

In this topic we discuss about **Conflict After the Cold War**, where describe as here. **7.2 The Offensive/Defensive Balance of Military Technology -- 7.3 Why Nuclear Proliferation May Be Good -- 7.4 Drones: Technology Serves Strategy -- 7.5 Drones: Tactics Undermine Strategy -- PART VIII Terrorism, Revolution, and Unconventional Warfare -- 8.1 The Strategic Logic of Terrorism -- 8.2 Speech to the American People -- 8.3 Science of Guerrilla Warfare -- 8.4 On Guerrilla Warfare -- 8.5 Patterns of Violence in World Politics -- 8.6 Insurgency and Counterinsurgency -- 8.7 Principles, Imperatives, and Paradoxes of Counterinsurgency -- 8.8 A Strategy of Tactics: The Folly of Counterinsurgency -- PART IX Threat Assessment and Misjudgment: Recurrent Dilemmas -- 9.1 The German Threat? 1907 -- 9.2 The German Threat? 1938 -- 9.3 The Threat to Ukraine From the West -- 9.4 The Threat From Russia -- 9.5 How Could Vietnam Happen? An Autopsy -- 9.6 Afghanistan's Legacy: Emerging Lessons -- 9.7 China: Can the Next Superpower Rise Without War? -- PART X New Threats and Strategies for Peace -- 10.1 Environmental Changes as Causes of Acute Conflict -- 10.2 Why Cyberdeterrence Is Different -- 10.3 A World of Liberty Under Law -- 10.4 Peace Among Civilizations?**

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With the end of Cold War discipline the world has entered a new era. Parameters have changed; new handicaps as well as new opportunities have been created for countries. Turkey as a neighbor of former USSR, a member of NATO and located at the center of a sensitive region covered by Caucasus, Balkans and Middle East, has been affected by the end of Cold War radically. Turkey has lost some of her bargaining cards in the new era and therefore has needed new arguments. This need encouraged Turkey to take active steps in Post Cold War era. This book analyzes Turkey's relations with US, EU, Balkans, Middle East, Caucasus, Central Asia, Russia, China and Japan. At the same time, effects of economic crises and domestic developments on foreign policy, Turkish model in Turkish foreign policy, water conflict and Kurdish problem are analyzed as well. To conclude, it is possible to argue that although Turkey lost some of her bargaining cards in Post Cold War era, new developments pushed Turkey to the center of world politics rather than to periphery. Contributors: Meliha Benli Altunisk, Deniz Ülke Arıboğan, Hüseyin Bağcı, İdris Bal, Zeyno Baran, Fulya Kıp Barnard, Erol Bulut, İbrahim S. Cambolat, Saziye Gazioğlu, Ramazan Gözen, Saban Kardaş, H. Bülent Olcaç, Cengiz Okman, Henry E. Paniev, Victor Panin, Dirk Roehms, Faruk Sönmezoglu, Gül Turan, İtler Turan, Mustafa Türkles, Nusuh Üslu...

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**Download pdf file Conflict After Cold War**When the Stakes Are High is based on the premise that powers have continually played a decisive role in international conflicts. Consequently, one of the key questions concerns the conditions that are likely to trigger or abate dispute escalation into major power conflicts. In this book, Vesna Danilovic provides a rigorous theoretical and empirical analysis of these conditions. Since the most precarious and common form of dispute between major powers arises over third nations, the author's primary focus is on so-called extended deterrence. In this type of deterrence, one side attempts to prevent another side from initiating or escalating conflict with a third nation. When the Stakes Are High addresses such questions as: When is extended deterrence likely to be effective? What happens if deterrence fails? In what circumstances is war likely to result from a deterrence failure? The author's main argument is that a major power's national interests, which shape the inherent credibility of threats and which are shaped by various regional stakes, set the limits to the relevance of other factors, which have received greater scholarly attention in the past. Strongly supported by the empirical findings, the arguments in this work draw important implications for conflict theory and deterrence policy in the post-Cold War era. This book will appeal to the reader interested in international relations, in general, and in theories of international conflict, deterrence, causes of wars, great power behavior, and geopolitics, in particular. Vesna Danilovic is Assistant Professor of Political Science, Texas A&M University.

