



A UNION IN THE INTEREST OF
HUMANITY - CIVILIZATION
FREEDOM
PEACE FOR ALL TIME.

INDUSTRY
FOOD

WEALTH
COMMERCE



RESOURCES
INTEGRITY
VALOR

HUNDRED INTERESTS
ENGLISH TONGUE

COLONIAL SUCCESS
CHIVALRY
INVINCIBILITY

INTERNATIONAL

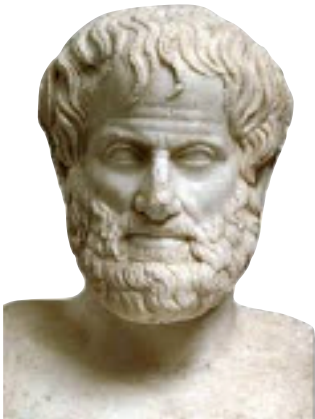
global actors

single world authority
anarchic

nation-states

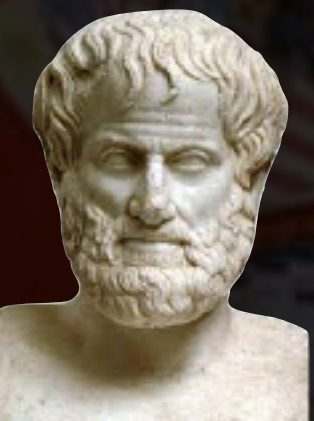
dog-eat-dog

survival



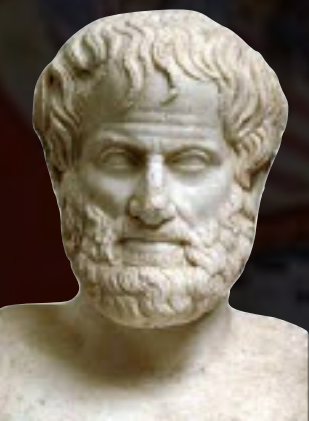
THE INTERNATIONAL ARENA

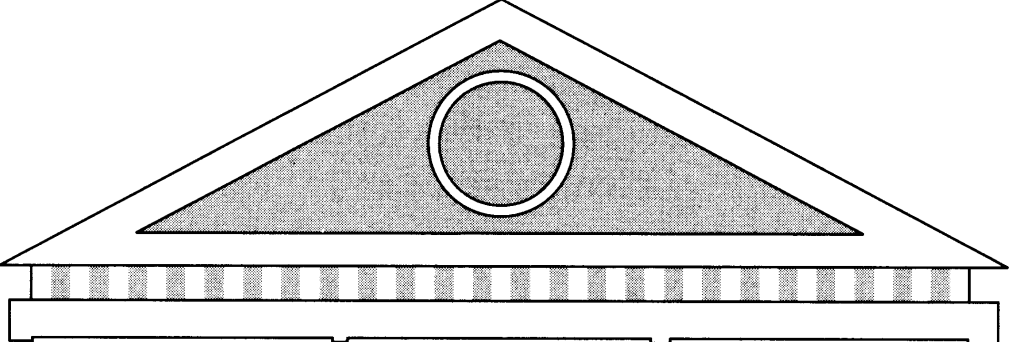
- In a world with various **global actors**—nation-states, terrorists cells, multinational corporations, etc.—there does not exist a **single world authority** that has legitimate power over other nations: it's **anarchic**
- I.e., there is no one world government that can legitimately tell anyone else what to do.
- The most prominent actors are **nation-states**, and in a “**dog-eat-dog**” world without a single legitimate authority to bring order to the world, nation-states (much like early humans) are concerned primarily with **survival**.



INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

- The field of international affairs is “a protracted competition between the realist, liberal, and constructivist traditions.”
 - Realism** argues that conflict between states is inevitable.
 - Liberal** thought focuses on ways of mitigating this tendency towards conflict.
 - Constructivism** imagines how the entire nation-state model is socially constructed.



COMPETING PARADIGMS			
	REALISM	LIBERALISM	CONSTRUCTIVISM
Main Theoretical Proposition	Self-interested states compete constantly for power or security	Concern for power overridden by economic, political considerations (desire for prosperity, commitment to liberal values)	State behavior shaped by elite beliefs, collective norms, and social identities
Main Units of Analysis	States	States	Individuals (especially elites)
Main Instruments	Economic and especially military power	Varies (international institutions, economic exchange, promotion of democracy)	Ideas and discourse
Modern Theorists	Hans Morgenthau, Kenneth Waltz	Michael Doyle, Robert Keohane	Alexander Wendt, John Ruggie
Representative Modern Works	Waltz, <i>Theory of International Politics</i> Mearsheimer, “Back to the Future: Instability in Europe after the Cold War” (<i>International Security</i> , 1990)	Keohane, <i>After Hegemony</i> Fukuyama, “The End of History?” (<i>National Interest</i> , 1989)	Wendt, “Anarchy Is What States Make of It” (<i>International Organization</i> , 1992); Koslowski & Kratochwil, “Understanding Changes in International Politics” (<i>International Organization</i> , 1994)
Post–Cold War Prediction	Resurgence of overt great power competition	Increased cooperation as liberal values, free markets, and international institutions spread	Agnostic because it cannot predict the content of ideas
Main Limitation	Does not account for international change	Tends to ignore the role of power	Better at describing the past than anticipating the future