

## Where do Modern World Leaders receive their education? Michael McKenney Student at George Mason University

This paper is an analysis of 196 world leaders educational backgrounds. The individuals selected are either the head of state or the head of their nations government (Prime Minister). Between the years 2011-2012. This paper uses a unique data set to illustrate factors and other variables that determine how much an education the average world leader has. This paper also looks at overlapping tendencies and patterns that show what levels of education world leaders of certain regions have received and where they have received their education. This paper will go into detail about where world leaders are more likely to study when abroad and why. The last thing this paper will investigate is if leaders who study abroad have a higher tendency to be leaders of nation that are either democratic, partly democratic, or autocratic. This paper will also compare Developed nations and undeveloped nations by looking at the education the leaders of those nations have obtained. One of the other topics this paper will discuss is there relationship between a leaders education and the GDP of their nation.

In order to make this paper more easily understandable and non-clustered for the reader I have divided this paper into ten sections geographically in order to best represent the tendencies, patterns and conclusion of the data I have collected. The regions I have divided the world leaders up to are Anglo-North America, The West Indies, Latin and South America, Europe, Central Asia and The Northern Caucus, East, East Asia, South East Asia, The Middle East and northern Africa, Sub-Saharan Africa and, Oceanic nations of the pacific. Although there are overlapping cross regional tendencies that exist when discussing what determines where a world leader goes to get an education many interregional factors give a better picture about how much education a world leader will receive and where they are more likely to have a local education or an education abroad, And if they are to receive their education abroad which nation are they most likely to go to.

The first Region addressed in this paper is Anglo-North America, which consist of two nations Canada, and the United States. Figure one shows the educational background of Barack Obama the president of the United States and Stephan Harper the Prime minister of Canada's educational backgrounds, where they obtained their degrees from and what type of degrees they obtained. Both are the heads of states, which consist of a large area of landmass, 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> in the world. Both nations also are developed with high-tech industrial societies in the trillion-dollar class, both use market-oriented economic system; have similar patterns of production, and affluent living standards. Both nations are ranked in the top 20 nations with the highest gross domestic product, Canada 15<sup>th</sup> and the United States with the 2<sup>nd</sup> highest Gross domestic product after the European union. Because of these factors both leaders were able to obtain a high level of education from within their own country. Both the United States and Canada are full democracies with high standards of civil liberties and political rights. Thus In Anglo north America we can conclude that the leaders of this region have the tendencies to receive a high quality local education within their own states because both nations are developed and have a high GDP rate which provides the populations with many

high quality intuitions and opportunities for higher education. We also can conclude that those with higher education tend to become the leaders of these nations of those who lack a certain level of education.

Figure.1			
Country	Head of State or Head of Cabinet *	School/University Name Degree Country Educated In Local/abroad	In which field? (Law, business, etc)
Canada	Stephen Harper	University of Calgary, MA Canada, Local	Economics
United States	Barack Obama	Harvard University, Law Degree, United States of America, Local	Law

The islands of the Caribbean are geographically small developing countries in which most have their economies constructed around tourism. All nations of the West Indies were under the influence of colonization by western powers such as Great Britain France Spain, Portugal Dutch and later the United States. The United Kingdom was the most dominant force of colonization colonizing taking several colonies away from other rival colonial powers. Nine out of Thirteen nation in the Caribbean Nations upon receiving their independence as sovereign states received it from British control. Those nations are Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago. The U.S had colonized Cuba taking the territory away from Spain as a cause of the Spanish American war, and Cuba received its independence from the U.S. The island of Hispaniola gained its independence from France becoming Haiti in 1804 and the Dominican Republic that makes up the eastern half of the island became a sovereign state in 1844. Aruba has still not received full independence from the Netherlands but is still an autonomous state.

British Colonization is one of the biggest factors that determine where a leader of a country is most likely to receive their education in the Caribbean. Figure two shows that out of all ten nations that were occupied by the British more then half of the modern leaders of those nations received their education from the United Kingdom (Antigua and Barbuda, Bermuda, Dominica, Saint Vincent and Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago). Multiple leaders of the Caribbean nations also received their education is abroad interregional from the university of the West Indies. The founding and structure of the West Indies development is linked to British colonization, The University of the West Indies is an autonomous regional institution supported by and serving 18 English-speaking nations in the Caribbean. The university was founded in 1948, on the recommendations of the Asquith Commission, and in a special relationship with the University of London, as the University College of the West Indies The Asquith Commission had been established

in 1943 to review the provision of higher education in the British colonies. The University of the West Indies achieved independent university status in 1962. There are three leaders of Caribbean nations once under British colonization who have received their education abroad elsewhere from a non-British founded institute, Perry Christine prime minister of the Bahamas and Kenney Anthony of Saint Lucia, Both received law degrees from the university of Birmingham, Which is located in the southern united states. Portia Simpson Miller received a Certificate in Advanced Management from Berkeley University in California.

The Nations of Aruba Cuba Dominican Republic Haiti all received their education locally; the Caribbean Nations without British influence tend to receive their education from local universities such as Aruba Cuba Dominican Republic Haiti. Out of the nations in the Caribbean Cuba has the highest GDP and the leader Raul Castro has the lowest amount of education out of all the leaders in the Caribbean with a BA from the university of Havana, while the nations with the lowest GDP Received a much higher level of education with a PHD from the university of the west Indies. The Nations who have had leaders received education abroad tend to have better records of human rights, free media, and political freedoms then those who have had leaders study locally (with the exception of Aruba).

