Result of: Thirty Year’s War (1618-1648) Catholic states v. Protestant states in Western and Central Europe
Based on: Peace of Westphalia (Treaties of Osnabruck and Munster)

Features:
• the parties refused to assert their rightness in the past as irrefutable evidence of their rightness in the present; the parties renounced their exclusive right to know the right part to the future;
• the principle of pluralism of proofs;
• the idea of balance of power;
• recognition as one of the key principles – ‘principle of national and state sovereignty’;
• the equality of rights among states;
• the obligation to fulfill the signed agreements;
• the principle of international law and the application of diplomacy in international relations;
• the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries;
• Eurocentrism.

Result of: Napoleonic Wars (1799-1815)
Based on: Congress of Vienna (1815)

Features:
• the first prototype of the collective security system;
• holding international conferences to resolve acute international problems;
• the system of balance of power between European states;
• the final formation of great empires and the colonial world (but without formal consolidation of the colonial possessions);
• Eurocentrism:
• an important element of the system – coalition of states;
• time of classical diplomacy (development of multilateral diplomacy, systematization of diplomatic ranks).

Result of: World War I (1914-1918)
Based on: Peace Treaty of Versailles (1919) and Washington Naval Conference (1921-1922)

Features:
• created under the influence of the political and military-strategic goals of the winning countries in the World War I;
• ignoring the interests of the defeated countries and states that appeared after the First World War;
• the creation of the League of Nations (LN) in 1920 as an institution of collective security (but without mechanisms for monitoring the implementation of its decisions);
• transition to a global nature (Europe, North America and Asia-Pacific region);
• political isolation of the United States from European affairs, transition to economic impact as a means of foreign policy in Europe.

Result of: World War II (1939-1945)
Based on: Yalta Conference (February 1945) and Potsdam Conference (July-August 1945)

Features:
• confrontational character;
• bipolar system of international relations;
• systemic opposition in the economic, political, military, cultural, ideological and other spheres;
• division into two parts of the world and separation inside some countries (Germany, Korea, Vietnam, China);
• complete withdrawal from Eurocentrism – the system of international relations has become global, worldwide;
• maintaining stability of Soviet-American relations as the main prerequisite for international security and peace through the UN instruments;
• Cold War; the nuclear arms race; persistent tension;
• A need to conclude additional agreements (Helsinki Final Act of 1975) to stabilize the system.

Result of: Cold War’s end, dissolution of USSR and Warsaw Pact (1991)

Features:
• attempt of one superpower (the U.S.) to establish global hegemony;
• the emergence of new centers of power on the world map (e.g. China, Russia, India);
• huge role of multinational corporations in international politics;
• joint solutions of new types of global threats (e.g. terrorism, violent extremism, drug trafficking, epidemics, cybercrime, etc.);
• the widespread use of the concept of “smart power” (combination of hard and soft power strategies) in international relations.

Bibliography

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