Diplomacy Workshop

## History and Realities of Diplomacy - Curriculum Outline

Originally Designed for EFL Learners

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– Diplomacy 外交

### Introduction

#### What is diplomacy?

**In international relations** it’s the management of relationships between countries.

**In interpersonal relationships** it’s the skill needed to keep everyone happy

#### Diplomacy is used for all kinds of things.

Can you name some?

Improving relationships

Improving trade

Preventing conflict

Reducing conflict

Ending conflict

How can diplomacy improve trade?

How can trade improve relationships and promote stability?

How can you prevent, reduce and/or end conflict?

#### Bullies

Unfortunately bullies don’t use diplomacy. However, individuals and groups that are being bullied can form “minority coalitions” to protect themselves from bulling. That takes some diplomatic skill. Though this doesn’t always work, there are times bullies can be forced to negotiate. At times like this diplomacy can be very useful.

#### Root of the English Word “Diplomacy”

Though the history of diplomacy is at least 5,000 years old, the English word “diplomacy” comes from the Greek word “diploun” which literally means “fold” which is the same root word for “diploma.” The translation “fold” refers to the fact that ancient messages were usually documents that were folded for transport, though in ancient Greece they were often sealed in a metal plate and sewn together. Documents transported in this way were called “diplomas.” (Reference: A Natural History of Diplomacy, Chapter 3 of the book manuscript in progress, *When Diplomacy Works* by Shuhei Kurizaki)

### Ancient History of Diplomacy

### Mesopotamian diplomacy

“Sumerians, the early inhabitants of Mesopotamia, invented writing sometime in the fourth millennium BC. Archaeologists discovered the first diplomatic documents from the period 2500 BC. These documents include references to relations among city-states, peace negotiations, arbitrations, and status of envoys. These early diplomatic notes were written on clay tablets using cuneiform characters. In typical diplomatic protocol, on arrival, the messenger would read the message from a clay tablet and provide an additional oral explanation. The dispatch of single messengers, usually on foot, gradually evolved into messenger systems with relay stations situated on the main roads.

“In the Babylon era, during the rule of Hammurabi (seventeenth century BC), a highly functional system of messengers was developed. In the same period, according to the archives of Mari, there was a well-developed system of envoys ranging from simple messengers to ‘plenipotential ambassadors’ empowered to negotiate agreements on behalf of their masters. The archives of Mari also included the first references to diplomatic immunities, diplomatic passports, and letters of accreditation.

Diplomatic letters in the Mari Archives: <https://discoverarchive.vanderbilt.edu/bitstream/handle/1803/4005/OnReadingTheDiplomatic.pdf?sequence=1>

#### Mesopotamian Diplomacy Vocabulary

**Inhabitants** - A person or animal that lives in a specific place - For example he is an inhabitant of Germany.

**Peace negotiations** - Discussion for the purpose of making peace

**Arbitration** (noun) (arbitrate, verb) - Using a “third party” (someone not involved) to help resolve a conflict or disagreement.

**Envoys** - an official messenger, representative or agent of one nation to another

**Cuneiform** - Ancient writing system of Akkadians, Assyrians, Babylonians, Persians, and others.

**Protocol** - The formal customs, regulations and etiquette required when dealing with high ranking diplomats and government officials.

**Etiquette** - requirements for good social behavior within any class or group of people

**Clay tablet** - a piece of clay used for writing in ancient times

**Relay station** - In ancient times a place along a long road where messengers can pass a message to another messenger so the message gets to its destination faster

**Hammurabi** - Sixth king of the First Babylonian Dynasty, reigning from 1792 BC to 1750 BC

**Archive** - a place where ancient records or historical documents are kept

**Plenipotential** - full authority of a government. A plenipotential ambassador can made decisions in the name of the leader of the country he or she is from.

**Diplomatic immunities** - Protection and immunity from some laws and taxes given to official representatives of foreign governments, for example some high ranking government officials when in foreign countries cannot be arrested for any crime, cannot be searched at border crossings, and don’t have to pay taxes in the countries where they work

**Diplomatic passports** - A special passport for diplomats which identifies them as diplomats and in many cases gives them diplomatic immunity

**Letters of accreditation** - Diplomatic accreditation is the process in which an ambassador is certified as one country's official representative to another. Accreditation occurs when a new ambassador presents "letters of credence", or diplomatic credentials, to the host country's head of state. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Diplomatic_accreditation>

#### Mesopotamian Diplomacy Vocabulary Quiz 1

1. The history of diplomacy is at least \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ years old.
2. 500 b. 1,500 c. 3,500 d. 4,500
3. Diplomatic letters from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ date back to about 2500 BC.
4. Babylonia b. Mesopotamia c. Talleyrand d. ancient Greece
5. An inhabitant is a person or animal \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
6. From a faraway place b. traveling c. that lives in a specific place d. died
7. Arbitration is when \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
8. a third party is used to help resolve a conflict or disagreement
9. a third party is causing problems for the first two parties
10. two groups of people solve problems by themselves
11. two groups of people end up in a war
12. An envoy is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
13. a person who helps make peace between warring parties
14. an official messenger, representative or agent of one nation to another
15. a document that specifies the terms and conditions for peace
16. the person who answers the door at an ambassador’s house
17. Cuneiform is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
18. An ancient kind of dress that comes down just below the knees
19. Ancient writing system of Greece
20. Ancient writing system of Akkadians, Assyrians, Babylonians, Persians, and others
21. Ancient writing system of Greece, Rome, Germany, France and Italy
22. An archive is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
23. an ancient civilization older than Babylonia
24. a place where diplomats can buy things very cheaply without paying taxes
25. a place where ancient records or historical documents are kept
26. a scientific method for determining the age of old documents
27. Letters of Accreditation \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
28. give a person credit when buying something at a traditional market
29. prove that the person is “credit worthy” that is OK to lend money to
30. give a person credit for having done something good in the past
31. prove someone is the official representative of one country to another
32. A Diplomatic Passport \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
33. allows a person to go anywhere anytime unharmed
34. identifies a person as a diplomat and in many cases gives them diplomatic immunity
35. signifies that a person really is not an agent provocateur of another nation
36. is a kind of passport that never expires and is usually waterproof too
37. Diplomatic Immunity \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
38. immunity from some laws and taxes given to official representatives of foreign governments
39. a special kind of vaccination given only to diplomats so they don’t get diseases in the countries they’re going to
40. gives diplomats the legal power to say anything they want to anyone they want without fear of reprisal
41. the place where diplomats live when they’re on vacation from their foreign postings

