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The Rise of Modern International Order

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**Introduction**

How laws, institutions, norms, and regulations establish and preserve social and behavioral patterns is the subject of international order.

In this exam, we'll look more closely at the international order, including how it came to be, why it's important, and how it functions within.

History will be one of the most crucial components of this exam. To understand the mechanisms that led to the establishment of international order on a global scale, we must delve into the past.

We recognize the significance of the international order to the current state of the world and how history and technology have made peace and intercultural relations much more manageable.

**Chapter 2:**

1. **What are the main components of ‘international order’?**

Since the late 1940s, a system of worldwide, rule-based, organized connections driven by political liberalism, economic liberalism, and liberal internationalism have been known as the liberal international order. It is more specifically defined by human equality (freedom, rule of law, and human rights), free markets, security cooperation, promoting liberal democracies, and monetary cooperation and involves international cooperation via global organizations such as the United Nations, World Trade Organization, and International Monetary Fund. After World War II, the order was established, with the United States playing a major role.

Here are more definitions of international order through the eyes of scholars:

An international order is defined as "patterns of relating and acting" that are drawn from and upheld by rules, institutions, legislation, and norms, according to Michael Barnett, professor of international affairs at the George Washington University. International agreements include both a social and a material aspect. Political regimes cannot function without legitimacy, the widespread belief that a course of action is desirable, correct, or acceptable.

An international order is described by George Lawson, a professor in Global Historic sociology, as "regularized transaction practices among separate political units that acknowledge each other as independent."

According to John Mearsheimer, an American political scientist and professor in international relations, it is "an organized network of international institutions that aid in regulating the relations between the member nations."

In international relations, the notion of a liberal international order has gained traction. Five factors that make up this international order are listed by Daniel Deudney and John Ikenberry:

* security co-binding, which occurs when great powers exercise restraint
* the openness of US hegemony and the predominance of reciprocal transnational relations
* the existence of self-restraining powers like Germany and Japan
* the availability of mutual benefits because of the political foundations of economic openness
* and the significance of Western civil identity.

The Liberal International Order, according to Charles Glaser,a researcher in international relations theory, renowned for his work on nuclear strategy and defensive realism, is based on five main mechanisms:

* democracy,
* hierarchy based on legal authority,
* institutional ties,
* economic interdependence,
* and political convergence.

1. **How important was the Peace of Westphalia to the formation of modern international order?**

The Treaty of Westphalia, also known as the Treaty of Münster and the Treaty of Osnabrück, was signed in 1648 in Germany and put an end to the 30 Years War, which had been sparked by numerous disputes over the Holy Roman Empire's founding document and the European government system and had begun with the rebellion against the Habsburgs in Bohemia in 1618. With the signing of bilateral requirements between the Empire and the two newest Great Powers, France and Sweden, the Treaty of Westphalia came to an end, and the internal issues inside the Empire were resolved with the help of their very own promises.

The Thirty- and Eighty-Years Wars were put an end to by the Peace of Westphalia, which also established the foundation for modern international relations. The language of this treaty, which was drafted more than 350 years ago, is where the ideas of state sovereignty, international mediation, and diplomacy were first developed. The first attempt at contemporary world diplomacy, this settlement, which was really composed of two separate peace negotiations, formally established the earliest stages of religious toleration from a political standpoint.

This was one of the initial approaches to codify a system of international laws, and it effectively served as the foundation for organizations like the European Union and the United Nations as well as an early American country. The Westphalian framework is still used as a benchmark for international politics around the world, and modern international treaties and conventions continue to be built on the idea of state sovereignty, which was cemented by the peace.

State sovereignty is the most important and long-lasting result of the Peace of 1648. The Holy Roman Emperor, who oversaw the operations of regional princes, ruled the German provinces before and during the Thirty Years War. 38 The territorial dominance of princes in the Empire in all religious and political concerns was successfully established by the Peace of Westphalia. 39 Numerous rights that had previously been reserved for the emperor were now theirs thanks to the Peace.