Figure.2			
Country	Head of State or Head of Cabinet *	School/University Name Degree Country Educated In Local/abroad	In which field? (Law, business, etc)
Antigua and Barbuda	Louise Agnetha Lake-tack	, Holborn Law School MA, United Kingdom, Abroad	Nursing/Law
Aruba	Fredis Refenjol	Aruba Teacher-Training Academy, Teaching Certification, Aruba, Local	Education/Teaching
Bahamas	Perry Christie	University of Birmingham, law degree (Hons), United States of America, Abroad	Law
Barbados	Freundel Stuart	The University of West Indies, MA, Barbados, Local	Political Science/Law
Bermuda	Richard Gozney	Oxford, BS (Hons), United Kingdom Abroad	Geology
Cuba	Raul Modesto Castro	University of Havana, BA, Cuba, Local	Journalism

Dominica	Nicholas J.O.Liverpool	University of Sheffield, PHD, United Kingdom, Abroad	Law
Dominican Republic	Leonel Fernandez Reyna	University of Santo Domingo, PHD, Dominican Republic, Local	Law
Grenada	Tilman Thomas	Hugh Wooding Law, LL.B, School, Barbados, Abroad	Law/Education
Haiti	Garry Conile	University of Haiti, PHD, Haiti, Local	Medicine
Jamaica	Portia Simpson Miller	Berkeley University/Jamaica Institute of management, Certificate in Advanced Management, United States of America, Abroad	Management
Saint Kitts and Nevis	Denzil Douglas	University of the west Indies, PHD, Jamaica, Aboard	Medicine
Saint Lucia	Kenny Anthony	University of Birmingham, PHD, United States of America, Abroad	Education
Saint Vincent and Grenadines	Ralph E. Gonsalves	University of Manchester, PHD, United Kingdom, Abroad	Government
Trinidad and Tobago	George Maxwell Richards	University of Cambridge, PHD, United Kingdom Abroad	Chemical Engineering

Latin America consists of 20 nations who are mostly emerging free states with developing economies whose population have civil and political freedoms.

The leaders of Latin America have largely received their education from either local universities interregional universities or have traveled abroad to the United States to achieve a higher quality education look at figure 3. Overall the majority of leaders received their education following these tendencies. Compared to the Caribbean and Anglo America leaders of Latin America tend to have a lower degree of education. For example the president of Boliva Juan Evo Morales Ayma had only finished primary school. We can see a trend that the more leaders who have

achieved higher levels of education of the Latin American countries tend to study abroad in the United States) With the exception of Panama). The leaders of Latin American countries tend to do develop and education in the field of military studies primarily.

Figure.3			
Country	Head of State or Head of Cabinet *	School/University Name Degree Country Educated In Local/abroad	In which field? (Law, business, etc)
Argentina	Cristina Fernandez De Kirchner	National University of La Plata, Law Degree, Argentina, Local	Law
Belize	Colville Young	University of York, PHD, United Kingdom, Abroad	Linguistics
Bolivia	Juan Evo Morales Ayma	Agrarian Humanistic Technical Institute Of Orinoca, Primary Education Completed, Bolivia, Local	N/A
Brazil	Dilma Rousseff	Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Secondary School Diploma, Brazil, Local	N/A
Chile	Sebastian Pinera Echenique	Harvard University, PHD, United States of America, Abroad	Economics
Colombia	Juan Manuel Santos Calderon	Harvard University, MS, United States Abroad	Economics
Costa Rica	Laura Chinchilla Miranda	Georgetown University MA, United States of America, abroad	Public Policy
Ecuador	Rafael Correa Delgado	University of Illinois, PHD, United States of America, Aboard	Economics
El Salvador	Carlos Mauricio Funes Cartagena	University Centro Americana, Secondary School, El Salvador, Local	N/A
Guatemala	Otto Fernando Perez Molina	Inter -American Defense College Academy, Military Degree, United States of America, Abroad	Military Studies

Guyana	Donald Ramotar	University of Guyana, MS, Guyana, Local	Economics
Honduras	Porfirio Lobo Sosa	University of Miami, BA, United States of America, Abroad	Business Administration
Mexico	Felipe de Jesus Calderon Hinojosa	Harvard University, MA, United States of America, Abroad	Public Administration
Nicaragua	Daniel Ortega Saavedra	Guerilla Training, Cuba, Abroad	Military studies
Panama	Ricardo Martinelli Berrocal	INCAE, MA, Nicaragua, Abroad	Business Administration
Paraguay	Fernando Armindo Lugo Mendez	Universidad Católica Nuestra Señora de la Asunción, BA, Paraguay Local	Religious Sciences
Peru	Ollanta Mosies Humala Tasso	Chorrillos Military School, Military Degree, Peru, Local	Military Studies
Suriname	Desire Delano Bouterse	Middlebare Handelsschool, MULO Diploma (Military Training in Amsterdam), Suriname/Amsterdam, Local/Abroad	Military Studies
Uruguay	Jose "Pepe" Mujica Cordano	Guerilla Warfare Training, Uruguay, Local	Military training
Venezuela	Hugo Chaves	Venezuelan Military Academy, Military Degree, Venezuela, Local	Military Studies

Europe being a continent where a large majority of the states that make up the continent are developed this is the biggest factor that separates the state leaders of Europe from the rest of the world. Europe seems to have the highest percentage of Leaders who have completed an MA Degree or higher locally. Europe being so developed has a large amount of high quality universities, which contributes to the majority of leaders having both a high level of education while also having a local education.

