THE WESTPHALIA PEACE AND ITS IMPACT ON THE MODERN EUROPRAN STATE

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Abstract. This paper addresses the Westphalia peace, which came after the Thirty Years War as a solution to the crisis among European groups. European history as a whole is black and has many wars, in addition to the division between religious groups such as Protestants and Catholics. The Westphalia peace came to lay the foundation for a modern European state, it helped the emergence of international law, which was based on many international principles and laws that regulate international relations between states in order to control the deteriorating situation and prevent the use of power. It stressed the principle of international balance and made it a necessity, and thus this principle will create a balance between States and prevent the use of the policy of violence and power and domination in international relations. This paper has been divided into historical parts, beginning with European history before the Treaty of Westphalia and focusing on the Thirty Years War, and then identifying what the Westphalia peace was and what it produced.
Keywords: *westphalia peace, history, international relations, Europe*

Introduction

Political history and relations between countries have gone through many stages that have led to the formation of the current international order. Geographical, economic, and military factors have played the most important role in the rise of some states and in the collapse of others. International relations have existed since human existence on this planet, and communication between nations was necessary in order to avoid wars. The most ancient civilizations are Greek, Egyptian, Chinese and Phoenician. These peoples have long pursued diplomatic methods in resolving disputes such as negotiations in order to avoid wars, until the year 1648 when the Westphalia Peace was held.

US Secretary of State Henry Kissinger wrote about diplomacy and war, saying wars were developed to make peace and impose conditions on the weak. After the First World War, the need for peace began by using the rules of international law. The end result was the establishment of the League of Nations for the maintenance of international security and peace (Tomuschat, 1995). After the establishment of that organization, there have been some places like France, that calls for giving far more powers to the League of Nations in addition to the own military force of its, as well as others including Britain, which called for its part to be only supervisory, and to try to end the differences diplomatically (Farhag, 2008).

Nevertheless, after the Munich agreement in 1938, some countries that called for peace, for example Britain, began to change their policies through the use of force, which resulted in the outbreak of World War II (Wells, 2013). After the conclusion of the Second World War and also the founding of the United Nations, relations between nations began to be a lot more peaceful. After the conclusion of the Second World War, the world was divided once again between 2 camps. An alternate way to make peace will be the balance of power by acquiring atomic weapons, also called the Cold War in military science.

After the collapse of the Soviet Union, the world entered another stage which is known as "globalization", and moved from bipolar to unipolar. But that new system was not perfect; the United States used its military power to make war, which was recognized by former US President Carter during a telephone conversation with US President Trump. Carter considered that another forces such as China did not make any war while we have made a lot of wars, and that explains the Chinese peaceful rise and the decline of American influence (Cummings, 2019).

Today, the international system is at an unknown stage. Many international powers are growing stronger and many traditional forces are losing their power. But it is certainly the history of long-standing international relations that has produced the present situation. This paper will focus on the Westphalia Peace and its impact on the building of the European state in the context of international relations and political and military history.

Materials and Methods

Research question: How did Westphalia affect the moden European state?

Methodology

In order to conclude this paper, the historical approach was used to recount some events in the history of international relations in general and in Westphalia in particular, the functional approach through the function carried out by this treaty in building the modern European state, analytical descriptive approach by analyzing some available data and linking it to the central question of research, as well as the legal approach to clarify some legal issues.

Theories

In this paper, emphasis is placed on the theory of realism. When thinking about relations between states, the thinking must be realistic to a certain extent and not always ideal because of profit, loss, war and peace. Without power, diplomacy and peaceful solutions would not exist and Machiavelli explained a lot about this school. In addition to the idealist theory that was followed in this research, because the main issue is the Westphalia Peace, especially as we are talking about the power of law and adherence to international rights and treaties.

The importance of the subject addressed by the paper

Europe is a politically important region that has had a role in the rule of the world by the kingdoms. Military and economic influence is the reason to make it an international force. This paper is important because it dates back to an era in the history of Europe. It deals with the Westphalia peace and how this event affected the European continent in general and changed its orientation in international relations.

Results and Discussion

The idea of international relations

International relations are concerned with objective analysis of events in the international arena. History tells about the events that took place in the relations

between countries, and through history, the researcher can find out the causes of the course of events in the present and can predict what may happen in the future. The science of international relations depends on diplomatic history, as for public international law it has the role of formal analysis of legal issues. Political science and the science of international relations can be considered as a single "political reality." Political science deals with the political community itself, while international relations deals with the relations between multiple political societies, and international relations are therefore part of the science of politics (The Columbia Encyclopedia, 1993).

