**Grammar points:**

1/ railway~~s~~ operations: when a noun is used as an adjective, it should normally take the singular (e.g. a 4-door car). “Savings rate” is an exception.

2/ “every” takes a singular, “all” takes a plural:

Every student must have 4 marks. / All students must have 4 marks.

3/ in written British English, avoid using contractions. They are used sometimes in American English, but the style is less formal. *I would like to travel for my work* NOT *I’d like to travel for my work*.

**Vocabulary points**:

1/ Be careful “globally” in English means “mondialement”: it does not mean “generally”.

2/ intégrer un master > to enrol in a master’s degree.

3/ un cours en alternance > a sandwich course

4/ A Levels are the British equivalent of the baccalauréat, but a more general term is “high school diploma”

5/ le commerce de détail > retail trade / retailing

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1989 – the Berlin Wall fell on 8 November

Eastern Europe opened up very quickly and largely peacefully – except some fighting in Rumania.

The US’s unipolar moment came later after the collapse of the USSR or Soviet Union in 1991.

1806 – eighteen oh six.

At the beginning of the 1980s, most of Latin America had military governments.

These were replaced by democracies in most cases – partly after the failure of the Malvinas War (the Falklands War), where Argentina was beaten by the British.

The Tiananmen student uprising as crushed by tanks and guns in the spring of 1989, under the direct orders of Deng Xiao-Ping, who had introduced market reforms into China.

Fukuyama is arguing that History evolves. It is not just a series of events, but it is moving in a direction – based on Hegelian dialectics.

He argues that liberal democracy is most compatible with human nature.

What is liberal democracy. The US is traditionally seen as a liberal democracy. “Liberal” here refers very much to individual rights and freedoms, including free enterprise.

And democracy really means representative democracy.

The idea being that individual rights protect persons and minorities from “tyranny of the majority”.

(Democracy is a form of government in which you can say what you want, but you do as you are told.)

So liberal democracy is very associated with human rights.

What are today’s challengers to liberal democracy.

Religious zealots – Christian, Jewish, Hindu, Buddhist and Muslim fundamentalists.

Old-fashion, anti-liberal authoritarians like Putin (Macron – Jarod disagrees).

“Capitalism with Chinese characteristics”

The realist school of geopolitics is looking increasingly correct in its assessments – based on the diversity of values which characterise humanity. There is no agreement on human rights in particular.

The realists argue that nation-states have different cultures and find different ways of organising themselves.

Nation-states are concerned by the balance of power, and have to guard against aggression, because there is no higher power/authority to impose the rule of law.

To conclude, with the wars in Ukraine and Gaza, we have entered a very different geopolitical context.

In groups, take a continent and see what is currently happening there in the airline industry. Provide a short news summary.

**Airline news**

North America (mainly the US): Alaska Airlines have launched a financing initiative to support liquidity. This will pay off debt after a merger.

The strikes at Boeing: the unions refused the latest offer. There is a deadline on 27 September.

The IAM rejected a 25% pay increase.

Following Boeing’s security problems, the company must take further measures to improve production security.

**Eastern Europe**: air transport in the region has grown in recent years, by about 8%. This is largely due to the rise of low-cost airlines, and the region’s geographic position is also important. The region has shorter flight paths to Asia.

Countries are building new infrastructures.

Bucharest has a large expansion plan.

Istanbul’s new international airport is spearheading Türkiye’s strategy to compete with the Gulf States.

Istanbul has a strategic location between Europe and Asia, and Turkish Airlines is being used to expand Türkiye’s international influence.

Asia: airlines are undergoing recoveries and restructuring, including mergers.

In China, air travel has largely recovered from pre-pandemic levels.

Domestic tourism should recover 2019 levels by the end of the year.

There is a kerosene shortage in Japan.

South America: In Argentina, President Milei is in conflict airline staff and trade unions, because he wants to deregulate the whole sector. He wants foreign airlines to operate on domestic routes.

Companies are renewing flights to Venezuela.