The majority of European leaders tend to receive their education from local universities within their own nation. The nations leaders who have studied abroad outside of the continent have a tendency to go to universities in the United States, and other European nations, with the exception of Turkey whose head of state got his PHD from the University of Dhaka in Bangladesh. San Marino's Leader has a MA

degree from the University of Urbino in Italy. San Marino has very close ties to Italy so it makes sense that the Leader of San Marino went to Italy. The Leader of Montenegro Filip Vujanovic received a law degree from the university of Belgrade in Serbia, which makes sense since the countries have very close ties to one another linguistically and culturally. The leaders of Cyprus and Moldova also fall into a similar category as they received their education from Universities located in the Soviet Union.. Cyprus and Moldova have a very close relation to Russia/Soviet Union so it is practical that the leaders would receive their education from Russian schools. The leader of Liechtenstein received his education from Switzerland which is not very surprising as Lichtenstein is small country geographically which makes it a not uncommon for citizens to receive a higher education from abroad. The leader Luxembourg also falls in to this pattern receiving his education in France. Due to Luxembourg small geographical size an individuals persisting higher education often go abroad. The last leader who studied abroad is Pope Benedict XVI who was born in Germany and received his PHD in theology from the university of Munich. It seems that European leaders who study abroad in other European universities seem to come from nations with small geographical areas and low populations (with the exception of Italy and Turkey).The leaders of Europe have the tendency to have educated concentrated in primarily law and economics., But

In conclusion because nations of Europe are developed they have the means to have multiple instate facilities of higher learning. The European continent which is largely educated is made up mostly by largely democratic nations or partly democratic with the exceptions of Belarus and Russia. This educated and developed continent is also very well off economically compared to the rest of the world as well with High standard of living and gross domestic product for a most of its states. Educated population and leaders of the populations tend to exhibit and correlate tendencies to be democratic have a high standard of living and to be better off economically. All of these factor contribute to world leaders receiving their education locally rather then abroad.

Figure.4			
Country	Head of State or Head of Cabinet *	School/University Name Degree Country Educated In Local/abroad	In which field? (Law, business, etc)
Albania	Sali Berisha	University of Tirana, PHD, Albania, Local	Medicine
Andorra	Nicolas Sarkozy	Universite Paris X Nanterre DEA, France, Local	Private Law/Business Law
Austria	Werner Faymann	University Of Vienna, Secondary School Diploma, Austria, Local	N/A
Belarus	Aleksandr Lukashenko	Belarussian Agricultural Academy, MA,	History/ Economics

		Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Local	
Belgium	Elio Di Rupo	Mons University, PHD, Belgium, Local	Chemistry
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Vjekoslav Bevanda	University of Mostar, MA, Bosnia and Herzegovina	Economics
Bulgaria	Rosen Plevneliev	Technical University of Sofia, Engineering Degree, Bulgaria Local	Engineering
Croatia	Zoran Milanovic	University of Zagreb BA, Croatia Local	Judiciary law
Cyprus	Demetris Christofias	Institute of Social Sciences and the Academy of Social Sciences, PHD, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics Aboard	History
Czech Republic	Petr Necas	Brno's Uherske Science University. PHD, Czech Republic, Local	Physicist
Denmark	Helle Thorning-Schmidt	University Of Copenhagen, cand.scient.pol, Denmark, Local	Political Science
Estonia	Andrus Ansip	University of Tartu, MS, Estonia Local	Chemistry
Finland	Jyrki Tapani Katainen	University of Tampere MA, Finland Local	Social Sciences
France	Nicholas Sarkozy	Universite Paris X Nanterre DEA, France, Local	Private Law/ Business Law
Germany	Angela Merkel	Central Institute for Physical Chemistry, Academy of Sciences, PHD, Germany, Local	Quantum Chemistry
Greece	Loucas Papademos	Massachusetts Institute of Technology, PHD, United States of America, Abroad	Economics
Holy See (Vatican City)	Pope Benedict XVI	University of Munich, PHD, Germany, Abroad	Theology
Hungary	Viktor Orban	Eötvös Loránd	Law



		University MA, Hungary, Local	
Iceland	Johanna Sigurdardottir	Commercial College Of Iceland, Commercial Diploma, Iceland Local	Tourism
Ireland	Enda Kenney	University of Galway, Teaching Degree (Masters) Ireland Local	Education
Italy	Mario Monti	Yale University, PHD, United States Of America, Abroad	Economics
Latvia	Valdis Dombrovskis	University of Latvia, MS, Latvia, Local	Physics
Liechtenstein	Klaus Tschuetscher	University of St.Gallen, PHD, Switzerland, Abroad	Law
Lithuania	Andrius Kubilius	Vilnius University, PHD, Lithuania, Local	Physics
Luxembourg	Jean-Claude Juncker	University of Strasbourg, Law Degree France, Abroad	Law
Macedonia	Nikola Gruevski	University of Skopje, MA, Macedonia, Local	Economics
Moldova	Marian Lupu	Plekhanov Russian Economic University, PHD, Russia, Abroad	Economics
Monaco	Albert II	Amherst College, BA, United States of America, Abroad	Political Science
Montenegro	Filip Vujanovic	University of Belgrade, Law Degree, Serbia, Abroad	Law
Netherlands	Mark Rutte	Leidan University, MA, Netherlands, Local	History
Norway	Jens Stoltenberg	University of Oslo, BS, Norway, Local	Economics
Poland	Donald Tusk	University of G'dansk, MA, Poland Local	History
Portugal	Pedro Manuel Passos Coelho	Lusiada University, BA, Portugal, Local	Economics
Romania	Mihai Razan Ungureanu	University of Lasi, PHD, Romania, Local	Sociology
Russia	Vladimir Putin	Leningrad State University, MA, Union of Soviet	International Law