**Download pdf file Arguments on Causes of War and Peace - (Value Pack W/MySearchLab)**This book explains how the US military reacted to the 'Revolution in Military Affairs' (RMA), and failed to innovate its organization or doctrine to match the technological breakthroughs it brought about. Many called for the transformation of the US military in the years after the end of the Cold War, seeking the changes in organization and doctrine that would complete the RMA innovation and a commitment to counter-insurgency, peace keeping and nation building missions. This volume describes the origins, uses, and limits of the RMA technologies, examines how each of the five US armed services (categorising the Special Operations as a separate service) made their adjustments both to the technologies and the use of force, and how the role of the civilian officials and the defense industry altered in this process of change and avoidance of change. The book examines the internal politics of the services as well as civil/military relations to identify the external pressures on the services for significant change in their doctrine and weapons. Many have noted the failure of the services to innovate in what can be called the "Second Inter-war Period" (the years after the Cold War). This book offers explanations for this failure and arguments about the possible range and desirability of military innovation in the post-Cold war era. This book will be of great interest to students of strategic studies, US defence politics, military studies, and US politics. Harvey M. Sapolsky is Professor of Public Policy and Organization in the Department of Political Science at MIT and former Director of the Security Studies Program. Benjamin H. Friedman is a Research Fellow in Defense and Homeland Security Studies at the Cato Institute and a Ph.D. Candidate in Political Science at MIT. Brendan Green is a Ph.D. Candidate in Political Science at MIT and an affiliate of the Security Studies Program.

**Download pdf file Turkish Foreign Policy in Post Cold War Era**Seminar paper from the year 2015 in the subject Politics - International Politics - Topic: Peace and Conflict Studies, Security, grade: . Rhine-Waal University of Applied Sciences, language: English, abstract: This paper reviews multiple views of the origins of the current crisis in Ukraine and it argues that Realpolitik still matters to some countries. For this, several reasons will be given. One has to understand not only the history of Ukraine, in order to understand the crisis, but also what interest western countries and Russia have in Ukraine. Furthermore, it is crucial to know what interest the Ukrainian government and its population have in the EU, NATO or in Russia. Analyzing the relationship between western countries and Russia after the Cold War will help to comprehensively understand Russia's view of the conflict as well as the competing views of the EU and NATO. Ukraine is heavily affected by the actions of those states and organizations, but it is an active state that could immensely contribute to a solution. Hence, this paper will analyze how Ukraine itself can contribute to end the crisis. Furthermore, this paper analyses why finger-pointing is not helpful to find a solution. Finally, the paper offers solutions and to the crisis which have been analyzed among other alternatives. Throughout the paper, there will be arguments in favor and against the statement that Realpolitik still matters and has to be considered in order to prevent a new Cold War.

**Download pdf file When the Stakes Are High**Over the past decade, a new awareness of the relationship between conflicts and development has grown. Developmental factors can act as a trigger for violence, as well as for ending violence, and for triggering post-conflict reconstruction. This book explores the complexity of the links between violent conflict (usually civil wars) and development, under-development and uneven development. It emphasizes the connections between stable developed economies and civil wars in other parts of the world, and examines how structural factors (such as the organization of the global economy) virtually condemn some regions to conflict and under-development. This valuable introductory text explains, reviews and critically evaluates this complex relationship. It focuses on intra-state conflicts and complex political emergencies that combine transnational and internal characteristics. Attention is also given to inter-state conflicts. Chapters emphasize how the relationship between conflict and development traverses many scales (macro, meso and micro) and dimensions (economic, political and cultural). Furthermore it explains how different developmental challenges and opportunities emerge along the full life-cycle of conflict. Specifically, the role of poverty, state, market, civil society, globalization, humanitarian aid, refugees, gender and health within conflict dynamics are examined. The book also investigates specific developmental issues emerging during conflict management and post conflict reconstruction. Both authors have a background in conducting research in deeply divided societies, and argue that many of the processes connected with war and peace making deliberately write people out of the equation. This book attempts to 'write people in'. By drawing on contemporary theoretical debates and examining current policies and events, the text unpacks the difficult and complex aspects of the relationships between armed conflict and development and makes them accessible, interesting and policy relevant. It considers how peace making, peace building, and post-war reconstruction are usually more sustainable and successful if politicians, policy makers, entrepreneurs and those working for international NGOs take on board local opinion and capacity. Written in an accessible style, the book considers the main contemporary theories and arguments on conflict, development and the interactions between the two. The text is illuminated throughout with case studies drawn from Africa, the Balkans, Asia and the Middle East.

