
GLOSSARY

- anarchy** the absence of governmental authority
- arms control** restrictions on the research, manufacture, or deployment of weapons systems and certain types of troops
- asymmetric conflict** war between political actors of unequal strength, in which the weaker party tries to neutralize its opponent's strength by exploiting the opponent's weaknesses
- balance of power** any system in which actors (e.g., states) enjoy relatively equal power, such that no single state or coalition of states is able to dominate other actors in the system
- bandwagoning** strategy in which weaker states join forces with stronger states
- behavioralism** an approach to the study of social science and international relations that posits that individuals and units like states act in regularized ways; leads to a belief that behaviors can be described, explained, and predicted
- Beijing Consensus** an alternative to the Washington Consensus; experimenting with economic policies in state capitalism; government plays a more active role in picking economic winners and losers
- belief system** the organized and integrated perceptions of individuals in a society, including foreign policy decision makers, often based on past history, that guide them to select certain policies over others
- bipolar** an international system in which there are two great powers or blocs of roughly equal strength or weight
- BRICS** an informal group of emerging economic powers, including Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa
- bureaucratic politics** the model of foreign policy decision making that posits that national decisions are the outcomes of bargaining among bureaucratic groups having competing interests; decisions reflect the relative strength of the individual bureaucratic players or of the organizations they represent
- capitalism** the economic system in which the ownership of the means of production is in private hands; the system operates according to market forces whereby capital and labor move freely; according to radicals, an exploitative relationship between the owners of production and the workers
- celebrity diplomacy** use of popular individuals to bring attention to an issue and/or to try to influence both the public and decision makers to pursue a course of action
- cognitive consistency** the tendency of individuals to accept information that is compatible with what has previously been accepted, often by ignoring inconsistent information; linked to the desire of individuals to be consistent in their attitudes

Cold War the era in international relations between the end of World War II and 1990, distinguished by ideological, economic, political, and military rivalry between the Soviet Union and the United States

collective good a public good that is available to all regardless of individual contribution—e.g., the air, the oceans, or Antarctica—but that no one owns or is individually responsible for; with collective goods, decisions by one group or state have effects on other groups or states

collective security the concept that aggression against a state should be defeated collectively because aggression against one state is aggression against all; basis of League of Nations and United Nations

colonialism the 15th–20th century practice of founding, maintaining, and expanding colonies abroad. Colonialism, now universally delegitimized, was marked by two main motivations: (1) showing indigenous peoples how best to live (a “civilizing mission”); and (2) exploiting indigenous people and their territory for labor and material resources in order to increase the power of the colonial authority

comparative advantage the ability of a country to make and export a good relatively more efficiently than other countries; the basis for the liberal economic principle that countries benefit from free trade among nations

compellence the use of threats to coerce another into taking an action it otherwise would not take

complex (or multidimensional) peacekeeping multidimensional operations using military and civilian personnel, often including traditional peacekeeping and nation-building activities; more dangerous because not all parties have consented and because force is usually used

constructivism an alternative international relations theory that hypothesizes how ideas, norms, and institutions shape state identity and interests

containment a foreign policy designed to prevent the expansion of an adversary by blocking its opportunities to expand, by supporting weaker states through foreign aid programs, and by the use of coercive force only to oppose an active attempt by an adversary to physically expand; the major U.S. policy toward the Soviet Union during the Cold War era

crimes against humanity international crimes, including murder, enslavement, ethnic cleansing, and torture, committed against civilians, as codified in the Rome Statute

cultural relativism the belief that human rights, ethics, and morality are determined by cultures and history and therefore are not universally the same

democratic peace theory supported by empirical evidence that democratic states do not fight wars against each other, but do fight wars against authoritarian states

demographic transition the situation in which increasing levels of economic development lead to falling death rates, followed by falling birth rates

dependency theorists individuals whose ideas are derived from radicalism, and who explain poverty and underdevelopment in developing countries based on their historical dependence on and domination by rich countries

derivatives financial instruments often derived from an asset (mortgages, loans, foreign exchange, interest rates) which parties agree to exchange over time; a way of buying and selling risk in international financial markets

détente the easing of tense relations; in the context of this volume, détente refers to the relaxation and reappraisal of threat assessments by political rivals, for example, the United States and Soviet Union during the later years of the Cold War