		Socialist Republics, Local	
San Marino	Gabriele Gatti	University of Urbino, MA, Italy, Abroad,	Literature, Philosophy
Serbia	Mirko Cvetkovic	University of Belgrade, PHD, Serbia Local	Economics
Slovakia	Iveta Radicova	Comenius University, PHD, Slovakia, Local	Sociology
Slovenia	Janez Jansa	University of Ljubljana, BA, Slovenia, Local	Defense Studies
Spain	Mariano Rajoy Brey	University of Santiago de Compostela, Law Degree, Spain, Local	Law
Sweden	Fredrik Reinfeldt	Stockholm University, MA, Sweden, Local	Business, Economics
Switzerland	Christoph Blocher	University of Zurich, PHD, Switzerland, Local	Jurisprudence
Turkey	Abdullah Gul	University of Dhaka, PHD, Bangladesh, Abroad	Law
Ukraine	Viktor Yanukovich	Ukrainian Academy of Foreign Trade, MA, Ukraine, Local	International Law
United Kingdom	David Cameron	Oxford University, Honors Degree, United Kingdom, Local	Philosophy, Politics, Economics

The north African and middle eastern regions leaders have received their education from a Primarily From Local Universities schools and military academies from Abroad/locally 14 out of seventeen nations.( See Figure Five). One of things to note about the region of north Africa and the middle east is that there is an exceedingly record of bad civil and human rights records in just about every nation, with an incredible amount of extreme auras of conservatism and opposition to change in the governmental systems existing in the nations of Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates Oman Yemen Brunei Bahrain, Iran, Algeria, Iraq and Qatar. These leaders have Received their education either from military academies abroad / local, or from local universities and schools. While more moderate nations and governmental systems and I use the term moderate loosely, such as Jordan, Lebanon, Israel, tend to have leaders who receive high degrees of education from universities abroad, or Local universities who were founded by Other Nations such as the American university of Beirut in Lebanon with the exception of morocco which compared to the other nations of the region is comparably more moderate. (Due to recent events I have decided not to include Libya Tunisia Syria and Egypt into either category)

The reason why I did not put some of the nations leaders in either category is because North Africa and the Middle East have undergone massive changes in recent years due to the revolt of the Arab spring. Many leaders of states whose regimes had lasted for decades now have been ousted and in turn new figurehead have taken their place. Many of those previous leaders such as Murbarak who received his education from Military academy.( Mubarak received his education from the Russian Frunzes the Military academy.) His Successor, and Mohamed Morsi has received his degree from universities in engineering from the university of southern California. I believe that the new leader Morsi will develop policies that will be more moderate and invoke significant influential change in Egypt.

In conclusion the regions leaders have throughout history been very radically conservative and autocratic opposing Progressive change, traditional ideals and customs have also made it hard for the populations of these regions to adjust to change as well, But recently we are starting to see a shift in certain nations from the ways of old, and one of the factors that plays a role in this change is where the leader of that nation receives his/her education because their education shapes their ideology which ultimately effects the development of their policies. While It is difficult to determine the future of this region, I believe one of the simple necessities fro progression in this area is to increase the variety of education the population and leaders are receiving.

Figure.5			
Country	Head of State or Head of Cabinet *	School/University Name Degree Country Educated In Local/abroad	In which field? (Law, business, etc)
Algeria	Abdelaziz Bouteflika	Abdel Moumen, High School, High School Diploma, Algeria, Local	N/A
Bahrain	Hamad bin Isa Al Khalifa	United States Army Command and General Staff College, Military Degree, United States of America, Abroad	Military Studies
Brunei	Hassanal Bolkiah	Royal Military Academy Sandhurst, Military Degree, United Kingdom, Abroad	Military
Egypt	Mohamed Morsi	University of Southern California, PHD, United states of America, Abroad	Engineering
Iran	Mahum Ahmadi-Nejad	Iran University Science and Technology, PHD, Iran, Local	Engineering/Civil Planning
Iraq	Jalal Talabani	Bagdad University, Law	Law

		Degree, Iraq, Local	
Israel	Binyamin Bibi Netanyahu	Massachusetts Institute of technology, MS, United States Of America, Abroad	Business Management
Jordan	Awn Shawkat al-Khasawnah	Queens College Cambridge, MA, United Kingdom Abroad	International Law
Kuwait	Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah	Al Mubarakya Primary School, Kuwait, Local	N/A
Lebanon	Najib Miqauti	American University of Beirut, MBA, Lebanon, Local	Business
Libya	Mustafa Muhammad Abd Al-Jalil	University Of Libya, Law Degree, Libya Local	Law
Morocco	Abdelilah Benkirane	University of Mohammed V, PHD, Morocco, Local	Physics
Oman	Qaboos bin Said Al Said	Royal Military Academy Sandhurst, Military Studies, United Kingdom, Abroad	Military Studies
Qatar	Hama bin Khalifa Al Tani	Sand Hurst Military Academy, Military Degree, United Kingdom, Aboard	Military Studies
Saudi Arabia	Abdullah Bin Abdul-Aziz Al Saud	Home Schooled in Royal Court/ NA/Saudi Arabia, Local	N/A
Syria	Bashar al-asad	Darmacusses University, PHD, Syria, Local	Medicine
Tunisia	Moncef Marzouki	University of Strasbourg, PHD, France, Abroad	Medicine
United Arab Emirates	Khalifa bin Zayid Al Nuhayyan	Primary Education in the city of Al Ain And Private Home School in royal court,N/A, United Arab Emirates, Local	Diplomacy, Military Studies
Yemen	Ali Abdallah Salih	North Yemen Military Academy, Local	Military Degree