### Amarna diplomacy (14th Century BC)

“Three centuries after Babylon, Amarna diplomacy emerged. It is usually singled out as the most developed diplomatic system in the ancient civilizations. Professor Raymond Cohen argues that Amarna diplomacy was the first fully developed diplomatic system comprising the main diplomatic techniques, including the sending of representatives, negotiating, and the handing out of immunities. He challenges the predominant view among diplomatic historians that the first diplomatic system was established in Renaissance Italy with the establishment of permanent embassies among Italian city states.

“Amarna diplomacy is named after the Egyptian city of Tel-el Amarna, where archaeologists discovered the first diplomatic archive (Tal-Amarna letters). According to available sources, Tel-el Amarna was the capital of the Egyptian XVIII dynasty (sixteenth–thirteenth century BC), during the reign of Amenhotep III (1390–1352 BC) and Amenhotep IV (1352–1336 BC). These dynasties oversaw a period of extensive creativity, particularly noticeable in the architectural constructions. Diplomacy was favoured over war.

<https://www.diplomacy.edu/2014/evolution/february/background>

Also see: [http://www.theamarnaresearchfoundation.org/](http://www.theamarnaresearchfoundation.org/%20)

After these brief descriptions of Mesopotamian and Amarna diplomatic histories the above excellent site goes on to briefly describe:

### Persian diplomacy

…with Persian diplomacy forming the bridge that linked the ancient world with Greece.

Most scholars of ancient history seem to acknowledge that Amarna Period of Egyptian history was the height of ancient diplomatic history.

“As evidenced by the archives of Mari, the Amarna letters and later the Hittite documents, as early as the second millennium BC the peoples of the Near East engaged in intense diplomatic exchanges that required a formalised system of international relations, modelled on interpersonal relationships in which metaphors of brotherhood and parent/child relationships were used to describe the relationship between the kings of different communities. The sources provide evidence of some terms used to denote this system: salimum (peace, reconciliation, friendship) and atḫutum or aḫḫutum (brotherhood). The first expression could indicate both the equal relationship between kings who called each other “brothers”, and the relationship between sovereign people and subordinate people, respectively “fathers” and “sons”. Aḫḫutum expressed the nature of salīmum, and referred to both the cordial relations that preceded the alliance and to the new link that came into being…”

<http://www.scielo.org.za/pdf/funda/v20n1/17.pdf>

The above excellent article goes to state these vastly older approaches to diplomacy “profoundly influenced” the Romans and forced then to rethink their approach to international relations.

The Amarna tablets by the way are written in Akkadian cuneiform script and which are uniquely different from any other Akkadian dialect.

<http://www.tau.ac.il/humanities/semitic/amarna.html>

### Linguistics: Akkadian and Semitic Languages of Arabic and Hebrew

Learning that “salimum” in Akkadian means “peace, reconciliation, friendship” might just remind us that “Salam” in Arabic means peace, and “Shalom” in Hebrew means peace. So, given the similarities in these words:

Salimum 🡪 Salam 🡪 Shalom

…one might wonder if there is a relationship? Is this a coincidence? Maybe not.

Arabic and Hebrew are both Semitic languages.

Semitic languages occur in written form from a very early historical date, with East Semitic Akkadian and Eblaite texts (written in a script adapted from Sumerian cuneiform) appearing from the 30th century BCE and the 25th century BCE in Mesopotamia and the northern Levant respectively. The only earlier attested languages are Sumerian, Elamite (2800 BCE to 550 BCE) (both language isolates), Egyptian and unclassified Lullubi from 30th century BCE.

Semitic languages were spoken across much of the Middle East and Asia Minor during the Bronze Age and Iron Age, the earliest attested being the East Semitic Akkadian of the Mesopotamian and south eastern Anatolian polities of Akkad, Assyria and Babylonia, and the also East Semitic Eblaite language of the kingdom of Ebla in the north eastern Levant.

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Semitic_languages>

And thus, one might speculate that the origin of the words “Salam” and “Shalom” may well be in the ancient North African language of Akkadian!

Below is a link to a translation of one of the Amarna Letters:

Amarna Letter no. 255 as Diplomatic Correspondence: A New Interpretation by Krzysztof J. Baranowski –

University of Toronto, Canada

http://orcid.org/0000-0001-9311-73012

<https://depot.ceon.pl/bitstream/handle/123456789/5107/Baranowski%20Amarna%20Letter%20no.%20255.pdf?sequence=1>

**If you’re really interested in this history of diplomacy read:** *Amarna diplomacy: the beginnings of international relations* by Cohen, Raymond, 1947, Westbrook, Raymond, 2002.

