Geopolitics, geostrategic : process
Understand the new situation in terms of geopolitics and geostrategic requires to study the fundaments of history and structures of a country or a situation.

What are the consequences among geopolitics?

How to explain the raise and the fall of supremacy?

How to describe the multipolar world of today?
Two combinations to understand a multiple world

- *history*
  - Cycles, stability,
  - Ruptures, traumas, reactions in chain

- *structures*
  - Uneven development, open/closed society
  - Political regimes
Understand new data requires studying...historical background such as:

- Stability
- Non-stability
- Cycles
- Reactions in chain
- Trauma
- Ruptures
Stability
due to natural resources
due to history and culture whose men is the main product
A group, a community, people, territory share common points through history and territory
Geopolitics and geostrategic try to isolate and analyze this data.
China: the oldest geo-historical process of building a nation

- Long tradition of history + population brought a feeling of being indestructible
- But China always faces a tradition of invasions and wars.
- Consequences brings a tradition to be isolated
  - Building of the great wall
  - Policy of Mao
instability

- An “in between territory”
  - Middle east between Roman empire and Persian
  - Middle east between Byzance and Arabic empires
  - Middle east between USRR and USA
  - Middle east between western and Islamic based values process

- Central Asia
  - Between Russia and EU
This territories are an object of desire between many hegemonies or protections.

This stability/unstability movement bring a configuration always in a move.

Bring a new collection of data that helps to understand the new geopolitics order.
This cycle is a constant among geopolitics
One supremacy collapses another raises

- Rom, UK,
- USRR, US (decline? May be…)
- India, China
- Saudi Arabia, Brazil, Iran….
Ruptures of cycles

- History of territory faces unexpected ruptures
- What is a rupture in geopolitics?
  - An accident after a long process of maturation among societies and political systems
  - Something powerful able to bring a new order

1789: change of a political and societal order. Consequences in geopolitics: end of monarchies and empires
1914: WWI brought a new geopolitical order with the raise of USRR and authoritarism (Italy and Germany)

1989–91: rupture? Back to the pre-conditions before WWI?

2001: globalization and violence

Rupture doesn’t mean an abolition of stability. Rupture can redefine stability
Invasion, natural disaster, wars, genocide

A trauma is an element to adopt a certain behavior among countries

- Russia: trauma of invasion (Mongols, Napoleon, Hitler) explain its geostrategic
- Germany: trauma of Reich explain its constant neutrality among conflicts (Yugoslavia, Iraq)
They lead to disaster like

- 1914: murder of archduke of Austria = failure of diplomacy = alliances and new geostrategic = war
- 1929: economic crises lead to raise of protectionism and authoritarianism = war
- 2007: second intifada in Palestine and question of Jewish colonies in occupied territories = position of US
Structures

- Uneven development, open/closed society
- Political regimes
Uneven development

- Immediate needs
- Violence

poverty

- Surplus
- Exploitation

wealth
Conflicts: one of the csq

Surplus

Needs
Consequences: geopolitics and new geostrategic
New uneven development
New types of conflicts where two kind of development face each other

Africa: Nigerian conflicts,
Open / closed societies as a factor of uneven dvt

**Open**
- Receptive to foreign influences
- Open to trade, to negotiations
- Can be aggressive (Us in Iraq)

**Close**
- Foreign is a threat
- Limited trade
- Policy of isolation (north korea)