Sub Saharan Africa is the most underdeveloped region in the world. Many economies of this region are developing while other nations stay at a stand still with hostile conflict destroying any sign of progression. While some have developed progressively out of failed statehood like Botswana other still continue not make any signs of significant advancement such as Angola one of the factors that determines whether a state in Africa will progress democratically and economically is the education of the population and leader of that nation. Nation with educated leaders tends to have better political right and civil liberties. However Sub-Saharan Africa is a diverse area with unique histories throughout time, which provides many exceptions to these tendencies such as Zimbabwe and Somalia.

Unlike other Regions where world leaders would study abroad dominantly in one or two nations abroad leaders of sub Saharan Africa have received their education from a variety of other nations. When it comes to determining where African leaders will study abroad the biggest contributing factor is which European nation colonized which reflects where the leaders of Sub Saharan African nations receive their education. The history of Africa is filled with periods of colonization such as the scramble for Africa and the era of new imperialism caused by western European nations, which still has an impact on the continent. For example, African leaders of nations that were under French colonization will have a strong tendency to go to a French university if they study abroad. The same tendency of relevance is for nations who were colonized by Portugal, Spain, Germany, and the United Kingdom. Due to underdevelopment in Africa the majority of leaders who have received higher education have done it from studying abroad. Often times when a leader studies abroad but has not left the continent in Africa they are going to a neighboring country, with the exception of the leader of Comoros who received his PHD from a university in Guinea. Also the leaders who study abroad tend to have received educational degrees of higher levels.

Surprisingly the nation that leaders will go to study abroad is France. The French Empire 's body was largely made up of by territory of northern Africa, central Africa, western Africa and islands on the east coast of Africa. Why'll the British colonized a lot of territory in the southern region of the African continent the division of nations during the process of decolonization is a lot less then that of the French empire in Africa, The French empire when decolonizing in Africa created twenty four new nations why'll the British empires when decolonizing in Africa created only thirteen new nations.

Another factor that contributes to France having a larger amount of African leaders receiving their education abroad in France is language. The French language in the developed world is concentrated in the nation of France why'll English is widely spoke in several countries in the developed world such as the United Kingdom, the Untied states and Canada. Due to similar linguistics the developing sub-Saharan nations who primarily speak French do not have as many options for studying abroad as developing nation who speak English this is the same for developing nations who were under German Portuguese Spanish Belgium and Dutch control. If we were to combine that amount of leaders who travel in search of an education to English speaking nations we clearly see it outnumbers that of leaders of sub-Saharan who travel to French, due to ease provided by linguistical

similarities. While German Portuguese, and Spanish empires have all colonized areas of Africa and the effect still shows as those leaders of those nations that fall into each empires area have tendencies to receive education from their form colonizers.

Figure.6			
Country	Head of State or Head of Cabinet *	School/University Name Degree Country Educated In Local/abroad	In which field? (Law, business, etc)
Angola	Jose Eduardo Dos Santos	Colonial Elite School Liceu Salador Correia, Secondary School, N/A Angola, Local	N/A
Benin	Thomas Yayi Boni	Paris Dauphine University, PHD, France, Abroad	Economics
Botswana	Seretse Khama Ian Khama	Royal Military Academy Sandhurst, Military Degree, United Kingdom, Abroad	Aviation/Military Studies
Burkina Faso	Blaise Compaore	School of Infantry of Montpellier, Military Degree, Morocco, Abroad	Military Studies
Burundi	Pierre Nkurunziza	University of Burundi, MA, Burundi, Local	Education
Cameroon	Philemon YANG	University of Yaoundé ,Law degree, Cameroon, Local	Law
Cape Verde	Jorge Carlos Fonseca	University of Lisbon, Law Degree, Portugal, Abroad	Law
Central African Republic	Faustin-Archange Touadéra	Lille University of Science and Technology, PHD, France Abroad	Mathematics
Chad	Idriss Deby Itno	Superior Academy of War, Military Degree, France, Abroad	Military Studies
Comoros	Ikililou Dhoinine	l'Université de Conakry, PHD, Guinea, Abroad	Pharmacology

