Cheatography

Contemporary Security Studies - Alan Collins Cheat Sheet by enil via cheatography.com/168627/cs/35266/

Realism				Peace stud
Anarchy				ation
Rational and unitary actors				PRIO,
Pursue power- Zero-sum				SIPRI
				ideological
Structural, de	fensive, offens	sive		movement
Walts		Mearsheimer		of war
Self-help	Defending	Unsure	State	studies
system	themselves	intentions,	intenti	ons No lasting
		assume the	drive	peace
		worst	syster	
Geography	Security	Buckpa-	Greed	^{ly} social,
matters	dilemma	ssing	states	economic
				ence justice
Balance	Balance	Hegemony/		cepeface
(offset		regional		⁻ more than
advant- ages)		dominance	not	dabsence of
Relative				shooting
gains			Bandv	
gains				^{ry} Critical the
Liberalism				Military sec
Anarchy				Alliances
Rational acot	s			
NGOs, IGOs, economic unions, intern-				
ational regimes, etc				
Complex states= decisions reflect political				
system			Nautrality	
More than just military power matters				
(Japan, Germany example)				
States mutual dependence - moderate				
conflict				

Peace studies	s, human securit	y, secutiris-
ation		
PRIO,	ICC, ICJ	Ole Wæver
SIPRI		
ideological	Human	Anything can
movement	security >	become
- Criticism	State	securitised
of war	security	
studies		
ns No lasting	What about	Example-
peace	people who's	energy
without	state does	
social,	not protect	
economic	them?	
Justice		
Peface		If something
more than		a security
absence of		issue, then
shooting		dealt with
agon		differently
Critical theory	,	

Military security		
Alliances	Balance	
	Bandwagon	
	Protect weaker friendly states	
	Influencing states, putting internal pressure	
Nautrality	Forced neutrality	
	Austria - old 1955 neutrality pact	
	Finnish neutrality - Soviet Threat	
	Sweden - neutrality as more freedom	
	Neutrality - legal status	

Military secur	ity (cont)
	Remain outside of military alliances in peace time
	Neutral status accepted in war
Deterrence	Threatens a response that makes action very unappe- aling
Arms control,	cooperation
	Only works if has capability of retaliation, convince that it would use, clearly commun- icates boundaries of acceptable
D 1	*4
Regime secu	nty
Regime security	security challenges faced by regimes in the developing world, unable to provide full support for people living in their states
-	regimes in the developing world, unable to provide full support for people living in
security Global- isation	regimes in the developing world, unable to provide full support for people living in their states socio-economic underdeve- lopment, poverty, famine, violence, and scarce resources, can often result in
security Global- isation	regimes in the developing world, unable to provide full support for people living in their states socio-economic underdeve- lopment, poverty, famine, violence, and scarce resources, can often result in intrastate war often fail to establish a

С

Democratic peace theory

By enil cheatography.com/enil/

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Regime sec	surity (cont)	1	Societal, Ed	cond
Structural reasons for no security	Unfavourable climate condit- ions, resource scarcity		Security Societal	Co
Deliberate conditions	Authoritarian or corrupt regimes			re Th Iai
	Nepotistic governments			Но
Internal threats	Alternative organisations/a- ctors (muslim brotherhood)			ch ru:
	can first help, but then take over (warlords)			Ve to
Regime insecurity loop	Because cant provide, chose coercive methods of control		Enviro- nmental	lav No
	Security dilemma			Er
	Coup-proofing		Economic	Sa
	Deep states (states not ruled by government, but for example military)			Th de ab
	Commissarism (secret police)			wi
	Accomodation (to elites)			be
	Manipulation (putting a front,			Tr
	like Russia and "free electi- ons")		Coercive D	iploi

Societal, Economic and Environmental

Security	
Societal	Collective Identity
	Maintenance of ethnic and religious identities
	Threats - repression of iden., lang., educ, cul., etc
	Horizontal competition - change bc forced (SU and russian)
	Vertical competition - pushed to narrower identities (Yugos- lavia)
Enviro- nmental	Non-traditional
	Environmental dangers
Economic	Sanctions - offensive
	The politically motivated denial, or threat of denial, abnormal economic relations with the intent of changing behaviours.
	Trade, finance, aid
Coercive Di	plomacy

Coercive Diplomacy		
When?	Full-scale war or CD	
Deterrence vs CD	Deterrence - keep doing. CD - change behaviour	
	CD must leave a choice LIMITED FORCE no ground	
	Not the amount of force, but how it is communicated	

Coercive Diplomacy (cont) Schelling Coercive diplomacy threats of limited force (sticks) + inducements (carrots) Asymmetry of motivation -George and Simons' motivated enough to keep most pressure important Sense of urgency Opponent's fear of escalaton Clarity on precise terms specific demands (Russia Crimea bad) Jakobsen "-Threat to defeat quickly Ideal with little costs Policy" Deadline Inducements (both sides must get something) Assurance against future demands Success? Only if limited force and not escalation to brute force Temporary, long term negotiations likely Weapons of Mass Destruction

MAD	Mutually assured destruction - not credible
	Flexible response after 1967
Chemical	Banned
weapons	

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