<http://paperroom.ipsa.org/papers/paper_12434.pdf>

Also read:

* Egypt's Foreign Relations During the Amarna Period: Recent and Future Research by Richard H. Wilkinson,
* Current Work at Amarna by Barry Kemp

<http://www.theamarnaresearchfoundation.org/Sun2009%20Spring%20Vol%2015%20No%201.pdf>

#### Ancient Diplomacy Vocabulary Quiz 2

1. Amarna was in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. Greece b. Mesopotamia c. Egypt d. Rome
3. Amarna diplomacy started around the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
4. 10th Century BCE b. 14th Century BCE c. 18th Century BCE d. 20th Century BCE
5. The dynasties of Amenhotep III and Amenhotep IV were periods of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
6. creativity in architecture and diplomatic advances
7. slow decline in sciences
8. rapid decline in science and diplomacy
9. creativity in war mongering and provocation
10. The Amarna Letters describe relations between kings of different communities as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and the relationship between sovereign and subordinate people as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ relationships
11. masters and slaves / brotherhood
12. brotherhood / fathers and sons relationships
13. Misogyny / calculated domination
14. Strictly vertical / horizontal levels of power sharing
15. Records in the Amarna Letters suggests that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
16. Roman diplomacy greatly influenced Egyptian diplomacy
17. Greek diplomacy influenced Egyptian diplomacy
18. The vastly older Egyptian diplomacy greatly influenced later Roman diplomacy
19. Romans did not need to rethink their diplomatic systems
20. The Amarna Letters were written in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
21. Akkadian cuneiform
22. Babylonian cuneiform
23. Latin
24. Greek
25. In those letters the word “salimum” meant \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
26. war, strife, conflict, aggression
27. domination, control & dictatorial rulership
28. peace, reconciliation, friendship
29. ambivalence, neutral feelings, lukewarm relations
30. Arabic and Hebrew are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ languages.
31. Latin
32. Greek
33. Semitic
34. Indo-European
35. It is possible that the Akkadian word for peace is the root word for the Arabic and Hebrew words:
36. Cuneiform and Latvia
37. Anarchy and mayhem
38. Salam and Shalom
39. Apekabar and Kabarbai
40. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ diplomacy was probably the link between Greek diplomacy and the rest of the ancient world.
41. Egyptian
42. Mesopotamian
43. Persian
44. Turkic

### Kautilya & Ancient Indian Diplomacy

After Alexander “the Great” left India the next great empire to emerge was called the Mauryan Empire, which was larger than the British India and extended to Iran in the West. A man named Kautilya was a very powerful and articulate minister (317-293 BCE) that advised the king. He wrote a book titled *Arthashastra* that covered war, statecraft, politics, ethics and diplomacy. War belongs first on that list because he believed a king must generate huge wealth, host huge armies and conquer neighboring kingdoms to expand the size and wealth of this state.

He believed that a state was always at war or preparing for war and diplomacy was just another weapon, albeit an especially powerful weapon.

*Diplomatic relationships were created just to be broken ultimately serving the kingdom.* His concepts on treaties were very similar to Machiavelli and later on, Bismarck. He wrote: “A King who understands the true implication of diplomacy conquers the whole world.”

“The Arthashastra dedicates many chapters on the need, methods and goals of secret service, and how to build then use a network of spies that work for the state. The spies should be trained to adopt roles and guises, to use coded language to transmit information, and be rewarded by their performance and the results they achieve, states the text.

“The roles and guises recommended for Vyanjana (appearance) agents by the Arthashastra include ascetics, forest hermits, mendicants, cooks, merchants, doctors, astrologers, consumer householders, entertainers, dancers, female agents and others. It suggests that members from these professions should be sought to serve for the secret service. A prudent state, states the text, must expect that its enemies seek information and are spying inside its territory and spreading propaganda, and therefore it must train and reward double agents to gain identity about such hostile intelligence operations.

“The goals of the secret service, in Arthashastra, was to test the integrity of government officials, spy on cartels and population for conspiracy, to monitor hostile kingdoms suspected of preparing for war or in war against the state, to check spying and propaganda wars by hostile states, to destabilize enemy states, to get rid of troublesome powerful people who could not be challenged openly. The spy operations and its targets, states verse 5.2.69 of Arthashastra, should be pursued ‘with respect to traitors and unrighteous people, not with respect to others.’”

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arthashastra#On_spying,_propaganda_and_information>

The following is a portion of the *Arthashastra:*

Book XII, “Concerning a Powerful Enemy”

CHAPTER I. THE DUTIES OF A MESSENGER.

If the enemy desires to make peace on condition of the weak king surrendering a portion of this army, he may give the enemy such of his elephants and cavalry as are uncontrollable or as are provided with poison; if the enemy desires to make peace on condition of his surrendering his chief men, he may send over to the enemy such portion of his army as is full of traitors, enemies and wild tribes under the command of a trusted officer, so that both his enemy and his own undesirable army may perish; or he may provide the enemy with an army composed of fiery spies, taking care to satisfy his own disappointed men (before sending them over to the enemy); or he may transfer to the enemy his own faithful and hereditary army that is capable to hurt the enemy on occasions of trouble; if the enemy desires to make peace on condition of his paying certain amount of wealth, he may give the enemy such precious articles as do not find a purchaser or such raw products as are of no use in war; if the enemy desires to make peace on condition of his ceding a part of his land, he should provide the enemy with that kind of land which he can recover, which is always at the mercy of another enemy, which possesses no protective defences, or which can be colonized at considerable cost of men and money; or he may make peace, surrendering his whole state except his capital….