Congo , Democratic Republic of the	Joseph Kabila	Makerere University, Military Degree, Uganda, Abroad	Military Studies
Congo Republic of the	Denis Sassou-Nguesso	Saint Maixent, Military Degree, France, Abroad	Military Studies
Cote d'Ivoire	Alassane Dramane Ouattara	University of Pennsylvania, PHD, United States of America, Aboard	Economics
Djibouti	Ismail Omar Guelleh	Local Secondary Education, Secondary Degree, Djibouti, Local	N/A
Equatorial Guinea	Teodoro Obiang Nguema Mbasogo	Zaragoza Military Academy, Military Degree, Spain, Abroad	Military Studies
Ethiopia	Meles Zenawi	Open University, MBA, United Kingdom, Abroad	Business
Gabon	Ali Ben Bongo Ondimba	Sorbonne University, Law Degree, France abroad	Law
Gambia	Yahya Jammeh	United States army school of the Americas, Military Degree, United States, Abroad	Military Studies
Ghana	John Evans Atta Mills	University Of London, PHD, United Kingdom, Abroad	Law
Guinea	Alpha Conde	University of Paris I Panthéon-Sorbonne, PHD, France Abroad	Law
Guinea-Bissau	Carlos Domingos Gomes	School of Industrial and Commercial Bissau, MS, Guinea Bissau, Local	Economics
Kenya	Raila Amolo Odinga	Technical University Magdeburg, MS, East Germany, Abroad	Engineering
Lesotho	Palalitha Bethuel Mosisili	Simon Fraser University, MED, Canada, Abroad	Education
Liberia	Ellen Johnson Sirleaf	Harvard University, MA, United States of America, Abroad	Public Administration

Madagascar	Jean Omer Beriziky	University of Madagascar, PHD, Madagascar, Local	History
Malawi	Bingu Wa Mutharika	Pacific Western University, PHD, United States Of America, Abroad	Economics
Mauritius	Navinchandra Ramgoolam	University Of London, LLB, United Kingdom, Abroad	Law
Mozambique	Armando Emilo Guebuza	Nucleo dos Estudantes Secundarios Africanos, de Mozambique, Secondary School, Mozambique, Local	N/A
Namibia	Nahas Angula	Columbia University, MA, United States of America, Abroad	Education
Niger	Brigi Rafani	French National School of Administration, PHD, France, Abroad	Public Administration
Nigeria	Goodluck Jonathan	University of Port Harcourt, PHD, Nigeria, Local	Zoology
Rwanda	Paul Kagame	Ntare Secondary School, Secondary School Diploma, Uganda, Abroad	N/A
Sao Tome and Principe	Manuel, Pinto Da costa	Humboldt State University, PHD, East Germany, Abroad	Economics
Senegal	Abdoulaye Wade	University of Grenoble, PHD, France, Abroad	Law/ Economics
Seychelles	Danny Fanure	University of Havana, MA, Cuba Abroad	Political Science
Sierra Leone	Ernest Bai Koroma	Fourah Bay College, BA, Sierra Leone, Local	Business Management
Somalia	Sheikh Sharif Sheikh Ahemed	Open University, Law Degree, Libya, Abroad	Law
South Africa	Jacob Zuma	No Formal Schooling	N/A



South Sudan	Salva Kiir Mayardit	Joined Anyana, Military Experience, Local, Sudan	Military Studies
Sudan	Umar Hassan Ahmad al-Bashir	Sudan Military Academy, Military Degree, Sudan, Local	Military Studies
Swaziland	Mswati III	Lozitha Palace School, Secondary Diploma, Swaziland, Local	N/A
Tanzania	Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete,	Tanzania Military Academy, Military Degree, Tanzania Local	Military studies
Togo	Faure Gnassingbe	George Washington University, MA, United States of America, Abroad	Business Administration
Uganda	Yoweri Kaguta Museveni	University of Dar Es Salaam, MA, Tanzania, Abroad	Political Science, Economics
Zambia	Michael Chilufya	University of London, BA, United Kingdom	Political Science
Zimbabwe	Robert Mugabe	University of London, Law Degree, United Kingdom Abroad	Law

The region of the northern caucas and central Asia have largely been influenced by Russia for several centuries being part of the territory during the imperial Russian empire and being states that made up the soviet union. Because of the Significant Impact that Russia has had on this region linguistically culturally and economically the leaders of this Region have the tendency to receive their education only from Russian/Soviet schooling or local schooling. They also have the (With the exception of Georgia) the nations of these region have large populations that speak both local languages and Russian. Many nations in the region have populations in which a significant percentage is ethnically Russian. Since the Break up of the soviet union these new republic of northern caucas and Central Asia have emerged but their policies are still largely influenced by Russian interests Which is why a majority of those who are coerced by Russian foreign policy have leaders who attended Russian/Soviet schools or local school of their home nation.( See figure Seven) The local schools of the home nation were largely set up by the Russians as well during the soviet era. Seven out of eight of the leaders of the nations that make up the region posses the tendency to attend and receive their education from local /Russian schools, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan, while the one nation whose leader has received their education else where is Georgia. The president of Georgia Mikheli Saakashvili

received his L.L.M from the Columbia University. Georgia during the split of the USSR has gone to war with Russia and tensions are high between the two nations. Which has led Georgia to oppose Russian foreign policy. The educational background of the president of Georgia is factor in constructing his decision to oppose Russian foreign policy as it has shaped his ideology against the former head of the U.S.S.R

Figure.7			
Country	Head of State or Head of Cabinet *	School/University Name Degree Country Educated In Local/abroad	In which field? (Law, business, etc)
Armenia	Serzh Sargsian	Yerevan State University, MA, Armenia, Local	Philology
Azerbaijan	Ilham ALIYEV	Moscow State Institute of International Relations, PHD Russia, Abroad	History
Georgia	Mikheli Saakashvili	Columbia Law School, L.L.M, United States of America, Abroad	International Relations/Law
Kazakhstan	Nursulatan Nazarbayev	Russian Academy of Management, PHD, Russia, Abroad	Economics
Kyrgyzstan	Almazbek Atambaev	Moscow Institute of Management, MS, Russia, Abroad	Economics
Tajikistan	Emonmali Rahmon	Tajik State University, BA, Tajikistan, Local	Economics
Turkmenistan	Gurbanguly Berdimuhamedow	Moscow University, PHD, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, abroad	Medical Sciences
Uzbekistan	Islom Karimov	Tashkent Institute of National Economy, BA, Uzbekistan, Local	Economics

South Asia is a region shares a common factor with the Caribbean in which it has largely been influenced by colonization under the British Empire. During the empires height the crown jewel of her empire was India. Now the Indian region under the empire did not just construct of the modern Indian state we know today as several countries we know today were incorporated into the colony. After the region gained its independence from the British Empire it gradually spit up into many of the modern states we know today such as, Pakistan, India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, and parts of Afghanistan. The independent areas that were not colonized by British powers now make up the states of Bhutan and Nepal.

