

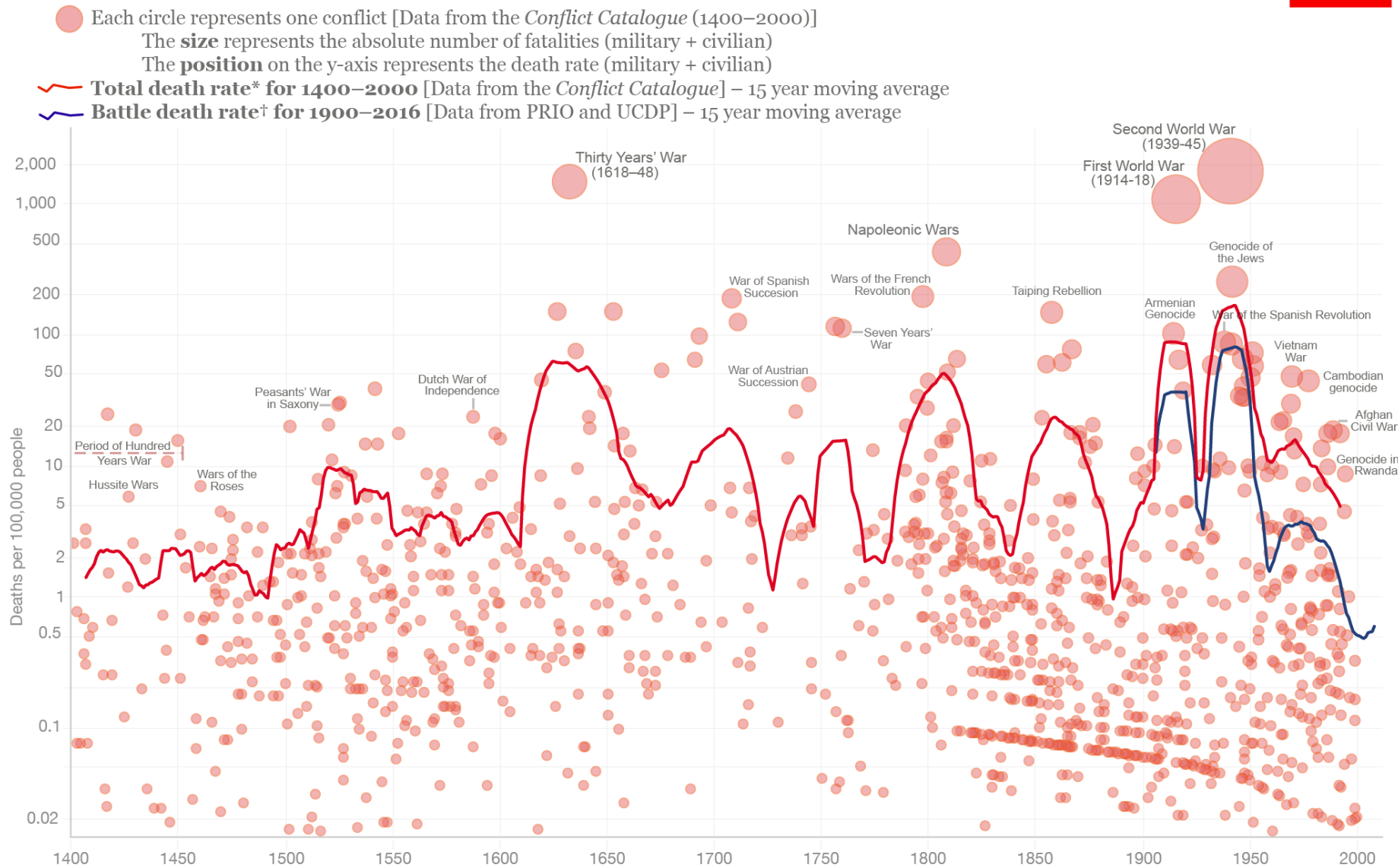
In Defense of Globalism

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Global deaths in conflicts since 1400



Data sources: Conflict Catalogue by Peter Brecke, PRIO Battle Deaths Dataset (v3.1 after 1945 and v2.0 prior), and UCDP v17.2. World population data from HYDE and UN.

