War in world society additional information

I
Emergence of world society 1750-1850

1. World Wars:
Seven Years War (1756-1763) 550.000 casualties; Napoleonic Wars (1789-1815) 3.5 Million casualties

2. World Revolutions and <mark>First Successful Deconstruction of Empires</mark>:
French Revolution 1789-1814; American Revolution 1776-1789; Caribbean Revolution 1791-1804

3. The first global city is London by 1810, center of the global press, global commerce, global counter-revolution, and revolutionary refugees from all over the world (spreading political, cultural, social radicalism and constitutional text books in huge masses all over the globe.

3. Global Constitutionalism:
Beginning in European Periphery and Eurasia: Corsica 1755 (*Constituzione* of Pasquale Paoli) and Eurasian Russia 1767 (*Nakaz*, Catherine II's *Great Instruction*).
Most Influential (but never ratified): Constitution of Cadiz 1813 (Art. 173).
First Female Suffrage in the Pacific region: Constitution of the *Democratic Republic of Pitcairn* 1838, spreading from there to New Zealand 1893 and from there to Europe and America.
End of the first series: Constitutions of Tunisia 1861 and Japan 1889.

II
World Society 1850-Today
1914-1918: World War I (<mark>Failed deconstruction of Empires after 1918</mark>)
1918-1921 Russian Revolution
1927-1949 Chinese Revolution
1935-1945 World War II (beginning in China, ending in Japan)

World Law 1945-Today

III
Rise of World Law and Democracy 1945-1989 (<mark>Successful deconstruction of Empires</mark>)

IV
Fall of World Law and Democracy 1990-Today (<mark>Failed deconstruction of Empires</mark>)

Thesis on Rise of Democracy since 1945

Mankind no longer is an empty signifier. Contrary, Mankind is a real, unfinished and forward living *project of democracy* with

1. ever more *egalitarian inclusion* (Thornhill of

    (a) all social strata or classes

    (b) all sexes (genders) and sexual orientations,

    (c) all nationalities, cultures, "races" and comprehensive world-views;

2. ever more *self-legislation* (Kant) or *self-representation* (Rousseau) by transformation of subjective into *rights of overcoming relations of domination* (Wihl 2019; Welsch 2021);

3. a *post-traditional* and *post-conventional mindset* or, as Kant has called it: *eine revolutionäre Denkungsart* (Kant 1977c).

A striking Example of the democratizing communicative power of World Law

The democratization of suffrage in UK 1948 is a paradigmatic case (and not at all a curious exception). British labor government urged Indian Brahmans during independence negotiations to accept Art. 21, III UDHR that prescribes universal and equal elections. This finally broke the Tories' resistance to the abolition of "multiple voting and multiple suffrage" for academics (two votes for two constituencies = 7% of eligible voters) and wealthy constituencies (two MPs instead of one for the poor) in the *Representation of the People Act* of 1948 (Meisel 2011; Thornhill 2020, 165, 167, 194, 328f), which was the first big step to fully representative democracy in a country that until was able to sell itself as the oldest democracy of the world.

Sources

Josef S. Meisel (2011), Josef S., "Knowledge and Power: The Parliamentary Representation of Universities in Britain and the Empire", *Parliamentary History Book Series* Vol. 4, S. 24-47.

Chris Thornhill (2020), *The Sociology of Law and the Global Transformation of Democracy*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press).