Many historians and experts in the field of international relations believe that the Peace of Westphalia served as the foundation for much of contemporary international law and diplomatic practice. Each of the treaties' three main components, including increased official religious freedom, persistent effect was facilitated by the development of the diplomatic profession and the acceptance of sovereign states.

While the tangible results of the Peace of Westphalia, state sovereignty and religious freedom, for example, were unquestionably significant, the diplomatic procedure and profession that resulted from the assembly was probably just as significant. James Nathan, an expert in international affairs at Auburn University, contends:

“There was no recognizable diplomatic profession prior to the Westphalia agreement. Princes would typically use spies, errant envoys, and heralds who would quote scripture or distribute ringing declamations to inform one another that war had broken out. After Westphalia, a kind of well-born guild that was skilled at fusing logic, precedent, and the law with a subdued allusion to the implication of armed compunction practiced diplomacy.”

In addition, Nathan contends that since the Westphalia settlement, diplomats and combatants have been more focused on achieving a favorable peace than on winning battles. 50 This paradigm changes in the minds of both diplomats and soldiers set the ground for contemporary interstate politics. This marked a shift from earlier medieval political theories, which focused on a system based on deference to a central hierarchy, to a more contemporary system, in which leaders acknowledged the sovereignty of each state and had the option of using diplomatic means before turning to war.

Thus, making the Peace of Westphalia incredibly important to the formation of modern international order as it paved the way for modern political thought and behavior as well as state sovereignty and foreign policy to be created and invented a much safer and desired world for future generations.

1. **What were the international dynamics that helped Western powers become so powerful during the nineteenth century?**

During the 19th century, Europe dominated the world. The Industrial Revolution drove everything forward quickly, empires and colonies grew. Colonies supplied the luxury goods and raw materials needed to satisfy changing consumer demands in exchange for large markets for European goods. Injustice and abuse were justified as vital components of "civilizing" primitive peoples. New manifestations of discrimination and bigotry emerged after slavery's eventual abolition.

Professor of Business Economics and Professor of History Philip Hoffman at Caltech offers a theory: the development of gunpowder technology. Hoffman, whose research applies economic theory to historical contexts, claims that although the Chinese invented gunpowder, the Europeans advanced the technology at an unheard-of rate that allowed a very small group of people to quickly conquer much of the rest of the world.

European states were just better at producing and using ordnance, rifles, fortresses, and armed ships than powers in other parts of the world, and they had this superiority well before 1800. This was an irrefutable qualitative and quantitative benefit that Europe enjoyed early on. They established outposts abroad and waged war at home using this gunpowder technology. As a result, by 1800, Europeans had conquered around 35% of the world and were taking use of profitable trade routes all the way across Asia. In the nineteenth century, they seized even more land.

There were restrictions on what firearms might accomplish, including the diseases they spread to susceptible populations. But it's undeniable that the development of gunpowder technology was crucial to European victory.

1. **What was the significance of industrialization to Western Ascendancy?**

The Western world's material prosperity expanded because of the Industrial Revolution. Additionally, it started a massive societal change and put an end to agriculture's hegemony. The West transitioned to an urban civilization as the workplace environment underwent significant change. The conventional notions of Western culture started to be replaced by revolutionary new schools of economic and philosophical thought.

The second largest rise in business productivity in history was sparked by the Industrial Revolution. The first took place 15,000–20,000 years ago as during the Neolithic Revolution, when tiny settlements started to rely more on agriculture activities and less on nomadism. Parallel to the French Revolution, the Industrial Revolution was a revolutionary event that lasted from the middle of the 1700s until the middle of the 1800s. It boosted material riches, prolonged life, and served as a potent catalyst for social transformation. It altered the West's economic and philosophical perspective and challenged Europe's long-standing class system.

Industrialization had a significant social influence. People began working outside of their houses for about the first time ever since the Neolithic Revolution. Every morning, they got out of bed and headed to work. This occurred mostly in factories as places of employment. When enough machines were needed to meet demand from consumers, the manufacturing equipment of the Industrial Revolution often required acres of floor space.

