

## War Peace And International Politics

Written from the perspective of an insider of the most prominent events in the Middle East over the last fifty years, this book examines Egypt's diplomacy in transformative times of war, peace and transition. The author offers unique insights, first-hand information, singular documents, critical and candid analysis, as well as case studies, richly sharing his experiences as the country's Foreign Minister and ambassador. This project covers a wide range of issues including the Arab-Israeli peace process, the liberation of Kuwait, the invasion of Iraq, nuclear weapons proliferation in the region, relations with the United States, Russia and other major international and regional players. Most importantly, it offers a series of potential trajectories on the future of Egypt and its relations within the region and the world. This is an essential work for a number of audiences, including scholars, graduate students, researchers, as well as policy makers, and is strongly appealing for anyone who is interested in international relations and Middle Eastern politics.

NEW IN PAPERBACK FEBRUARY 2005! `The most systematic and wide-ranging survey of the multi-faceted field of International Relations yet produced. It is sure to become a standard reference work and teaching text, and is unlikely to be superseded at any time in the near future. It should be considered as essential reading? - International Affairs The Handbook of International Relations, published 2002 in hardback, quickly established itself as the benchmark volume, providing a state-of-the-art review and indispensable guide to the study of international relations. It is now released in paperback, in order to be accessible to students in classroom use. Divided into three parts, the volume reviews both the historical, philosophical, analytical and normative roots to the discipline and the key contemporary topics of research and debate today. The first part introduces the major approaches within the field and unpacks many of the on-going debates within the discipline including those between rationalist and constructivist approaches. The second part moves on to explore the key concepts and contextual factors important to the subject from concepts like the state and power, to international and transnational actors, debates around globalization, and contending feminist perspectives. The final part reviews a number of the key substantive issues in international relations and is designed to complement the analytical tools and perspectives presented in Parts I and II. Examples of the many topics included are: foreign policy; war and peace; security; nationalism and ethnicity; finance; trade; development; the environment; and human rights.

Kalevi Holsti: Major Texts on War, the State, Peace, and International Order Springer In this book, Kalevi Holsti examines the nature of change in international politics. The book focuses on peacekeeping as a device for maintaining international stability, and for remedying situations in which states are in conflict with each other. Alan James examines around fifty cases, explaining the background to each one, and analysing its political significance. There is also a detailed examination of the concept of peacemaking, and a look into its increasing importance in international affairs, emphasised by the fact that the United Nations won the Nobel Peace Prize for its peacekeeping activities.

The exact legacies of the two Hague Peace Conferences remain unclear. On the one hand, diplomatic and military historians, who cast their gaze to 1914, traditionally

dismiss the events of 1899 and 1907 as insignificant footnotes on the path to the First World War. On the other, experts in international law posit that The Hague's foremost legacy lies in the manner in which the conferences progressed the law of war and the concept and application of international justice. This volume brings together some of the latest scholarship on the legacies of the Hague Peace Conferences in a comprehensive volume, drawing together an international team of contributors. The book examines, among other issues, the emergence of civil war as a result of political struggles. The construction of Africa as the 'other' has meant that factors commonly used to explain war elsewhere have been neglected in SubSaharan Africa. The political power struggle which evolved around the state is at the forefront of the analysis of civil war and societal conflict.

Peace and War by Raymond Aron is one of the greatest books ever written on international relations. Aron's starting point is the state of nature that exists between nations, a condition that differs essentially from the civil state that holds within political communities. Ever keeping this brute fact about the life of nations in mind and ranging widely over political history and many disciplines, Aron develops the essential analytical tools to enable us to think clearly about the stakes and possibilities of international relations. In his first section, "Theory," Aron shows that, while international relations can be mapped, and probabilities discerned, no closed, global "science" of international relations is anything more than a mirage. In the second part, "Sociology," Aron studies the many ways various subpolitical forces influence foreign policy. He emphasizes that no rigorous determinism is at work: politics—and thus the need for prudent statesmanship—are inescapable in international relations. In part three, "History," Aron offers a magisterial survey of the twentieth century. He looks at key developments that have had an impact on foreign policy and the emergence of what he calls "universal history," which brings far-flung peoples into regular contact for the first time. In a final section, "Praxeology," Aron articulates a normative theory of international relations that rejects both the bleak vision of the Machiavellians, who hold that any means are legitimate, and the naivete of the idealists, who think foreign policy can be overcome. This new edition of Peace and War includes an informative introduction by Daniel J. Mahoney and Brian C. Anderson, situating Aron's thought in a new post-Cold War context, and evaluating his contribution to the study of politics and international relations. This book provides a comprehensive treatment of Russett's scientific contributions, with key examples of his major studies. It will greatly benefit today's International Relations students, deepening their understanding of the field's theory and methods. Bruce M. Russett was a founder of, and continues to be a pioneer in, the empirical analytical study of international relations and foreign policy. He has produced groundbreaking works on methodology, data collection and the application of economics to the field of international relations—especially in the area of analytical relationships between theory, policy and normative standards for morality and ethics. His body of work has clarified and furthered our understanding of peace studies by addressing power and