Fiery spies, hidden in an underground chamber, or in a tunnel, or inside a secret wall, may slay the enemy when the latter is carelessly amusing himself in a pleasure park or any other place of recreation; or spies under concealment may poison him; or women under concealment may throw a snake, or poison, or fire or poisonous smoke over his person when he is asleep in confined place; or spies, having access to the enemy's harem, may, when opportunities occur, do to the enemy whatever is found possible on the occasion, and then get out unknown. On such occasions, they should make use of the signs indicative of the purpose of their society.

<https://ia802703.us.archive.org/13/items/Arthasastra_English_Translation/Arthashastra_of_Chanakya_-_English.pdf> (Free download of entire text.)

In other words, even a messenger is an agent of war ultimately based on intrigue, deception and provocation and a peace treaty designed to lower the enemies defenses so as to make his destruction inevitable.

Scholar Roger Boesche wrote a rather nice summary of Arthasastra

Kautilya's Arthasastra on War and Diplomacy in Ancient India

by Roger Boesche

Abstract: Kautilya was the key adviser to the Indian king Chandragupta Maurya (c. 317-293 B.C.E.), who first united the Indian subcontinent in empire. Written about 300 B.C.E., Kautilya's Arthasastra was a science of politics intended to teach a wise king how to govern. In this work, Kautilya offers wide-ranging and truly fascinating discussions on war and diplomacy, including his wish to have his king become a world conqueror, his analysis of which kingdoms are natural allies and which are inevitable enemies, his willingness to make treaties he knew he would break, his doctrine of silent war or a war of assassination against an unsuspecting king, his approval of secret agents who killed enemy leaders and sowed discord among them, his view of women as weapons of war, his use of religion and superstition to bolster his troops and demoralize enemy soldiers, the spread of disinformation, and his humane treatment of conquered soldiers and subjects.

<https://muse.jhu.edu/article/40432>

Kautilya: Politics, Ethics and Statecraft, by Pravin Chandrasekaran (Harvard), May 2006 <https://mpra.ub.uni-muenchen.de/9962/>

### Proxeny Ancient Greek Diplomacy

“Proxeny in ancient Greece was an arrangement whereby a citizen (chosen by the city) hosted foreign ambassadors at his own expense, in return for honorary titles from the state. The citizen was called “proxenos.’ The proxeny decrees, which amount to letters of patent and resolutions of appreciation, were issued by one state to a citizen of another for service as proxenos, a kind of honorary consul looking after the interests of the other state’s citizens.

“A proxenos would use whatever influence he had in his own city to promote policies of friendship or alliance with the city he voluntarily represented. For example, Cimon was Sparta's proxenos at Athens and during his period of prominence in Athenian politics, previous to the outbreak of the First Peloponnesian War, he strongly advocated a policy of cooperation between the two states. Cimon was known to be so fond of Sparta that he named one of his sons Lacedaemonius.

“Being another city's proxenos did not preclude taking part in war against that city, should it break out – since the proxenos' ultimate loyalty was to his own city. However, a proxenos would naturally try his best to prevent such a war from breaking out and to compose whatever differences were threatening to cause it. And once peace negotiations were on the way, a proxenos’ contacts and goodwill in the enemy city could be profitably used by his city.

“The position of proxenos for a particular city was often hereditary in a particular family.”

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Proxeny>

### Modern Diplomacy

#### Diplomacy in 13th Century Italy

Things, organisms and human created systems tend to evolve with periods of back-sliding here and there. Nonetheless, over a long enough period time most systems tend to get more complex and sophisticated and modern diplomacy in Europe was advanced in some ways by Italian innovations beginning in the 13th Century CE.

Geographically Italy is ideally suited for diplomatic work in the world at that time sticking out into the Mediterranean Sea like a huge ladies boot, extending to the center between Europe, West Asia, the Middle East and Africa. No other nation holds such a geographic advantage for trade and diplomacy as Italy.



Figure 1- By O H 237 [CC BY-SA 4.0 (https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0)], from Wikimedia Commons

“Originally diplomats were sent only for specific negotiations, and would return immediately after their mission concluded. Diplomats were usually relatives of the ruling family or of very high rank in order to give them legitimacy when they sought to negotiate with the other state.

“Modern diplomacy's origins are often traced to the states of Northern Italy in the early Renaissance, with the first embassies being established in the thirteenth century. Milan played a leading role, especially under Francesco Sforza who established permanent embassies to the other cities states of Northern Italy.

 It was in Italy that many of the traditions of modern diplomacy began, such as the presentation of an ambassador's credentials to the head of state.

“The practice spread from Italy to the other European powers.”

<http://www.ediplomat.com/nd/history.htm> (This site has many valuable resources for the study of diplomacy.)

Research by Professor Raymond Cohen on the Amarna Letters however strongly suggests many features of Italian diplomacy in the 14th Century were vastly older, including such things as the presentation of an ambassador’s credentials to the head of state, and even the establishment of permanent embassies. Likewise Greece had a system for the maintenance of chief diplomats from other nations. Nonetheless, in Italy a more formalized and routine system appears to have been established which then spread around the rest of Europe, which of course was several millennium behind the nations of the ancient Silk Roads at that time.

This is not to say that Italians did not contribute in a significant way to modern diplomacy, for indeed they did.

Alberico Gentili (January 14, 1552 – June 19, 1608) was an Italian lawyer, jurist, and a former standing advocate to the Spanish Embassy in London, whose *Opus Magnus* was a book titled: *On the Laws of War and Peace*.

He is one of only three men referred to as the “Father of international law” in Europe. Gentili was the earliest European writer on public international law and the first person to introduce secularism as distinct from Roman Catholic canon law and theology.