Women suffered far more than the men in many respects. Women have historically been seen as performing an equal part to males in both the traditional farming world and the urban craft industry. They participated fully in the family's effort to achieve financial success. The Industrial Revolution had a significant impact on their standing. Their labor was turned into a resource to be abused. They typically received the lowest-paying, lowest-skilled employment. Both their husbands and their bosses frequently mistreated them. Their workload and duties more than increased in many areas. They were set to continue playing their usual responsibilities at home in addition to being accountable for their tasks in the workplace.

The Industrial Revolution had an impact on child labor as well. In the old economy, children were aimed to support their families, although they were typically given responsibilities appropriate to their age.

Personally, I think the biggest significance the industrial revolution had was that to the social environment. It changed the way people think about money and resources.

1. **What ideas sustained the ‘global transformation?’**

The main thesis of The Global Transformation is simple: the fundamental framework of international order underwent a "global transformation" throughout the 19th century. This shift required a sophisticated combination of industrialization, rational state construction, and progress ideas.

5.1) Industrialization

The two-stage development of industry, which both made the world smaller and created an intricate web of global capitalism, as well as the privatization of agriculture. Because of the tight link among industrialization and displacement, the expansion of capitalism created new chances for power amplification. In fact, forced de-industrialization in certain locations (like Britain) was inextricably entwined with industrialization in other places (such as India).

5.2) Rational State-Building

The method by which poor administrative skills were built up and "caged" within national borders. This procedure was not flawless. Instead, as we demonstrate in the book, the systems of rational state-building and imperialism were intertwined; the majority of Western nation-states of the 19th century were imperial nation-states, and imperialism 'over there' fed into rational state-building 'at home'. For example, the modern, professional civil service was established in India before being exported to Britain; surveillance methods like fingerprinting and file cards were created in colonies and later imported by the met; and so on. In their own countries, rational nations produced governance structures that facilitated the growth of business, technology, military, and science; In other countries, they supported imperial policies. "Ideologies of progress" served as the foundation for both roles.

5.3) Ideologies of Progress

Sets of ideas, concepts, and beliefs that discuss the interactions between politics, economics, and cultural systems, the roles that individuals and groups play in these assemblages, and the ideal form of government for human collectivities. In the book, we highlight the effects of four such ideologies: liberalism, socialism, nationalism, and "scientific racism," all of which were based on concepts of categorization, improvement, control, and progress (including "scientific racism," whose proponents frequently favored a "forward policy" that involved hardening European imperialism in order to protect white gains and prevent miscegenation with "backward" peoples). The promise of headway was closely tied to a "standard of civilization" that provided as the justification for abusive employers against "barbarians" (understood as peoples with an urban "high culture" - the "Oriental Despotisms" of the Ottomans, Indians, Chinese, etc.) and "savages" (comprehended as peoples without the need for an urban "high culture" - practically everyone else). This was not the only dark side of these ideologi These concepts put an end to the dynastic state's protracted hegemony and established the social structure of modernity. These concepts, and how they interacted, not only dictated the processes of authority and conflict during the 20th century, but also continue to rule the 21st. Nothing of equal weight has emerged since.

The three elements of the global revolution complemented one another. For instance, one or more progress ideologies helped justify European imperialism, which was also made possible by military superiority, state control mechanisms, and infrastructure advancements that had their origins in industrialization.

1. **How significant was the ‘standard of civilization’ to the formation of global inequality?**

The concept of the "standard of civilization" was an intriguing illustration of particular global interconnected systems and power dynamics in which the established communities proclaimed the right to dictate non-European societies, to denounce their "barbarism" or lack of "advancement," to restructure their governmental systems, and to determine the future course of their growth. Innumerable, ordinary diplomatic contacts as well as public defenses of imperial governmental systems made most of its characteristics and impacts clear.

International lawyers in the nineteenth century defended the Europeans' right to colonize and rule non-European countries by using the "standard of civilization." Process sociology contributes to the explanation of the format's evolution and serves as one example of how the European civilization process affects international politics. The analysis of the "standard of civilization" highlights the necessity of expanding process-sociological assessment to explain how state formation, conceptions of what constitutes a civilization, the rise of foreign empires, and the emergence of the international community of states have shaped long-term trends of social transformation that have impacted humanity as a whole.

