Realism

\*\* Structure – WWI

1. The paradox of German unification (1870-71)
2. Potential encirclement
3. Potential hegemonic power triggers block strategy by France, Russia, Great Britain
4. German strategy:

Escape encirclement

Allies with Austria-Hungary

Gains from trade

1. Austria-Hungary:

1914 – the survival threat

1. Balance of power – balance breakdown
2. Structural theory
3. First premise – dichotomous order (hierarchy or anarchy)
4. First deduction – the balance of power is a balance of conflict
5. Given power maximization and resource scarcity
6. Maxim: conflict is inevitable, war is always possible
7. Second premise – unitary actor (states in anarchy must act as rational individuals or person) (necessity of state)
8. Second deduction
9. Rational self-interest
10. Rational self-help (first, best strategy – alliances secondary)
11. Rational distrust: spying and cyber-war
12. Structural theory and the origins of war
13. Destabilization of the balance of power (balance breakdown)
14. Potential hegemon (balance to block its rise)
15. Survival threat to one or more major powers
16. Security dilemma – relative decline, relative rise (pre-emptive war)
17. Power rankings – 1914 Europe

4 = Germany

3 = Great Britain + France

2 = Russia

1 = Austria-Hungary; Germany

 (Austria ally to balance Britain, France, Russia – Gains from trade alliance)

\*\* U.S. ROK (South Korea) and North Korea (DPRK)

1. What incentives does North Korea have to negotiate (bargain)?
2. Shift in the balance of power?
	* 1. Strengthening U.S.-ROK-Japan alliance