The relations between the international units are different, depending on political, economic, social and cultural issues, some of which are at the inter-state level. They are political relations by virtue of the nature of their parties, while others are at the level of private relations. This huge set of different relations in its objectives and means, together constitute the basis of international relations.

The development of international relations in each period of time greatly affects the understanding and analysis of these relations. It was therefore conceivable that every new perspective of international relations emerged as a reaction to the criticisms that were directed at the perspective that prevailed before it in a previous period and under different international conditions; the most prominent of these criticisms, challenges, or questions about the extent of its validity to describe and interpret the evolving international situations, and then having a new alternative to be achieved. Traditional trends in the analysis of international relations from the beginning of the 20th century, starting from the diplomatic history stage, to the stage of political idealism in the interwar period, to the stage of political realism after the Second World War until the mid-1950s, to the behavioral phase during the 1960s and post-behavioral. International relations after World War and until the mid-1950s dominated by an international perspective of international chaos, which has continued since World War I and continues till today.

It was expressed by Hans Morgenthau, Halford MacKinder, Mahan and Ratzel. This perspective has captured the concept of rationality (Baylis, 2011), and this perspective has also produced a series of intellectual debates, the most important of which is the debate between idealists and realists, Marxists and others. With the development of international relations, a new perspective emerged: the perspective of the world community, which is the most widespread today. Most notably the theory of decision-making, psychological theories, and the theory of international crises and this perspective continued until the mid-eighties when the numerical perspective appeared. This perspective has produced a range of theories on political economy and foreign policy, as well as new realism. This perspective continued until the early 1990s.

In the period following the numerical perspective, a new intellectual perspective emerged, known as the post-international relations perspective (Rosenau, 1990). In the mid-1990s, a wide range of theories emerged that dealt with the new situations in international relations.

Europe's political history

The history of the middle ages extended from the fall of the Western Roman Empire in the fifth century AD until the sixteenth century AD. The majority of Western Europe in the 9th century divided into large feudal estates. The Roman Catholic Church became the main cultural force that led Europe politically and religiously (Acemoglu and Robinson, 2012).

In the fourteenth century and part of the fifteenth century, Europe witnessed violent crises that shook its economic, social and intellectual structure and concern was spread among its cultural elites that pushed it towards the fruitful search for a way out of those crises. During those crises, the concept of a modern state was revealed, human consciousness developed and the feudal system was reduced. European responses to these challenges were wise and fruitful. This was clearly demonstrated in the second half of the fifteenth century AD, when new, important economic, social and cultural developments took place. Chivalry disappeared, and feudal feudalism began to gradually fade away to be replaced by the bourgeois class. Renaissance geniuses such as Ronsard and Rappelle in France, Shakespeare in England, Dante in Italy and Cervantes in Spain began to write their creativity in local languages without going back to Latin language (Hart, 1996). Intellectual societies were formed, universities were founded, history and literature developed, and realist and non-religious ideologies were spreading more.

In the tenth and eleventh centuries AD, Europe was dominated by a form of government known as Feudal System (Wickham, 2010). The nobles enjoyed political, economic, military and judicial powers. The French monarch ruled only a small area close to Paris, while the rest of France divided into sections. In the reign of William the Conqueror (1066-1087), England became the most powerful feudal in Europe. In the twelfth and thirteenth centuries AD, strong feudal rule gave governors the opportunity to establish strong central governments in both France and England. In Germany and Italy, the conflict between the powerful dukes and kings lasted for hundreds of years. Otto the Great, King of Bavaria, took control of the other Dukes and in the 10th century he succeeded in annexing new lands to his country and extending his influence over the northern half of the Italian peninsula. Otto's first coronation in 962, with the blessing of the Pope, laid the first brick of what was later known as the Holy Roman Empire (Cavendish, 2012). But this empire was small and weak, including only Germany and northern Italy. Many times, a dispute over power between the papacy and the emperors has taken place on the one hand, and the tendency of the princes and the chieftains to reach independence and power on the other.

The Hundred Years War (1337-1453) hampered Anglo-French trade and the economy of the two nations (Sumption, 1999). There were inter-Italian wars of division, the Russian-Lithuanian war in the north and the Polish war with the Teutonic knights, while the Byzantine Empire and Eastern Europe were being hit by Ottoman Turks. At a time when the Holy German Empire was weakened, it was no longer capable of confrontation (Cavendish, 2006).

