

# INTRODUCTION TO POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY (INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS THEORIES)

## LIBERALISM

3rd lesson

EFOP-3.6.2-16-2017-00007

**SZÉCHENYI** 2020 



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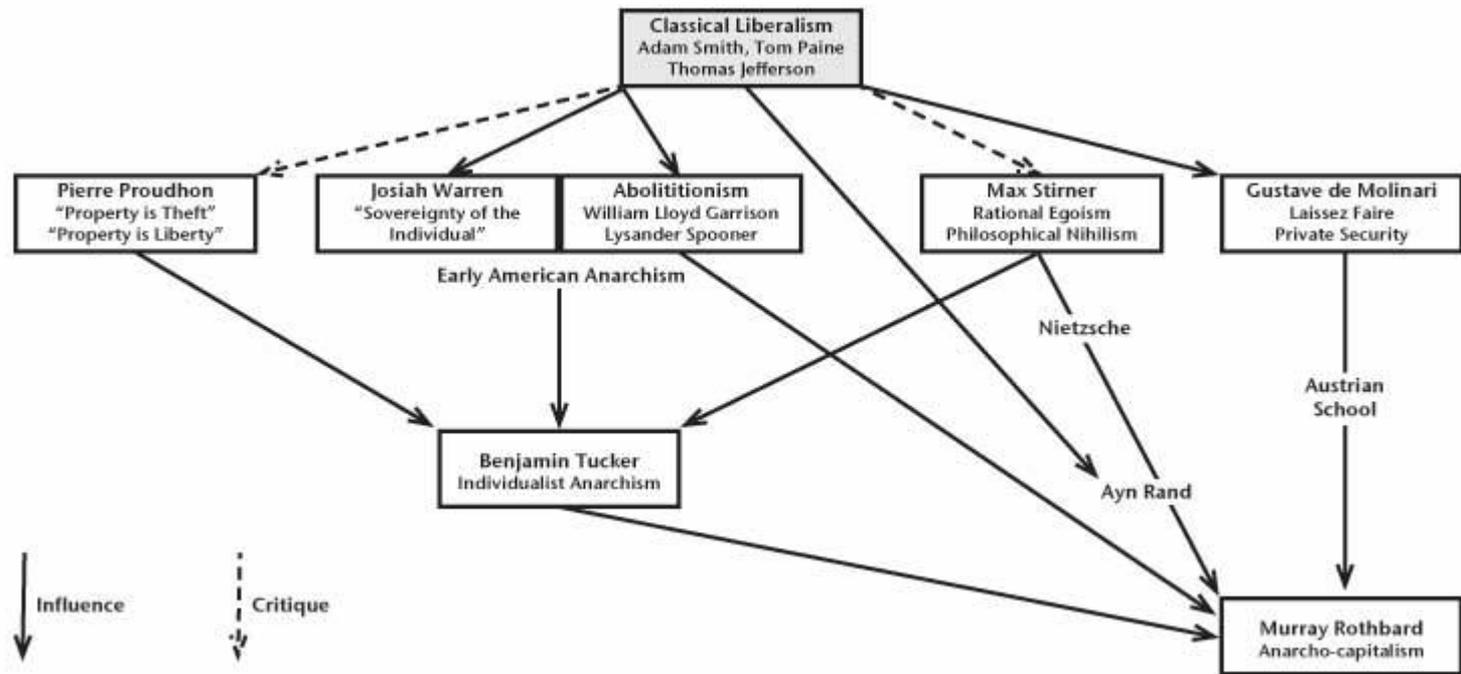
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# LEARNING GUIDE

- Lesson length: 7 slides
- Content:
  - About Liberalism
  - Origins
  - Types of Liberalism
  - Types of Liberalism and Globalisation
- Recommended minimum duration for review: 30 minutes
- Suggested minimum time for learning: 2 hours
- The learning of the curriculum is aided by a course book and self-assessment questions.
- Recommended minimum duration of this full lesson: 2 hours 15 minutes

