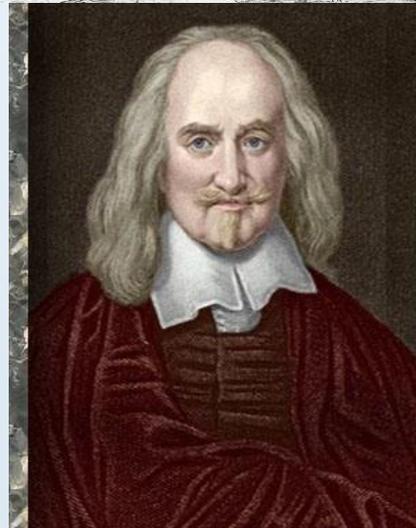
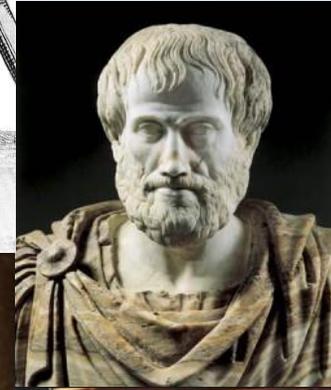
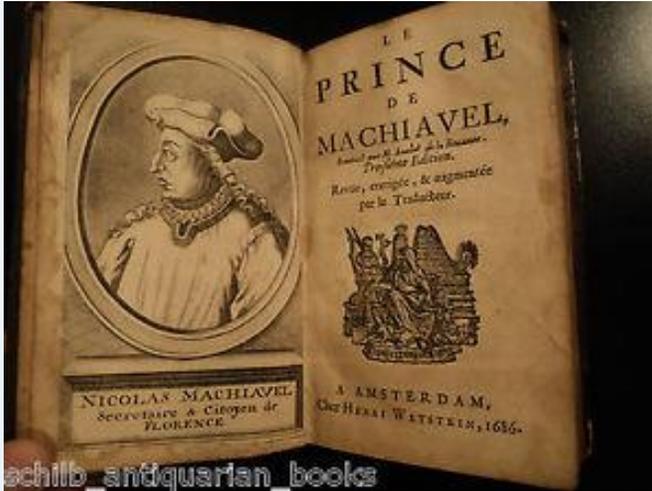




DİPLOMATİK YABANCI DİL 2

INTRODUCTION TO IR TERMINOLOGY

Classical Realism



Classical Realism

I. Ön Hazırlık

- Bu bölümde UI'deki Klasik Realizmin temel düşünürleri 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:
- Thucydides
- Peloponnesian War
- Melian Dialogue

Elements of Realism

II. Ders Aşaması – Çeviri ve konuyu öğrenme

- Basic realist ideas and assumptions

İngilizce'den Türkçe'ye çeviriniz.

What is classical realism? Who are the leading classical realists? What are their key ideas and arguments? In this section we shall examine, briefly, the international thought of three outstanding classical realists of the past: (1) the ancient Greek historian Thucydides; (2) the Renaissance Italian political theorist Niccolò Machiavelli; (3) the seventeenth-century English political and legal philosopher Thomas Hobbes.

(Robert Jackson and Georg Sorensen, *Introduction to International Relations*, New York, Oxford University Press, 2013, p. 67.)

Vocabulary

- argument
- examine
- outstanding
- ancient
- Renaissance

- What we call international relations Thucydides saw as the inevitable competition and conflict between ancient Greek city-states and between Hellas and neighbouring non-Greek empires, such as Macedonia and Persia. Neither the states of Hellas nor their non-Greek neighbours were in any sense equal. On the contrary, they were substantially unequal: there were a few ‘great powers’—such as Athens, Sparta, and the Persian Empire, and many smaller and lesser powers—such as the tiny island statelets of the Aegean Sea. That inequality was considered to be inevitable and natural.

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

Vocabulary

- inevitable
- competition
- neighbour
- unequal
- statelets
- substantially

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



*** IR Grammar ***

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

All states, large and small, must _____ to that given reality of unequal power and conduct themselves accordingly.

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

- **Choose the correct word/s**
- choose
- adapt
- resist
- fight

2. Thucydides emphasizes the _____ choices and the restricted sphere of manoeuvre available to rulers in the conduct of foreign policy.

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

- **Choose the correct word/s**
- free
- limited
- easy
- hard

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

In his famous study of the Peloponnesian War (431–404 BCE) Thucydides put his _____ philosophy into the mouths of the leaders of Athens - a great power - in their dialogue with the leaders of Melos - a minor power - during a moment of _____ between the two city-states in 416 BCE. The Melians made an _____ to the principle of _____, which to them meant that their honour and dignity as an independent state should be _____ by the powerful Athenians. But, according to Thucydides, justice is of a special kind in international relations. It is not about _____ treatment for all, because states are in fact unequal.

- justice
- appeal
- conflict
- equal
- realist
- respected