Notes: All death rates are calculated as the number of deaths relative to world population at the time (deaths per 100,000)

* The Conflict Catalogue figures includes civilian and military deaths. In many instances it counts deaths occurring indirectly – from starvation, disease etc. However, the extent to which these are included will vary significantly between conflicts, due to uncertainty in the underlying historical sources.

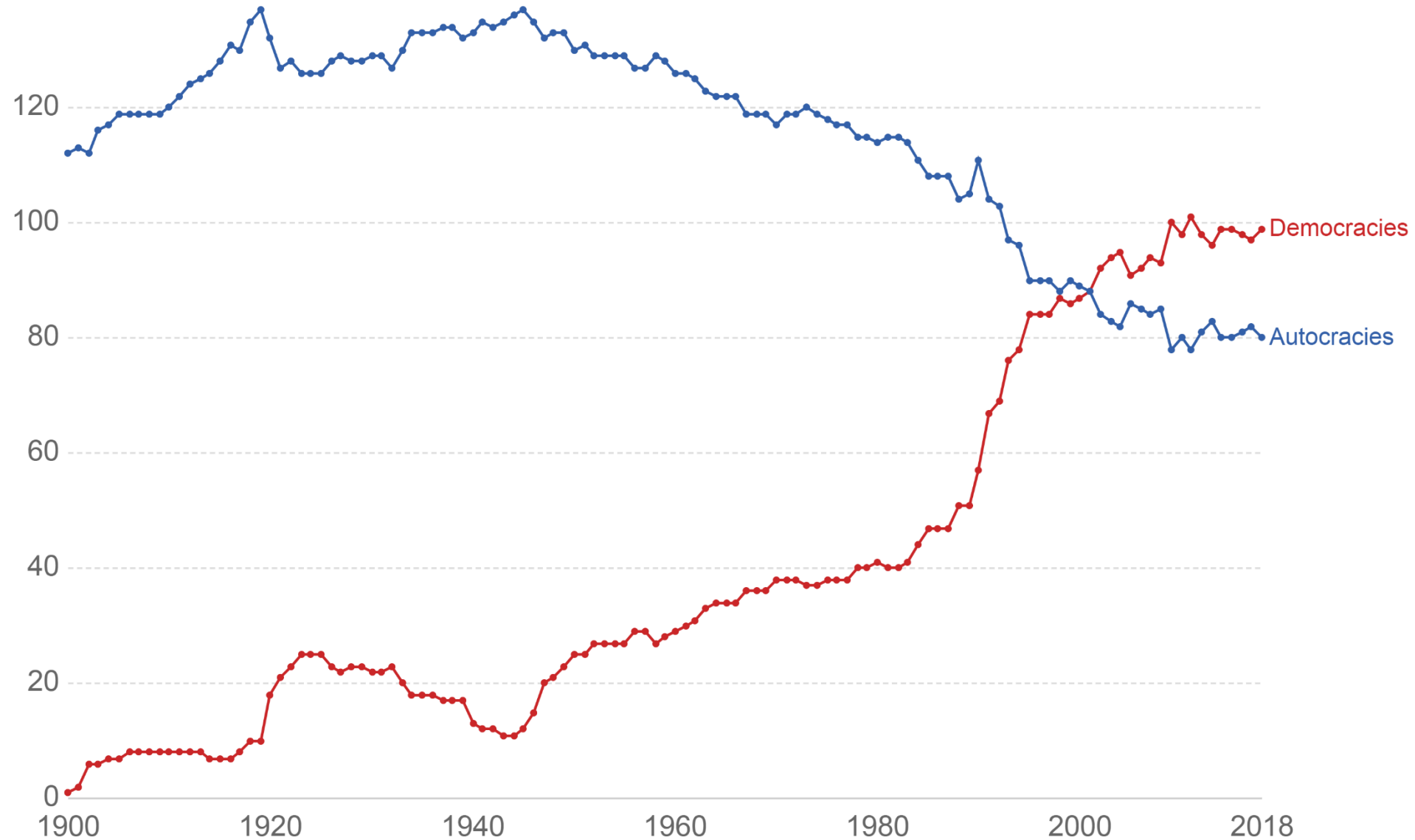
† The PRIO/UCDP definition of battle deaths refers to those caused directly by armed violent conflict (they exclude deaths from disease, starvation, and also executions of prisoners). The figures include civilian deaths occurring in battles, but not where civilian populations were intentionally and specifically targeted (i.e. deaths of civilians caught in crossfire are included, but deaths in genocides are excluded).

