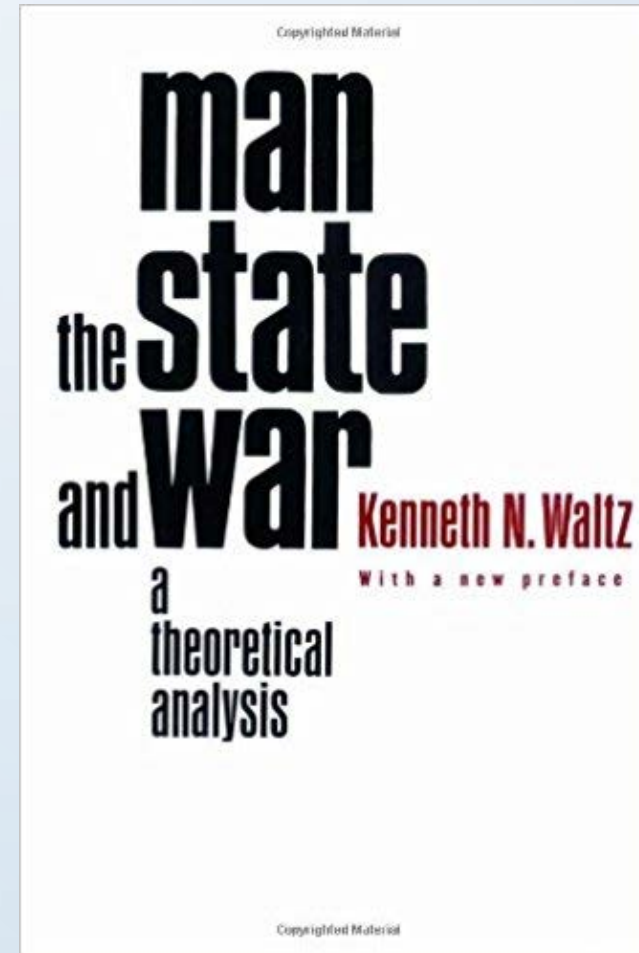
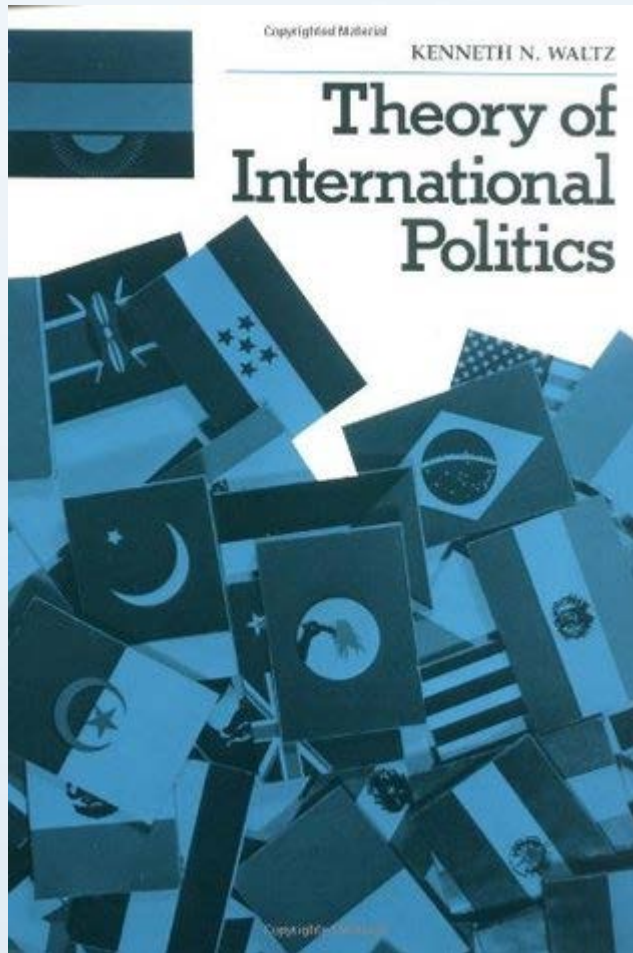