The European Renaissance is a transitional period from the middle ages to modern times, often defined by historians between 1300 and 1600, and is distinguished from others by a series of cultural, intellectual and scientific movements that have changed life and values in Europe for three centuries (Monfasani, 2016). These centuries witnessed fundamental changes, such as the emergence of modern national languages and literature, the emergence of the movements of national independence and national unity, the emergence of national churches and their dissolution of the Catholic Church, the diminishing power of the papacy and subsequent state sovereignty over religion. In the same period, the feudal system collapsed as a result of the movements of national unity, the emergence of absolute monarchy and then the modern democracies. In which religious reform movements spread (Burke, 1990).

One of the features of the European Renaissance is the revival of the ancient Greek and Roman heritage as an integral part of the heritage of humanity, which led to the flourishing of intellectual creativity. Printing has replaced manual copying and the beginning of settlement colonization following the discovery of the American continent in 1492 and other parts of the unknown world. The sixteenth century and between the years 1492-1610 were the beginning of modern times (Woodward, 2007).

Thirty years war

It's a war that occurred between 1618 and 1648, and occurred in the territory of Germany due to a religious conflict between Protestants and Catholics (Wilson, 2010). The Roman emperor had no sons or grandchildren, so he needed to be sure that the king passed on to the heir of his, Ferdinand Sestrioy, a devout Catholic. He later took over the Roman Empire. Matthias appointed him governor of Bohemia and Hungary. Prompting Protestant leaders in Bohemia and Hungary to worry over the loss of religious rights granted to them by Emperor Rudolf II. When the king's candidate sent 2 representatives for the rule of Bohemia, in the lack of the king, a group of Calvinists arrested them and tried them falsely, throwing them from the castle window fifty feet above the surface area of the planet. Which resulted in the outbreak of Bohemian revolution in Prague, which led to the outbreak of many revolutions throughout Bohemia, Lusatia, Moravia and Silesia, then civil war was spread in several aspects of Western Europe, which weakened the Emperor Ferdinand, and bohemian rebels, which led to the spread of war until western Germany was reached by it (Wallbank et al., 1996).

The defeat of the Bohemians in the Battle of the White Mountain resulted in the dissolution of the Protestant League and also the loss of Frederick V to the property of his, which was given to Catholic nobles. He had taken the name of Platinum Governor to his distant cousin Maximilian Duke of Bavaria. Frederick tried to build relations with Denmark, the Netherlands, Sweden, on April thirty one, 1621, Capril of Transylvania signed a Treaty with the Roman Emperor (Hotte, 2014).

On August 6, 1623, the Battle of Stadtlohn took place, and also the defeat was an excellent loss of four fifths of the army (Wilson, 2009). After listening to this news, Frederick was forced by his brother-in-law and the host of his in exile to abandon the attempts to go back to Platinum and Bohemia. The very first period of the 30 Years War ended with the defeat of Christine, Frederick V stopped thinking about returning. Peace and quiet prevailed over the Roman Empire, but the Danish intervention began in 1625.

Danish intervention began when the Christian V of Denmark sent an army to fight the Roman Empire in support of the Lutherans in northern Germany. He was appointed to his army in Lower Saxony, where the number of troops increased to 20,000, and his influence in northern Germany had increased. Which prompted the Holy Roman Empire to contemplate putting an end to the Danes and preventing their incursions into the territory of Europe. Ferdinand II requested military assistance from a Bohemian nobleman, Albrecht van Wallenstein, and agreed to help him on the condition that the newly occupied territories will be granted to him (Whaley, 2012).

In 1626, the Battle of the Dessau Bridge took place between the forces of Albrecht von Wallenstein and the Protestant forces of Mansfield, defeating the Protestant forces of Mansfield, where he lost more than half of his troops, and then died (Guthrie, 2002). Wallenstein went to the German coast overlooking the Baltic, where the city of Stralsund in the far north-east of Germany, resulting in the Treaty of Lübeck in 1629,

which provided for the return of King Christian V of Danish territory in exchange for giving up the support of Protestants in German territory (Lockhart, 2007), in addition to ceasing to intervene in the affairs of those territories, the influence of Catholics in the German northern regions increased.

