

**LOMONOSOV MOSCOW STATE UNIVERSITY**

**Faculty of Global Processes**

**UNESCO CHAIR**

**on Global Problems and Emerging Social and Ethical Challenges  
for Large Cities and their Population**

**Dr. Yury Sayamov  
Professor and Head of the UNESCO Chair**

**INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS IN THE CONTEXT  
OF GLOBAL PROBLEMS**

**Course of Lectures in English  
elaborated as innovative material and introduced since 2009  
at the Faculty of Global Processes with actualizing amendments and changes**

**Moscow**

# INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS IN THE CONTEXT OF GLOBAL PROCESSES

## Lecture 1:

- Contents and subject of the course: consideration and examining of international relations and their changes in the context of global processes.
- Definition of the notion of international relations.
- World politics and international relations.
- General characteristics, division in groups and definition of global processes.

## Lecture 2:

- Globalization seen as a historical process.
- Global civilization process as a consequent transformation of traditional civilizations into innovation civilizations.
- Historical stages of modernization as of a globalization process.
- Globalization as seen in international relations and world politics context.
- Globalization and glocalization.

## Lecture 3:

- Russia and its international relations facing the modern world.
- Concept of the Foreign policy as a systemic description of basic principles, priorities, goals and objectives of a country in its international relations.
- Concept of the Foreign policy of Russia in the post-bipolar era: Kozyrev's line to follow the West. Primakov's turn to independent policy. Formulation of the first Foreign policy concept of Eltsyn's time in the second half of the 90-th. Concepts of the Russian Foreign policy of June 28, 2000 signed by President V.Putin and of July 12, 2008 signed by President D.Medvedev.
- Contemporary concept of the Foreign policy of the Russian Federation approved by President V.Putin on February 12, 2013.
- Cycles and rhythms of development of Russia with regard to conditions of its international relations.

## Lecture 4:

- International relations versus challenges of the XXI century.
- Global problems of humanity in international relations.
- Security of the world on the background of global processes.
- Economic globalization as a powerful factor of reforming international relations in the world and its regions.

- Stages of globalization in the architecture of world order and international relations.

### **Lecture 5:**

- Power and stability in international relations.
- Signs of stability and instability in international relations.
- “Hard”, “soft” and “smart” power in international relations.
- States of “small power” and their changing role in international relations.
- International relations and the challenges of demographic globalization and migration.

### **Lecture 6:**

- Civilizations as global subjects of international relations.
- Karl Jaspers on periods of world history and civilization processes.
- World history as a sum of not only histories of separate countries and peoples, but also of their interaction and influence in the context of emerging and developing common global processes.
- Pre-history of human society: sapientation, development of information, writing and languages as global processes of forming relations between people from pre-historical age till our time.
- Contribution of first civilizations to the contemporary development of human relations: forming of states, civilization ideals and values.

### **Lecture 7:**

- International relations in the periods of river, sea and ocean civilizations.
- End of history of isolated peoples and beginning of world history.
- Generating in oriental monarchies of political despotism and social enslavement of masses as global processes.
- Rise and development of religions as global factors.
- Forming of cultural influence and interference as of a global process.

### **Lecture 8:**

- Origins of political freedom, worldly culture and progress in the antique world as roots of contemporary world perceptions.
- Contribution of Greece and Rome into cultural and political unification of South-West Europe, North Africa and western outlying regions of Asia in one united world power in the result of Greek-Roman history.

### **Lecture 9:**

- Middle Ages: religious intolerance, asceticism, scholasticism, emerging business ideology, banks, credits, usury, financial infiltration and enslavement as global aspects stretched to present time.

### **Lecture 10:**

- New age: Renaissance, humanism and enlightenment in international relations on the background of Muslim pressure, development of individualism and secularization aspirations..
- Rapid development of science and philosophy in the XVII century as a great mental turnover having influenced tremendously development of the world and international relations.

### **Lecture 11:**

- Change of structure of international relations as result of industrial revolution.
- Proletarian internationalism as a global project.
- Empires and imperial Империи и имперские устремления.
- Project of “New British Empire”.

### **Lecture 12:**

- Geopolitical ages of world history.
- Westphal geopolitical age (1648-1815).

### **Lecture 13:**

- Vienna Concert (1815-1914).
- Versailles - Washington system (1914-1939).

### **Lecture 14:**

- Yalta – Potsdam geopolitical age (1945-1991).
- Post – bipolar era (1991 – to present).

### **Lecture 15:**

- Alternatives of development of international relations in short and middle-term forecast: scenarios of hard and moderate globalization, positive and negative regionalization, chaotic development. .

- Transformation of systems and evolution of principles of international relations in the course of global processes.

- **Lecture 16:**

- Influence of information processes on international relations.
- Theory and practice of information warfare.
- Strategies and results.