The latter part of the nineteenth century saw the emergence of a new type of racism. 'Scientific' racism was founded on a profoundly biased understanding of international affairs. Its supporters contended that a governmental system due to biological characteristics, either observable or determined by bloodline, was both feasible and acceptable. Broadly speaking, lighter-skinned people occupied the top rung of the evolutionary ladder while darker-skinned people were located at the bottom for "scientific" racists. These concepts allowed Europeans to racially divide regions inside imperial realms and to conflate many indigenous peoples, including Native Americans, under the umbrella term "Indians."

As a result, a "global color line" served as the foundation for the creation of a worldwide authority.

Mass migration from Britain to Australia, Canada, and New Zealand enhanced the worldwide color line and its corresponding "standard of civilization." White elites who believed they were intrinsically superior to the native peoples established "settler states" as a result of these waves of migration.

Global in scope were industrialization and its related processes, such as the commercialization of agriculture. Capitalist expansion was constant, resulting in the growth of new production areas like southeastern Russia and central parts of the United States as well as new products like potatoes. Profits from these processes could only be attained through higher productivity, lower wages, or the creation of new markets.

Earnings from capitalist expansion contributed to the creation of a world economy that is uneven. Dutch colonists in Indonesia benefited from a horticulture practice that generated 50 times more money per person than did native Indonesians. 20% of the state's net income came from the Netherlands, who received about half of the money the Indonesian government received under the cultivation conditions.

This is only one illustration of how imperial powers shaped the current arrangement between general and specific product suppliers by modifying major production to suit their demands. While former colonial powers may serve as the primary producers of some goods, as was the case with Malaya for rubber, Burma for jute, and India for tea.

1. **What were the consequences of the “shrinking planet”?**

The world seemed quite large to people who had to exchange commodities by traveling for anything between six months and three years to get there when we look at how international interactions and interdependence functioned before the technology of the late 1800s and early nineteenth century. Thus, the development of technology like the steamboat and railways greatly facilitated interdependence and "shrunk the earth" to a smaller, more manageable size for nations in need of things that their environment was unable to provide.

Communication also became easier when the telegraph was invented. This made international relations between countries reliable. The concentration of foreign ministries was accelerated by the telegraph. Ambassadors were frequently compelled to make crucial judgments before they could get orders when they were months away from their political leaders. Their role was altered. Diplomats were originally given autonomy since it took time and effort to transmit orders to respond to every scenario, but in the telegraph age, they were now admired in proportion for their ineptitude. They added an additional layer of knowledge and slowed down the regulation process, lowering the likelihood of a disastrous error.

When we look at the railway’s impact, we see that the railways' ability to lower effective distances between locations is a major factor in this outcome. People's greater ability to travel and disseminate ideas pushed the spatial spreading of organization membership. the sharp decline in transportation costs, using Stockholm's least expensive paths as an illustration. Practical travel expenses for several towns have decreased by more than 50% by 1910 when compared to 1881. Established organizations were able to spread to neighboring municipalities more readily as a result of this real reduction in distance. Consequently, the growth of the railways facilitated the spatial dissemination of these social movements.

Finally, a crucial factor in the first wave of trade globalization, which saw a rise in international trade that was unheard of in human history, was the development and later development of the steamship. This was a turning point in marine transportation. Shipping lanes became autonomous of wind patterns, and ships were no longer at the mercy of the winds. Nevertheless, regardless of the type of winds that ships previously had to contend with throughout their travels, the steamship significantly decreased shipping durations along various trade routes. Shipping times were reduced by more than half on some routes, but only slightly on others. These uneven variations in shipping durations across nations are used to investigate how trade between nations affects economic growth.

If we look at the, we can see that the "shrunken planet" theory was made possible by the railway, telegraph, and steamboat. The effects were severe:

* Environmental changes and polluting became a realization when these technologies were put into use. Diesel exhaust, the abrasion of brakes, wheels, and rails, dust from the transportation of minerals, and treated railroad ties are some potential sources of contaminants connected to railroads. Steamboats were also a threat to the environment since they destroyed riverbank ecosystems and increased air and water pollution.
* These technologies also had an immense effect on war. Especially the telegraph. The telegraph enabled senior military authorities to coordinate strategy across great distances and assisted field commanders in managing battlefield operations in real time for the first time in the history of warfare. The North's victory was greatly influenced by these qualities.

