



DİPLOMATİK YABANCI DİL I

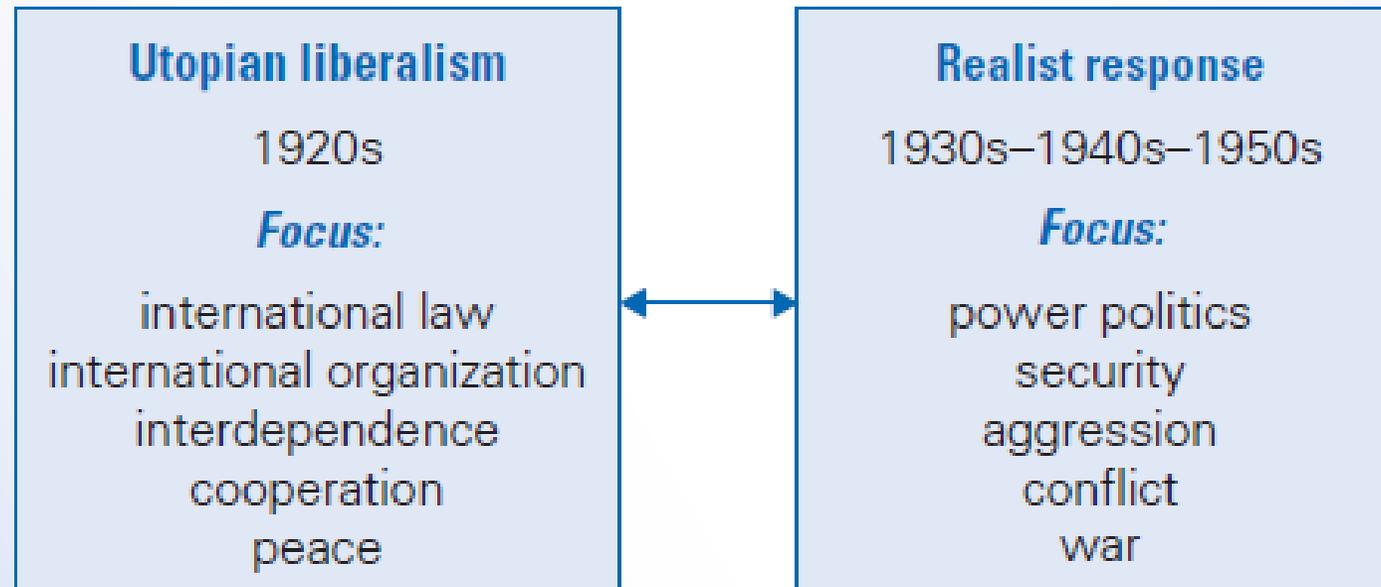
INTRODUCTION TO IR TERMINOLOGY

First major debate in IR



BOX 2.7

First major debate in IR



(Jackson and Sorensen, 2013: 42)

First major debate in IR

I. Ön Hazırlık

- Bu bölümde, UI'de ilk büyük tartışmanın temel varsayımları tanıtılacaktır.
- Bu bölümün ele aldığı konuyu anlayabilmek için aşağıdaki kavramları araştırın ve bu konuda Türkçe ve İngilizce kaynaklardan yararlanarak bir ön hazırlık yapın.

Temel kavramlar:

- international law
- international organization
- interdependence
- cooperation
- Peace
- power politics
- security
- aggression
- conflict
- war

First major debate in IR

II. Ders Aşaması – Çeviri ve konuyu öğrenme

- Main Assumptions and concepts
- ***İngilizce'den Türkçe'ye çeviriniz.***

The utopian liberalism of the 1920s and the realism of the 1930s–1950s represent the two contending positions in the first major debate in IR. The first major debate was clearly won by Carr, Morgenthau, and the other realist thinkers. Realism became the dominant way of thinking about international relations, not only among scholars, but also among politicians and diplomats. Morgenthau's summary of realism in his 1948 book became the standard introduction to IR in the 1950s and 1960s. Yet it is important to emphasize that liberalism did not disappear. Many liberals conceded that realism was the better guide to international relations in the 1930s and 1940s, but they saw this as an extreme and abnormal historical period.

(Robert Jackson and Georg Sorensen, *Introduction to International Relations*, New York, Oxford University Press, 2011, p. 43.)

Vocabulary

- emphasize
- extreme
- abnormal
- concede
- disappear
- conducted

2. Liberals of course rejected the deeply pessimistic realist idea that humans were 'plain bad' and they had some strong counter-arguments to that effect. Finally, the post-war period was not only about a struggle for power and survival between the United States and the Soviet Union and their political-military alliances. It was also about cooperation and international institutions, such as the United Nations and its many special organizations. Although realism had won the first debate, there were still competing theories in the discipline that refused to accept permanent defeat.

(Robert Jackson and Georg Sorensen, *Introduction to International Relations*, New York, Oxford University Press, 2011, p. 43.)

Vocabulary

- rejected
- pessimistic
- survival
- competing
- refused
- defeat
- alliances

***** *IR Grammar* *****



*** IR Grammar ***

Multiple-choice questions:

1. Following realist analysis, the _____ appropriate response to such attempts is the creation of countervailing power and the intelligent utilization of that power to provide for national defence and to deter potential aggressors.
 - just
 - plenty
 - sole
 - great

2. Sovereign states can live in peace with each other for long periods when there is a _____ balance of power.

- great
- stable
- Low
- powerful

3. Choose the appropriate word/phrase in the spaces provided.

The third major _____ in the realist view is a _____ view of history. Contrary to the optimistic liberal view that _____ change for the better is possible, realism stresses continuity and _____. Each new generation tends to make the same sort of mistake as _____ generations. Any change in this situation is highly unlikely. As long as sovereign states are the dominant form of political organization, power politics will continue and states will have to look after their security and _____ for war.

- qualitative
- prepare
- previous
- repetition
- cyclical
- component

4. Choose the appropriate word/phrase in the spaces provided.

In sum, the classical realism of Carr and Morgenthau _____ a pessimistic view of human nature with a _____ of power politics between states which exists in an international_____. They see no _____of change in that situation; for classical realists, independent states in an anarchic international system are a _____feature of international relations. The classical realist analysis appeared to _____the essentials of European politics in the 1930s and world politics in the 1940s far better than liberal optimism.

- prospects
- permanent
- capture
- notion
- anarchy
- combines