Institutionalizing a form of international law is certainly a major leap forward in the history of diplomacy. Though many or most of his concepts have older roots, it began to bring Europe “up to speed” with Ancient Egypt, Mesopotamia and Babylon, and had vast and positive influences on subsequent European and American diplomatic efforts.

For more information see:

*Alberico Gentili’s ius post bellum and Early Modern Peace Treaties*, Lesaffer, Randall

Published in: The Roman foundations of the Law of Nations

<https://pure.uvt.nl/ws/files/12488373/Gentili_on_peacemaking_and_peace_treaties_7.pdf>

<https://www.diplomacy.edu/resources/general/history-and-evolution-diplomacy>

### Greatest Diplomats in History

The following is my own list compiled from various sources in chronological order. Naturally I refuse to assert “this one is better than that” as each was great in his own way and time.

#### Amenhotep III of Egypt

After studying thoroughly the content of the Amarna letters, it is clear that Amenhotep III (1386 to 1349 BC) possessed all the seven virtues that Harold Nicolson (Nicolson 1939) attributes to the ideal diplomat. Nicolson underscores that an ideal diplomatist should be **truthful, accurate, calm, patient, good tempered, modest and loyal**. With the exception of modesty (Amenhotep III referred to himself as the Dazzling Sun disk), this pharaoh proved to have all these qualities. However, a lack of modesty was expected from a pharaoh, who was considered Horus reborn, a living god. But ultimately Amenhotep III was courteous in his dealings with the other rulers. Various sources portray Amenhotep as intelligent, knowledgeable, discerning, prudent, hospitable, charming, industrious, courageous and even tactful. <https://dailynewsegypt.com/2010/08/03/amenhotep-iii-the-father-of-diplomacy/>

Read: Chapter 5, the Ideal Diplomatist by Harold Nicholson [http://www.ucg.ac.me/skladiste/blog\_9972/objava\_10925/fajlovi/Nicolson,%20The%20Ideal%20Diplomatist.pdf](http://www.ucg.ac.me/skladiste/blog_9972/objava_10925/fajlovi/Nicolson%2C%20The%20Ideal%20Diplomatist.pdf)

#### Moses of the Hebrew Testament

He was a diplomatic person by virtue of having freed his Jewish people from slavery in Egypt without a fight, and in the end personally only killed one Egyptian. How did he do this? The Jewish Bible asserts that he persuaded the Egyptian Pharaoh that he had the one and only God on his side and that resisting his request for granting freedom to the Jewish people was suicide for Egypt. Eventually Pharaoh came to believe him and Moses earned the freedom for his people. One might argue that God did most of the work for Moses, however one could counter-argue that to get God on one’s side in the first place one must possess a great sense of justice and diplomatic skill.

#### Holy Prophet Muhammad

(The Holy Prophet) Muhammad (Peace and Blessings Upon Him) (c. 22 April, 571–11 June, 632) is documented as having engaged as a diplomat during his propagation of Islam and leadership over the growing Muslim Ummah (community). He established a method of communication with other tribal or national leaders through letters, assigned envoys, or by visiting them personally, such as at Ta’if. Instances of written correspondence include letters to Heraclius, the Negus and Khosrau. When Muhammad arrived in Medina in 622, local tribes, mainly the Banu Aus and Banu Khazraj, had been feuding for several decades. Muhammad addressed this by establishing the Constitution of Medina: a document which regulated interactions between the different factions, to which the respective parties agreed. Muhammad also participated in agreements and pledges such as "Pledges of al-`Aqaba", the Treaty of Hudaybiyyah, and the “Pledge of the Tree”. The Treaty of Hudaybiyyah serves as an example that Islam was not merely spread with the sword, as Muhammad had an army that could have attacked Mecca, but Muhammad chose to make a treaty instead of attacking. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Diplomatic_career_of_Muhammad> <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Treaty_of_Hudaybiyyah>

(Parenthetical statements added by this author)

#### Zheng He

Zheng He (Chinese: 鄭和; 1371–1433 or 1435) was a Chinese mariner, explorer, diplomat, fleet admiral, and court eunuch during China's early Ming dynasty. He was originally born as Ma He in a Muslim family, later adopted the conferred surname Zheng from Emperor Yongle. Zheng commanded expeditionary voyages to Southeast Asia, South Asia, Western Asia, and East Africa from 1405 to 1433. His larger ships stretched 120 meters or more in length. These carried hundreds of sailors on four tiers of decks. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zheng_He>

On November 16 in the year 1416, Zhu Di, the third emperor of the Ming dynasty (1368-1644), received 30 foreign envoys at court. Presented to the emperor were numerous exotic tributes from lands as far away as east Africa. Included among them was a qilin, a mythical animal which, according to legend, would only show up in times of great peace and prosperity in a land well governed by a heavenly sage. It pleased the emperor tremendously.

Zheng’s success was not military. He had successfully projected China’s soft power along the way by being open and diplomatic in his dealings with all the foreign powers and people. The proof lay in the fact that numerous monuments and relics scattered along the routes of his expeditions showed respect and warm remembrance of the admiral and his fleet. <http://www.scmp.com/news/hong-kong/article/1909318/beijing-follows-route-well-travelled-admiral-zheng-he-its-belt-and>

#### The Great Peacemaker

The Great Peacemaker (Skennenrahawi in Mohawk), sometimes referred to as Deganawida or Dekanawida (as a mark of respect, some Iroquois avoid using his personal name except in special circumstances) was by tradition, along with Jigonhsasee and Hiawatha, the founder of the Haudenosaunee, commonly called the Iroquois Confederacy. This is a political and cultural union of five Iroquoian-speaking Native American tribes residing in the present-day state of New York northern Pennsylvania. and the Province of Eastern Ontario, Canada. The union created a powerful alliance of related Iroquoian peoples around the Great Lakes. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great_Peacemaker>

#### Talleyrand

Talleyrand (France, 2 February 1754 – 17 May 1838) Charles Maurice de Talleyrand-Périgord, usually just known as Talleyrand had the remarkable ability to work at the highest levels of the French government, always be at the forefront of events, knew how to shape them to his liking in most situations and enough flexibility to switch sides when he thought it was in the best interest of France. He protected his nation in the aftermath of Napoleon’s defeat and has often been described as a “crafty fox.” He worked successively as a diplomat for the Catholic Church, the Bourbon monarchy, the Republicans, Napoleon and then for the restored monarchy again.