**Download pdf file Deterrence and Conflict among Major Powers**Dedicated to the empirical analysis of data from the world of international relations, SSIP scholars tend to focus on interstate conflicts, civil wars, and conflict management. The range of perspectives in this edited volume provide a comprehensive introduction to SSIP theory and methodology. Fresh approach traces intellectual development of research approaches rather than merely summarizing results Features original SSIP material not found in other books Includes a number of essays with a broader assessment of SSIP methods - ideal for younger scholars interested in the approach Includes recent SSIP analyses exploring issues such as civil wars

**Download pdf file US Military Innovation since the Cold War**Now in a thoroughly revised and updated edition, this classic text presents a comprehensive survey of the many alternative theories that attempt to explain the causes of interstate war. For each theory, Greg Cashman examines the arguments and counterarguments, considers the empirical evidence and counter-evidence generated by social-science research, looks at historical applications of the theory, and discusses the theory's implications for restraining international violence. Among the questions he explores are: Are humans aggressive by nature? Do individual differences among leaders matter? How might poor decision making procedures lead to war? Why do leaders engage in seemingly risky and irrational policies that end in war? Why do states with internal conflicts seem to become entangled in wars with their neighbors? What roles do nationalism and ethnicity play in international conflict? What kinds of countries are most likely to become involved in war? Why have certain pairs of countries been particularly war-prone over the centuries? Can strong states deter war? Can we find any patterns in the way that war breaks out? How do balances of power or changes in balances of power make war more likely? Do social scientists currently have an answer to the question of what causes war? Cashman examines theories of war at the individual, substate, nation-state, dyadic, and international systems level of analysis. Written in a clear and accessible style, this interdisciplinary text will be essential reading for all students of international relations.

**Download pdf file Creation Without Destruction**The war in Kosovo has been a defining moment in post-Cold War Europe. Kosovo has great importance beyond the Balkans as the most ambitious attempt of the international community to prevent internal conflicts and rebuild a society destroyed by war, and ethnic cleansing. As the danger of ethnic conflict prevails in the region and elsewhere around the world, the experience of Kosovo offers important lessons. This is a comprehensive survey of developments in Kosovo leading up to, during and after the war in 1999, providing additionally the international and regional framework to the conflict. It examines the underlying causes of the war, the attempts by the international community to intervene, and the war itself in spring 1999. It critically examines the international administration in Kosovo since June 1999 and contextualizes it within the relations of Kosovo to its neighbours and as part of the larger European strategy in Southeastern Europe with the stability pact. It does not seek to promote one interpretation of the conflict and its aftermath, but brings together a range of intellectual arguments from some sixteen researchers from the Balkans, the rest of Europe and North America.

**Download pdf file Preventing a New Cold War: Why Realpolitik Still Matters**During the Cold War ideological and politico-military rivalries mostly dictated the actions of the competing blocs, including their involvement in foreign conflicts. In Africa for instance, the East-West rivalry of the time not only fuelled conflicts but also appeared to undermine the use of diplomacy as a tool for peacemaking and conflict resolution. With the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989 and the demise of the Soviet Union however, there was a transformation of the conflict arena in the continent, which presented new opportunities and threats. This therefore raises a fundamental question of how the end of the Cold War has affected the character of conflicts and their successful management in Africa. Using Liberia and Somalia as case studies, Post-Cold War Conflicts in Africa analyses how the post Cold War conflicts in these two countries and their management differed from what they would have been during the Cold War era. It shows for instance that while in Liberia the major powers appeared content to cede the management of the conflict to the sub-regional group, ECOMOG, in Somalia, the conflict appeared to be turned into an arena for simple military experiment without any of the old Cold War ideological rivalries playing any role in its trajectory or management. The book argues that the end of the Cold War offers an opportunity for the successful use of a new approach to conflict management in the continent, which would be anchored on traditional African diplomacy. This new approach would involve a triumvirate of eminent men and women from the continent, regional peacekeeping forces, and the warring factions themselves working in concert to replace the rifle with 'talking till every one agrees'