Why'll the British occupied the area they built several universities in the region in order to make sure they had the means to receive an education most of which were largely concentrated in the Indian region state we know today. Because of this many of the surrounding nations leaders tend to either receive their education from local intuitions or from study abroad inter-regionally in India rather then cross-regionally in the western world, With the exception of Bhutan and India. The leaders of this Southern Asia region all tend to receive high levels of education. All of the leaders of this region have an advanced degree above a BA/BS, which I believe is due to a strong belief of customs making education valuable.

While most of the leaders study interregional or locally there are two exception Bhutan and India the Prime minister of India received his PHD in economics from the university of oxford in Britain. One of the most significant factors that contribute to this is due to the Britain colonization of the area, which determines cultural, historical and linguistics of the India.

The Leader of Nepal another nation that was not a colony (Was a British Procterate) Ram Baran Yadva Received his PHD from Chandigarh Institute of Medical education and research which is located in India. Nations that were not colonies tend to have leaders with a higher rate of traveling interregional.

While the Leader of Bhutan Jigme Singye Wangchuck the other leader of the nation in the south Asian region who received his education abroad received his master's of arts from Pennsylvania University in the United States. I believe one of the factors, which determined where the leader of Bhutan received his education, is due to the Bhutan history having never been colonized. When a nation has been colonized the modern leaders of the nation that was colonized have the tendency go back and receive their education abroad from their former colonizer (there are many exceptions). Nations that have not been colonized tend to receive their education from the United States or from local sources or interregional sources with close proximities rather then those western European powers that colonized the globes populations. These patterns are not confined to the south Asian region, as the all region share these tendencies making them universal.

Figure.8			
Country	Head of State or Head of Cabinet *	School/University Name Degree Country Educated In Local/abroad	In which field? (Law, business, etc)
Afghanistan	Hamid Karzai	Himachal Pradesh University, MA, India, Abroad	Political Science
Bangladesh	Zillur Rahman	Aligarh Muslim University, PHD, India, Abroad	Medicine
Bhutan	Jigme Thinley	Pennsylvania State university, MA, United States of America, Abroad	Political Science/Law

India	Manmohan Singh	University Of Oxford, PHD, United Kingdom, Abroad	Economics
Nepal	Ram Baran Yadav	Chandigarh Institute of Medical Education and Research, PHD, India, Abroad	Medicine
Pakistan	Syed Yousuf Raza Gilani	University Of Punjab, MA, Pakistan, Local	Political Journalism
Sri Lanka	Mahinda Percy Rajapaksa	Sri Lanka Law College, Law Degree, Sri Lanka, Local	Law

The region of South East Asia and Mongolia is a vast and diverse region that consists of nine different nations. All of the nations in this region have multiple historic factors that contribute to where the world leaders of this region have received their education. The leaders who have studied abroad in this area tend to travel to receive their education Primarily to the United States (Total 6) and United Kingdom (Total 2) The Leaders of the nations who received their education from the United Kingdom are Hassanal Bolkiaah of Brunei, and Mohammed Najib Bin Abdul Razak of Malaysia. These nations share a similar history, as they were at one time both part of the British Empire. The other state leaders of the southeastern Asia region that study abroad tend to go to the United States. These nations have many different backgrounds some used to be part of the British Empire while others never had been colonized. The nations who have leaders who study abroad in the United States tend to also be allies of the US. Another factor that makes going to the United States educational purposes more attractive is the reputation and the vast amount of high quality universities the United States has compared to other nations. The leaders who study abroad tend to receive higher education than those who study at local universities. In the region of Indo-China you see a pattern of leaders receiving low levels of education from local schools with the exception of Vietnam whose leader received a law degree from a higher institution than Secondary School with the exception of Vietnam. One of the reasons why you see such low levels of education in Cambodia is because during the 1970s under Pol Pot's Democratic Kampuchea Regime educational institutions were executed by Khmer Rouge forces. The aftermath of the killing fields still affects the education of Cambodians today. The Leader of Cambodia Hun Sen is an example of the lack of educational material accessible to Cambodians as he is one of the two leaders who have only received a primary school.