1. **Why did IGO’s and INGO’s emerge in the nineteenth century?**

An Intergovernmental Organization or an IGO refers to an organization established by a treaty, comprising two or more countries, to cooperate on matters of common interest. An IGO does not technically exist in the absence of a treaty. For instance, the G8 is a club of eight countries that has yearly summits on both the political and economic fronts. Because they are governed by international law and have the power to make binding deals with other states or among themselves, IGOs created through treaties have more advantages than merely a collection of countries.

The main goals of IGOs were to develop a framework for global citizens to collaborate more effectively on issues of peace and security as well as economic and social issues. IGOs now play a major role in international political systems and global governance in this period of growing globalization and interdependence of nations.

The best example of an IGO must be the United Nations. The United Nations is the biggest IGO in the world and was founded in 1945. The principal objectives of the UN are listed in the UN Charter, the treaty that established it, as upholding international peace, and security, fostering international relations, attempting to resolve global problems, advancing human rights, and serving as a focal point for coordinating national efforts.

An International non-governmental organization or an INGO is defined as any group that was not created through an intergovernmental agreement, including those that accept members chosen by government officials, so long as their membership does not restrict their ability to freely express their opinions.

Short-term interests that are not always in line with long-term social objectives are what motivate elected officials. Democracies frequently develop public policies that are ineffective at the local level and shortsighted at the national level because decision-makers are always considering the next election. Unpopular topics are overlooked until they become major crises. The general welfare of the populace is frequently not even taken into consideration while making decisions in autocracies. Activities that would normally be performed by the government are instead left for NGOs.

The services that the private sector can offer, however, are restricted to those that can be commercialized and make a profit. "The social obligation of business is to raise its profit," economist Milton Friedman is credited with saying. Goods for the lowest economic echelons of society are examples of services that are difficult to monetize and, as a result, fall outside the purview of what the private sector offers.

The National Geographic Society, which raises awareness of international environmental and anthropological challenges, is an example of an INGO that fills these gaps. The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation supports initiatives aimed at eliminating malaria. Because these initiatives are focused on the most vulnerable members of society, they are particularly challenging to commercialize.

1. **In what ways did imperialism impact the construction of the modern international order?**

Up until the eighteenth century, roughly three-quarters of humanity resided in sizable, ethnically diverse, dispersed agrarian empires. These empires were overrun by Western powers that were of one race throughout the nineteenth century. The Scramble for Africa,' in which European countries directly took over significant portions of Africa, was when most European imperialism took place. However, imperialism's effects went much deeper than this.

First, the US established itself as a continental empire by annexing land from the Native Americans, the Spanish, and the Mexicans. It later expanded its dominion abroad, gaining control of nations like Samoa, the Virgin Islands, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Guam, Cuba, Nicaragua, the Dominican Republic, and the Dominican Republic. Other colony states, such as Australia and New Zealand in the Pacific, also developed into independent colonial powers.

Within example of the British, their imperial web encompassed treaty ports (like Shanghai) and spheres of power in addition to direct-rule colonies like India after 1857, settler colonies like Australia, protectorates like Brunei, bases like Gibraltar, and former colonies like Gibraltar (e.g., Argentina). Thus, it is quite misleading to imagine a globe map from the late nineteenth century where imperial territories are each represented by a single color. Numerous hundred "Princely States" with some "quasi-sovereignty" existed in British India, just as there were close to 300 "native states" in Dutch East Asia.

The Japanese destroyed Manchuria's forests to serve their mining and lumber industries, while the British cleared India's "wild plains" to convert pastoral nomads into cultivators who would pay taxes.

Up to 10 million Congolese were killed by the Belgians between the end of the nineteenth and the beginning of the twentieth centuries. Germany committed a deliberate genocide against the Nama and Herero peoples in its Southwest African holdings in the first years of the 20th century, which resulted in population decreases of 80% and 50%, correspondingly.