**Download pdf file Conflict and Development**Essay from the year 2003 in the subject Politics - International Politics - Topic: Peace and Conflict Studies, Security, grade: 1+ (A), University of Kent (Department of Politics and International Relations), 9 entries in the bibliography, language: English, abstract: When the USA dropped two nuclear bombs on the Japanese cities of Nagasaki and Hiroshima in August 1945, the world witnessed the first and so far the last use of these weapons. Their devastating effect led to a worldwide fear of atomic bombs, but could not, however, prevent a number of states from developing these fat devices. In fact, the two superpowers engaged in the subsequent arms race during the Cold War, which, in the end, left both with a nuclear arsenal big enough to destroy the entire world several times over. Although these weapons exist in huge amounts, they have never been used for military purposes since. This distinction is important to make, because the superpowers did make use of their nuclear arsenal on a political level, namely with the strategy of nuclear deterrence. Based on the US assurance that a Soviet attack on the USA or its allies would be answered with massive retaliation, this strategy has prevented a nuclear war. By looking at the concept of nuclear deterrence in more detail this essay will argue that nuclear deterrence must be seen as a conflict, even though arguments can be found underlining the view that it is not. It is certainly true that the abstract nature of nuclear strategy makes an explanation in the traditional Clausewitzian sense of conflict impossible. However, recognising the fact that the arrival of the nuclear bomb has changed the purpose of military strategy fundamentally, namely from the purpose of winning wars to the purpose of preventing wars, inevitably leads to a new concept of conflict. Nuclear strategy has introduced a shift of strategic thinking away from the military towards politics. This does of course mean that 'conflict' now has to be defined in political terms. 'Conflict' can no longer only be seen as the confrontation of armies in the battlefield but must include the threat of use of force, as the political dimension of conflict, as well.

**Download pdf file Guide to the Scientific Study of International Processes**An important national defense objective for the US in the post-cold-war era – according to Secretary of Defense, Cheney is to deter regional conflicts. To satisfy this objective there is more or less general agreement that nuclear weapons are not needed, especially against regional powers like Iraq that do not (as yet) have a nuclear capability. Modern conventional weapons (PGMs), it is believed, are adequate when used in the traditional way of fighting; massive ground forces with heavy ground equipment, supported by air and naval forces. Of course, there are arguments against this view. For example, nuclear advocates call attention to deeply buried targets that are unattainable with conventional weapons. But this argument, and others, for US use (or threat of use) of nuclear weapons are presently discounted in favor of the political/moral advantages of a no-first-use policy. We do not wish to take sides in this debate. We believe, however, that the debate will continue as political, military, technical and economic factors undergo inevitable changes. In this brief paper, we want to present another pro-nuclear argument which, to the best of our knowledge, has received little or no attention. This argument, we believe, could become important in weighing the pros and cons of the debate if domestic pressures cause the defense budget to undergo such severe cuts that we must either abandon our political commitments or adopt a non-traditional war-fighting strategy that is effective under a greatly reduced defense budget.

**Download pdf file World Trends and New Directions for Philippine Foreign Policy, 2004-2010**John Lewis Gaddis had written four previous books on the Cold War by the time he published We Now Know – so the main thrust of his new work was not so much to present new arguments as to re-examine old ones in the light of new evidence that began emerging from behind the Iron Curtain after 1990. In this respect, We Now Know can be seen as an important exercise in evaluation; Gaddis not only undertook to reassess his own positions – arguing that this was the only intellectually honest course open to him in such changing circumstances – but also took the opportunity to address critics of his early work, not least by post-revisionist historians. The straightforwardness and flexibility that Gaddis exhibited in consequence enhanced his book's authority. He also deployed interpretative skills to help him revise his methodology and reinterpret key historical arguments, integrating new, comparative histories of the Cold War era into his broader argument.

**Download pdf file What Causes War?**This volume presents often sharply contrasting views on the future of NATO. Its contributors, mainly security specialists, cover structural reform of NATO and its relationship with the European Union; evidence or arguments in support of the Alliance taking on new tasks like peacekeeping and enlarging eastward to include countries of the former Soviet bloc; and a variety of arguments against enlargement, ranging from concerns about Russia's reaction to questions about whether the US should remain involved in Europe.