conflict, cooperation, integration and community, democratic/Kantian peace, economic development, dependency and inequality, and the relationships between domestic and foreign politics. Russett's academic achievements and standing are the result of his bringing these areas together as a coherent entity, based on his eclectic ability to "cross boundaries" with regard to academic disciplines, sub-disciplines, methods of data gathering and analysis, and broad theoretical perspectives, as well as basic and applied research.

'Westads schrijfstijl is helder, gevat en vurig. Deze keer is zijn speelveld breed genoeg om zijn kennis en menselijkheid volledig recht te doen.' Marilyn B. Young, New York University De Koude Oorlog was het lijnrecht tegenover elkaar staan van het kapitalisme en het socialisme. Een confrontatie die het heftigst was tussen 1945 en 1989, maar de oorsprong van het conflict gaat veel verder terug en de gevolgen zijn nog steeds voelbaar. De Koude Oorlog zorgde ervoor dat de wereld werd gedomineerd door twee supermachten die als uitgangspunt hadden dat alleen het eigen systeem goed was en dat van de ander per definitie heel erg slecht. Dit leidde tot een wapenwedloop waardoor we nu genoeg atoomwapens hebben om onze aarde meerdere keren volledig te vernietigen. Net als de Amerikanen geloofden de sovjetleiders dat de 'oude' maatschappijen, gebaseerd op lokale identiteit, standsverschil en een sterke band met het verleden, volkomen achterhaald waren. De Koude Oorlog ging dan ook over de maatschappij van de toekomst. De keuze was beperkt: die van de Sovjet-Unie, waar de staatsmachine aan de verbetering van de mensheid werkte, of die van de Amerikanen met een gedecentraliseerde staatsmacht en boven alles individuele vrijheid. Tegen deze achtergrond werd het gevecht gevoerd, met als gevolg conflict na conflict en genadeloze leiders. Odd Arne Westad is hoogleraar VS-Azië Relaties aan Harvard University en geeft les op de Kennedy School of Government. Van zijn hand verschenen *The Global Cold War* (2005), dat de Bancroft Prize heeft gewonnen, en *Decisive Encounters* (2003), het standaardwerk over de Chinese burgeroorlog. Ook werkte hij mee aan de driedelige *Cambridge History of the Cold War* (2010). Recenter verscheen *Restless Empire: China and the World since 1750* (2012).

Essay from the year 2013 in the subject Politics - International Politics - General and Theories, grade: 80/100, University of Leicester, language: English, abstract: Peace and international cooperation may not be sustained on a permanent basis simply by virtue of the illusory belief that states will invariably seek to preserve these ideals merely because they allegedly benefit the international community as a whole. Neither will their presumed adherence to a superior code of morality ultimately suffice on its own to protect the international order from major disruptions caused by the actions of one of its constituent sub-units. As E.H. Carr remarked, ethical standards cannot exist independent of politics, in particular not without setting them in proper relation to the less abstract determinants in international relations, notably power. It was such a separation of power from morality which led politicians of the inter-war period to believe that international

cooperation could be perpetuated solely through the establishment of institutions designed to resolve inter-state disputes within an international society whose members supposedly all shared the same goals, even though in reality they clearly didn't. Still, as Carr acknowledged, attempts to root moral ideals within the international order need not necessarily suffer the same fate they did in the run-up to World War II. Importantly, however, one must first become alive to the highly sensitive constellation of power and morality ultimately required to prevent the international system from giving rise to such forces as might before long prove a potential source of its own instability.

