

Some terms that may be helpful in understanding the modern cold war we are facing:

- **Internationalism** – the view that countries should cooperate and sometimes place international obligations alongside national interests.
- **Globalism** – a term often used to describe policies that emphasize international economic, political, or cultural integration. Supporters and critics often use the term differently.
- **Cosmopolitanism** – the philosophical belief that people have obligations to humanity as a whole, not just to fellow citizens.
- **Transnational governance** or **supranationalism** – when nations cede some decision-making authority to international organizations or agreements.
- **Neglect of national interests** – a critical description used by opponents who believe a government is prioritizing foreign concerns over its own citizens.
- **National self-abnegation or national self-sacrifice – less common phrases used in political commentary to describe a perceived failure to prioritize citizens' interests.**

Combined with mass migration efforts:

- **Open-border policies** – generally refers to policies that make immigration significantly easier, though few countries have truly open borders.
- **Globalism** – often used by critics to describe policies that prioritize international integration, labor mobility, and global cooperation over national sovereignty.
- **Post-nationalism** – a political theory suggesting that citizenship and national identity should become less central than human or international identities.
- **Cosmopolitanism** – the belief that moral obligations extend beyond national borders and that people should be viewed primarily as members of a global community.
- **Demographic transformation** or **demographic change** – neutral terms used to describe significant population shifts resulting from immigration, birth rates, or other factors.
- **Replacement theory** – Claim that elites are intentionally replacing a country's native population through mass immigration.

The term someone chooses often reflects their interpretation of the situation. For example, supporters of high immigration may describe it as humanitarian policy, economic development, or international cooperation, while critics may describe it as globalism, erosion of sovereignty, or neglect of national interests.