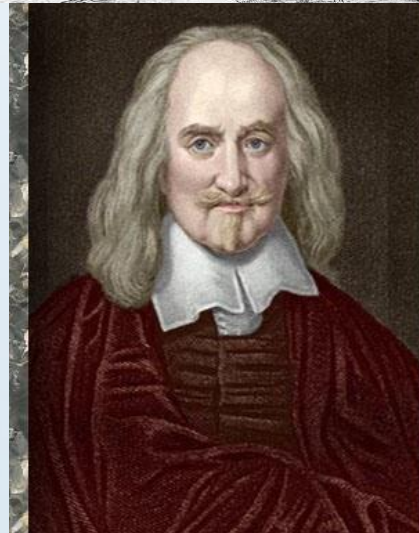




DİPLOMATİK YABANCI DİL 2

INTRODUCTION TO IR TERMINOLOGY

Classical Theories: Realism



Classical Theories: Realism

I. Ön Hazırlık

- Bu bölümde Uİ'deki Realist geleneğinin temel kavramları ve 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:
 - human nature
 - Melian Dialogue
 - Struggle for power

Elements of Realism

II. Ders Aşaması – Çeviri ve konuyu öğrenme

- Basic realist ideas and assumptions

İngilizce'den Türkçe'ye çeviriniz.

Basic realist ideas and assumptions are: (1) a pessimistic view of human nature; (2) a conviction that international relations are necessarily conflictual and that international conflicts are ultimately resolved by war; (3) a high regard for the values of national security and state survival; (4) a basic scepticism that there can be progress in international politics which is comparable to that in domestic political life (see web links 3.01 and 3.02). These pervasive ideas and assumptions steer the thought of most leading realist IR theorists, both past and present.

(Robert Jackson and Georg Sorensen, Introduction to International Relations, New York, Oxford University Press, 2013, p. 66.)

Vocabulary

- assumptions
- ultimately
- resolved
- scepticism
- comparable
- progress
- pervasive
- steer
- leading

- In realist thought humans are characterized as being preoccupied with their own well-being in their competitive relations with each other. They desire to be in the driver's seat. They do not wish to be taken advantage of. They consequently strive to have the 'edge' in relations with other people—including international relations with other countries. In that regard at least, human beings are considered to be basically the same everywhere. Thus, the desire to enjoy an advantage over others and to avoid domination by others is universal.

(Robert Jackson and Georg Sorensen, *Introduction to International Relations*, New York, Oxford University Press, 2011, p. 55.)

Vocabulary

- thought
- characterized
- preoccupied
- Well-being
- strive
- avoid
- Human being

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



*** IR Grammar ***

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

- *'Politics is a struggle for power over men, and whatever its ultimate aim may be, _____ is its immediate goal and the modes of acquiring, maintaining, and demonstrating it determine the technique of political action' (Morgenthau 1965: 195).*

(Robert Jackson and Georg Sorensen, Introduction to International Relations, New York, Oxford University Press, 2011, p. 66.)

- **Choose the correct word/s**

- wealth
- power
- force
- order

2. The fact that all states must pursue their own national _____ means that other countries and governments can never be relied upon or completely trusted.

(Robert Jackson and Georg Sorensen, Introduction to International Relations, New York, Oxford University Press, 2011, p. 67.)

- **Choose the correct word/s**
- will
- interest
- goal
- objective

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

The normative core of realism is national security and state _____: these are the values that _____realist doctrine and realist foreign policy. The state is considered to be essential for the good life of its citizens: without a _____to guarantee the means and conditions of security _____is bound to be, in the famous phrase of Thomas Hobbes (1946: 82), 'solitary, poor, nasty, brutish and short'. The state is thus seen as a _____of its territory, of the population, and of their distinctive and valued way of life. The national interest is the final _____in judging foreign policy.

- human life
- protector
- arbiter
- state
- drive
- survival