealists" (Burchill, Scott and Linklater, Andrew "Introduction" *Theories of International Relations*, ed. Scott Burchill ... [et al.], p.7. Palgrave, 2005) <sup>[5]</sup>. The leading critique of this school of thinking was the "realist" analysis offered by Carr. It focus on the aspect related to the realism and balance of power with collaboration of securities together and give importance to togetherness. However, a more recent study by David Long and Brian Schmidt in 2005, offers a revisionist account of the origins of the field International Relations. They claimed that the history of the field can be traced back to late 19th Century imperialism and internationalism. The fact that the history of the field is presented by "great debates", such as the realist-idealist debate does not correspond with the historic evidence found in earlier works: "We should once and for all dispense with the outdated anachronistic artifice of the debate between the idealists and realists as the dominant framework for and understanding the history of the field". Their revisionist account claims that up until 1918, International Relations already existed in the form of colonial administration, race science and race development.

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