INTRODUCTION TO INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
Course No. 160

Study Guide: Examination No. 1

2. The three basic assumptions of studying international relations (importance, understanding, control).
3. Definition of international relations (Sir Alfred Zimmern, Nicholas J. Spykman, Frederick S. Dunn, Quincy Wright, George Schwarzenberger).
4. The scope and substance of international relations.
5. The root disciplines of international relations.
6. Emergence and development of the discipline of international relations.
7. The state of undergraduate education in international relations in the USA.
8. Concept of a paradigm.
9. Idealist approach (Dante, Woodrow Wilson, Albert Fried, Cyrus Vance) critical assessment.
11. Biographical approach (John Stoessinger). Basic factors that influence decision-maker’s point of view.
15. The behavioural approach (Karl Deutsch, David Singer, James Rosenau). Traditionalists.
16. Historical and policy analysis.
17. Systems approach (Kaplan, Sonderman, Brecker, Churchman, Buckley, Burton, Young, Laszlo).
18. Morton Kaplan’s six different systems and their corresponding “rules of the game.” (Balance-of-power system, loose bipolar system, tight bipolar system, universal system, hierarchical system, unit veto system).
19. Systems characteristics (number of actors, distribution of power among the actors, physical characteristics of actors, interaction of actors).
20. Factors that cause change in the international system. (Changes in the number/power of major actors, change in technology, domestic factors).
21. The nature and function of theory in international relations.
22. The game theory. Assumptions and criticism.
24. Interdependence. Concept and basic assumptions.
26. Modes of analysis.
27. Concept of an actor of international relations.
28. Classification of actors of international relations.
30. Definition of nation-state for the purposes of international relations.
31. Basic elements of a nation-state.
32. The birth and development of the nation-state as the primary and universal actor in international relations.
33. Peace of Westphalia - 1648, Vienna Congress, Versailles Peace Conference, Munich Pact, Concert of Europe (significance in international relations).
34. State sovereignty. Sovereignty and interdependence. Sovereignty and natural moral law and popular will. Interdependence and the modern state.
35. Sovereign equality of states and domestic jurisdiction.
37. Power base of the nation-state; tangible and intangible elements.
38. Decree of polarization in international relations, concept, assessment.
39. Contemporary political map of the world. The post-World War II international system. The post cold war era, the unification of Germany.
41. International organizations.
42. Concept and basic features of international organizations - intergovernmental.
43. Classification of international organizations.
44. The functions of international organizations.
45. The fourteen points of President Woodrow Wilson.
47. The history of the emergence of the United Nations.
48. The objectives and principles of the UN.
49. Members of the UN. Growth of UN membership, 1945-96.
50. The structure of the UN. The functions of the various organs of the United Nations.
52. The Veto Power.
55. Peace-keeping operations by the United Nations - Nature of operation or purpose - UN and Conflict Management.
56. Regional intergovernmental organizations.
57. Concept of foreign policy.
58. National interest.
59. Determinants of nation-state behaviour (systemic factors, national attribute, and idiosyncratic factors).
60. Truman doctrine, Brezhnev doctrine, Reagan doctrine.
61. Assumptions and research findings on national attributes.
62. Political elites and foreign policy making.
63. Foreign policy making process.
64. Types of decision-making processes (macro, micro and crisis decisions).
66. Multinational corporations as increasingly important actors on the international scene.
67. Churches in international relations.
68. Pressure groups in the global system. <PLO; Amnesty International; Oxfam; The Anti-Apartheid Movement>.
69. Insurgent groups.