

Chapter 1 : International Politics GOVT

"Art and Jervis have put together the best reader in the land for an introductory class on international relations. It covers the key theoretical issues in that field and does it with top-notch readings that are easy to follow and represent different and sometimes clashing perspectives.

The material to be skimmed gives a bit more detail on the complexity of what makes up a state and what it takes to make a foreign policy. The Waltz, Mearsheimer, and Wendt pieces introduce the concept of anarchy. Think about real world events as you read these pieces. Which if any of these arguments ring true as you think about the Middle East, international trade, or China-Taiwan relations for example? Classes 4, 5, 6: Anarchy and Its Effects What are the effects of anarchy? How do common misperceptions aggravate the effects of anarchy? How do arms races arise? What can be done to temper the corrosive effects of anarchy? Princeton University Press, , pp. Carrots and Sticks are the two main policy instruments. When should a state use carrots to despiral or sticks to deter? A bad choice can be disastrous. This reading about spirals suggests some conditions under which it is wise to pick carrots, and others when it is wise to pick sticks. Are carrots and sticks mutually exclusive? Theoretical Essays Glenview, IL: Scott, Foresman, and Co. The above Jervis readings suggest that some policies may have unintended consequences. This Jervis piece suggests that policy makers may be inherently prone to misperception. Jervis outlines fourteen hypotheses here; if you boil them down to their essence, how many remain? The Greenfield and Weiner articles dramatically illustrate the relevance of the Jervis piece. Jervis should be required reading at the CIA. Cornell University Press, , pp. A central question facing policy makers is: Why do states make or end up with certain friends and enemies? But he prefers balance of threat theory. His conclusion offers some interesting insights about U. Cambridge University Press, , pp. A short but important reading that is particularly relevant to environmental and alliance issues. Classes 7, 8, 9: Mitigating Anarchy If anarchy has negative consequences, what can be done to fix things? Many, if not most, problems in international relations boil down to the following questions: October, , pp. A menu of possible ways to ameliorate anarchy: How well do these work and which problems do they solve best? Pick a few real world problems and think about each type of solution. Is it being tried? If applied, would it work? History of International Relations Classes 10 and History of International Relations One way to assess the effects of anarchy and test the various ways proposed to ameliorate it is to take a theoretically informed look at the history of international relations. Is the problem of war getting better or worse? How well have past institutions worked? Blackwell Press, , Chapter 3, pp. Rather than spend the pages filling out the overview, I will do so in lectures. You may also wish to read more on your own. Instead of opting for more general readings, I have chosen a chapter which presents an argument by Tilly about how states came into being in the first place. This is not only an interesting lens through which to view the history and purpose of war, it is worthwhile trying to apply these arguments to areas of world in which states are less developed. They provide some background details and arguments that I will develop in the lectures. They also apply some of the theories we discussed earlier in the class and give us an appetizer for the upcoming section on the causes of war. Note the changes in economic position and power discussed in the Kennedy piece. The two authors agree in some areas about the causes of WWI, but diverge in other areas. Their historical arguments bolster different policy recommendations. What was going on in the world when these articles were written that might have influenced these recommendations? What arguments and recommendations do you find persuasive today? Causes, Conduct, and Consequences Kennedy and Van Evera argued that ideas about the conduct and consequences of World War I contributed to its outbreak. The causes, conduct, and consequences of war are often related. Thus, we endeavor to learn a bit about all three. It is often wise to start with the basics, and Art and Schelling help us answer such questions as: Are the ends that policy makers seek well connected to the means they are using? Classes 15, 16, 17, and As I write this, we are grappling with having invaded Iraq primarily to stop its WMD programs, the international community is pressuring Iran to stop its nuclear weapons program while Iran claims to have doubled its enrichment capabilities, and North Korea appears to have made progress in dismantling its nuclear program. Countries possessing nuclear weapons