In 1630, the king of Sweden, Gustavus Adolphus, decided to intervene in the war (Hotte, 2014). He ordered his soldiers to prepare for action. He landed on the North German coast to save the Protestants. He was stronger than the Danish King. He sought to control the Hanseatic League and to transform the Baltic into a Swedish lake. He was able to equip his army despite the poverty of his country. Gustav Adolf, who changed the course of the war, launched a campaign against the city of Magdeburg when it was occupied by the empires. It was burned and looted. Gustav later won the Battle of Breitenfeld on September 17, 1631 (Lee, 1984). In the Battle of Lützen on November 16, 1632, he died with a bullet from behind. Negotiations began between them, prompting the Spanish to intervene, with the aim of unifying Germany.

Spain moved between 1635 and 1645, beating the Protestants and defeating them at the battle of Nördlingen on 5 September 1634. After the death of Wallenstein and Gustav Adolf, Sweden became a force in Germany by its generals. The daughter of Gustav Adolf, Christina, took power after her father's death when she was six years old. In 1642 they won the second Leipzig battle, and Bohemia and Austria threatened the Habsburgs (Wilson, 2011).

The victories became more Swedish than Protestant, which caused the fear of Christian IV of Denmark from Sweden. So he declared the war against them, but he was defeated, and its territory was invaded again, from which Yumtland, Holland, and the islands of Osel near Estonia and Gotland were taken (Bekker-Nielsen et al., 2006). France intervened, and their forces crossed the Rhine to participate in the conflict, and united with the Spanish armies in 1643, and then a clash between the empires and Protestants in the Battle of Jankou in Bohemia on March 5, 1645, was the victory of the Protestants (Acton, 1911). Then a unilateral peace agreement was signed between Denmark and Sweden in 1645, called the Treaty of Brömsebro, and then Christine of Denmark died three years later (Eriksson, 2007). In the same year, the Westphalia Peace was declared, and the war ended with the defeat of Habsburgs and the victory of the Swedes and the French.

What is the Treaty of Westphalia?

The Treaty of Westphalia, also known as the Treaty of Münster and the Treaty of Osnabrück, it was signed in 1648 in Münster (Germany), which ended the 30 Years War, and the war that began with the revolution against Habsburg in Bohemia in 1618, which was caused by various conflicts over the constitution of the Holy Roman Empire, and the state system of Europe (Clodfelter, 2017). The Treaty of Westphalia ended with the signing of 2 agreements between the Empire as well as the latest Great Powers, France and Sweden, and the conflicts within the Empire had been settled with their own guarantees. The Holy Roman Emperor, Ferdinand III, the Kingdom of Spain, the Kingdom of France, the Swedish Empire, the Dutch Republic, the princes of the Holy Roman Empire, and the kings of free imperial cities participated in the Treaty of Westphalia (Repgen, 1998).

Treaty terms;

- Sweden gained west of Pomerania, Wismar, Stettin, Mecklenburg, and the bishoprics of Bremen and Bremen.

- Sweden gained east of Brandenburg and the bishop of Magdeburg and Halper Stad.
- Keep Saxony.
- Keep Bohemia in the hereditary domain.
- Upper Austria restored to Hapsburg.
- Spain's recognition of the United Provinces as a sovereign state.

The peace negotiations between Hapsburg and France, presented by the Holy Roman Emperor and King of Spain, were held in Cologne in 1641. Because of so many participants in that treaty and conflicting interests, it was hard to distinguish between negotiation patterns to determine the objectives of the main participants. The Emperor wanted to work for a full and final peace settlement, on account of the desperate situation of his, and was ready to make some far reaching religious and territorial concessions if necessary. He abolished Mazarin's desire for world peace after the collapse of negotiations with Spain in 1646. Spain has proved helpful to reach an agreement with the Dutch and keep on fighting. Therefore far as Germany was concerned, France wanted to destroy the effect of the emperor by strengthening the independence of the individual princes and replacing the existing imperial institutions with the Union for the leadership of France. Nevertheless, these designs were not really popular with the German princes, who appreciated the Holy Roman Empire. The French demands were among the Alsace and parts of the Lorraine, which was rather modest because France's desire towards the Spanish territory.

The Swedes prepared to make concessions due to Queen Christina's keenness to reach a quick settlement. The former allies, the French, didn't wish to see the powerful Sweden. As a result, Mazarin decided to build Brandenburg as a stronghold of the Swedish power balance. Sweden called for religious tolerance within the territories in Habsburgs, Bohemians, knowing that the French had overcome them with much sympathy for the Bohemian Protestants; Sweden didn't support this issue, and resisted the Emperor for this need with great force.