- deterrence** the policy of maintaining a large military force and arsenal to discourage any potential aggressor from taking action; states commit themselves to punish an aggressor state
- diplomacy** the practice of states trying to influence the behavior of other states by bargaining, negotiating, taking specific noncoercive actions or refraining from such actions, or appealing to the foreign public for support of a position
- direct foreign investment (FDI)** investing in another state, usually by multinational corporations, by establishing a manufacturing facility or developing an extractive industry
- disarmament** the policy of eliminating a state's offensive weaponry; may occur for all classes of weapons or for specified weapons only; the logic of the policy is that fewer weapons leads to greater security
- diversionary war** the theory that leaders may start conflicts to divert attention from domestic problems
- domino effect** a metaphor that posits that the loss of influence over one state to an adversary will necessarily lead to a subsequent loss of control over neighboring states, just as dominos fall one after another; used by the United States as a justification to support South Vietnam, fearing that if that country became communist, neighboring countries would also fall under communist influence
- epistemic community** community of experts and technical specialists who share a set of beliefs and a way to approach problems
- ethnonational movements** the participation in organized political activity of self-conscious communities sharing an ethnic affiliation; some movements seek autonomy within an organized state; others desire separation and the formation of a new state; still others want to join with a different state
- European Union (EU)** a union of twenty-eight European states, formerly the European Economic Community; designed originally during the 1950s for economic integration, but since expanded into a closer political and economic union
- evoked set** the tendency to look for details in a contemporary situation that are similar to information previously obtained
- extremist Islamic fundamentalism** groups seeking to change states and societies through violent and coercive means to support imposition of Sharia law
- first-strike capability** the ability to launch a nuclear attack capable of completely preventing a retaliatory strike
- fragile state** state which has ineffective or nonexistent government, widespread lawlessness, often accompanied by insurgency and crime; situation where state authorities are not protecting their own people
- General Assembly** one of the major organs of the United Nations; generally addresses issues other than those of peace and security; each member state has one vote; operates with six functional committees composed of all member states
- General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)** founded by treaty in 1947 as the Bretton Woods institution responsible for negotiating a liberal international trade regime that included the principles of nondiscrimination in trade and most-favored-nation status; re-formed as the World Trade Organization in 1995
- genocide** the systematic killing or harming of a group of people based on national, religious, ethnic, or racial characteristics, with the intention of destroying the group

global governance structures and processes that enable actors to coordinate interdependent needs and interests in the absence of a unifying political authority

globalization the process of increasing integration of the world in terms of economics, politics, communications, social relations, and culture; increasingly undermines traditional state sovereignty

Group of 7 (G7) group of the traditional economic powers (U.S., Great Britain, France, Japan, Germany, Italy, Canada) who meet annually to address economic problems; when Russia joins, the G8 discussions turn to political issues

Group of 77 a coalition of about 125 developing countries that press for reforms in economic relations between developing and developed countries; also referred to as the South

Group of 20 group of finance ministers and heads of central banks (recently heads of state) of major economic powers, including China, Russia, Australia, Argentina, Brazil, Indonesia, Mexico, South Africa, South Korea, Turkey, as well as representatives from the G7; meets periodically to discuss economic issues

groupthink the tendency for small groups to form a consensus and resist criticism of a core position, often disregarding contradictory information in the process; group may ostracize members holding a different position

guerrilla warfare the use of irregular armed forces to undermine the will of an incumbent government (or its foreign support) by selectively attacking the government's vulnerable points or personnel over a prolonged period of time; guerrillas hide among the people they aim to represent, and as such tend to place ordinary citizens at great risk; guerrillas require both social support (or at a minimum, social apathy) and sanctuary (either a remote base in a rugged environment or a weakly defended international border) in order to survive, and by surviving, to win