beside the five original nuclear states include India, Pakistan, Israel and possibly North Korea. Almost a dozen countries have offensive bioweapons programs. OTA, , pp. Nuclear weapons are destructive. I will put additional readings online. Norton, , pp. I commend to you the whole book. I assigned it in its entirety in Fall Newman, and Bradley A. MIT Press, , pp. Are you scared yet? Classes 19 and What causes ethnic conflict and what can be done to prevent or ameliorate it? How much do the causes, conduct, and consequences of ethnic conflict differ from inter-state conflict? Perhaps the best survey and argument about the causes of ethnic conflict. A well-respected overview of recent developments in peacekeeping. A look at what organizations like the U. Tartter, "National Security," in Eric Solsten, ed. A Country Study, 4 ed. Government Printing Office, , pp. In lecture, I will talk in depth about Cyprus as a case to highlight themes from the other readings. The Solsten readings provide some background on Cyprus to help you understand this part of the lecture. The idea of partition is politically unpalatable Classes 21, 22, and Economics, Trade, and Globalization Some basic questions here are what makes some states richer than others and what can be done to reduce poverty. The answers depend on understanding how international, domestic, and local economies work. Another set of questions is about whether and to what extent globalization is eroding the power of the state and its sovereignty. A lot reading for a vast topic. Most of us are affected by the global economy in several ways: Thus, it is important for you to get at least a taste of the various issues in the domain of international economics. Gilpin is a good overview of the subject of international political economy, especially the overview of the range of perspectives. Most of the readings focus on globalization, and several smaller articles focus on specific issues like trade in genetically modified crops and currency fluctuations. Lectures will range from a review of basic IPE concepts like balance of trade to the Asian financial crisis and its lessons. Global Environmental Problems we may do development instead for this, or for the next topic There is a good possibility that over the course of our and especially your lifetimes that the global environment will be significantly changed and degraded. There is much debate on just how bad it will be. These readings present many of the arguments in the debate over the future of the environment. Some of the most important debates among international relations scholars are over international institutions: What can be reasonably expected of them?

Chapter 2 : International politics : enduring concepts and contemporary issues in SearchWorks catalog

Provides a Comprehensive Survey of the Field - The text organizes selections into four parts --"Anarchy and Its Consequences," "The Uses of Force," "International Political Economy," and "Contemporary World Politics"-- to provide a comprehensive survey of the field.

Machine derived contents note: Balancing and Bandwagoning Hans J. Jenkins International Terrorism Robert O. Keohane and Joseph S. Huntington The Clash of Civilizations? Jessica Stern Al Qaeda: Schelling What Makes Greenhouse Sense? Since then, the field of international relations has experienced a dramatic enrichment in the subjects studied and the quality of works published. Political economy came into its own as an important subfield in the s. New and important works in the field of security studies appeared. The literature on cooperation among states flourished in the early s, and important studies about the environment began to appear in the mids. Feminist, postmodernist, and constructivist critiques of the mainstream made their appearance also. With the end of the Cold War, these new issues came to the fore: The growing diversity of the field has closely mirrored the actual developments in international relations. As for the previous editions, in fashioning the seventh, we have kept in mind both the new developments in world politics and the literature that has accompanied them. Central to this edition, though, as for the other six, is our belief that the realm of international politics differs fundamentally from that of domestic politics. Therefore, we have continued to put both the developments and the literature in the context of the patterns that still remain valid for understanding the differences between politics in an anarchic environment and politics that takes place under a government. The theme for this edition continues to revolve around enduring concepts and contemporary issues in world politics. The seventh edition retains the four major subdivisions of the sixth edition. We have left Part One as it appears in the sixth edition, but have added new selections by Hans J. Mearsheimer, and Robert O. Part Two retains the first two subsections of the sixth edition, but with two new selections by Robert Art and Robert Pape. In addition, a new subsection on the spread of nuclear weapons has been added with articles by Scott Sagan and Kenneth Waltz. We have consolidated the discussion of globalization in Part 3, and added two new selections by Jeffrey Frankel and William Finnegan. The seventh edition of International Politics is nearly 40 percent new, but it continues to follow the four principles that have guided us throughout all previous editions: A selection of subjects that, even though they do not exhaustively cover the field of international politics, nevertheless encompasses most of the essential topics that we teach in our introductory courses. Individual readings that are mainly analytical in content, that take issue with one another, and that thereby introduce the student to the fundamental debates and points of view in the field. A reader that can be used either as the core around which to design an introductory course or as the primary supplement to enrich an assigned text. Finally, in putting together the fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh editions, we received excellent advice from the following colleagues, whom we would like to thank for the time and care they took: Adams, Baylor University; Timothy M. Cole, University of Maine; Robert C. Becker, Dartmouth College; and James A. Caporaso, University of Washington.

Chapter 3 : International Politics | RedShelf

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Chapter 6 : International Politics: Enduring Concepts and Contemporary Issues, 8th Edition

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Chapter 7 : Art & Jervis, International Politics: Enduring Concepts and Contemporary Issues | Pearson

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Chapter 8 : International Politics: Enduring Concepts and Contemporary Issues - Google Books

Robert Jervis is Adlai E. Stevenson Professor of International Affairs at Columbia University; he is a former President of the American Political Science Association. "About this title" may belong to another edition of this title.

Chapter 9 : Table of contents for International politics

*CONTEMPORARY WORLD POLITICS Interstate War and Terrorism Robert Jervis, "The Era of Leading Power Peace" Robert J. Art, "The U.S. and the Rise of China" Audrey Cronin, "Ending Terrorism" Civil Wars and Intervention Kofi Annan, "Reflections on Intervention" *Michael N. Barnett and Jack Snyder, "The Grand Strategies of Humanitarianism" *Alexander.*