Results of the Treaty of Westphalia

The Westphalia Peace was signed in Osnabruck and Munster on twenty four October 1648, and most of the terms of reconciliation were influenced by Cardinal Mazarin, the de facto ruler of France at the time, as a result of the age of Louis XIV.

As a result of that treaty, compensation was received by Sweden, in addition to the control of the province of the city and western Pomerania of Wismar and Asquithi Bremen and Verdun (Böhme, 2001). The consequence of the Treaty was thus the control of the estuaries of the Weiser and the Oder. Sweden won 3 votes in the princely council of Reichstag. The balatins were divided; the Prince Balatini re installed Charles Lewis son and heir Frederick V and Duke elected Maximilian Bavaria and thus divided between Catholics and protestants. Charles Lewis got the lower balletines on the Maximalian and Rhine kept the upper balatines north of Bavaria.

Bavaria was in a position to maintain its position as an electoral ballet with the electoral vote of it's in the Imperial Electoral Council, due to the ban on Frederick was elected by the Palatine V in 1623. As for the Netherlands, Switzerland, Tuscany, Luka, Modena, Parma, Mantua and Savoy they've been officially recognized independent. Brandenburg, Prussia, has the bishopric of Magdeburg, Halperstad, East Pomerania, London and Kamin.

One of the most important results in terms of land sharing was giving Jolic, Berg and Ravenstein to the Count of Palatine Newburg, which led to the giving of Ravensberg, Kleves and Mark to Brandenburg, in respect of the rule of the United Utopian Ulysch-Kleves-Berg, after the death of the Duke in 1609. The agreement alternates with the position of Archbishop of Osnabrueck, Protestant and Catholic, and the Protestant bishops choose from the Bronsevic-Lunenburg. This treaty also led to Bremen's independence, and the barriers to economic and commercial work that were developed during the days of war were removed, with some freedom of navigation agreed on the Rhine (Gross, 1948). The Westphalia Peace was a series of peace treaties signed between May and October 1648 in Munster and Osnabruck. These treaties concluded between Spain and the Dutch Republic to formally recognize the independence of the Dutch Republic.

The role of the Treaty of Westphalia in modern European history

The Treaty of Westphalia is one of the most remarkable milestones in European history as it is the first diplomatic agreement of the modern era, which laid down a new order in Europe based on the sovereignty of states (Janis, 2008), and its decisions became part of the constitutional laws of the Holy Roman Empire (The Economist, 2008). The treaty is the most important reason for ending the 30-year war, which has caused many European countries a lot of loss of life and equipment. On the religious level, the hope of the reformers was shattered in the Roman Catholic Church that followed the Church of Rome, and the counterrevolutionary movement failed to restore the absolute allegiance of the Pope and the Church. Thus, Catholicism and Protestantism had to be maintained, coexisted in Europe, and the rule of religious tolerance and sovereignty in Europe in general. Most of the terms of the peace were put under the influence of the French Cardinal Mazarin, which meant that France had many gains and privileges.

The customs barriers to commercial and economic activities developed during the war were removed, as was the agreement on freedom of navigation to a certain extent in the Rhine (Gross, 1948). The German territory was divided into more than two hundred states, and every prince claimed independence in his mandate, and the legal recognition of the power of the princes, which affected the process of German unity and delayed it for a long time. That peace made the Holy Roman Empire weak and turned into a weak union. There was no central authority to enact laws, recruit armies and impose taxes, even as it was called neither imperial nor Roman nor holy. One of the most important results is that the Church was the hidden and greatest victim after signing that peace. Its status declined greatly, especially after it relinquished much of its property and returned it to what it was before 1624. Even the Pope at the beginning of the negotiations refused to sign the peace (Edgar et al., 2007).

One of the important changes brought about by this agreement is that it helped to guide many members of European societies towards science and learning, to study philosophy and logic, to end the domination of theology over the European mind, and to call for its arbitration in many matters. Europe became a civilized area through the emergence of diplomatic representation and the exchange of ambassadors, which became commonplace among European countries after the conclusion of that peace, and that these countries were dealing with each other on the basis of equality and sovereignty, and diplomacy became a profession in itself (Holsti, 1991). Treaties, trade alliances and defense alliances became the basis upon which relations between nations

were built, based on marriages between royal families. This phenomenon became the legacy of the family system that was diminished. In addition to the emergence of international law, especially after the destruction of communities and cities, killing and looting, so it was necessary to find some rules and foundations for the protection of neutral countries (Pharand, 1994).