DİPLOMATİK YABANCI DİL 2

INTRODUCTION TO IR TERMINOLOGY

Neorealism: Kenneth Waltz and Structural Realism



Neorealism: Kenneth Waltz and Structural Realism

I. Ön Hazırlık

- Bu bölümde Neorealizmin temel kavramları 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:
- Theory of International Politics
- International Structure
- International political system

BOX 3.12**Waltz's neorealist theory: Structure and outcomes****INTERNATIONAL STRUCTURE**

(state units and relations)

International anarchy

States as 'like units'

Unequal state capability

Great power relations

INTERNATIONAL OUTCOMES

(effects of state competition)

Balance of power

International recurrence and repetition

International conflict, war

International change

BOX 3.13**Waltz on the importance of structure**

The ruler's, and later the state's, interest provides the spring of action; the necessities of policy arise from the unregulated competition of states; calculation based on these necessities can discover the policies that will best serve the state's interests; success is the ultimate test of policy, and success is defined as preserving and strengthening the state—structural constraints explain why the methods are repeatedly used despite differences in the persons and states who use them.

Waltz (1979: 117)

(Jackson and Sorensen, 2013: 79)

Neorealism: Kenneth Waltz and Structural Realism

II. Ders Aşaması – Çeviri ve konuyu öğrenme

- Kenneth Waltz and Structural Realism
- *İngilizce'den Türkçe'ye çeviriniz.*

The leading neorealist thinker is undoubtedly Kenneth Waltz. Waltz's Theory of International Politics (1979) seeks to provide a scientific explanation of the international political system. He takes some elements of classical realism as a starting point—e.g., independent states existing and operating in a system of international anarchy. But he departs from that tradition by giving no account of human nature and by ignoring the ethics of statecraft. His explanatory approach is heavily influenced by economic models. A scientific theory of IR leads us to expect states to behave in certain predictable ways. In Waltz's view the best IR theory is one that focuses centrally on the structure of the system, on its interacting units, and on the continuities and changes of the system.

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

Vocabulary

- provide
- operating
- International anarchy
- depart
- ignore
- predictable
- Structure of the system
- Interacting units
- account

- According to Waltz's neorealist theory, a basic feature of international relations is the decentralized structure of anarchy between states. States are alike in all basic functional respects—i.e., in spite of their different cultures or ideologies or constitutions or histories, they all perform the same basic tasks. All states have to collect taxes, conduct foreign policy, and so on. States differ significantly only in regard to their greatly varying capabilities. In Waltz's own words, the state units of an international system are 'distinguished primarily by their greater or lesser capabilities for performing similar tasks . . . the structure of a system changes with changes in the distribution of capabilities across the system's units'. In other words, international change occurs when great powers rise and fall and the balance of power shifts accordingly.

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

Vocabulary

- feature
- decentralized
- Structure of anarchy
- functional
- perform
- differ
- Capability
- Distinguish
- Distribution of capabilities
- Occur
- Balance of power
- shift

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



*** IR Grammar ***

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

Waltz _____ between bipolar systems—such as existed during the Cold War between the United States and the Soviet Union—and multipolar systems—such as existed both before and after the Cold War.

(Robert Jackson and Georg Sorensen, Introduction to International Relations, New York, Oxford University Press, 2011, p. 80.)

- **Choose the correct word/s**
- chooses
- selects
- distinguishes
- demands

2. Waltz believes that bipolar systems are more stable and thus provide a better guarantee of peace and security than do multipolar systems. 'With only two great powers, both can be expected to act to maintain the system'.

(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.

Waltz wants to present a scientific _____ of international politics which is a big step beyond the political and moral theories of classical realism. He cannot _____ implying normative concerns, however, and he cannot _____ from making what are implicitly normative _____. His entire theory rests on normative _____ of a traditional–realist kind.

- avoid
- foundations
- escape
- assumptions
- explanation