**Thesis Statement:** Having soft power is more crucial than having hard power to wield true power in world politics.

**I.)COUNTER-ARGUMENT & REFUTATION:**

**Counter-argument 1: Hard power is tangible.**

1. results in short duration
2. requires less time

**Refutation: Peace by hard power is short.**

1. as soon as hard power is withdrawn, people revert to their original way

a. forces people to choose the opposite side even they do not intent to

**Counter-argument 2: Force other countries by hard power**

1. having large army or nuclear weapon as deterrant
2. intimidate other countries to do own wishes.

**Refutation: Misuse of hard power undercuts soft power**

A. Soviet Union lost its soft power after attacking Hungary.

B. use of force would jeopardize economic objectives.

**II) PRO**

**Topic Sentence: Peace by soft power lasts longer.**

A. there is less war in use of soft power.

a. compulsion leads to war.

b. hostilities are minimized.

c. promotes intercultural understanding for conflict prevention

d. voluntariness to consent.

e. changes country’s usual behaviour in a different way

**III)** **PRO**

**Topic Sentence: Beneficial for both countries.**

A. attractiveness of money with the demand for political,social,economic development.

a. attractiveness of money is such a strong persuasive tool

b. offering seat at decision making table(Europe Union)

B. costs us less to lead

a. saves on carrots and sticks

**IV)** **PRO**

**Topic Sentence: Influence other nations without an army using soft power**

A. countries use softpower to influence other nations.

a. America’s Hollywood

b. articles written by individuals

B. having an army is not a requirement for being powerful.

a. Scandinavian countries and Netherlands have powerful positions in international politics.

b. Scandinavian states, Netherlands and Canada have political influence because they provide

causes such as economic aid or peacekeeping which make them powerful.

**A. Soviet Union lost its soft power after attacking Hungary**

A well-known political scientist Joseph Nye raised a issue about the effectiveness of soft and hard power in his article Hard and Soft Power in a Global Information Age. He asserts that Soviet Union’s soft power has decreased after Soviet Union attacked its neighbours. He continues that even after the attack Soviet Union’s military power kept growing but these offensive strategies blocked its soft power.

**Scandinavian states, Netherlands and Canada have political influence because they provide causes such as economic aid or peacekeeping which make them powerful**

Nye also said that Scandinavian countries, the Netherlands and Canada have much soft power than hard power. Their political influence is greater than their military power. That is because these countries have peaceful strategies and they provide economic aids.

**compulsion leads to war**

In his 2014 essay, The Effectiveness of Soft & Hard Power in Contemporary International Relations, Jan-Philipp N E Wagner said that outcome of soft power often last longer than outcome of hard power. That is because people don’t like to face force and they react. These reactions bring wars. He also states that after World War I, Germany started another war because of these force. However in Europe, where soft power is used more than hard power, there is peace over 70 years.

**Scandinavian countries and Netherlands have powerful positions in international politics.**

Wagner asserts that even a country does not have an army, could be powerful. He exemplified his assertion

with Norway’s situation. Norway is a small country and it does not have acces to military sources. However,

the ability to reach soft power resources made this country powerful.

References

Nye, J. (2002). Hard and Soft Power in a Global Information Age. In M. Leonard (Ed.), Re-ordering

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