The call for the principle of international balance, which begins to emerge after that reconciliation, which means making room for a state or group of allied states to become so powerful that it threatens the interests of other countries by forming a second counter-bloc that can restore international balance. Work began on consolidating the principle of political reform after the end of the religious and sectarian struggle, and to move towards political affairs, to move Europe from the stage of religious conflict to the political struggle that accompanied the emergence and growth of authoritarian monarchies, which will later clash with free ideas at the time of the French Revolution.

It's talked about the final results of reconciliation were important and influential at all levels, exactly where they created principles and issues that did not exist in the past, as it was a conciliatory race in the consolidation of numerous foundations and principles that were not known in European societies before. Consequently, these results have had an excellent impact on the formulation of the new political strategy in a lot of Europe in general. It's helped to stop the oppressive and dark phase of the religious and sectarian conflict which has afflicted the European society in general. A brand new stage of religious and sectarian tolerance begins, and also it reduced the relationship between the community and the clergy and call for religious freedom, and of course, that phase began slowly in European societies that were not accustomed to that issue before. This specific stage was accompanied by the phenomenon of political conflict, which brought Europe to an innovative stage of the conflict, which centered on political reform and the emergence of authoritarian monarchies and the emergence of the so called national philosophy that introduced Europe into the development and exploitation of nationalities and so change in the European political map in its entirety (Gallagher and Greenblatt, 2000).

The relevance of the Treary of Westphalia to the current European situation

From 1648 to the present day the situation in Europe has changed, but the most significant change was in 1648 when the Thirty Years' War was ended and a modern European continent of sovereign states was established. The religious divide and conflict in Europe and the spread of chaos, killing and disease were among the most important reasons that led the Europeans to hold the peace of Westphalia and retreat from wars and conflicts. The German province of Westphalia was chosen to hold the peace agreement because it lies in the middle between the capitals of Sweden and France. Those who worked on this agreement were Ferdinand III, who ruled the Holy Roman Empire, Louis XIII, King of France, and Christina, Queen of Sweden. This conference led to a European reconciliation that included more than one document (Sonnino, 2009).

This treaty recognizes that every European country has its own geographical boundaries and that other countries must respect those boundaries and not interfere in the internal affairs of any other country, this principle has created a kind of equality between European countries, regardless of state power or size. This treaty created a kind of religious respect, because it recognized the different sects in Europe from Catholic to Lutheran to Calvinist, which created a sense of satisfaction for the European people and

removed the option of resorting to war for religious reasons (Barro and McCleary, 2004). The European state today adopts the principle of secularism in work and in dealing with the people, this is due to the reconciliation of Westphalia, which reduced the powers of the Church and made the city-state ruling. Modern Europe is based on the principle of separation of religion and state, respect for the sovereignty of each state and respect for the religious freedom of each individual. These principles, derived from the peace of Westphalia, made Europe a peaceful region and removed religious wars from it, which was the main cause of the wars that took place in the past.

After the Peace of Westphalia, European policies were arranged on the basis of the supreme interest of the State and the welfare of the people. The Church no longer had any power to intervene in the policy-making of European countries; the interest of the State was applied irrespective of the religion of the king or the people. Before the Peace of Westphalia, each church demanded unity among its sovereign states and incited the followers of each church to fight for more land and thus greater control of the church. After the Peace of Westphalia, the Church lost its credibility, especially after the devastating wars. The principle of dealing on the basis of respect for the sovereignty of each state, rather than a union between states on a religious basis, has been transformed.

The concept of international relations is based on respect for the sovereignty of the state and secularism as a system of government after the religious system was ruling and after the wars between the countries in the European region did not end. The Peace of Westphalia was a model for all nations to resolve their differences and stay away from war. The Peace of Westphalia was the first diplomatic agreement and paved the way for a new international order based on respect for state sovereignty and treating states on equal bases regardless of size or power. This system is currently being applied in diplomatic relations between countries.

The principle of sovereignty established by the Peace of Westphalia gave every European country the right to choose its political, social and economic system without reference to religious or other authority and without any interference from external states. This principle was also enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations after the end of the Second World War. Henry Kissinger considered that the Peace of Westphalia had transferred Europe from one system to another entirely different. It can be considered that the emergence of modern Europe today go back to the peace of Westphalia. The Westphalia Convention also introduced the recognition of the rights of all, including religious minorities, without any negative interference in their affairs (Kissinger, 2014).