**Download pdf file An Introduction to Theories of International Conflict**Essay from the year 2005 in the subject Politics - International Politics - Region: USA, grade: 1.7, Central European University Budapest, 19 entries in the bibliography, language: English, abstract: The Cold War was the defining conflict in the international system for more than four decades. When the Soviet Union eventually broke up in December 1991, the Cold War had come to an end. This, however, was not simply the result of the disappearance of the Soviet Union. Substantial improvements in U.S.-Soviet relations had been made since 1985. While the initiative to end the Cold War certainly lay more with Gorbachev and the Soviet side, the assessment of the Reagan Administration's contribution to the end of the Cold War has tended to polarize scholars. Richard Pipes, for instance, claims that "U.S. policies played an important role in the crucial reforms and ... [these] reforms once launched, unraveled the system." In contrast, Raymond Garthoff assesses the American role as "necessary but not primary." Against the triumphalist argument proposed by Pipes, he argues that not the West's geopolitical containment, military deterrence and even less the Reagan military build up, but the emergence of a new reform-minded Soviet leadership was the crucial causal condition. Lebow and Stein agree with Garthoff in pointing out that the end of the Cold War began when Gorbachev launched his reforms. But unlike Garthoff, they evaluate the policies of the Reagan Administration towards the Soviet Union not as less relevant, but as rather counterproductive, arguing that "If American policy did have an impact when Soviet leaders were committed to reform, then the strategy of deterrence likely prolonged the Cold War." While all these arguments draw attention to important aspects, they seem to be slightly too much colored with U.S. partisan attitudes and, for that reason, do not capture the whole picture of the impact of U.S. policy on Soviet conduct and the end of the Cold War. The pu

**Download pdf file Understanding the War in Kosovo**Human progress and prosperity depend on a peaceful environment, and most people have always sought to live in peace, yet our perception of the past is dominated too often by a narrative that is obsessed with war. In this ground breaking study, former Guardian journalist John Gittings demolishes the myth that peace is dull and that war is in our genes, and opens an alternative window on history to show the strength of the case for peace which has been argued from ancient times onwards. Beginning with a new analysis of the treatment of peace in Homer's Iliad, he explores the powerful arguments against war made by classical Chinese and Greek thinkers, and by the early Christians. Gittings urges us to pay more attention to Erasmus on the Art of Peace, and less to Machiavelli on the Art of War. The significant shift in Shakespeare's later plays towards a more peace-oriented view is also explored. Gittings traces the growth of the international movement for peace from the Enlightenment to the present day, and assesses the inspirational role of Tolstoy and Gandhi in advocating non-violence. Bringing the story into the twentieth century, he shows how the League of Nations in spite of its 'failure' led to high hopes for a stronger United Nations, but that real chances for peace were missed in the early years of the cold war. And today, as we approach the centenary of the First World War, Gittings argues that, instead of being obsessed by a new war on terror, we should be focusing our energies on seeking peaceful solutions to the challenges of nuclear proliferation, conflict and extremism, poverty and inequality, and climate change.

**Download pdf file Post-Cold War Conflicts in Africa**Research Paper (undergraduate) from the year 2016 in the subject Earth Science / Geography - Geopolitics, grade: 16, Grenoble Ecole de Management, language: English, abstract: This report provides an overview of different arguments concerning how inevitable conflicts are, considering the current structure of world politics. From the text: - Balance of Power; - Global Interdependence