hegemon a dominant state that has a preponderance of power; often establishes and enforces the rules and norms in the international system

humanitarian intervention actions by states, international organizations, or the international community in general to intervene, usually with coercive force, to alleviate human suffering without necessarily obtaining consent of the state

human security a concept of security broadened to include the protection of individuals from systematic violence, environmental degradation, and health disasters; the concept gained ground after the Cold War due to the inability or unwillingness of states (see also "responsibility to protect") to adequately protect their own citizens

hybrid warfare a new term used to describe a strategy that deliberately mixes elements and techniques of conventional warfare (e.g., national uniforms, heavy weapons) and unconventional warfare (e.g., guerrilla, paramilitary, information, or cyber war) as a way to coerce adversaries while avoiding attribution and retribution

hypotheses tentative statements about causal relationships put forward to explore and test their logical and usually their empirical consequences

imperialism the policy and practice of extending the domination of one state over another through territorial conquest or economic domination; in radicalism, the final stage of expansion of the capitalist system

institutions processes and structures of social order around which relatively stable individual and group expectations and identities converge; for example, in most places the contemporary institution of marriage is a simultaneously social, political, and economic one

- intergovernmental organizations (IGOs)** international agencies or bodies established by states and controlled by member states that deal with areas of common interest
- internally displaced people** individuals who are uprooted from their homes, often due to civil strife, but remain in their home country
- International Bill of Rights** the collective name for the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights
- International Monetary Fund (IMF)** the Bretton Woods institution originally charged with helping states deal with temporary balance-of-payments problems; now plays a broader role in assisting debtor developing states by offering loans to those who institute specific policies or structural adjustment programs
- international regimes** the rules, norms, and procedures that are developed by states and international organizations out of their common concerns and are used to organize common activities
- international relations** the study of the interactions among various actors (states, international organizations, nongovernmental organizations, and subnational entities like bureaucracies, local governments, and individuals) that participate in international politics
- international society** the states and substate actors in the international system and the institutions and norms that regulate their interaction; implies that these actors communicate, sharing common interests and a common identity; identified with British school of political theory
- interstate war** organized violence between internationally-recognized states which results in at least one thousand deaths from combat in a calendar year; since 1900, wars between states have been responsible for the greatest concentration of deaths in a relatively short period of time in world history—for example, World War II resulted in from fifty to seventy million casualties from 1939 to 1945
- intrastate war** organized and deliberate violence within a state which results in at least one thousand battle-related deaths per year; civil wars are by far the most common form of intrastate war, but some terrorist attacks within states have exceeded the one-thousand deaths threshold, and might therefore be counted as wars
- just war tradition** the idea that wars must be judged according to two categories of justice: (1) *jus ad bellum*, or the justness of war itself; and (2) *jus in bello*, or the justness of each actor's conduct in war
- League of Nations** the international organization formed at the conclusion of World War I for the purpose of preventing another war; based on collective security
- legitimacy** the moral and legal right to rule, which is based on law, custom, heredity, or the consent of the governed
- levels of analysis** analytical framework based on the ideas that events in international relations can be explained by looking at individuals, states, or the international system and that causes at each level can be separated from causes at other levels
- liberalism** the theoretical perspective based on the assumption of the innate goodness of the individual and the value of political institutions in promoting social progress
- limited wars** armed conflicts usually between states in which belligerents acknowledge limits on both the resources applied to an armed conflict, and on the political objectives sought by means of war (namely, some objective less than the total defeat of the adversary or its unconditional surrender)