This visualization is available at OurWorldinData.org. There you find more research and visualizations on conflict and global development.

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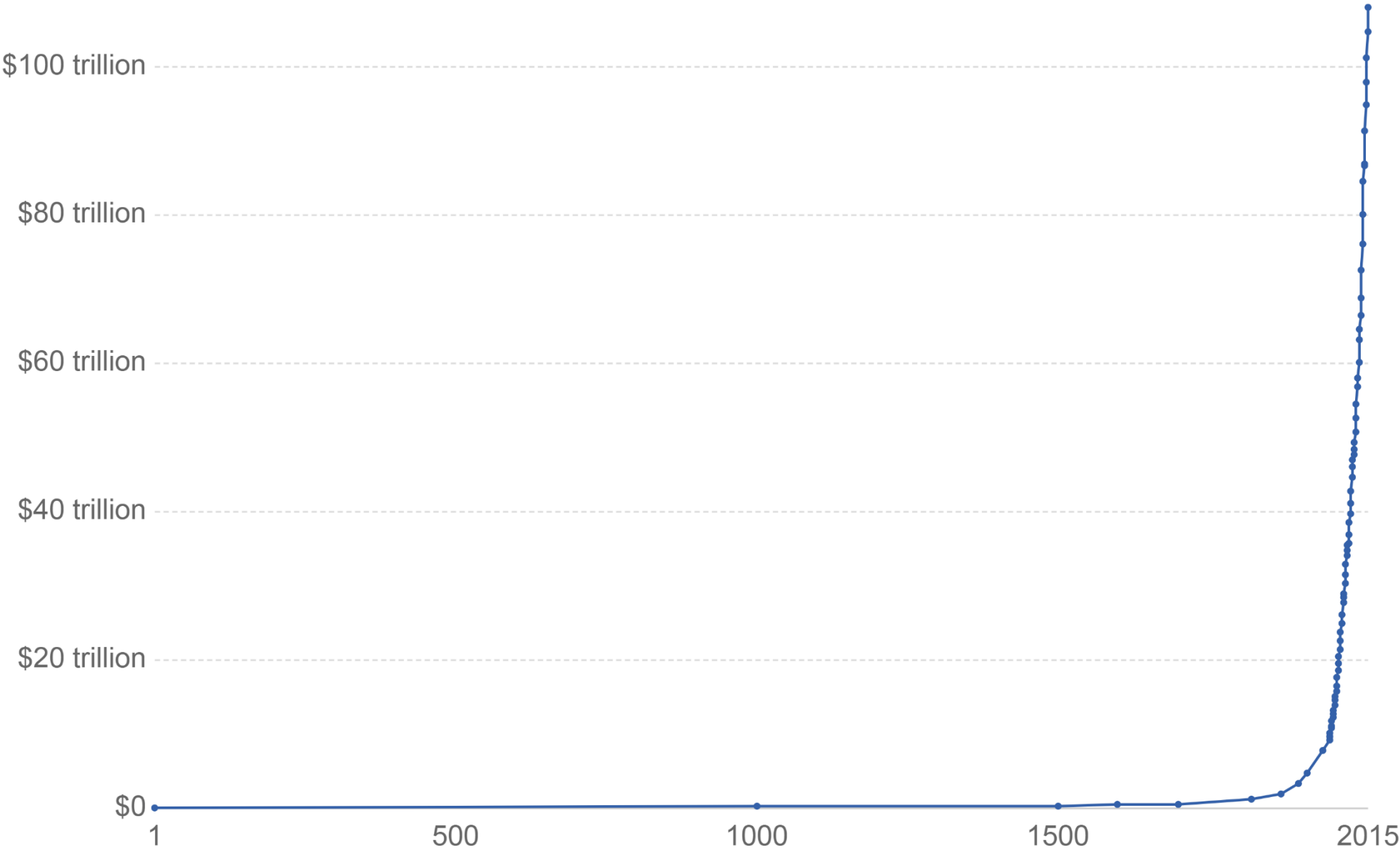
Numbers of autocracies and democracies

Shown is the number of a given political regime in the world over time. Democracies are defined as the combination of both liberal and elected democracies; autocracies are the sum of closed and elected autocracies.

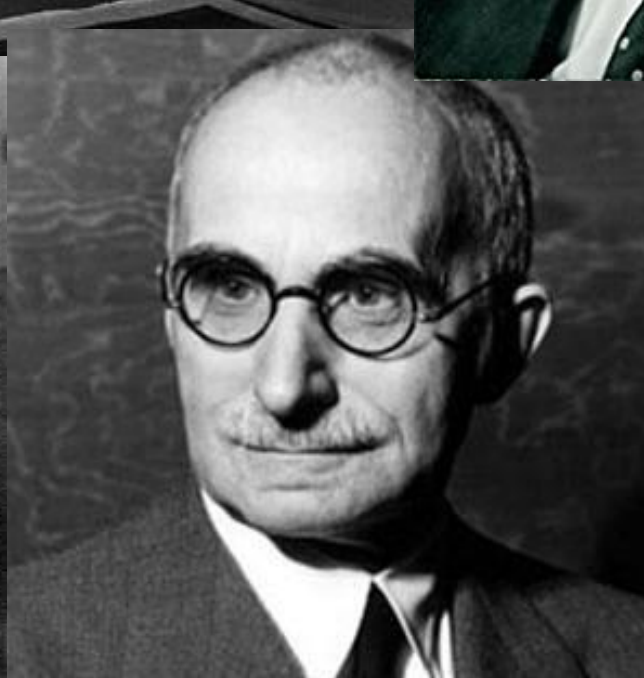
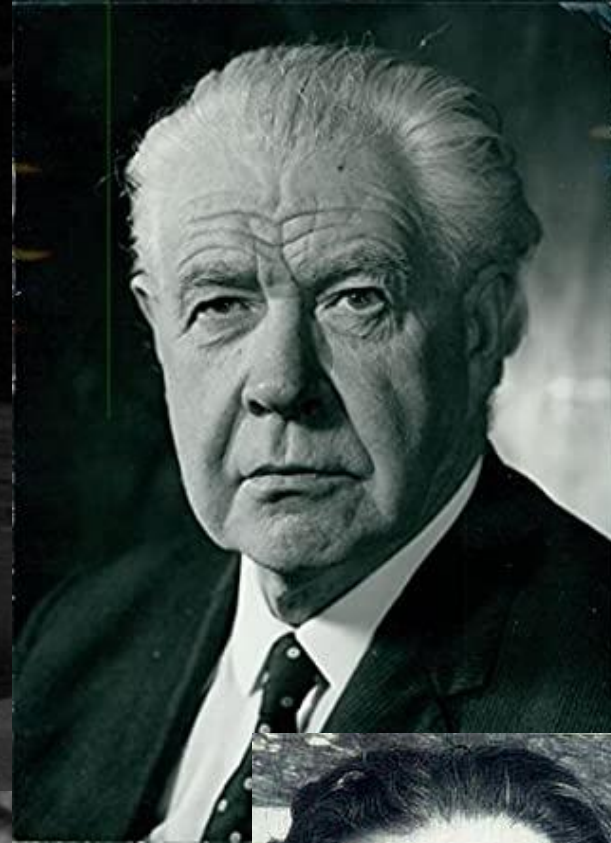


World GDP over the last two millennia

Total output of the world economy; adjusted for inflation and expressed in international-\$ in 2011 prices.



Source: World GDP - Our World In Data based on World Bank & Maddison (2017)





Elinor Ostrom & Mike McGinnis (1995):



“Despite vast differences in the scale involved in local and global commons, the underlying logical configuration of the [common pool resource] situation at these levels is fundamentally similar. Thus, the theoretical principles underlying successful cooperation at both levels are also similar.”

Vincent Ostrom (1994):



“If [a polycentric] system is to be extended literally ‘through the whole system of human affairs, it is necessary to explore the application of polycentricity to the realm of international affairs as well.”

Vincent Ostrom (1994):



“Nation-states need not be viewed as the ultimate achievement in the organization of human societies. [...] It is federalism that provides the alternative to empire and opens opportunities in the light of 1989, for building upon and amplifying people’s capacity for self-government.”

Thank you!