This volume is a collection of the best essays of Professor Benjamin Miller on the subjects of international and regional security. The book analyses the interrelationships between international politics and regional and national security, with a special focus on the sources of international conflict and collaboration and the causes of war and peace. More specifically, it explains the sources of intended and unintended great-power conflict and collaboration. The book also accounts for the sources of regional war and peace by developing the concept of the state-to-nation balance. Thus the volume is able to explain the variations in the outcomes of great power interventions and the differences in the level and type of war and peace in different eras and various parts of the world. For example, the book's model can account for recent outcomes such as the effects of the 2003 American intervention in Iraq, the post-2011 Arab Spring and the conflicts between Russia and Ukraine. The book also provides a model for explaining the changes in American grand strategy with a special focus on accounting for the causes of the invasion of Iraq in 2003. Finally, the book addresses the debate on the future of war and peace in the 21st century. This book will be essential reading for students of international security, regional security, Middle Eastern politics, foreign policy and IR.

"Lebow has produced a significant work on international crises and their relationship to international politics. His integration of history and international relations theory is particularly laudatory, and he draws some important conclusions concerning deterrence theory and crisis management."--Jerel A. Rosati, *American Political Science Review*.

This book explores a new way for students of International Relations to look at war, peace and world orders throughout European history. The contributors argue that the predominant 'realist' paradigm that focuses on states and their self-interest is not applicable to the largest period of European history, because states either did not exist or were only in the making. Instead, they argue, we have to look through the eyes of historical entities to see how they understood the world in which they lived, The authors use a wide range of case-studies, focusing on subjects as diverse as the ancient Greek concept of honour and persecution under Communist regimes during the Cold War to explore the ways in which people in different societies at different times perceived and felt about war and peace in the world around them.

Excerpt from *Thoughts on War and Peace: An Inquiry Into the Conceptions Prevailing in Foreign Politics* Public attention in the last few years has been pointedly drawn to the creation of a League of Nations. However attractive the setting up of an international body may appear to us, especially at this juncture in the world's history, we should not shrink from facing the fact that the problem of war and peace cannot be solved within the actual system in foreign politics. The present work endeavours to show that the first step towards a new order of things in international relations is to remove from our political thought the existing conceptions of war and peace - that is to say, all conceptions which make the political life of a nation contradictory to the ideals of humanity. Only after such a radical change of mind can we build up something solid in international politics. In exposing the artificial character of the proposals advanced on behalf of a League of Nations, I have had in view more their development in the future than their possible results at present. That any League of Nations is better than none cannot be gainsaid; but there should be a wider understanding about the meaning of such a vast enterprise. If we do not do the work thoroughly, we shall have to undo it sooner or later; and we shall relapse into our former position on account of the very fact that we have not changed our values in foreign politics. About the Publisher Forgotten Books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books. Find more at [www.forgottenbooks.com](http://www.forgottenbooks.com) This book is a reproduction of an important historical work. Forgotten Books uses state-of-the-art technology to digitally reconstruct the work, preserving the original format whilst repairing imperfections present in the aged copy. In rare cases, an imperfection in the original, such as a blemish or missing page, may be replicated in our edition. We do, however, repair the vast majority of imperfections successfully; any imperfections that remain are intentionally left to preserve the state of such historical works.

This book provides a comprehensive guide to understanding conflict resolution in today's global world. In the first part, Peter Wallensteen introduces the fields of conflict resolution as they have developed since the end of the Cold War and demonstrates various approaches to conflict analysis and conflict resolution. The core of the book explores three major types of international conflict: inter-state; internal; and state formation conflicts. The final part reviews regional and international approaches to peaceful conflict resolution, notably the UN, discusses the concerns of the major powers in conflict, and outlines pertinent questions for the future. *Understanding Conflict Resolution* will be an essential text for all students, teachers and researchers of international and global politics. This book is a critical political and institutional reflection on UN peace operations. It provides constructive suggestions as to how the UN and the international system can evolve to remain relevant and tackle the peace and security challenges of the 21st century, without abandoning the principles that the UN was founded upon and on which the legitimacy of UN peace operations rests. The author analyses the evolving politics on UN peace operations of the five veto