Kissinger believes that each geographical area has its own characteristics and it is impossible to apply a certain system to different regions. The Islamic regime has formed a unique case in its ability to create a society in which people of all races and ethnicities harmonize under a unified authority, the same applies to China, which was able to deal with many peoples and ethnicities in one region, but this did not apply to Europe and instead of living in peace the wars did not end, which led the Europeans to hold the peace of Westphalia and the separation of religion from the state. The Peace of Westphalia introduced two important phrases into modern European politics: "the reason for the existence of the state" and "national interest" (Kissinger, 2014).

The peace of Westphalia has maximized the French role and gave it more power. In other words, a strong France was a reason for Germany to remain untouched and gave an important role for Britain as the protector of European stability. The Peace of Westphalia created a balance of power and made it a system of states. The Treaty of

Westphalia is the most important reason for the establishment of the European Union. Europe is a region of multiple civilizations, cultures, ethnicities and religions, and the Union would not have become a reality without the separation of religion and state and respect for each other's sovereignty (Osiander, 2001). With the Peace of Westphalia, another new term, "citizenship", appeared, that everyone is equal before the law. The law here is civil law instead of ecclesiastical state rule. The term "citizenship" has been generalized to become a universal term that exists in most countries of the world, reflecting a modern state that respects the rights of citizens and a good citizen who belongs to a state and enforces its laws. After the Treaty of Westphalia, citizens became free to choose their religion and political thought.

The status of the Peace of Westphalia in present-day Europa

Researchers and political scientists agree that the concept of the modern state came into effect and became a reality with the Peace Treaty of Westphalia, which brought Europe to a new era of governance and the principle of state sovereignty instead of governance for the strongest (Osiander, 2001). However, the European political reality indicates that the European continent is on its way to restore the spirit of differences and division, that is, the idea of the European Union is in danger and that is due to many reasons, the most important of which is the primacy of national interest over the European interest and economic crises that make the EU disintegrated countries, in addition to the religious tendency that sometimes appears.

Europe is witnessing the rise of the right-wing parties and the decline in the popularity of the moderate parties, i.e., a large amount of the European people prefer to get out of European unity and live in national isolation. This reminds us of nationalist fanaticism and unwillingness to communicate with others, that is, before the signing of the Treaty of Westphalia. In France, the National Front Party, led by Marine Le Pen, is making progress on the national stage day by day, which calls for a return to the French roots and away from the idea of European unity (Traynor, 2015). In Italy, right-wing parties such as Lega Nord led by Matteo Salvini are also gaining popularity, and Hungary's right-wing Hungarian Nationalist Party. Brexit is growing in popularity in Britain, which calls for the exit from the European Union (BBC News, 2019).

The experience of the Treaty of Westphalia, which established the foundations of individual freedom and democracy and accepted the other to live in a single European environment, is overturned by the rise of extremist right-wing parties that do not accept the different and reject the foreigner and refuse that Europe become a center to attract immigrants, in addition to opposition to the current European policy. One of the most prominent examples is the demand of Jean-Marie Le Pen that France should not remain in the European Union. He called for the preference of the national before the foreigner in the jobs, and the French in the face of the foreigner. He also called for a comprehensive cultural, social, economic and political protection system surrounding France. From the right's point of view, the increase in the number of Muslim immigrants will lead to a demographic and religious imbalance in the European continent, which requires a policy of not welcoming refugees (Engel, 2018).

Donald Trump's accession to the US presidency has been an important factor in the rise of the far-right in Europe by focusing on nationalism, isolation and non-acceptance of the other. Donald Trump has publicly rejected the idea of the European Union and has called on European countries to leave the union and follow in Britain's footsteps. The right-wing parties in Europe call for a return to nationalism, and the idea of joint

European action within the EU is not favored by those parties. Europe today is in a state of economic instability and is often criticized of receiving refugees and opening the labor market to them, causing a crisis of unemployment for the European citizen. Fear of terrorist and sabotage operations that could be caused by refugees, especially after the Arab Spring, reinforced the phenomenon of Islamophobia (Yasmin, 2019).

If the far right can govern Europe, one of the most important actions he will seek is the dismantling of the European Union. This is what the right-wing parties in France and the Netherlands are demanding. Refugees in Europe will have a problem of existence, which could force them to return where they came from. What is important is that the right's popularity is increasing year by year, especially with the growing security and economic problems and the asylum crisis affecting traditional European life. The European citizen is afraid of his identity and culture as he moves towards the right-wing parties, i.e. the rejection of the idea of the European Union and the principles of the Westphalia Convention.