Imperialism impacted international order with an iron fist. It paved the way for international order to take the main stage and flourish. Especially after the US conquered all they wanted to conquer. It seems like imperialism was one of the first building blocks of international order. It just wasn’t done ethically.

1. **What have been the main consequences of the global transformation?**

10.1) The “Shrinking Planet”

Prior to "the global transition," there had been a flimsy global trading structure. Silk, porcelain, spices, precious metals, and diamonds were among the light luxury products that traveled throughout Eurasia and other international commercial networks for millennia, though usually at a reasonable speed. A caravan needed three years to go from Moscow to Peking back in the seventeenth century. Due to this, the scope of international orders continued to be rather constrained up until the nineteenth century.

Communication periods between Britain and India decreased from a standard of around six months in the 1830s to little over one month in the 1850s to the same day in the 1870s thanks to the infrastructure improvements brought on by the global shift.

These efficiency gains were mostly attributable to steamships, railroads, and telegraph use.

The main technologies that contributed to the degrees of interdependence and sparked much deeper transaction patterns were steamships, railroads, and the telegraph. Together, they contributed to the creation of a global economy and a single arena for political-military exchanges. They also increased cross-cultural interactions, allowing (and frequently forcing) people to interact on a previously unheard-of level.

The world's population began to rapidly recognize itself as a single unit.

10.2) Intergovernmental organizations and non-intergovernmental organizations

Demands for worldwide coordination and standardization were prompted by technological advancements. Intergovernmental organizations (IGOs) become a permanent part of the global order because of this.

The roles of the majority of the early IGOs, including the International Telecommunications Union, the Universal Postal Union, the International Bureau of Weights and Measures, and the International Conference for Promoting Technical Unification on the Railways, make the connection between these dynamics clear. For instance, the UPU was a response to the requirement for interoperability between state and imperial postal systems brought about by new modes of conveyance.

International nongovernmental organizations (INGOs) have grown to address a variety of issues, from politics and religion to sport and the environment. Transnational organizations were participating in heated public discussions on topics like trade policy and population expansion by the 1830s.

In the 1850s and 1860s, a number of notable INGOs, such as the Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) and the International Red Cross, as well as issue-based organizations aiming to enhance animal welfare, promote the arts, and establish academic institutions were founded.

In the last quarter of the nineteenth century, a transnational campaign for women's suffrage began. By the beginning of the twentieth century, the International Council of Women had up to 5 million members worldwide.

10.3) Inequality

10.3.1) Racism

A new type of racism evolved in the final part of the nineteenth century. A fundamentally uneven understanding of international politics served as the foundation for "scientific" racism. Its supporters contended that it was feasible and necessary to create a political hierarchy based on biological markers, whether these were obvious or were determined by heredity. In general, lighter-skinned individuals lived in the highest rung of the evolutionary ladder while darker-skinned people lived at the bottom, according to "scientific" racists.

10.3.2) Economic Exploitation

Global in scope were industrialization and its related processes, such as the commercialization of agriculture. Because gains from these processes could only be realized through increased productivity, decreased wages, or the creation of new markets, capitalism experienced perpetual expansion, which resulted in the creation of both new production regions and innovative models.

Profits from capitalist expansion contributed to the creation of a world economy that is unbalanced. Dutch colonists in Indonesia benefited from a horticulture practice that generated 50 times more money per person than did native Indonesians. About 50% of the money the Indonesian government made from the cultivation system was sent to the Netherlands, making up 20% of the state's net income.

**Conclusion**:

In this exam we have learned that international order was characterized as "regularized transaction practices among distinct political units that acknowledge each other as independent." In the history of the world, there have been many international orders. An international system, however, that is global in scope and profoundly linked politically, economically, and artistically, has only recently begun to take shape.

By enabling me to educate my coworkers and superiors about what I have learned for this exam, the research I did for this exam will help me advance in my career.

This is a simple way to support human rights. Sharing information about inequality and its causes can inspire creative solutions to end inequality once and for all. Power comes from knowledge, and knowledge can alter the world.

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