

BALANCE OF POWER II


The balance of power is one notion that is virtually inescapable in the discourse of International Relations as it has developed over the last three or four centuries. The term goes back to at least the sixteenth century – although not to pre-modern times; according to Hume, the Greeks knew nothing of it (1987) – and was theorized in the eighteenth century and after.

*From textbook: Understanding International Relations, Chris Brown, Kirsten Ainley, Palgrave Macmillan; 3rd edition, 2005, NY

GÜÇ DENGESİ II

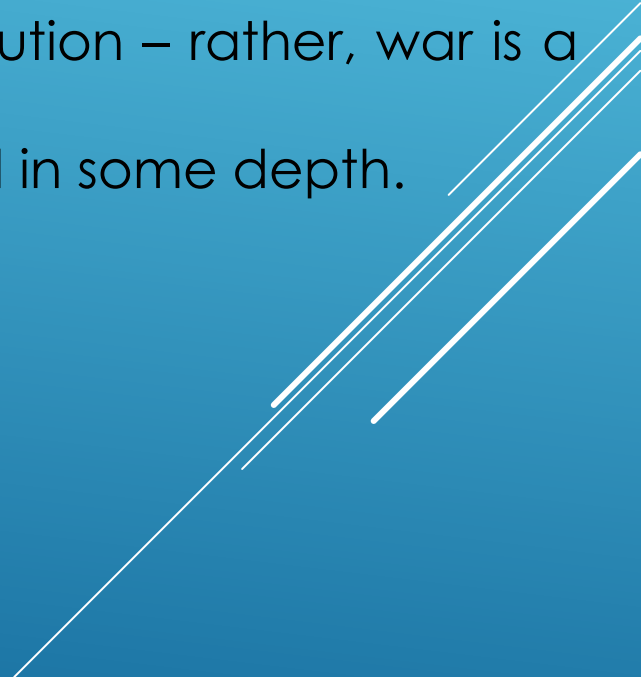
Güç dengesi, son üç-dört yüzyılda geliştiği için Uluslararası İlişkiler söyleminde/anlatımında neredeyse kaçınılmaz bir kavramdır. Terim en az on altıncı yüzyıla kadar uzanır - modern öncesi zamanlara olmasa da; Hume'a göre, Yunanlılar hiçbir şey bilmiyorlardı (1987) - ve on sekizinci yüzyılda ve sonrasında teorileşti.

War plays an important role in maintaining a balance of power system, as a concomitant to alliance politics and arms races – that is to say, these are ways of maintaining a balance without war, but if they fail war may be necessary. However, there is a further role for war in this kind of international system.

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Savaş, ittifak siyaseti ve silah yarışlarına eşlik ederek, güç dengesi sistemini sürdürmede önemli bir rol oynar – yani/demek ki/başka bir deyişle bunlar savaşız bir dengeyi korumanın yollarıdır, ancak başarısız olurlarsa savaş gerekli olabilir. Bununla birlikte, bu tür uluslararası sistemde savaşın başka bir rolü daha vardır.

The balance of power is about stability, equilibrium, the prevention of change, but, sometimes, the resolution of conflict requires change, change that can only come via war. In this sense, war does not indicate the failure of conflict resolution – rather, war is a means of conflict resolution. This is a point that needs to be explored in some depth.

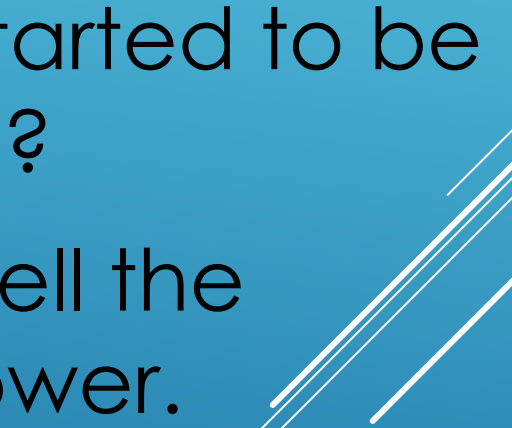


Güç dengesi istikrar, denge, deęişimin önlenmesi ile ilgilidir, ancak bazen çatışmanın çözülmesi, sadece savaş yoluyla gelebilecek bir deęişim gerektirir. Bu anlamda savaş, çatışma çözümlenmesinin başarısızlığını göstermez - daha ziyade savaş, çatışma çözümünün bir aracıdır. Bu, derinlemesine araştırılması gereken bir noktadır.

VOCABULARY

- virtually
- Inescapable
- discourse
- pre-modern
- theorized
- notion
- To maintain
- concomitant
- Alliance politics
- Arm races
- Equilibrium
- Stability
- prevention of change
- resolution of conflict
- to indicate

QUESTIONS

- ▶ When did the term «balance of power» started to be used in international relations and politics?
 - ▶ What is the balance of power is about? Tell the relation between war and balance of power.
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- A decorative graphic consisting of several parallel white lines of varying thicknesses, slanted diagonally from the bottom right towards the top right, located in the lower right quadrant of the slide.

IR GRAMMER EXERCISES

1) With mankind ----- by an energy crisis and climate change, nuclear power is back on the scene.

a) confronted b) responded c) surpassed d) initiated e) allowed

2) By 2008, the UK had begun to return to nuclear power by ----- the construction of new reactors.

a) calling for b) turning over c) putting off d) taking part

e) pulling up

IR GRAMMER EXERCISES

3) UNICEF is deeply committed to creating a world in which all children, regardless of their gender or socioeconomic background, have ---- to free, compulsory and quality education.

a) access b) dedication c) insight d) addiction e) tendency

4) Because trade among nations is so important in economic development, most countries are ----- to be able to sell their goods and services in foreign markets.

a) insufficient b) inconsistent c) entitled d) vulnerable e) eager