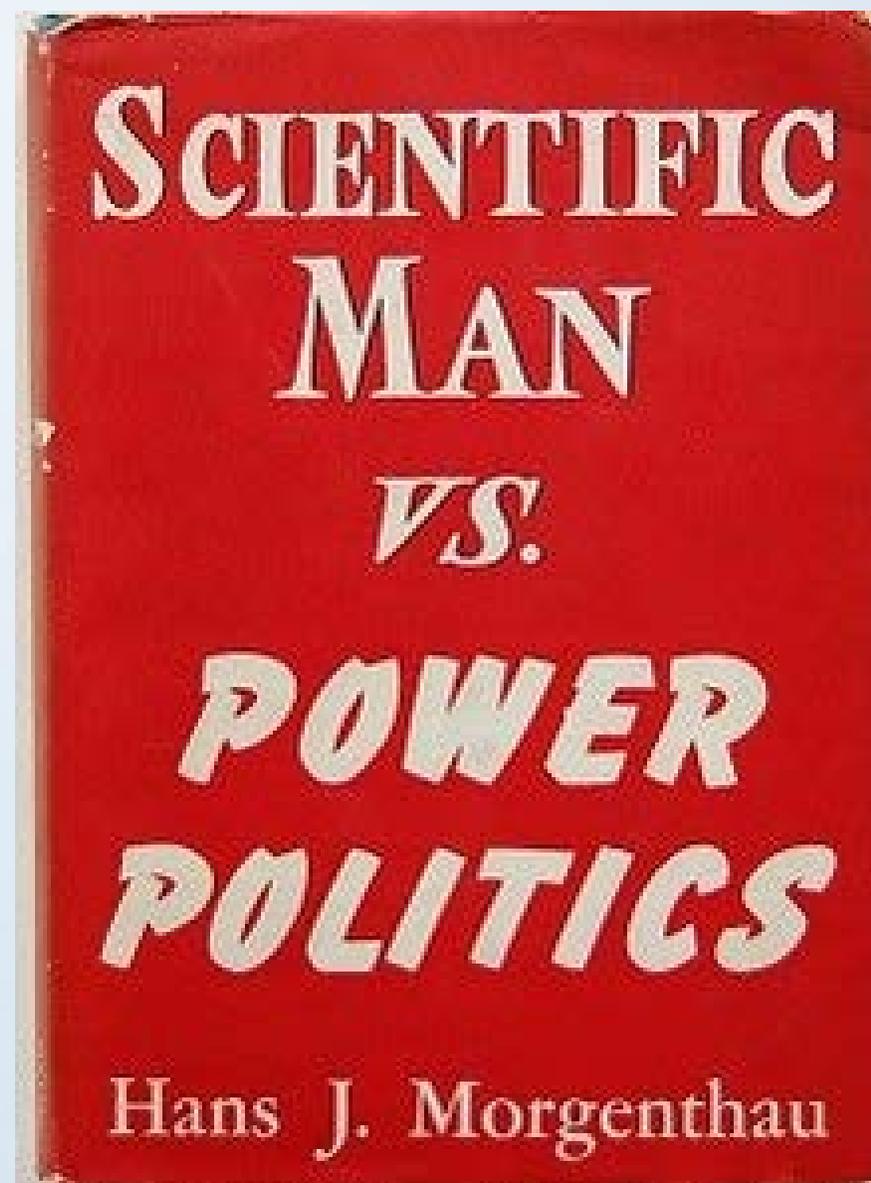
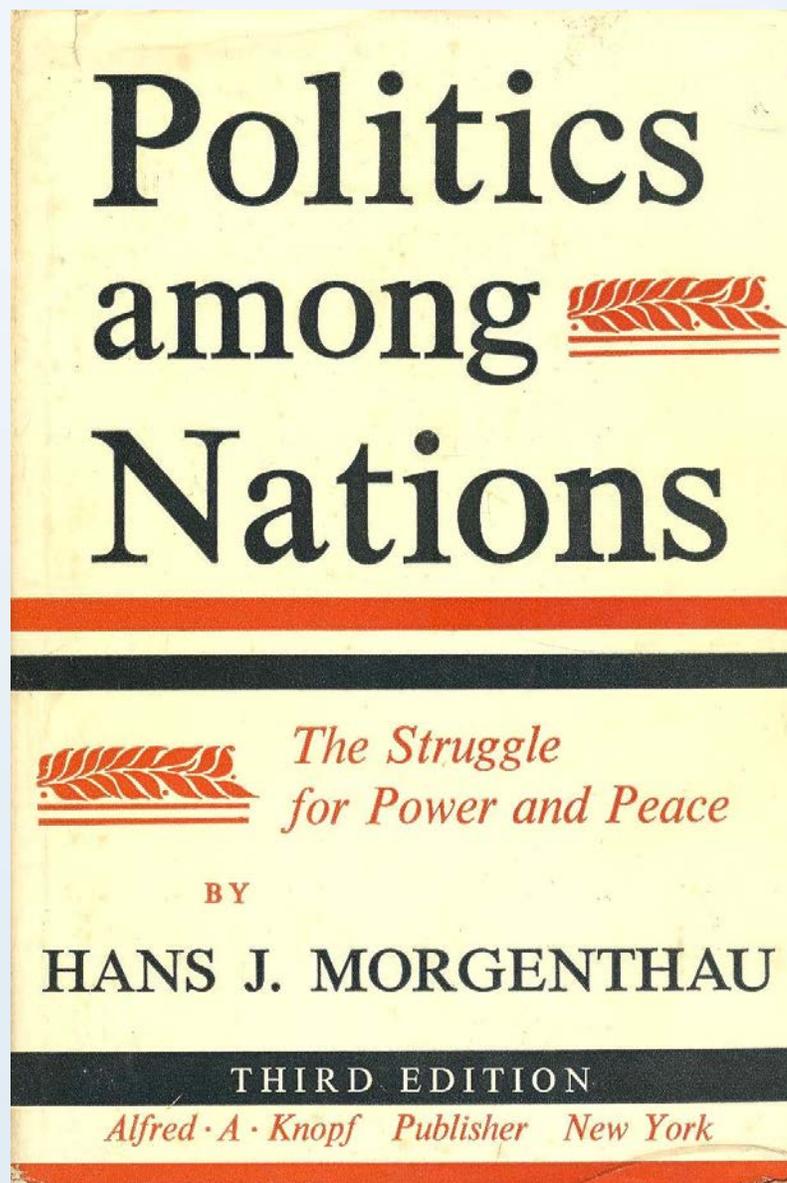




