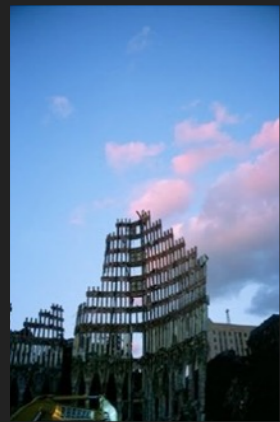


Post-Cold War

Erik Gartzke
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Hegemony

- With Cold War “victory,” U.S. is sole superpower
 - Most powerful nation (militarily/economically/socially relative to others) since ancient Rome.
 - Extraordinary opportunity, but ...
 - What to do with this power?
 - Since the early 1990s, the U.S. has been in a search for a new identity/mission.
 - Uncertainty about U.S. objectives has been destabilizing for other countries.

The (first) Iraq War

- Context and background:
 - Iraq
 - U.S.
 - Soviet Union/Russia
 - China
 - Rest of World (ROW)

The (first) Iraq War, II

- Prosecution of the War
 - U.S. Strategy
 - Iraqi Strategy
- Aftermath
 - Partial re-organization of Iraq
 - De-stabilization of “triad” of enemy powers
 - Israel

Uncertain Hegemon

- Finding an identity (in a post-communist world):
 - “Thousand Points of Light”
 - Tensions over the lack of tensions in Europe
 - NATO “enemy” crisis and the WEU
 - Bosnia/Kosovo
 - Asia without a crisis
 - Wandering Allies (S. Korea and Japan)
 - China’s response to (first) Iraq war

Reluctant Sheriff

- The end to animosity (at least against the U.S.)
 - Moderation of policies by Cuba, Libya
- “Little” problems, uncertain U.S. responses
 - Dayton (former Yugoslavia)
 - Rwanda
 - Somalia

A (Negative) Identity

- 911 (as a pretext): the war on terror
 - Afghanistan (lost opportunities)
- The conquest of Iraq
 - War plan
 - Post-war plan
 - Strategic purpose
 - Legacy