**Download pdf file Nuclear deterrence between the two superpowers during the Cold War cannot be considered a conflict because of the abstract nature of nuclear strategy. Discuss**Strong nation-states often assume that they can use their military might to intervene in civil wars and otherwise reshape the domestic political order of weaker states. Often, however, as recent history demonstrates, foreign military interventions end up becoming protracted conflicts. This was the case, for example, for the United States in Vietnam, the Soviet Union in Afghanistan, Syria in Lebanon, Israel in Lebanon, South Africa and Cuba in Angola, and India in Sri Lanka. Some of these cases resulted in major setbacks; in others, a greater degree of success was achieved. But in all six, the interventions turned out to be long, complicated, and costly undertakings with far-reaching repercussions. Foreign Military Intervention: The Dynamics of Protracted Conflict brings together prominent scholars in an ambitious and innovative comparative study. The six case studies noted above constitute a diverse set, involving superpowers and regional powers, democracies and non-democracies, neighboring states and distant states, and incumbent regimes and insurgent movements. The book examines both the similarities and the differences among these cases, identifying key patterns and gaining insights both about the individual cases themselves and the dynamics of foreign military intervention in general. Each case study is structured according to three analytical stages of intervention—getting in, staying in, and getting out—and is focused through three levels of analysis: the international system, the domestic context of the intervening state, and the domestic context of the target state. Three additional chapters provide cross-case comparisons along each of the analytic stages, adding depth and richness to the study. A concluding chapter by the editors provides additional perspective on foreign military interventions, integrating major arguments and presenting key theoretical as well as policy-oriented findings. While all six cases are drawn from the Cold War era, the issues raised and dilemmas posed never have been strictly tied to any particular system structure. Indeed, they preceded the Cold War and, as already evident amidst the new and widespread domestic instability of the post-Cold War world, will postdate it. Foreign Military Intervention: The Dynamics of Protracted Conflict thus is a timely, important study of value and relevance both to scholars and policymakers dealing with the challenges of contemporary world politics.

**Download pdf file Nuclear Weapons and Regional Conflict**Seminar paper from the year 2019 in the subject Politics - International Politics - Region: Eastern Europe, grade: 1.0, University of Passau (Philosophische Fakultät), course: Global Governance, language: English, abstract: When discussing peace and regionalism, often only the peace creating dimension of regional integration is covered. In this paper, a more critical understanding of regional integration will be presented by including possible negative side effects that could influence the emergence of military conflict at the periphery of regional organizations. To analyse whether this theoretical foundation is sufficient to explain the Ukrainian war, the pa-per will first draw a wider picture of European and Russian regionalism strategies to highlight the competitive dimension of regional economic integration. Afterwards this state of competition will be illustrated in detail by analysing the complex foreign policy and trade situation between the Ukraine, Russia and EU after the end of the Cold War until the beginning of the conflict. At the end, the results of the analysis will be summarized and discussed. Based on that, possible implications for regional eco-nomic integration in general will be deduced. The discussion of possible reasons for the outbreak of the Ukrainian war is of undeniable relevance, as a theoretical understanding might help to prevent similar events.

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**Download pdf file The Interregnum**In this timely book, leading scholars guide us through what the latest research tells us about the onset, duration, outcomes, and recurrence of civil wars, as well as the ongoing consequences of conflicts in war-torn countries such as Syria, Sudan, and Rwanda.

**Download pdf file NATO Relations Between World War and Cold War, 1945-1947**This title was first published 2000: The book applies constructivist arguments about culture, norms and identity to explain the superpower negotiations that produced the INF Treaty. It contributes to the constructivist research program in two ways. First, it develops a speech act model of social interaction to illustrate constructivist arguments and second, it develops a constructivist theory of security dilemmas that suggests practical ways to resolve them. The substantive conclusion of the book is that the dominant understanding of the end of the Cold War (the buildup argument) is not correct as it advocates policies that tend to perpetuate conflicts. Instead this book argues that the 'new thinking' explanation is more coherent and suggests improved practical ways to resolve other security dilemmas.

**Download pdf file U.S. Foreign Policy and the End of the Cold War**Have globalization, virulent ethnic differences, and globally operating insurgents fundamentally changed the nature of war in the last decade? Interpretations of war as driven by politics and state rationale, formulated most importantly by the 19th century practitioner Carl von Clausewitz, have received strong criticism. Political explanations have been said to fall short in explaining conflicts in the Balkans, Africa, Asia and the attacks of 11 September 2001 in the United States. This book re-evaluates these criticisms not only by scrutinising Clausewitz's arguments and their applicability, but also by a careful reading of the criticism itself. In doing so, it presents empirical evidence on the basis of several case studies, addressing various aspects of modern war, such as the actors, conduct and purposes of war.

