

Levels of analysis (1)

Individual Level	Important individual make decisions Impact of individual citizens Psychology of state leaders
State Level	Political and economical characteristics of a state Conflict depends on systems at home
International Level	Anarchy and hunger for power= war International organisations

International System History (2)

Peace of Westphalia 1648	Made sovereign states Nationalised military (no private) Pope market loss
Concert of Europe 1814	(Failed) congress between great eur powers
Scramble for Africa 1870	
Interwar 1919-1939	Failed reconstruction
Great Depression	1929-1939
Cold War 1945-1989	UN 1944 Truman Doctrine 1947 Marshall Plan NATO 1949 Warsaw Pact 1955 Cuban Missile Crisis 1962
Contemporary Int Order	1989-now

IR Theories (3)

Realism	Rational unitary actors in anarchy Self-help system Zero-sum game
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IR Theories (3) (cont)

	Balance of power Security-dilemma
Liberalism	Rational non-unitary actors in anarchy More than military power matters NGOs, IGOs, economic unions, international regimes, etc States mutually dependent
Constr-activism	Individuals Interests shaped by identity Elites as biggest actors Identity shaped by culture, religion, norms, etc "Anarchy is what states make of it"
Marxism	Main actors - socio-economic classes Political interest determined by class State structure - lower serve higher Class conflict defines relations - proletariat vs Cbourgeoisie Revolution creates political change
Feminism	Women not represented Language

Foreign Policy (4)

Interests	Situation that governments want to exists, so they are willing to pay a price
Strategy	Use of military means to achieve political aims

Foreign Policy (4) (cont)

	Alternatively grand strategy - use of all natural resources for political aims
Strategy - persuasion	Diplomacy- discussing matters (bilateral or multilateral) Incentives - benefits to a state
Strategy - Coercion	Sanctions, propaganda, covert operations
Sources of Foreign Policy	Individual - leaders and psychology State - institutions within national governments, executives/legislatures, public opinion, elections, news, interest groups International - geography, relative economic development, national capabilities
Changes in Foreign Policy	Individual - leaders learning, leadership turnover, State - domestic regime change, NGOs and interest groups International - external shocks, changes in relative power

Hello