DİPLOMATİK YABANCI DİL 2

INTRODUCTION TO IR TERMINOLOGY

Morgenthau and Classical Realism



Morgenthau and Power Politics

I. Ön Hazırlık

- Bu bölümde Hans Morgenthau'nun temel düşünceleri 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:
- Power Politics
- Human nature
- Animus dominandi

BOX 3.8**Morgenthau's concept of statecraft****HUMAN NATURE**
(basic condition)

animus dominandi

Self-interest

POLITICAL SITUATION
(means and context)

Power politics

Political power

Political circumstances

Political skills

POLITICAL CONDUCT
(goals and values)

Political ethics (prudence, etc.)

Human necessities (security, etc.)

National interest

Balance of power

(Jackson and Sorensen, 2013: 75)

Morgenthau and Power Politics

II. Ders Aşaması – Çeviri ve konuyu öğrenme

- Thomas Hobbes and the state of nature
- *İngilizce'den Türkçe'ye çeviriniz.*

According to Morgenthau, men and women are by nature political animals: they are born to pursue power and to enjoy the fruits of power. Morgenthau speaks of the *animus dominandi*, the human 'lust' for power. The craving for power dictates a search not only for relative advantage but also for a secure political space—i.e., territory—to maintain oneself and to enjoy oneself free from the political dictates of others. The ultimate political space within which security can be arranged and enjoyed is, of course, the independent state. Security beyond the state and between states is impossible

(Robert Jackson and Georg Sorensen, *Introduction to International Relations*, New York, Oxford University Press, 2013, p. 73.)

Vocabulary

- pursue
- Political animal
- Animus dominandi
- lust
- craving
- dictate
- arrange

- The human animus dominandi inevitably brings men and women into conflict with each other. That creates the condition of power politics which is at the heart of Morgenthau's realism 'Politics is a struggle for power over men, and whatever its ultimate aim may be, power is its immediate goal and the modes of acquiring, maintaining, and demonstrating it determine the technique of political action'.

(Robert Jackson and Georg Sorensen, *Introduction to International Relations*, New York, Oxford University Press, 2011, p. 73.)

Vocabulary

- inevitably
- Struggle for power
- immediate
- acquire
- maintain
- demonstrate
- determine

Morgenthau encapsulates his IR theory in 'six principles of political realism':

- Politics is rooted in a permanent and unchanging human nature which is basically self-centred, self-regarding, and self-interested.
- Politics is 'an autonomous sphere of action' and cannot therefore be reduced to morals.
- Self-interest is a basic fact of the human condition. International politics is an arena of conflicting state interests. But interests are not fixed: the world is in flux and interests can change. Realism is a doctrine that responds to the fact of a changing political reality.
- The ethics of international relations is a political or situational ethics which is very different from private morality. A political leader does not have the same freedom to do the right thing that a private citizen has. That is because a political leader has far heavier responsibilities than a private citizen. That circumscribed situation of political choice is the normative heart of classical realist ethics.
- Realists are therefore opposed to the idea that particular nations can impose their ideologies on other nations and can employ their power in crusades to do that. Realists oppose that because they see it as a dangerous activity that threatens international peace and security.
- Statecraft is a sober and uninspiring activity that involves a profound awareness of human limitations and human imperfections. That pessimistic knowledge of human beings as they are and as we might wish them to be is a difficult truth that lies at the heart of international politics.

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



*** IR Grammar ***

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

The awareness that political ends (e.g., defending the national interest during times of war) must sometimes _____ morally questionable or morally tainted means (e.g., the targeting and bombing of cities) leads to situational ethics and the dictates of 'political wisdom': prudence, moderation, judgement, resolve, courage, and so on.

(Robert Jackson and Georg Sorensen, Introduction to International Relations, New York, Oxford University Press, 2011, p. 74.)

- **Choose the correct word/s**
- lead
- protect
- justify
- guard

2. For Morgenthau, the heart of _____ is thus the clear-headed knowledge that political ethics and private ethics are not the same, that the former cannot be and should not be reduced to the latter, and that the key to effective and responsible statecraft is to recognize this fact of power politics and to learn to make the best of it.

(Robert Jackson and Georg Sorensen, Introduction to International Relations, New York, Oxford University Press, 2011, p. 74.)

- **Choose the correct word/s**
- Foreign policy
- statecraft
- government
- bureaucracy

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

For Morgenthau, the heart of _____ is thus the clear-headed knowledge that political ethics and private ethics are not the _____, that the former cannot be and should not be _____ to the latter, and that the key to effective and responsible statecraft is to _____ this fact of _____ and to learn to make the best of it.

- recognize
- same
- power politics
- statecraft
- reduced