powers of the UN Security Council, as well as major troop-contributing countries and western powers. He investigates the move towards peace enforcement and counter-terrorism, and what consequences this development may have for the UN. Karlsrud issues a challenge to practitioners and politicians to make sure that the calls for reform are anchored in a desire to improve the lives of people suffering in conflicts on the ground—and not spurred by intra-organizational turf battles or solely the narrow self-interests of member states. Finally, he asks how the UN can adapt its practices to become more field- and people-centered, in line with its core, primary commitments of protecting and serving people in need. This brand new edition of *The US Military Profession into the Twenty-First Century* re-examines the challenges faced by the military profession in the aftermath of the international terrorist attack on the United States on September 11, 2001. While many of the issues facing the military profession examined in the first edition remain, the 'new war' and international terrorism have compounded the challenges. The US military must respond to the changed domestic and strategic landscapes without diminishing its primary function—a function that now many see that goes beyond success on the battlefield. Not only has this complicated the problem of reconciling the military professional ethos and *raison d'être* with civilian control in a democracy, it challenges traditional military professionalism. This book also studies the notion of a US military stretched thin and relying more heavily on the US Federal Reserves and National Guard. These developments make the US military profession increasingly linked to public attitudes and political perspectives. In sum, the challenge faced by the US military profession can be termed a dual dilemma. It must respond effectively to the twenty-first century strategic landscape while undergoing the revolution in military affairs and transformation. At the same time, the military profession must insure that it remains compatible with civilian cultures and the US political-social system without eroding its primary function. This is an invaluable book for all students with an interest in the US Military, and of strategic studies and military history in general.

Torbjorn L. Knutsen introduces ideas on international relations expressed by thinkers from the High Middle Ages to the present day and traces the development of four ever-present themes: war, peace, wealth and power. The book counters the view that international relations has no theoretical tradition and shows that scholars, soldiers and statesmen have been speculating about the subject for the last 700 years. Beginning with the roots of the state and the concept of sovereignty in the Middle Ages, the author draws upon the insights of outstanding political thinkers - from Machiavelli and Hobbes to Hegel, Rousseau, and Marx and contemporary thinkers such as Woodrow Wilson, Lenin, Morgenthau and Walt - who profoundly influenced the emergence of a discrete discipline of International Relations in the twentieth century. Fully revised and updated, the final section embraces more recent approaches to the study of international relations, most notably postmodernism and ecologism.

In times of war and peace, boom and bust, strategy has been vital in orientating peoples, governments and nations towards the future. Aaron Edwards delves into the theoretical history of strategy, and shows how it has been effectively applied in political and military situations throughout the world. Case studies include Churchill and Hitler's hands-on approaches to military matters in World War II Russian 'peacekeeping' in Georgia Recent conflicts in Iraq and Afghanistan The Northern Ireland peace process The end of Apartheid in South Africa

“The war to end all wars” rings out a bitter mockery of the First World War, often viewed as the seminal catastrophe of the twentieth century, the crucible from which Soviet, Fascist, and Nazi dictatorships emerged. Today’s conventional wisdom is that the Great War attuned the world to large-scale slaughter, that post-war efforts directed by the Treaty at Versailles were botched, that unbridled new nationalisms made the Second World War inevitable. This provocative book refutes such interpretations, arguing instead that the first two decades of the twentieth century—and the First World War in particular—played an essential part in the construction of a peaceful new order on a global scale. Historian William Mulligan takes an entirely fresh look at the aspirations of statesmen, soldiers, intellectuals, and civilians who participated in the war and at the new ideas about peace that were forged. While the hope for ultimate peace may have legitimized and even intensified the violence of the war, it also broadened conventional ideas about international politics and led to the emergence of such institutions as the League of Nations and the International Labour Organization. The experience of the First World War reinforced humanitarian concerns in political life and focused attention on building a better and more peaceful world order, Mulligan shows. Such issues resonate still in the political and diplomatic debates of today.

War, Peace and International Relations provides an introduction to the strategic history of the past two centuries, showing how those 200 years were shaped and reshaped extensively by war. The book takes a broad view of what was relevant to the causes, courses, and consequences of wars. Written by leading strategist Professor Colin Gray, the book provides students with a good grounding in the contribution of war to the development of the modern world, from the pre-industrial era to the age of international terrorism and smart weapons. This second edition has been thoroughly revised and updated: It is the first one-volume strategic history textbook on the market; It covers all the major wars of the past two centuries; It is up to date and comprehensive, including a new section on the American Civil War, a new chapter on geography and strategy, and completely rewritten chapters on Iraq and Afghanistan in the 2000s and on irregular warfare. This textbook will be essential reading for students of strategic studies, security studies, war studies, international relations and international history.

