# INTL 102: Economics, Politics, and International Change

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#### Reminders

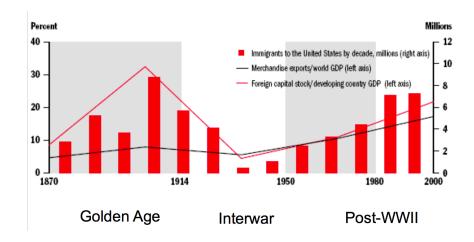
Office Hours: Tuesdays 11-1, SSB 343.

#### Quiz Week Five

Research shows self-assessment is key to student motivation and higher achievement levels.

Please take a few minutes to self-assess your performance in this course up to this point. You might want to address the following questions: What are you doing well? Are there study habits that have been particularly helpful to you when trying to understand this material? Where do you have room for improvement? What might you try in the next five weeks to ensure improved performance on the final? What do you thoroughly understand? What is still confusing to you?

## Summary of Where We've Been and Where We're Going



#### Frieden Chapter 6 Takeaways

"In 1918 world leadership was offered, by almost universal consent, to the United States....[and] was declined" (E.H. Carr).

#### Key takeaways:

- WWI completely reoriented the global economy, invigorating the US and crippling Europe
- Europe became heavily indebted to the US, and Germany owed huge war reparations
- Leadership vacuum left by crippled Britain
- ▶ President Wilson tried to step in, but domestic politics (the Senate) blocked his attempts. Global economy and domestic preferences do not always evolve at the same speed.

## Key Concepts: Moving Beyond the Golden Age

Grain Invasion

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- Chinese Exclusion Acts

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- Grain Invasion
- Chinese Exclusion Acts
- Coalition of Iron and Rye

#### Transitions from the Golden Age

Before World War I, how did interest groups in Germany, France, Britain and the United States align on issues of trade?

How did "interests and institutions" play a role in each country?

#### The US as a Global Leader?

How did World War I transform the position of the United States in the global economy?

Why did the U.S. fail to take up the leadership role that came with this position?