**Download pdf file The Glorious Art of Peace**Edited by one of the most renowned scholars in the field, Richard Betts' *Conflict After the Cold War* assembles classic and contemporary readings on enduring problems of international security. Offering broad historical and philosophical breadth, the carefully chosen and excerpted selections in this popular reader help students engage key debates over the future of war and the new forms that violent conflict will take. *Conflict After the Cold War* encourages closer scrutiny of the political, economic, social, and military factors that drive war and peace.

**Download pdf file From the Lias to the Iraq**Despite post-Cold War arguments about their demise, 'Great Powers' not only continue to thrive, with lesser Powers they form the basis of the constellation of global politics. This topical new Handbook illustrates how and why the new international order has evolved – and is still evolving – since the end of the Cold War, through the application of diplomacy and statecraft. Including cutting edge contributions from over 40 scholars, the handbook is structured around seven sections: Context of Diplomacy Great Powers Middle Powers Developing Powers International Organisations and Military Alliances International Economy Issues of Conflict and Co-operation Through analysis of a wide range of case studies, the Handbook assesses the diplomacy and statecraft of individual powers, offering insights into how they function, their individual perception of national interests and the roles they play in modern statecraft. The contributors also seek to evaluate the organizations and contemporary issues that continue to influence the shaping of the new international order. A comprehensive survey of diplomacy across the world, this work will be essential reading for scholars and professionals alike.

**Download pdf file Conflict and Peace - Is Conflict Inevitable given the nature and structure of global politics?**In recent years, the world has increasingly witnessed international conflict along ideological fault lines. Western policymakers warn that authoritarian countries like Russia and China are seeking to exploit divisions within democratic societies to promote autocratic tendencies, while for decades, authoritarian countries have accused the West of doing the same—of manufacturing domestic uprisings as a way to force liberalism upon them. Of course, these dynamics herald back to the Cold War, where international conflict was defined by ideological competition between capitalist and communist regimes, and before the Cold War, to the Concert of Europe, where conflict often involved clashes between republican and absolutist regimes. And yet, while history is filled with examples of conflicts along these kinds of ideological lines, there is no consensus in existing research on whether these cleavages have any effect on relations between states. Depending on where one looks, one can find arguments suggesting that ideology does or does not matter, or that there may be effects unique to liberalism. This dissertation advances our understanding of the relationship between ideology and international conflict by exploring how it affects a specific aspect of modern interstate conflict: disputes over the leadership and institutions of other countries. I argue that ideological cleavages increase the risk of these regime disputes in two ways. First, ideologically dissimilar states may attempt to change each other's regimes either due to normative preferences or the fear that these preferences exist. Second, they may resort to subversion to prevent political contagion from the success of alternative regimes. By contrast, ideologically-similar states face incentives to prop each other up against domestic threats and to refrain from using subversion to pursue their other foreign policy goals. I employ a variety of research techniques to provide evidence of these arguments, including cross-national statistical analyses, multi-country archival research, and automated text analysis of foreign propaganda. Using large-N quantitative data, I show that pairs of ideologically similar states are less likely to have policy and regime disputes, more likely to provide aid to each other in periods of domestic unrest, and have overall more cooperative relations than pairs of ideologically dissimilar countries. Focused case studies provide additional evidence of the theoretical mechanisms. Taken together, the results illustrate the shortcomings of "black boxing" the types of disputes states have, and they suggest that ideological ties between states are a major driver of patterns of international cooperation and competition.

**Download pdf file The Philippines and South Korea**The post-Cold War has witnessed enormous levels of western peacekeeping, peacemaking and reconstruction intervention in societies emerging from war. These western-led interventions are often called 'liberal peacemaking' or 'liberal interventionism', or statebuilding, and have attracted considerable controversy. In this study, leading proponents and critics of the liberal peace and contemporary post-war reconstruction assess the role of the United States, European Union and other actors in the promotion of the liberal peace, and of peace more generally. Key issues, including transitional justice and the acceptance/rejection of the liberal peace in African states are also considered. The failings of the liberal peace (most notably in Iraq and Afghanistan, but also in other locations) have prompted a growing body of critical literature on the motivations, mechanics and consequences of the liberal peace. This volume brings together key protagonists from both sides of the debate to produce a cutting edge, state of the art discussion of one of the main trends in contemporary international relations. This book was originally published as a special issue of *Global Society*.

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