“Talleyrand polarizes scholarly opinion. Some regard him as one of the most versatile, skilled and influential diplomats in European history and some believe that he was a traitor, betraying in turn the Ancien Régime, the French Revolution, Napoleon, and the Restoration.

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles_Maurice_de_Talleyrand-P%C3%A9rigord>

#### Gandhi

Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi (2 October 1869 – 30 January 1948) was an Indian activist who was the leader of the Indian independence movement against British rule. Employing nonviolent civil disobedience, Gandhi led India to independence and inspired movements for civil rights and freedom across the world. The honorific Mahatma (Sanskrit: ‘high-souled’, ‘venerable’) applied to him first in 1914 in South Africa is now used worldwide. In India, he is also called Bapu (Gujarati: endearment for father, papa) and Gandhi ji, and unofficially known as the Father of the Nation. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mahatma_Gandhi>

#### Zhou Enlai

Zhou Enlai (Chinese: 周恩来, 5 March 1898 – 8 January 1976) was the first Premier of the People's Republic of China, serving from October 1949 until his death in January 1976. Zhou served along with Chairman Mao Zedong and was instrumental in the Communist Party's rise to power, and later in consolidating its control, forming foreign policy, and developing the Chinese economy.

A skilled and able diplomat, Zhou served as the Chinese foreign minister from 1949 to 1958. Advocating peaceful coexistence with the West after the stalemated Korean War, he participated in the 1954 Geneva Conference and the 1955 Bandung Conference, and helped orchestrate Richard Nixon's 1972 visit to China. He helped devise policies regarding the bitter disputes with the United States, Taiwan, the Soviet Union (after 1960), India and Vietnam.

Zhou survived the purges of other top officials during the Cultural Revolution. While Mao dedicated most of his later years to political struggle and ideological work, Zhou was the main driving force behind the affairs of state during much of the Cultural Revolution. His attempts at mitigating the Red Guards' damage and his efforts to protect others from their wrath made him immensely popular in the Cultural Revolution's later stages. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zhou_Enlai>

#### Chairman Xi Jinping

Chairman Xi believes trade and economic development are the best way to build alliances and to those ends he has successfully revolutionized several global economic and financial institutions and consequently is helping millions of people around the world improve their economic conditions.

2013 - BRICS Development Bank was established and headquartered in Shanghai. China contributes to almost half of the emergency reserve fund of the bank.

2013 - One Belt One Road (B&R) has a number of functions with one being to rebalance the development of coastal and inland cities - an imbalance that started during the ascendency of European maritime powers starting in the 1500s when Europeans began to dominate world trade and thus coastal cities flourished and inland cities languished and/or died. Another goal of the B&R program is cooperative infrastructure, investment and human resources development along both land and maritime Silk Roads. Most of the countries involved have significant natural resources however lack the infrastructure to develop those resources. Chinese companies under Secretary Xi have initiated a number of projects in different countries to develop energy (e.g. hydroelectric plants) and transportation (e.g. trains) to help in the development of many nations.

2014 - Creation of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) proposed as an initiative by the government of China under Chairman Xi, which facilitates regional integration in Asia and acts as a substitute for the Asian Development Bank (ADB) which has not been able to keep up with infrastructure development needs in Asia. (As of 31 December 2016, Japan and United States hold the largest proportion of shares in ADB at 15.607%. China holds 6.444%, India holds 6.331%, and Australia holds 5.786%.)

2014 - “APEC Free Trade Area” launched during the APEC Summit hosted by China which is an extension of the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP)

There are a large number of other infrastructure, trade and development plans in different countries led by Chairman Xi:

2015 - South America

Chinese president Xi Jinping has agreed to double bilateral trade with the region to $500 billion and increase investment to $250 billion over the next decade, according to various deals signed with Latin American countries in 2015. Currently, China is the largest trade partner of three of the leading economies in the region: Brazil, Chile, and Peru. These countries, along with the rest of Latin America, mostly export primary goods and natural resources; copper, iron, oil, and soybeans account for 75 percent of the region’s exports to China. In addition to trade and investment, Chinese loans to the region have also increased from $7 billion in 2012 to $29 billion in 2015.

<https://edspace.american.edu/theworldmind/2017/02/27/building-influence-chinese-infrastructure-investment-in-latin-america/>

2015

The Chinese support base in Djibouti is a military base operated by People's Liberation Army Navy (PLAN) of the People's Republic of China at Djibouti in the Horn of Africa. It is the first overseas military base of the PLAN, and was constructed west of Djibouti City, adjacent to the Port of Doraleh, a port owned by a major Chinese company. The building of this base is part of China's One Belt One Road Initiative. The base was financed primarily by China, costing US$590 million. The facility is expected to significantly increase China's power projection capabilities in the Horn of Africa and the Indian Ocean.