- Malthusian dilemma** the scenario in which population growth rates will increase faster than agricultural productivity, leading to food shortages; named after Thomas Malthus
- mercantilism** economic theory that international commerce should increase a state's wealth, especially gold; state power is enhanced by a favorable balance of trade
- mirror images** the tendency of individuals and groups to see in one's opponent the opposite characteristics as those seen in one's self
- moral hazard** problem when states or individuals are not made to pay the consequences of reckless behavior; they have little incentive to change that behavior
- most-favored-nation (MFN) principle** principle in international trade agreements when one state promises to give another state the same treatment in trade as the first state gives to its most-favored trading partner
- multilateralism** the conduct of international activity by three or more states in accord with shared general principles, often, but not always, through international institutions
- multinational corporations (MNCs)** private enterprises with production facilities, sales, or activities in several states
- multipolar** an international system in which there are several states or great powers of roughly equal strength or weight
- narcottrafficking** the transportation of large quantities of illegal narcotics like heroin or cocaine across state borders
- nation** a group of people sharing a common language, history, or culture
- national interest** the interest of the state, most basically the protection of territory and sovereignty; in realist thinking, the interest is a unitary one defined in terms of the pursuit of power; in liberal thinking, there are many national interests; in radical thinking, it is the interest of a ruling elite
- nationalism** devotion and allegiance to the nation and the shared characteristics of its peoples; used to motivate people to patriotic acts, sometimes leading a group to seek dominance over another group
- nation-state** the entity formed when people sharing the same historical, cultural, or linguistic roots form their own state with borders, a government, and international recognition; trend began with French and American Revolutions
- negative externalities** economics term for costly (harmful) unintended consequences of exchange; in political terms, a negative externality of a failed government might be refugees; in counterinsurgency, a negative externality for an incumbent government fighting insurgents might be increased terrorist group recruitment as a result of deliberately or inadvertently harming noncombatants in disputed areas
- neoliberal institutionalism** a reinterpretation of liberalism that posits that even in an anarchic international system, states will cooperate because of their continuous interactions with each other and because it is in their self-interest to do so; institutions provide the framework for cooperative interactions
- neorealism** a reinterpretation of realism that posits that the structure of the international system is the most important level to study; states behave the way they do because of the structure of the international system; includes the belief that general laws can be found to explain events
- netcrime** criminal use of the Internet; may include such diverse activities as use of e-mail or chat to bully a peer, manipulation of computer code to steal another's identity, propagation of child pornography, or theft of intellectual property

New International Economic Order (NIEO) a list of demands by the Group of 77 to reform economic relations between the North and the South, that is, between the developed countries and the developing countries

noncombatant immunity a core principle of international humanitarian law (formerly, “the laws of war”) that holds that people not bearing arms in a conflict may not be deliberately targeted or systematically harmed; this category includes unarmed civilians, soldiers who have surrendered, and soldiers who are too severely injured to defend themselves

nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) private associations of individuals or groups that engage in political, economic, or social activities, usually across national borders

non-refoulement principle that refugees cannot be forced to return to their country of origin because of fear of persecution on the grounds of race, ethnicity, or membership in a social group

nonviolent resistance resistance to established authority that systematically precludes the use of violence as a tactic; common examples include strikes, sit-ins, and protest marches

normative relating to ethical rules; in foreign policy and international affairs, standards suggesting what a policy should be

North the developed countries, mostly in the Northern Hemisphere, including the countries of North America, the European countries, and Japan

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) military and political alliance between Western European states and the United States established in 1948 for the purpose of defending Europe from aggression by the Soviet Union and its allies; post-Cold War expansion to Eastern Europe

nuclear proliferation the geographic diffusion of the capacity to manage a controlled nuclear chain reaction; originally restricted to the United States and the Soviet Union, this technology—which includes peaceful nuclear power facilities as well as nuclear weapons—has spread to include the United Kingdom, France, Japan, Argentina, Germany, Switzerland, Pakistan, India, and Israel, among others

offshore financial centers states or jurisdictions with few regulations on banking and financial transactions, often with low taxation; used by individuals and international banks to transfer funds

