



DİPLOMATİK YABANCI DİL 2

INTRODUCTION TO IR TERMINOLOGY

Neorealism: Stability Theory, and Hegemony



Neorealism: Stability Theory, and Hegemony

I. Ön Hazırlık

- Bu bölümde Neorealizmin uluslararası istikrarın kaynağı ile ilgili kuramsal varsayımlar 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:
 - Defensive realism
 - Offensive realism
 - Regional hegemony

BOX 3.15**Mearsheimer's neorealist stability theory****CONDITIONS OF STABLE BIPOLARITY**

- Europe during the Cold War
- Two superpowers
- Rough superpower equality
- Nuclear deterrence
- Conquest is difficult
- Superpower discipline

CONDITIONS OF UNSTABLE MULTIPOLARITY

- Europe before 1945 and after 1990
- Several great powers
- Unequal and shifting balances of power
- Conventional military rivalry
- Conquest is less difficult and more tempting
- Great power indiscipline and risk-taking

(Jackson and Sorensen, 2013: 84)

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II. Ders Aşaması – Çeviri ve konuyu öğrenme

- John Mearsheimer and stability theory
- *İngilizce'den Türkçe'ye çeviriniz.*

In a widely discussed essay John Mearsheimer takes up the neorealist argument of Waltz and applies it to both the past and the future. He says that neorealism has continued relevance for explaining international relations; neorealism is a general theory that applies to other historical situations besides that of the Cold War. He also argues that neorealism can be employed to predict the course of international history beyond the Cold War. Mearsheimer builds on Waltz's argument concerning the stability of bipolar systems as compared with multipolar systems. These two configurations are considered to be the main structural arrangements of power that are possible among independent states.

(Robert Jackson and Georg Sorensen, Introduction to International Relations, New York, Oxford University Press, 2013, p. 82.)

Vocabulary

- relevance
- predict
- course
- stability
- Bipolar systems
- Multipolar systems
- configuration
- arrangement
- structural

- There are three basic reasons why bipolar systems are more stable and peaceful. First, the number of great-power conflicts is fewer, and that reduces the possibilities of great-power war. Second, it is easier to operate an effective system of deterrence because fewer great powers are involved. Finally, because only two powers dominate the system the chances of miscalculation and misadventure are lower. There are fewer fingers on the trigger. In short, the two rival superpowers can keep their eye steadily fixed on each other without the distraction and confusion that would occur if there were a larger number of great powers, as was the case prior to 1945 and arguably has been the case since 1990

(Robert Jackson and Georg Sorensen, *Introduction to International Relations*, New York, Oxford University Press, 2011, p. 82-83.)

Vocabulary

- reduce
- deterrence
- dominate
- miscalculation
- misadventure
- trigger
- distraction

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



*** IR Grammar ***

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

According to Mearsheimer, the Cold War between the United States and the Soviet Union 'was principally _____ for transforming a historically violent region into a very peaceful place'.

(Robert Jackson and Georg Sorensen, Introduction to International Relations, New York, Oxford University Press, 2011, p. 83.)

- **Choose the correct word/s**
- source
- responsible
- reason
- fault

2. Mearsheimer argues that the demise of the bipolar Cold War order and the _____ of a multipolar Europe will produce a highly undesirable return to the bad old ways of European anarchy and instability and even a renewed danger of international conflict, crises, and possibly war.

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

- **Choose the correct word/s**
- decline
- emergence
- happening
- occurrence

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

Mearsheimer argues that the _____ and nature of military power are the main _____ of war and peace and says, specifically, that 'the long peace' between 1945 and 1990 was a _____ of three fundamentally important conditions: the _____ system of military power in Europe; the approximate military _____ between the United States and the Soviet Union; and the reality that both of the rival superpowers were equipped with an _____ arsenal of nuclear weapons.

- imposing
- result
- distribution
- bipolar
- Sources
- equality