This book examines and explains the dialectic of war and peace between the outbreak of WWI and the Russian annexation of Crimea in 2014. The theoretical inspiration is built upon Galtung’s concept of negative and positive peace, Aron

's distinction between strategy and diplomacy, and Carr 's theory of periodization. Here, the author compares globalization with the interwar period and examines how the first decade 's positive peace, diplomacy, and big hopes were replaced by negative peace, and explains the growing role of military strategy which culminated after the Russian annexation of Crimea and the following military incidents between NATO and Russia. This volume will be of interest to teachers, students, and researchers in the fields of modern history, international security and peace studies.

In honour of Prof. Kalevi Holsti's 80th birthday, this book includes key texts by the renowned Canadian International Relations scholar on war, the state, peace, and the international order. The first part includes texts on the Study of War, Use of Force in International Politics: Four Revolutions, and The Decline of Interstate War, while the second part analyses International Sports Competition and the Creation and Sustenance of Statehood, as well as Internationalism and Nationalism within the Multi-Community State. The third part addresses The Peacemakers: Issues and International Order, Governance Without Government: Polyarchy in 19th-Century European International Politics, and The Post-Cold War 'Settlement' in Comparative Perspective. Prof. Holsti is a former president of the International Studies Association and the author of a major textbook that was translated into Mandarin, Korean, Japanese, and Bahasa Indonesian.

Thousands of undergraduates around the world are acquainted with his work. For one semester/quarter courses in International Political Economy in Political Science, International Relations, and Economics departments as well as International Studies Programs. A true introduction to the international political economy (IPE), the text does not assume that students have a background in politics, economy or sociology. This book clearly shows students how politics and economics come together in today's global environment. The text demonstrates how an understanding of IPE can help students make sense of global news, business investments, and government policies-by presenting the theories, institutions, and relationships found in IPE in simple ways that retain the complexity of the world issues and intellectual problems addressed. Need a reader or want to also cover international conflict or global issues in your course?

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as in the more direct debates on peace and conflict studies. It explores themes relating to culture, development, agency and structure, not just in terms of representations of international relations, and of peace, but in terms of the discipline of IR itself. The work also specifically explores the recent mantras associated with liberal and neoliberal versions of peace, which appear to have become foundational for much of the mainstream literature in IR and for doctrines for peace and development in the policy world. Analysing war has often led to the dominance - and mitigation - of violence as a basic assumption in, and response to, the problems of international relations. This study aims to redress this negative balance by arguing that IR offers a rich basis for the study of peace, which has advanced significantly over the last century or so. It also proposes innovative theoretical dimensions of the study of peace in IR, with new chapters discussing post-colonial and digital developments in the discipline. This book will be of great interest to students of peace and conflict studies, politics and International Relations.

In this comprehensive study, international relations scholar John Weltman explores the many roles of war in world politics. With topics ranging from the development of strategic thought to the effects on war of political and technological change, from the uses of force—and threats of force—to the uses of arms control, from the prominence of war in history to its likely fate in the post-Cold War world, Weltman's analysis offers a detailed, thoroughgoing, and rigorous overview of the subject. Throughout, Weltman questions a number of widely held assumptions. To the conventional argument that the number of players in the international system determines the incidence and character of war, he responds with evidence that suggesting that the social, material, and intellectual context within which conflicts occur is far more influential. Weltman also questions the prevailing wisdom that democracies are inherently peaceful and autocracies inherently warlike, arguing instead that the propensity to wage war—and the effects of war—are largely the products of prevailing expectations: whether or not war offers a means for the cheap, easy, and decisive accomplishment of a government's objectives. And he criticizes the dominant view that conflict—even violent conflict—is psychologically "abnormal." Drawing upon the traditional distinction between wars of "attrition" and wars of "annihilation," Weltman sees the trend toward the former—despite the anomalous Persian Gulf conflict—as likely to continue. While this trend does not suggest the end of warfare (much less the "end of history"), it does imply the localization of conflict and the minimization of the danger of global conflagration. The "new world order," Weltman concludes, will be far from peaceful, but the conflicts that do arise will be slow-burning and difficult to spread. Outside intervention in these conflicts will be costly.