organizational politics the foreign policy decision-making model that posits that national decisions are the products of subnational governmental organizations and units; the standard operating procedures and processes of the organizations largely determine the policy; major changes in policy are unlikely

peacebuilding post-conflict political and economic activities designed to preserve and strengthen peace settlements; includes civil administration, elections, and economic development activities

portfolio investment private investment in another state by purchasing stocks or bonds, without taking direct control of the investments

power the ability to influence others and also to control outcomes so as to produce results that would not have occurred naturally

power potential a measure of the power an entity like a state could have, derived from a consideration of both its tangible and its intangible resources; states may not always be able to transfer their power potential into actual power

prisoner's dilemma a theoretical game in which rational players (states or individuals) choose options that lead to outcomes (payoffs) such that all players are worse off than under a different set of choices

- public diplomacy** use of certain diplomatic methods to create a favorable image of the state or its people in the eyes of other states and their publics; methods include, for example, goodwill tours, cultural and student exchanges, and media presentations
- radicalism** a social theory, formulated by Karl Marx and modified by other theorists, that posits that class conflict between owners and workers will cause the eventual demise of capitalism; offers a critique of capitalism
- rational actors** in realist thinking, an individual or state that uses logical reasoning to select a policy; that is, it has a defined goal to achieve, considers a full range of alternative strategies, and selects the policy that best achieves the goal
- realism** a theory of international relations that emphasizes states' interest in accumulating power to ensure security in an anarchic world; based on the notion that individuals are power seeking and that states act in pursuit of their own national interest defined in terms of power
- refugees** individuals who flee from their country of nationality because of fear of persecution on the grounds of race, ethnicity, or membership in a social group
- responsibility to protect (R2P)** emerging norm that the international community should help individuals suffering at the hands of their own state or others
- rollback** a strategy of using, or threatening the use of, armed force to aggressively coerce an adversary into abandoning occupied territory
- sanctions** economic, diplomatic, and even coercive military force used to enforce an international policy or another state's policy; sanctions can be positive (offering an incentive to a state) or negative (punishing a state)
- satisficing** in decision-making theory, the tendency of states and their leaders to settle for the minimally acceptable solution, not the best possible outcome, in order to reach a consensus and formulate a policy
- second-strike capability** in the age of nuclear weapons, the ability of a state to respond and hurt an adversary after a first strike has been launched against that state by the adversary; ensures that both sides will suffer an unacceptable level of damage
- Security Council** one of the major organs of the United Nations charged with the responsibility for peace and security issues; includes five permanent members with veto power and ten nonpermanent members chosen from the General Assembly
- security dilemma** the situation in which one state improves its military capabilities, especially its defenses, and those improvements are seen by other states as threats; each state in an anarchic international system tries to increase its own level of protection leading to insecurity in others, often leading to an arms race
- smart power** using a combination of coercion (hard power) with persuasion and attraction (soft power)
- smart sanctions** limited sanctions targeted to hurt or support specific groups; used to avoid the humanitarian costs of general sanctions
- socialism** an economic and social system that relies on intensive government intervention or public ownership of the means of production in order to distribute wealth among the population more equitably; in radical theory, the stage between capitalism and communism
- soft law** nonbinding norms of state behavior; may or may not eventually become hard or obligatory law
- soft power** ability to change a target's behavior based on the legitimacy of one's ideas or policies, rather than on material (economic or military) power

