1) Why does Kant think that in republican states, citizens would not consent to war against other states?

Basically citizens wont consent to war against other states because they are the ones who would ultimately stand to lose the most while the leaders of the state lose the least because they are in a position of power rather than on the firing line. The basic idea is that people have to really believe in a cause to fight for it.

Wouldn’t want to sacrifice freedom. Paid armies urge on the threat of war. Argues for volunteer armies so people wouldn’t want to sacrifice their freedom to go to war. YOU CANNOT HAVE PEACE BY PREPARING FOR WAR.

2) Why does Kant think that leaders of non-republican states find it easy to declare war on other states?

Don’t care as much about their citizens- don’t rely on the consent of the people, and are likely not going to be the people on the firing line, therefore, why would it matter? Leaders of a tyrannical government wouldn’t have to pay the price.

Less of a mandate to appease the people. No point in making peace if you’re going to insinuate a war next. Tyrannical governments often have a larger military power and are therefore more willing to use it. North/South Korea, Nazi Germany- a charismatic character helps to convince people that war is the best option in the case of a figure like Hitler.

3) How plausible is Kant’s conception of the pacific federation of states? Could two democratic nations ever go to war with each other?

Pretty plausible when you consider that organisations such as the EU and the commonwealth/NATO/UN exist. Two democratic states would be unlikely to go to war with one another as according to Kant, no democratic state has any right to meddle in the affairs of another democratic state. HOWEVER, the definition of democratic varies from state to state. China and Korea might consider themselves democratic, but western ideals of democracy don’t match up with their systems of government.

4) How does Kant define the cosmopolitan right to hospitality and what limitations does he put on it? To what extent do you think that Kant’s principle of cosmopolitan right is applied in the world today?

Cosmopolitan right to hospitality- right of result. If you’re welcoming an ambassador from another country, you’ll be hospitable towards him if he is polite to you and your country. Treat others as you’d like to be treated. Be open to people who you don’t believe to be hostile towards you. Having an embassy in another country is a good example. Having a space where cooperation and dialogue is open. Opening yourself up to globalisation and global trade. SEND THIS TO NEEMAH