Figure.9			
Country	Head of State or Head of Cabinet *	School/University Name Degree Country Educated In Local/abroad	In which field? (Law, business, etc)
Burma	Thein Sein	Defense Services Academy, Military Degree,	Military Studies

		Burma, Local	
Brunei	Hassanal Bolkiah	Royal Military Academy Sandhurst, Military Degree, England Abroad	Military
Cambodia	Hun Sen	Primary education, N/A Cambodia Local	N/A
Indonesia	Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono	U.S Army Command & General Staff College, Military Degree, United States of America, Abroad	Military Studies
Laos	Thongsing Thammavong	Xa Secondary School, Diploma, Laos Local	Political Science
Malaysia	Mohammed Najib Bin Abdul Razak	University of Nottingham, BS, United Kingdom, Abroad	Economics
Maldives	Mohamed Waheed Hassan Maniku	Stanford University, PHD, United States Of America, Abroad	Education
Mongolia	Tsakhia Elbegdorj	Harvard University, MA, United states of America, Abroad	Public Administration
Philippines	Benigno Aquino III	Quezon City University, BA, Philippines, Local	Economics
Singapore	Lee Hsien Loong	Harvard University, MA, United States of America, Abroad	Public Administration
Taiwan	Ma Ying-jeou,	Harvard University, PHD, United States of America, Aboard	Law
Thailand	Yingluck Shinawatra	Kentucky University, MA, United States of America, Abroad	Public Administration
Timor- Leste (East Timor)	Jose Ramos-Horta	Columbia University, MA, United States of America, Abroad	Public Administration
Vietnam	Nyguyen Tan Dung	Forest University, Law Degree, Vietnam, Local	Law

The region of east Asia consists of four countries, China Japan, North Korea and south Korea. Three leaders of this region have received their education from local universities from within their own nation. These world figures are Hu Jinto the president

of china, Yoshihiko Noda the Prime minister of Japan, and Kim Hwang-sik the Prime minister of South Korea. All three are rulers of nations that are developed and have strongest economies in the Asian continent, which leads in turn to a high rate of development. Since these three nations have a higher degree of development compared to the rest of nations in Asia (with the possible exception of Singapore) their nations have high quality local universities that their leaders can obtain a higher degree at. Because of this the region tends to have only one leader who studies abroad. The exception to the studying abroad tendency is the Nation of North Korea whose leader Kim Jong UN whose level of educational background is rather secret, received some of his education in Switzerland. Kim Jung Un receiving his education in Switzerland is due to international political issue and Switzerland policy other international neutrality. Also North Koreas economy is relatively weak compared to South Korea, China and Japan meaning that in order to receive a level of high quality education for a university traveling abroad would be a must. In conclusion due to economical strength and higher levels of development East Asia territories

Figure.10			
Country	Head of State or Head of Cabinet *	School/University Name Degree Country Educated In Local/abroad	In which field? (Law, business, etc)
China	Hu Jintao	Tsinghua University, BS, China Local	Science/Hydraulic engineering
Japan	Yoshihiko Noda	Matsushita Institute of Government And Management, MA, Japan, Local	Political Science
Korea Democratic Peoples Republic(North)	Kim Jong Un	N/A, N/A, Switzerland, Abroad	N/A
Korea Republic of(south)	Kim Hwang-sik	Seoul National University, Law	Law

		Degree, South Korea, Local	
--	--	-------------------------------	--

The last region that I have analyzed is Oceania region. The Oceania region is comprised of four different ethno-cultural groups, Polynesian, Micronesian Anglo, and Melanesian. The leaders of the states in this region have a very high rate of studying abroad. The large rate of leaders studying abroad is largely due to many nations having small geographical areas and underdevelopment, which leads to a lack of universities. While the larger states of this region such as Australia New Zealand and Papua New Guinea have leaders who received their education from local universities. The small island nations of this region also have to travel abroad in order to pursue a higher education due to lack of universities and underdevelopment which contributes to the high rate of leaders of this region traveling abroad. There is no single nation where leaders of this region will travel to receive their educational backgrounds. There is trend a trend of the oceanic s leaders to receive their education from the United States, New Zealand, Australia or the United Kingdom all developed English speaking nations. The one exception to this trend is the leader of the Solomon Islands as he received his law degree from university of Papua New Guinea.

Figure.11			
Country	Head of State or Head of Cabinet *	School/University Name Degree Country Educated In Local/abroad	In which field? (Law, business, etc)

Australia	Juilia Eileen Gillard	University of Melbourne, LLB, Australia, Local	Law
Fiji	Epeli Nailatikau	Queen Victoria School, Military Degree, United Kingdom Abroad	Military Studies
Kiribati	Anote Tong	London School Of Economics, MS, United Kingdom Abroad	Economics
Marshall Islands	Christopher J. Loeak	Hawaii Pacific College and Gonzaga University School of Law, MA, United States of America, Abroad	Law
Micronesia	Emanuel "Manny" Mori	University of Guam, BA, United States of America, Abroad	Business Management
Nauru	Marcus Stephen	Royal Melbourne institute of technology, Diploma Qualification, Australia, Abroad	Business
New Zealand	John Phillip Key	University of Canterbury, BC, New Zealand, Local	Accounting
Palau	Johnson Toribiong	University of Washington, Law Degree, United States of America, Abroad	Law
Papua New Guinea	Peter Paire O'Neill	University of Papua New Guinea, BA, Papua New Guinea, Local	Accounting
Samoa	Fatiaalofa Aiono Lupesolia'I Sailele, Malielegaoi Tuilaepa	University Of Auckland, MA, New Zealand, Abroad	Commerce
Solomon Islands	Frank Kabui	University of Papua New Guinea, Law Degree, Papua New Guinea, Aboard	Law
Tonga	Lord Tu'ivakano	Flinders University, BA, Australia, Abroad	Political Science



Tuvalu	Willy Telavi	Northern Territory University, MA, Australia, Abroad	International Management,
Vanuatu	Lolu Johnson Abil	Loughborough International Co-operative College, BA United Kingdom, Abroad	Public Administration, Management