



# DİPLOMATİK YABANCI DİL 2

INTRODUCTION TO IR TERMINOLOGY

# International Society



# International Society

## I. Ön Hazırlık

- Bu bölümde uluslararası toplum kavramı ve bu kavramın içeriği 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 Society
- Anarchic society
- International order

# International Society

## II. Ders Aşaması – Çeviri ve konuyu öğrenme

- What is the International Society (English School) Approach?

*İngilizce'den Türkçe'ye çeviriniz.*

*In the 1990s, after the end of the Cold War, American predominance in the discipline became less pronounced. IR scholars in Europe and elsewhere became more self-confident and less ready to accept an agenda largely written by US scholars. In the United Kingdom, a school of IR had existed throughout the period of the Cold War which was different in two major ways. It rejected the behaviouralist challenge and emphasized the traditional approach based on human understanding, judgement, norms, and history. It also rejected any firm distinction between a strict realist and a strict liberal view of international relations. The IR school to which we refer is sometimes called 'the English School'.*

(Robert Jackson and Georg Sorensen, Introduction to International Relations, New York, Oxford University Press, 2013, p. 50.)

# Vocabulary

- predominance
- pronounced
- Self-confident
- challenge
- Traditional approach
- Human understanding
- norms
- behaviouralist

- International Society theorists recognize the importance of power in international affairs. They also focus on the state and the state system. But they reject the narrow realist view that world politics is a Hobbesian state of nature in which there are no international norms at all. They view the state as the combination of a *Machtstaat* (power state) and a *Rechtsstaat* (constitutional state): power and law are both important features of international relations. It is true that there is an international anarchy in the sense that there is no world government. But international anarchy is a social and not an anti-social condition: i.e., world politics is an ‘anarchical society’

(Robert Jackson and Georg Sorensen, *Introduction to International Relations*, New York, Oxford University Press, 2011, p. 51.)

# Vocabulary

- recognize
- narrow
- Power state
- Constitutional state
- feature
- Anti-social condition
- Anarchical society

**\*\*\* *IR Grammar* \*\*\***





# \*\*\* IR Grammar \*\*\*

## 1. Fill in the blanks with the correct word/s.

- *International Society theorists also \_\_\_\_\_ the importance of the individual, and some of them argue that individuals are more important than states.*

*(Robert Jackson and Georg Sorensen, Introduction to International Relations, New York, Oxford University Press, 2011, p. 51.)*

- **Choose the correct word/s**

- allow
- give
- recognize
- reject

2. International Society theorists find that realists are \_\_\_\_\_ in pointing to the importance of power and national interest.

*(Robert Jackson and Georg Sorensen, Introduction to International Relations, New York, Oxford University Press, 2011, p. 51.)*

- **Choose the correct word/s**
- wrong
- correct
- true
- false

- **Choose the appropriate word/phrase in the spaces provided.**

The United Nations system \_\_\_\_\_ how both elements—power and law—are simultaneously present in international society. The Security Council is set up according to the reality of \_\_\_\_\_ power among states. The great powers (the United States, China, Russia, Britain, France) are the only \_\_\_\_\_ members with the authority to \_\_\_\_\_ decisions. That simply \_\_\_\_\_ the reality of unequal power in world politics.

- Veto
- Unequal
- Permanent
- Recognizes
- demonstrates