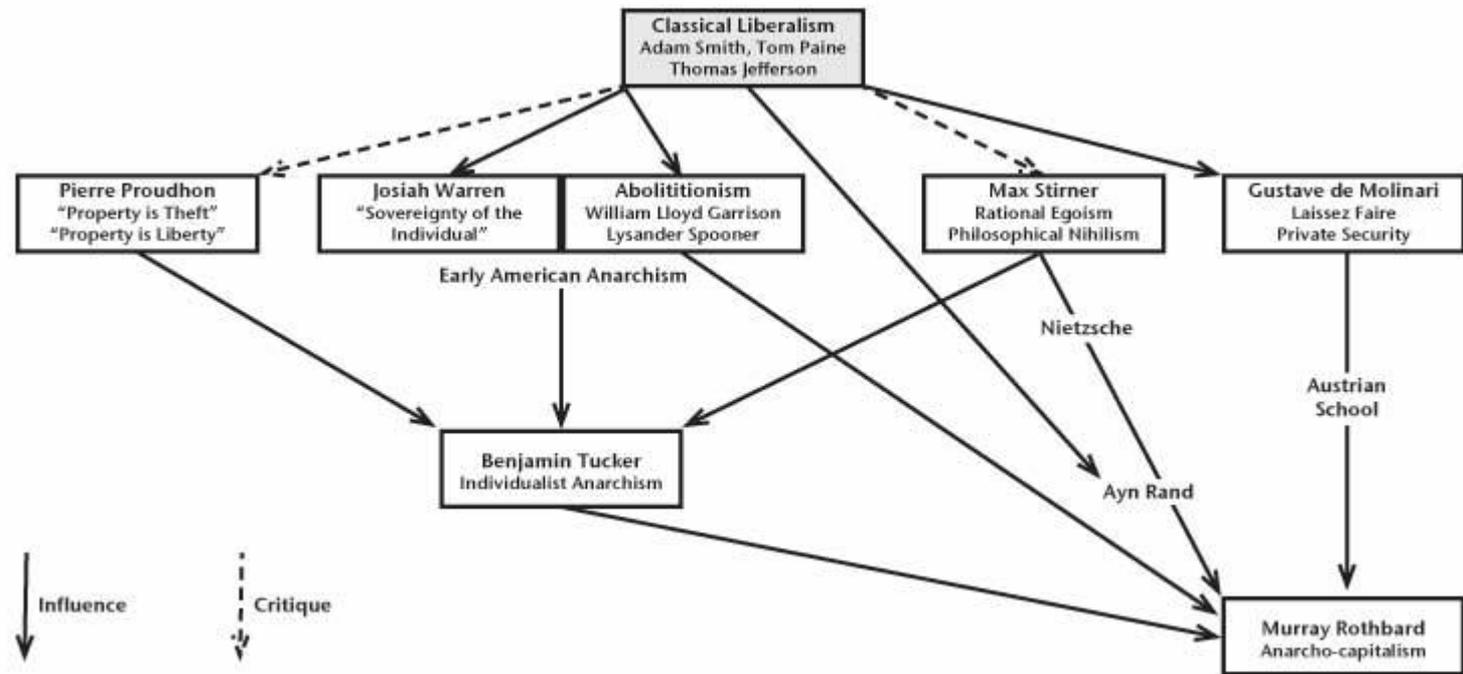


# ABOUT LIBERALISM



- Liberalism is anchored around the liberty of the individual.
- But there are significant variations, for example, those who believe that freedom needs to be constrained for the greater good.

# ABOUT LIBERALISM



- Liberalism has continued to influence the practice of world politics since the seventeenth century.
- Contemporary neo-liberalism has been shaped by the assumptions of commercial, republican, sociological, and institutional liberalism.

## ORIGINS

- The high-water mark of Liberal thinking in international relations was reached in the *interwar* period in the work of **Idealists** who believed that warfare was an unnecessary and outmoded way of settling disputes between states.
- The analysis of the *human nature*.

# TYPES OF LIBERALISM

- **Liberal internationalism:** contact between the peoples of the world, through commerce or travel, will facilitate a more pacific form of international relations.
- For **Idealists** the freedom of states is part of the problem, not part of the solution. Therefore
  - we need explicitly normative thinking about IR;
  - states must be part of an international organization, and be bound by its rules and norms.
- **Commercial and republican liberalism** provide the foundation for current neo-liberal thinking. It promotes free trade and democracy in their foreign policy programmes.

# TYPES OF LIBERALISM

- **Liberal institutionalists** look to international institutions to **carry** out a number of functions the state could not perform.
- It focused on
  - new actors (transnational corporations, non-governmental organizations);
  - new patterns of interaction (interdependence, integration).

## TYPES OF LIBERALISM

- **Neo-liberal institutionalism:** concerned with the initiation and maintenance co-operation under conditions of anarchy.
- Neo-liberal institutionalists share with realists the assumption that states are the most significant actors, and that the international environment is anarchic.
- Their accounts diverge, however, on the prospects for achieving sustained patterns of co-operation under anarchy.

## TYPES OF LIBERALISM AND GLOBALISATION

- Neo-liberal internationalism is dominated by the 'liberal peace' question: how far the liberal zone of peace extends, why relations within it are peaceful, and what pattern is likely to evolve in relations between liberal states and authoritarian regimes?
- Neo-idealists have responded to globalization by calling for a double democratization of both international institutions and domestic state structures.

## ABOUT THIS LESSON

The images used in the curriculum can be found online and are freely accessible.

The curriculum is for educational purposes only.

Compulsory and recommended literature sources for the given course were used as sources for the lesson.

This teaching material has been made at the University of Szeged, and supported by the European Union by the project nr. EFOP-3.6.2-16-2017-00007, titled Aspects on the development of intelligent, sustainable and inclusive society: social, technological, innovation networks in employment and digital economy. The project has been supported by the European Union, co-financed by the European Social Fund and the budget of Hungary.

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