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chinese_naval_base_in_Djibouti>

August 2017

$13bn rail project, the 688km East Coast Rail Link (ECLR) that will link Malaysia’s east and west coasts, as well as the peninsula’s main shipping ports. <https://www.railway-technology.com/features/featurechina-turns-malaysias-east-coast-rail-link-into-reality-5938409/>

2017

“In Myanmar China ranked first on the list of foreign investment countries with overall investments of US$18 billion in 183 projects permitted as of end of May, according to the statistics of the Directorate of Investment and Company Administration (DICA).

“China’s investment in Myanmar accounted for over 26 per cent of total foreign investment value. Singapore placed second with investments of over US$16 billion, followed by Thailand and Hong Kong at third and fourth place, respectively.” <https://consult-myanmar.com/2017/06/22/china-first-in-overall-foreign-investment-list/>

April 06, 2018

“A 200-year-old dream might finally become a reality under China’s Belt and Road. The establishment of a Kra Canal in Thailand may soon become a reality as part of China’s Belt and Road Initiative (BRI). The canal would permit ships to bypass the Malacca Strait, a crucial maritime chokepoint, amplifying the strategic significance of the project.”

<https://thediplomat.com/2018/04/thailands-kra-canal-chinas-way-around-the-malacca-strait/>

Thanks to Dr. Simon Shen, Associate Professor & Director of Global Studies Program, Faculty of Social Science and Co-Director of International Affairs Research Center, Hong Kong Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies at the Chinese University of Hong Kong for his excellent article “*10 Characteristics of Chinese Diplomacy in the Xi Jinping Era*,” which helped me compile the above list of diplomatic achievements of Chairman Xi Jinping.

<https://foreignpolicyblogs.com/2016/04/19/10-characteristics-of-chinese-diplomacy-in-the-xi-jinping-era/> (This article is well worth reading.)

### Student Presentation Project

Choose someone you think was or is a great diplomat and prepare a 3-5 minute PPT presentation on that person.

### What is a treaty?

1. a formal agreement between two or more nation/states designed to promote peace, alliance, trade, and/or other international relations.
2. the formal document with the terms and conditions of such an international agreement.
3. any agreement between two or more people designed to promote peace and cooperation

### How to make a peace treaty

There are many possible conditions which may be included in a peace treaty. Some of these may be:

Formal designation of borders

Processes for resolving future disputes

Access to and apportioning of resources

Status of refugees

Status of POW

Settling of existing debts

Defining of unjust behavior

The re-application of existing treaties

In modern times certain intractable conflict situations may first be brought to a ceasefire and are then dealt with via a peace process where a number of discrete steps are taken on each side to eventually reach the mutually desired goal of peace and the signing of a treaty.

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peace_treaty>

### Confidence Building Measures (CBM)

Once some measure of peace has been established some confidence building measures can help build more long-term positive trusting relationships between nations. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Confidence-building_measures>

### Simplified Peace Treaty Process

In simplistic terms one might want to:

Agree to, declare and maintain a ceasefire

Together write and sign a Peace Treaty that includes the following:

1. Exchange prisoners of war
2. Resolve differences of opinion through compromise and negotiation
3. Begin implementing Confidence Building Measures including exchange of diplomats, setting up or restoring embassies, establishing trade, and so on
4. Create a holiday for both sides to celebrate Peace Treaty Day

### Starting an agreement instead of a fight

Find and list things both or all parties can agree on.

Explain your point of view and what is required for your satisfaction

Negotiate and be prepared to compromise in some areas

Respond to criticism with reasonable questions to find middle ground

### Peace Treaty Vocabulary

1. Hostile - Angry, aggressive and/or attacking
2. Armistice - Agreement to stop hostilities/fighting or surrender - a proposition for the end of a conflict; a permanent ceasefire.
3. Arbitration - Third party negotiation between belligerents in a conflict
4. Declaration - Public document signed by all relevant parties publically stating something
5. Dispute - Argument over something
6. Resources - Usually natural resources though it could be industrial or human resources
7. Debt - owned to another person
8. Borders - the lines on the grounds separating one country from another
9. Negotiation - an attempt to find common ground that two or more parties need to end differences in needs or opinions
10. Confidence Building Measures - (CBM) Actions taken to reduce the probability of hostilities re-starting which might include exchange of prisoners of war, starting trade, gifts, etc.

### Some Famous Treaties

Probably the most famous ancient treaty was

#### 1258 BCE - Kadesh Treaty

The treaty was signed to end a long war between the Hittite Empire and the Egyptians, who had fought for over two centuries to gain mastery over the lands of the eastern Mediterranean. The conflict culminated with an attempted Egyptian invasion in 1274 BC that was stopped by the Hittites at the city of Kadesh on the Orontes River in what is now Syria. The Battle of Kadesh resulted in both sides suffering heavy casualties, but neither was able to prevail decisively in either the battle or the war. The conflict continued inconclusively for about fifteen more years before the treaty was signed. Although it is often referred to as the "Treaty of Kadesh", it was actually signed long after the battle, and Kadesh is not mentioned in the text. The treaty is thought to have been negotiated by intermediaries without the two monarchs ever meeting in person. Both sides had common interests in making peace; Egypt faced a growing threat from the "Sea Peoples", while the Hittites were concerned about the rising power of Assyria to the east. The treaty was ratified in the 21st year of Ramesses II's reign (1258 BC) and continued in force until the Hittite Empire collapsed eighty years later. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Egyptian%E2%80%93Hittite_peace_treaty>

### Unequal Treaties

Unfortunately many or most of the peace treaties in history were between nation/states with very unequal power such that one warring party dictated the terms and the other was more or less forced to agree. For example:

#### The Treaty to end the Mexican–American War (1846–1848)

The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo (Tratado de Guadalupe Hidalgo in Spanish), officially titled the Treaty of Peace, Friendship, Limits and Settlement between the United States of America and the Mexican Republic. With the defeat of its army and the fall of its capital, Mexico entered into negotiations to end the war. The treaty called for the U.S. to pay US$15 million to Mexico and to pay off the claims of American citizens against Mexico up to US$5 million. It gave the United States the Rio Grande as a boundary for Texas, and gave the U.S. ownership of California and a large area comprising roughly half of New Mexico, most of Arizona, Nevada, and Utah, and parts of Wyoming and Colorado. Mexicans in those annexed areas had the choice of relocating to within Mexico's new boundaries or receiving American citizenship with full civil rights.