In oktober 2005 werd voor het gebouw van het Europees Parlement in Straatsburg een imposant beeld onthuld. Het beeld, een gift van de stad Agios Nikolaos op Kreta, stelt de legendarische prinses Europa voor, rijdend op een

stier. Op een dag werd oppergod Zeus verliefd op de mooie Europa. Om haar in te palmen nam hij de gedaante aan van een prachtige stier, waarna hij haar op zijn rug de zee over droeg naar Kreta. Het beeld in Straatsburg staat zo symbool voor de plaats die Kreta in de Europese geschiedenis inneemt: de mythische prinses zou haar naam aan het latere Europa schenken en zo staat de Minoïsche beschaving op Kreta aan de basis van de Europese geschiedenis. De geboorte van het klassieke Europa vertelt de Europese geschiedenis die loopt van de zogenoemde Minoïsche beschaving op Kreta uit het midden van het tweede millennium v.Chr. tot het Laat- Romeinse Rijk van de 4e en vroege 5e eeuw n.Chr. Centraal in deze beschouwing staan de oude volken uit het noorden van het Middellandse Zeebekken, de Grieken en Romeinen. De volken die rond de Egeïsche Zee, op de zuidelijke Balkan en op het Italiaanse schiereiland leefden waren verantwoordelijk voor de voornaamste ontwikkelingen die de geschiedenis zouden bepalen.

Seminar paper from the year 2004 in the subject Politics - International Politics - Topic: Peace and Conflict Studies, Security, grade: 1,7 (A-), Otto-von-Guericke-University Magdeburg, course: Conflict and Mediation, 10 entries in the bibliography, language: English, comment: double spaced., abstract: The post-Cold War change in political priorities brings with itself incompatibilities. Market competition and free trade have increased prosperity for some nations and groups but left others behind. Peace and human rights do not always go hand in hand. Democratisation and increased popular participation in government can lead to minority rights abuses. Economic development and democratisation cannot always be achieved simultaneously; in the long run, these values may be reconcilable, but in the short run, they can generate tensions. Conflicts around the world have not declined, despite the end of the Cold War. From 1989 through 1993, a total of 90 large and small-armed conflicts occurred. At any given time, the number of violent conflicts fluctuates around 50 each year. That's why in the post cold-war era, it has become more important than ever that the three actors in conflict prevention and resolution - governments, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and intergovernmental organisations - went hand in hand. The crucial lesson learned from the previous peace processes had been that there could be no peace without the participation and the will of the parties and the populations involved, for which participation of civil society was fundamental."

What are the causes of war? Waltz probes the ideas that thinkers throughout the history of Western civilisation - including St. Augustine, Hobbes, Kant, & Spinoza - have offered to explain the reasons for men & related prescriptions for peace.

This volume of essays assembles a diverse array of approaches to the problems of ethnic conflict, with researchers and scholars using pure theory, comparative case studies, and aggregate data analysis to approach the complex questions facing today's leaders.

Examines political philosophies of the classic theorists as a means to understand international dilemmas in the post-Cold War world

This book brings together 11 pairs of opposing speeches on foreign policy written by Florentine statesman and historian Francesco Guicciardini (1483-1540), freshly translated with new commentary. Collectively, they constitute a remarkable collection of debates on war, peace, alliance and more. Incisive and elegant, the debates contain an early formulation of concepts such as the balance of power and the security dilemma - ideas that are still in international politics today. This book highlights the importance of Guicciardini's work for the evolution of international theory and explains why he, alongside Machiavelli, should be considered a leading figure of Realism.

Uncertainty surrounds every major decision in international politics. Yet there is almost always room for reasonable people to disagree about what that uncertainty entails. No one can reliably predict the outbreak of armed conflict, forecast economic recessions, anticipate terrorist attacks, or estimate the countless other risks that shape foreign policy choices. Many scholars and practitioners therefore believe that it is better to keep foreign policy debates focused on the facts - that it is, at best, a waste of time to debate uncertain judgments that will often prove to be wrong. In *War and Chance*, Jeffrey A. Friedman shows how foreign policy officials often try to avoid the challenge of assessing uncertainty, and argues that this behavior undermines high-stakes decision making. Drawing on an innovative combination of historical and experimental evidence, he explains how foreign policy analysts can assess uncertainty in a manner that is theoretically coherent, empirically meaningful, politically defensible, practically useful, and sometimes logically necessary for making sound choices. Each of these claims contradicts widespread skepticism about the value of probabilistic reasoning in international politics, and shows how placing greater emphasis on assessing uncertainty can improve nearly any foreign policy debate. A clear-eyed examination of the logic, psychology, and politics of assessing uncertainty, *War and Chance* provides scholars and practitioners with new foundations for understanding one of the most controversial elements of foreign policy discourse.

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