



**HOW DID THE SOVEREIGN STATE
EMERGE, AND HOW HAS IT EVOLVED?**

2

Societies and smaller groups throughout history have formed organizations that provide and sustain them with security, access to resources, social rules, and means of continuity. The institutional forms they have taken have varied greatly. Our concern, however, is with states, the only contemporary political organizations that enjoy sovereignty, a unique legal status.

K.J. Hols, "States and Statehood", in Richard Little, Michael Smith, Perspectives on World Politics, s.18.

Vocabulary

Provide

Sustain

Access

Means of continuity

Institutional

Organization

Concern

Contemporary

Sovereignty

Enjoy

Unique

Legal

Translation



1. Uluslararası İlişkilerin temel aktörü olan devlet, modern şekline ulaşıncaya kadar tarihsel süreç içinde çok çeşitli evrelerden geçmiştir. Devletin evrimi sosyoloji ve siyaset bilimini yakından ilgilendirir. Buna karşılık Uluslararası İlişkiler araştırmacıları modern devletin ortaya çıkmasıyla bu disiplinin gelişmeye başladığını kabul eder.

○ **Vocabulary**

Aktör

Çeşitli

Tarihsel

Süreç

Evre

Evrim

Buna karşılık

Kabul eder

Orta Çıkmak

○ **Translation**



1. Interstate system, consisting of territorial states with fixed boundaries governed by central governments, was invented in Europe and spread around the globe by Europeans as they explored and conquered much of the rest of the world. Prior to the invention of the territorial state, global politics had been dominated by a wide variety of political forms such as empires, tribes, and cities.

- *Richard W. Mansbach, Kirsten L. Taylor, Introduction to Global Politics, s.51-52.*

- **Vocabulary**

- Interstate

- Territorial States
 - Fixed boundaries
 - Govern
 - Explore
 - Conquer
 - Rest of
 - Prior to
 - Dominate
 - Variety
 - Tribe

- **Translation**



- The sovereign state, then, is an invention that only arrived relatively recently on the historical stage. Its capacity to mobilize resources and populations enabled Europeans to spread their institutions across the globe and allowed the state to play a dominant role in global politics for three centuries.

- *Richard W. Mansbach, Kirsten L. Taylor, Introduction to Global Politics, s.54.*

- ***Vocabulary***

- Relatively

- Recently

- Enable

- Across the globe

- ***Translation***



Because of the importance of territory and sovereignty to the definition of the state, political scientists refer to the modern state as the “sovereign” or “territorial state.”

- *Walter C. Opello, Stephen J. Rosow, The Nation-State and Global Order: A Historical Introduction to Contemporary Politics, s.*

- ***Vocabulary***

- Territory

- Refer to

- Political scientist

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- ***Translation***



- Egemen devlet, geniş bir bakış açısıyla, belirli bir bölgenin yönetiminden tek başına sorumlu olarak ve uluslararası düzlemde herhangi bir politik ve dini güçten bağımsız olarak görülen siyasi topluluk olarak tanımlanabilir.

- *Peter Sutch, Juanita Elias, International Relations: The Basics, s.21.*

- ***Vocabulary***

- Loose terms
- Defined
- Recognized
- Solely
- Governance
- Superior
- Religious

- ***Translation***



The fundamental cause of war is not historic rivalries, nor unjust peace settlements, nor nationalist grievances, nor competitions in armaments, nor imperialism, nor poverty, not the economic struggle for markets and raw materials, nor the contradictions of capitalism, nor the aggressiveness of Fascism or Communism; though some of these may have occasioned particular wars. The fundamental cause is the absence of international government; in other words, the anarchy of sovereign states.

○ *Martin Wight, Power Politics, s. 101.*

○ **Vocabulary**

Fundamental

Competition

Rivalry

Armament

Unjust

Struggle

Peace Settlement

Raw Material

Grievance

Occasion

Contradiction

Anarchy

Aggressiveness

Absence

○ **Translation**



Sovereignty is also a political doctrine that captures the ideas of freedom, independence and self-determination that are the primary claims of existing states and the major aspiration of many subnational, cultural, ethnic and religious groups who are subsumed in the territory of existing states.

- *Peter Sutch, Juanita Elias, International Relations: The Basics, s.21.*

- **Vocabulary**

Doctrine

- Capture
- Dependence
- Independence
- Interdependence
- Self-determination
- Primary
- Claim
- Existing
- Aspiration
- Subnational
- Ethnic
- Subsume

- **Translation**



Sovereignty: Domestically, the idea of independent, final and supreme authority, the attribute of a State that refers to its right to exercise complete jurisdiction over its own territory. According to the German theorist Max Weber (1864-1930), the sovereign should enjoy the monopoly over the legitimate use of force. In relation to the outside world (the external aspect of sovereignty), the state should be the arbiter of its own fate. In international relations, the state as a sovereign unit has a right of autonomy from other states. Again, while they may differ in size and power, states as sovereign entities are legally equal. Therefore the concept is integral to international law, diplomacy and the recognition of states.

- *David Weigall, International Relations: A Concise Companion, s.206-207.*

- **Vocabulary**

| | |
|-------------------|-------------|
| Domestically | Monopoly |
| Supreme authority | Legitimate |
| Attribute | Arbiter |
| Exercise | Fate |
| Complete | Autonomy |
| Jurisdiction | Differ |
| According to | Integral |
| Theorist | Entity |
| Legally | Recognition |

- **Translation**