The Eurozone is in greater danger today than ever because of the endless economic crisis. In 2012, a major economic crisis hit Greece. Germany, for example, has worked to support economically exhausting European countries in order to avoid the fall of the EU (Grodzki, 2012) .In Germany, as a result of this economic policy, which uses the tax money paid by the German citizen, it created a group of opponents of Merkel's policy and demanded to focus on the German society and not on European countries. IMF Managing Director David Lipton said Europe had entered a recession in the fourth quarter of 2018 and there would be major economic problems for Europe in the future (Mason, 2012).

The current European policy, the rise of right-wing parties and the Brexit issue have opened the door to the economic crisis in Europe. The persistent weakness of the euro zone economy even in Germany has led to the contraction of GDP in the third quarter of 2018, which threatens the European national security and puts it in Danger area. The current economic problems in Europe are largely due to the regime that has ruled Europe for decades, the policy of security, asylum and foreign alliances. The solutions available to European leaders are not much, and any new recession will make financial markets much more fragmented on a national basis while strengthening the interrelationship between sovereign risk and bank risk. European countries must work together on a common fiscal policy to get out of the crisis, but it is noticeable that European countries are not moving in the same direction and the division is apparent. Therefore, the economic crisis facing Europe is a catalyst for the disintegration of the Union between European countries and it drives them to work on state policy, not on a common European policy (Leonard et al., 2019).

The problem of the disintegration of the European Union has become a reality. European countries today are working on a policy of reform and to avoid this fall. French President Emmanuel Macron has called for ambitious plans to reform the bloc, including the coordination of taxes and a stronger budget for the euro area, financed by a dedicated tax. In addition to his new moves to be an important European partner, Macron considered that the Union is the only way to put an end to migration and climate change, in addition to issues of combating terrorism and external conflicts (Grunstein, 2019). The debt crisis led to the fall of European heads of government one by one and reinforced doubts about European unity, after Greece announced a significant rise in its fiscal deficit in the first indication of a large financial crisis. Greece, Ireland, Spain, Portugal and Cyprus have asked for help from the European

Union and the International Monetary Fund, which have demanded austerity measures. Also the Brexit and Britain's demand to leave the EU has weakened the EU's status (Lewis, 2011).

The talk today is about the establishment of a joint European military force to work on strengthening the unity of the European Union, a qualitative leap in making an armed arm of the European Union, which EU members hope to improve European cooperation in the face of crises provided that the force is within the framework of the new (permanent organized cooperation) defense between the governments of the European Union (Hans-Werner, 2018). All of the above indicates that the situation in Europe is not well and that the rules established by the Westphalia Convention are in danger.

Conclusion

The Westphalia peace ended the stage of sectarian and religious conflict in Europe, with the call for religious tolerance and peaceful coexistence among all of the parts of European societies. It put an end to a war which lasted thirty years, which exhausted the warring states and destroyed their villages and cities and weakened them politically, socially and economically. The peace revealed the falsity of religious claims, especially to many kings of the European countries, when they did not hear the Pope's views and did not support him in many cases, which opened the door towards science and knowledge and arbitration of reason and diligence in various fields of life. Concentration of the terms of peace on the respect of the German people, which suffered greatly because of the war of thirty years that the German territories were the scene of those wars, and worked to compensate them for the loss, which made the German people united. This peace created a new policy in the regulation of relations between countries that depended on marriages between the ruling families of Europe, as sovereignty became the basis of those relations. The Westphalia peace helped the emergence of international law, which was based on many international principles and laws that regulate international relations between states in order to control the deteriorating situation and prevent the use of power. It stressed the principle of international balance and made it a necessity, and thus this principle will create a balance between States and prevent the use of the policy of violence and power and domination in international relations. This reconciliation helped to understand the issue of religion and true religiosity as the issue was superficial based on the myths and lies that were used by some clerics in their dealings with the members of society, especially the simple ones, as this treaty encouraged the principle of debate in order to reach the truth, whatever its form, and worked to make the interest of peoples above all and not the interest of the clergy, and therefore focus on the intellectual aspect in order to build States that guarantee all rights. However, the current indications of the political, economic and social situation in Europe indicate that the principles laid down by the Westphalia Convention are vanishing, and nationalism has returned to dominate European unity.

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Conflict of Interest

The author declare no conflict of interest with any parties involve with this research study.

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