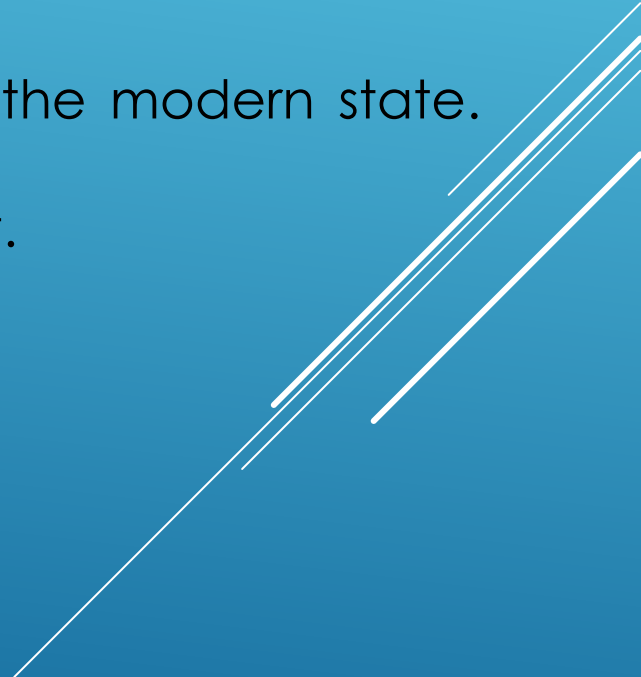# THE STATE AND FOREIGN POLICY II

Realism offers quite an elaborate description of the state and of its emergence. The state is a territorially-based political unit characterized by a central decision-making and enforcement machinery (a government and an administration); the state is legally 'sovereign' in the sense that it recognizes neither an external superior, nor an internal equal; and the state exists in a world composed of other, similarly characterized, territorial, sovereign political units.

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

DEVLET VE DIŞ POLİTİKA

Realizm, devletin ve onun ortaya çıkışının ayrıntılı bir tarifini sunar. Devlet, merkezi bir karar alma ve uygulama makinesi (hükümet ve idare) ile nitelendirilen, bölgesel temelli bir siyasi birimdir; devlet, ne harici bir üstünü ne de dahili bir eşiti tanımadığı için yasal olarak "egemen" dir; ve devlet, benzer şekilde nitelendirilmiş, bölgesel, egemen siyasi birimlerden oluşan bir dünyada var olur/bulunur.

These criteria can each best be established by reference to alternative modes of political organization, some of which were the points of origin of the modern state.

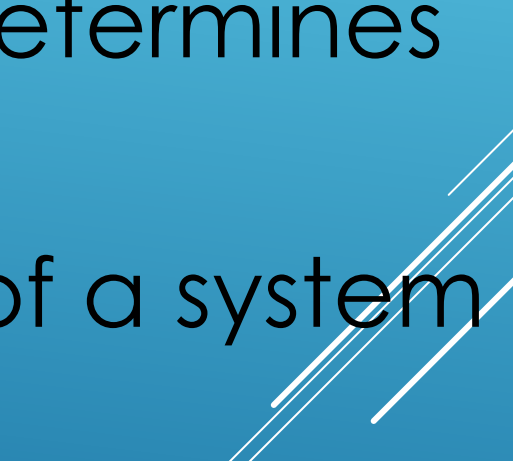Thus we can see what the state is, by contrasting it with what it is not.

Bu kriterlerin her biri, bazıları modern devletin çıkış noktaları olan siyasi örgütlenme biçimlerinin alternatif şekillerine atıfla en iyi şekilde belirlenebilir. Böylece devletin ne olduğunu, ne olmadığıyla çeliştirerek anlayabiliriz.

The emergence of a system of states is the product of the downfall of the world, usually dated to the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries; the Peace of Westphalia which ended the Thirty Years War in 1648 is often seen as a convenient starting-point for the new order. The new system emerged for a number of reasons. New military techniques and technologies – especially the professionalization of infantry and improvements of siege-craft – favoured larger political units and undermined the defensive viability of towns and castles.

Devletler sisteminin ortaya çıkışı, genellikle on beşinci ve on altıncı yüzyıllara tarihlenen dünyanın çöküşünün ürünüdür; 1648'de Otuz Yıl Savaşını sona erdiren Vestfalya Barışı, genellikle yeni düzen için uygun bir başlangıç noktası olarak görülür. Yeni sistem birkaç nedenden ötürü ortaya çıktı. Yeni askeri teknikler ve teknolojiler - özellikle piyadelerin profesyonelleştirilmesi ve kuşatma araçlarının geliştirilmesi - daha büyük siyasi birimleri destekledi ve kasabaların ve kalelerin savunma kapasitesini zayıflattı.

QUESTiONS

▸ What does state mean? How realism determines the state?

▸ How can you explain the emergence of a system of states? When did it happen?

VOCABULARY

- territorially-based
- Elaborate
- Political unit
- Characterized by
- central decision-making
- Enforcement machinery
- sovereign
- external X internal
- External superior/ internal equal
- Political organization
- By contrasting something
- downfall
- Thirty Years War
- New order
- infantry
- siege-craft
- Defensive viability

IR GRAMMER EXERCİSES

1) About 60 million people had to leave Europe before World War II, which caused an --- migration to the US.

a) indifferent b) explanatory c) intuitive d) ambiguous e) immense

2) European Union foreign ministers have urged the Serb authorities to ----- the two fugitives by the end of March.

a) Set out b) Tidy up c) Step down d) Take off e) Turn over

IR GRAMMER EXERCISES

3) Despite dramatic increases in trade worldwide, countries still differ ---- in the extent to which they engage in trade.

a) reluctantly b) substantially c) attentively d) pleasingly e) incidentally

4) Even during its early phases, the French Revolution aroused ---- conflict throughout Europe.

a) ignorant b) accessible c) significant d) durable e) fertile