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Treaty_of_Guadalupe_Hidalgo>

#### Treaty of Nanjing to end the First Opium War

The Treaty of Nanking or Nanjing was a peace treaty which ended the First Opium War (1839–42) between the United Kingdom and the Qing dynasty of China on 29 August 1842. It was the first of what the Chinese later called the unequal treaties on the ground that Britain had no obligations in return.

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Treaty_of_Nanking>

#### Treaties to end the Second Opium War

In June 1858, the first part of the war ended with the four Treaties of Tientsin, to which Britain, France, Russia, and the U.S. were parties. These treaties opened 11 more ports to Western trade. The Chinese initially refused to ratify the treaties.

The major points of the treaty were:

* Britain, France, Russia, and the U.S. would have the right to establish diplomatic legations (small embassies) in Peking (a closed city at the time)
* Ten more Chinese ports would be opened for foreign trade, including Niuzhuang, Tamsui, Hankou, and Nanjing
* The right of all foreign vessels including commercial ships to navigate freely on the Yangtze River
* The right of foreigners to travel in the internal regions of China, which had been formerly banned
* China was to pay an indemnity of four million taels of silver to Britain and two million to France. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Second_Opium_War>

### Students ‘Negotiate’ or ‘Arbitrate’ a Treaty

#### Arbitrate a Peace Treaty

You, a representative of Andersonland have been asked to arbitrate a peace treaty between the rulers of Jonesland and Smithland.

The war between Jonesland and Smithland began in 666 CE when according to the histories of Jonesland, someone from Smithland stole one of their cows. Representatives from Jonesland went to Smithland to demand their cow back, but everyone in Smithland denied that anyone from their country stole a cow from Jonesland and a big fight started. Many people died on both sides.

Since then millions have died in a series of battles between these two huge powerful nations and what’s worse is they both have nuclear weapons now and are about to totally destroy each other.

You, Mr. and Ms. Anderson have been called in to negotiate a treaty between the representatives of Jonesland and Smithland.

#### Negotiate a Climate Control Treaty

1. Students study national interests in climate control balancing nation’s need for development and long and short term costs of pollution
2. Negotiate between different sides in order to obtain sustainable goals towards reducing greenhouse emissions and other pollutants over time
3. Write a paper or give presentation on the process of negotiation of realistic goals.

#### Renegotiate the Treaty of Versailles

The Treaty of Versailles was the peace settlement signed after World War One had ended in 1918 and in the shadow of the Russian Revolution and other events in Russia. The treaty was signed at the vast Versailles Palace near Paris – hence its title – between Germany and the Allies.

The three most important politicians there were David Lloyd George, Georges Clemenceau and Woodrow Wilson. The Versailles Palace was considered the most appropriate venue simply because of its size – many hundreds of people were involved in the process and the final signing ceremony in the Hall of Mirrors could accommodate hundreds of dignitaries. Many wanted Germany, now led by Friedrich Ebert, smashed; others, like Lloyd George, were privately more cautious.

<https://www.historylearningsite.co.uk/modern-world-history-1918-to-1980/the-treaty-of-versailles/>

### Diplomacy and Intercultural Competence

<https://www.diplomacy.edu/sites/default/files/IC%20and%20Diplomacy%20%28FINAL%29_Part27.pdf>

**Test Yourself:**

<https://www.proprofs.com/quiz-school/story.php?title=test-your-intercultural-competence>

Three quizzes prepared by the European Union:

<http://www.areyouintercultural.eu/en/>

<http://www.areyouintercultural.eu/en/questionnaires.html>

### Vocabulary for Diplomacy

<http://www.ediplomat.com/nd/glossary.htm>

### Student Challenge

Can you summarize or paraphrase the following paragraph? What is the writer saying?

ANCIENT NEAR EAST (CA.1600‒1200 B.C.E.):INTERNATIONAL HISTORY MEETS IR THEORY ALEX AISSAOUI (PH.D. CANDIDATE), University of Helsinki

“In fact, the ancient Near East was often more cosmopolitan and diverse than what the more homogenous, posterior and culturally restricted Sino-Hellenic–Greek city-state polis system so vividly described by Thucydides and that of the Warring States Period in China – show us (for a comparative perspective, see especially Cohen 1999: 3–16; also Holsti 1992: 17–35; Walker 1953: 75, 82, 99; Xu 2011: 203–04). The cosmopolitanism became evident at the beginning of the second millennium when Akkadian in its Babylonian form was adopted as the international language of diplomacy of the Near Eastern polities (see Bryce 2003: 13–14). It is against this kind of lacuna in research – where there is still a tendency in international theory to consider the Greek city -state system as the international arena where we see the makings of a ‘nascent’ international society – that this paper aims to address (see Little 2005: 54; see also Giddens 1985: 4).”

<http://paperroom.ipsa.org/papers/paper_12434.pdf>