- South** the developing countries of Africa, Latin America, and Southern Asia
- sovereignty** the authority of the state, based on recognition by other states and by nonstate actors, to govern matters within its own borders that affect its people, economy, security, and form of government
- sovereign wealth funds** state-controlled investment companies that manage large foreign exchange reserves; located in China or in petroleum-exporting countries (Norway, the Gulf states, Saudi Arabia)
- state** an organized political unit that has a geographic territory, a stable population, and a government to which the population owes allegiance and that is legally recognized by other states
- stratification** the uneven distribution of resources among different groups of individuals and states
- structural adjustment programs** IMF policies and recommendations aimed to guide states out of balance-of-payment difficulties and economic crises
- summits** talks and meetings among the highest-level government officials from different countries; designed to promote good relations and provide a forum to discuss issues and conclude formal negotiations
- superpowers** highest-power states as distinguished from other great powers; term coined during the Cold War to refer to the United States and the Soviet Union
- sustainable development** an approach to economic development that tries to reconcile current economic growth and environmental protection with the needs of future generations
- system** a group of units or parts united by some form of regular interaction, in which a change in one unit causes changes in the others; these interactions occur in regularized ways
- terrorism** the use of organized political violence by nonstate actors against noncombatants in order to cause fear as a means to achieve a political or religious objective; a form of asymmetric warfare
- theory** generalized statements about political, social, or economic activities that seek to describe and explain those activities; used in many cases as a basis of prediction
- Third Reich** the German state from 1933–45; a time which coincides with the rule of Adolf Hitler and his National Socialist Workers Party, or “Nazis”; this period followed the Second Reich (1871–1918), and the First Reich (962–1806)
- total wars** armed conflicts usually among multiple powerful states involving widespread destruction and major loss of life in which participants acknowledge no limits on the use of force to achieve their political aims, and in which those aims encompass an adversary’s unconditional surrender
- track-two diplomacy** unofficial overtures by private individuals or groups to try and resolve an ongoing international crisis or civil war
- traditional peacekeeping** the use of multilateral third-party military forces to achieve several different objectives, generally to address and contain interstate conflict, including the enforcement of cease-fires and separation of forces; used during the Cold War to prevent conflict among the great powers from escalating
- transnational** across national or traditional state boundaries; can refer to actions of various nonstate actors, such as private individuals and nongovernmental organizations
- transnational movements** groups of people from different states who share religious, ideological, or policy beliefs and who work together to change the status quo

- Treaties of Westphalia** treaties ending the Thirty Years War in Europe in 1648; in international relations represents the beginning of state sovereignty within a territorial space
- unconventional warfare** wars in which either the means used (e.g., deliberately harming non-combatants) or the ends sought (e.g., genocide) violate the expectations of traditional practice
- unipolar** an international system in which a single actor exercises the most influence
- unitary actor** the state as an actor that speaks with one voice and has a single national interest; realists assume states are unitary actors
- universal jurisdiction** a legal concept that permits states to claim legal authority beyond their national territory for the purpose of punishing a particularly heinous criminal that violates the laws of all states or protecting human rights
- war** organized political violence by a recognized political authority intended to coerce another polity, and which results in at least one thousand battle deaths per calendar year. All parties involved must have some real capacity to harm one another; this definition makes war distinct from terrorism, riots, massacres, genocides, and skirmishes
- war on terrorism** a powerful rhetorical call to exploit a given society's total available resources (both material and nonmaterial) in order to defeat a political tactic; a key implication of declaring "war on terrorism" is that few if any limits on the use of a society's resources either should or will be observed
- Warsaw Pact** the military alliance formed by the states of the Soviet bloc in 1955 in response to the rearmament of West Germany and its inclusion in NATO; permitted the stationing of Soviet troops in Eastern Europe
- Washington Consensus** the liberal belief that only through specific liberal economic policies, especially privatization, can development result
- weapons of mass destruction (WMD)** chemical, biological, and radiological weapons distinguished by an inability to restrict their destructive effects to a single time and place; they therefore share a quality of irrationality in their contemplated use because attackers can never be entirely protected from the harm of any attacks they initiate with such weapons
- World Bank** a global lending agency focused on financing projects in developing countries; formally known as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, established as one of the key Bretton Woods institutions to deal with reconstruction and development after World War II
- World Trade Organization (WTO)** intergovernmental organization designed to support the principles of liberal free trade; includes enforcement measures and dispute settlement mechanisms; established in 1995 to replace the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade