Glossary

Absolute gains: Absolute increases in wealth or strength, regardless of others' increases. **Absolute power:** Total amount of power.

Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS): Complex interaction between impairment of the immune system and opportunistic infections such as pneumonia, tuberculosis, syphilis, or other conditions. It is transmitted through blood (via intravenous drug use or, rarely, transfusion of infected blood) and sexual contact and from pregnant women to the fetuses they carry.

Al Qaeda: A network of Islamic terrorist organizations, led by Osama bin Laden, that carried out the attacks on the U.S. embassies in Tanzania and Kenya in 1998, the USS Cole in Yemen in 2000, and the World Trade Center and Pentagon in 2001.

Anarchic: Lacking a legitimate, hierarchical structure.

Antiballistic missile (ABM): A missile designed to destroy incoming missiles or their warheads before they hit the designated targets.

Antiterrorism: Actions taken by diplomatic, law enforcement, and intelligence agencies to apprehend terrorists or thwart terrorist attacks before they can be carried out.

Appeasement: One-sided concessions to a potential opponent.

Arms control: Agreements between two or more states or unilateral actions to regulate the research, manufacture, or deployment of weapons or troops on the basis of number, type, and/or location.

Autonomous development: Territorially based effort to meet a state's citizens' basic needs.

Balance of payments: The difference between the amount of money coming into a country and the amount of money going out.

Balance of trade: The value of exports minus the value of imports.

Balancing: When states seek to prevent another state's or other states' domination of the international system either by ensuring through domestic development that they are equally powerful or by creating alliances that are equal to a state's or another alliance's power.

Ballistic missile: A vehicle that travels to its target unpowered after a short period of powered flight. Most ballistic missiles are powered by rocket engines. Part of the flight of longer range ballistic missiles may occur outside the atmosphere and involve the "reentry" of the missile. A ballistic missile may deliver a conventional warhead or a nuclear, chemical, or biological warhead.

Bandwagoning: When (usually weak) states seek to ally themselves with rising powers to take advantage of their strength.

Baruch Plan: A post–World War II U.S. proposal that would have placed all atomic energy activities under the control of an international atomic development authority. This

proposal was rejected by the USSR primarily because it would have made permanent the existing U.S. monopoly over nuclear weapons.

Bilateral: Between two countries; two-sided.

Biological weapons: Weapons that use living organisms, such as bacteria or viruses, or toxins produced by living organisms to cause death, disease, or injury to humans, animals, or plants.

Bipolar: An international structure dominated by two superpowers.

Bismarckian system: A succession of alliances sought by Otto von Bismarck in the twenty years after the unification of Germany in 1871; these were pursued to moderate the demands of Germany's allies, prevent the formation of opposing coalitions, and prevent local conflicts from escalating into general war.

Blue Helmets: UN peacekeeping and truce-supervision forces dispatched at the invitation of parties to a local conflict. Their primary mission is to serve as armed sentries, separating combatants to make violation of a peace agreement more difficult. Also known as "Blue Berets," they wear UN headgear but retain their respective national uniforms.

Capability: The aspect of deterrence that refers to the ability to do great harm to an aggressor; a state's ability to retaliate against a challenger should the defending nation deem the challenger's actions to be unacceptable.

Capital-abundant: Rich in terms of money, industrial plants, and equipment.

Capital flight: A rapid outflow of financial assets when a country's economy appears to be in trouble.

Capital intensive: Industry requiring capital (money, plants, or equipment) as the main input.

Carbon sink: Forests, oceans, and other reservoirs that absorb and store carbon.

Casualties: Members of the armed forces who have been killed, wounded, or captured or are interned, sick, or missing and, therefore, are no longer a part of active duty.

Causality: The relationship of cause and effect.

Chemical weapons: Weapons that use toxic chemical substances to cause death or severe harm to humans or animals. The active chemicals (chemical agents) in chemical weapons can be gases, liquids, or solid powders and include blister, nerve, choking, and blood agents.

Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC): Treaty signed in 1993 that prohibits the production, use, or stockpiling of chemical weapons.

Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs): A primary agent of ozone depletion found mostly in aerosols and refrigerants. The 1987 Montréal Protocol called for the phasing out of these chemicals.

Clash of Civilizations: A theory that suggests that the future of international politics will be characterized not by the state-against-state or ideological conflicts of the past but, rather, by clashes of civilizations as they seek to defend their traditions, beliefs, territory, and general interests against competing cultures.

Codex Alimentarius: International food standards and guidelines.

Collective action: Efforts undertaken by a group in its members' mutual interests.

Colonialism: A policy by which a nation maintains or extends its control over foreign dependencies. The two main types of colonialism are movement of people from the

mother country to form a new political institution in the designated distant land and external powers' rule over indigenous peoples.

Commitment: The first step in deterrence, which must be stated clearly and unambiguously before a challenger carries out an act of aggression. The defending state must make clear its determination to punish a challenger if the challenger takes a specified action that the defender considers unacceptable.

Comparative advantage: The ability of one business or entity to engage in production at a lower opportunity cost than another business or entity.

Comparativists: Those who work within the field of comparative politics, a subfield of political science.

Compellence: A strategy that attempts to force an adversary to reverse some action that has already been taken.

Complex learning: Learning from experience; learning by imitation.

Concert of Europe: A special system of consultation used by the great powers of Europe after the Napoleonic Wars. A great power could initiate international conferences when it believed that the security and peace of Europe were compromised.

Confidence-building measures: Stipulations built into treaties or agreements to reduce the likelihood of defection and to enhance communication.

Conflict: A state of disharmony or opposition.

Containment: U.S. foreign policy during the Cold War aimed at halting Soviet expansion through American military and economic power.

Conventional weapons: Nonnuclear weapons such as tanks, artillery pieces, or tactical aircraft (troops that operate these weapons are referred to as conventional forces).

Cooperation: Joint operation or action.

Core: Central, or innermost, part.

Corn Laws: A set of tariffs and other restrictions on agricultural imports that protected British landowners in the late 1700s and early 1800s. Repeal of these laws in 1846 helped facilitate a boom in international trade.

Correlation: A relationship between two variables.

Counterterrorism: Use of military force against terrorist organizations.

Countervailing tariffs: Tariffs levied by one country in response to tariffs imposed in another.

Credibility: The resolve and willingness of the defending state to carry out its commitment to punish the aggressor state.

Crusade: A holy war sanctioned by the Pope; a Christian military expedition to recover the Holy Land from the Muslims.

Currency convertibility: The ability to exchange a currency for gold or other currencies.

Current-account balance: The difference between a state's total exports and total imports.

Customary practices: International customs represent the established and consistent practice of states in international relations; one of the sources of international law.

Dawes Plan: A plan to alleviate the economic pressure on Germany caused by reparations imposed after World War I. Under this agreement, American banks would lend

money to Germany for its reparations payments to the Allies. These payments could then be transferred to the U.S. government from the Allies to service war loans.

Debt burdens: Multilateral debt, such as occurs when a government borrows from international institutions (IMF, World Bank), other governments, or foreign banks.

Defense: A strategy that attempts to reduce an enemy's capability to damage or take something away from the defender. The purpose is to resist an attack and minimize losses after deterrence has failed.

Deforestation: Conversion of forested land to other uses, such as cropland, shifting cultivation, or urban and industrial use.

Delinking: Subjecting external relations to the imperatives of broad internal development.

Demographic transition: Changes in the characteristics of human populations, including rate of growth, average age, literacy, and so forth.

Dependency Theory: A socio-economic theory based on the assumption that the process of the world economic systems development privileged a few countries while leaving the rest disadvantaged and vulnerable to exploitation.

Deregulate: Reduce or remove government involvement in the private sector; reduce or remove governmental oversight and control of the private sector.

Desertification: The process by which an area becomes a desert. The rapid depletion of plant life and topsoil at desert boundaries and in semiarid regions, usually caused by a combination of drought and overexploitation by humans of grasses and other vegetation.

Détente: French for "relaxation of tensions." During the Cold War, détente between the United States and Soviet Union referred to cooperation on areas such as arms control, trade, and technology.

Deterrence: The attempt to prevent war by discouraging a potential aggressor. The primary goal of the defender is to convince the challenger that the probable cost of attacking will far exceed any anticipated gain. For deterrence to function effectively, the defender must demonstrate the credibility of the deterrent threat through both capability and resolve.

Diaspora: The dispersion of people throughout the world from their original homeland.

Diplomatic immunity: Freedom from arrest and prosecution for accredited diplomats.

Disarmament: The reduction or elimination of a state's overall arms levels.

Diversified economies: Economies based on several, if not many, products, industries, and services.

Dumping: Exporting a product at below the cost of production and shipping.

Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC): A UN organ responsible for coordinating the work of the UN "family" of more specialized agencies and organizations.

Economic determinism: The theory, often attributed to Marx, that the economic structure, rather than politics, drives human development.

Elite colonialism: Indigenous rulers are replaced by a European political and economic elite but the native population remains essentially in place; much of the culture thus remains intact.

Embedded liberalism: The shared assumption among many states' leaders that governments should balance economic growth and social and economic welfare.

End of History: A theory that posits that the apex of human political and social development is reached by successfully democratizing, guaranteeing human rights, achieving stability, and implementing economic liberalization.

Enforcement terror: Terrorism carried out by a government or a government-backed agency against its own citizens.

The Enlightenment: The period in European history (most associated with the eighteenth century) when philosophers sought to "enlighten" their counterparts by explaining how human reason could overcome tyranny, ignorance, and superstition; often perceived as a threat to religion and religious thought.

Exogenously given: Determined externally; imposed, rather than derived from within.

Extended deterrence: A policy that seeks to discourage a challenger from attacking an ally or a partner.

Extortion: Organized crime groups demanding money, behavior, or other goods and services from an individual or business that results in physical or financial harm if not paid.

Factor: Variable; something with some measure of influence over an outcome.

Fascism: A doctrine promoted by the far right seeking an authoritarian society built around the rule of an elite led by a dictator or supreme leader.

Feminist: One who believes in equality of the sexes.

Feudal: Rulers of smaller political units, such as city-states, counties, or duchies, often owed allegiance to the rulers of larger principalities or kingdoms and were granted title over their lands in exchange for promises of money or military service.

Fixed exchange rate system: When currency exchange rates are set and not responsive to supply and demand.

Flexible response: The Kennedy administration's military doctrine that replaced massive retaliation and focused on countering the Soviet threat across the entire spectrum, from operations other than war to conventional warfare to nuclear exchange.

Floating exchange rate system: When currency exchange rates are set by supply and demand.

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO): UN humanitarian organization under the ECOSOC umbrella.

Foreign direct investment (FDI): Investment in business in one country by a firm from another country.

Foreign exchange market: The global market for currency trading.

Forgive: To excuse a heavily indebted country from paying its debts.

Fragmentation: Used here to mean adherence to or embracing of regional and even local political authority, economic development, social and cultural associations, ethnic or national divisions, and so on; more generally, the act, process, or result of breaking something into smaller pieces.

Free trade zone: A group of states that have agreed to significantly reduce or eliminate trade barriers for all group members; an area in which goods can flow freely across borders without being subjected to taxes, tariffs, or other trade restrictions or efforts to protect domestic producers of those goods.

Freedom House: A nonpartisan, nonprofit organization promoting worldwide freedom and democracy; perhaps best known for its country ratings.

- **G-8 countries:** The Group of Eight (G-8) is comprised of the leaders of major industrial democracies and holds an annual summit to discuss mutual interests and concerns.
- **General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT):** An agreement established in 1947 to encourage freer trade. Several rounds of GATT rules negotiations since its founding progressively lowered tariffs and nontariff barriers to trade among member states.
- **General deterrence:** This long-term strategy operates at all times and attempts to prevent an adversary from attempting any kind of military challenge because of its expected consequences.
- Generalizable: Applicable to other situations, issues, and cases.
- **Genocide:** The systematic and deliberate extermination of a specific group of people, usually an ethnic, racial, religious, national, or political group.
- **Glasnost:** Russian for "openness," referring to the political policies that followed Mikhail Gorbachev's 1985 rise to power in the USSR.
- **Global commons:** Ungoverned areas shared by all countries, such as the seas, space, and the atmosphere.
- **Global governance:** In a world without a world government, international law and institutions serve as mechanisms to address issues that transcend state borders, thereby fostering cooperation for mutually beneficial outcomes.
- **Globalization:** Used here to mean increasing general connectivity and interdependence globally (culturally, technologically, politically, militarily, economically, etc.); often used in purely economic terms in reference to the increased mobility of goods, services, labor, technology, and capital throughout the world.
- **Gold standard:** A fixed exchange-rate system in which each nation's currency value is set to gold.
- **Good governance:** Legislation and implementation free from corruption and with due regard for the rule of law.
- **Great power:** A state that possesses, exercises, and defends interests throughout the world. Great-power status may be quantitative, such as a certain level of gross national product or the size of its armed forces. It may also be qualitative, demonstrated by a high level of industrialization or the capability to make and use nuclear weapons. Great powers may also be distinguished by institutional recognition, such as that accorded by the League of Nations or the UN.
- **Great-power unanimity:** A concept that holds that on all resolutions and proposals before the UN Security Council, a veto by any one of the five permanent members (China, France, Russia, United Kingdom, and United States) will kill any proposal.
- **Great powers:** The few states in the international system whose economic and military power set them qualitatively apart from the next tier of states.
- **Green:** Designed to be environmentally friendly.
- **Greenfield investments:** Developing an industry from scratch in a foreign country.
- **Greenhouse effect:** An increase in the earth's average temperature caused by the emission of greenhouse gases (especially carbon dioxide and methane) that trap and retain the sun's heat in the atmosphere.
- **Gross domestic product (GDP):** The total value of goods and services produced within a country.

Gross national income (GNI): The total value of goods and services produced within a country, plus the income it receives from other countries, minus payments made to other countries.

Gross national product (GNP): The total sum of all goods and services produced by a nation.

Hegemon: Predominant world power.

Hegemony: Dominance or leadership, usually with regard to a preponderant world power in a unipolar system.

Human security: Freedom from both fear and want.

Hydroelectricity: Electricity generated by water power in dams, a frequently touted alternate energy source.

Hyperinflation: An extreme, rapid, and uncontrolled rise in prices and concomitant decline in a currency's value.

Idealism: Belief that people can make the world a better place.

Immediate deterrence: A strategy of response to specific and explicit challenges to a state's interests.

Imperialism: A superior-inferior relationship in which one state controls the people and territory of another area.

Import quota: Restricting how much of a specific foreign product can enter the country.

Independent variable: A causal factor; that which acts on something else, rather than being acted on. The dependent variable is that which is acted upon.

Information warfare: Military use of computer networks to attack an opponent's capabilities for receiving, processing, and communicating information.

Institution: An international norm, law, agreement, treaty, group, or organization formed around a common interest or region; synonymous with regime.

Intellectual property rights: Legal entitlements attached to intellectual products with commercial value, including patents, copyrights, trademarks, industrial design rights, and trade secrets.

Intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM): A land-based missile able to deliver a nuclear payload to a target more than 3,400 miles away (in practical terms, capable of going directly from the United States to Russia or vice versa).

Interdependence: Symbiosis; a relationship of mutual dependence between two or more entities in which changes in one entity affect the other entities.

Intergovernmental organizations (IGOs): Groups of states or governments created through treaties and organized for a common purpose. Examples include OPEC, OECD, and NATO.

Internally displaced people: People who are displaced within their own countries.

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD, or World Bank): Established as part of the Bretton Woods system, the World Bank was initially created to help finance reconstruction after World War II. Since the 1950s and 1960s, it has lent money to developing countries to finance development projects and humanitarian needs.

International Criminal Court: Treaty signed in 1998 that created a permanent court that has the power to try individuals accused of the most egregious crimes, as part of

a systematic plan or policy, including war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide.

International Energy Agency (IEA): Created in 1974 to develop an emergency system for sharing oil, establish an information system to monitor the oil market, facilitate long-term measures to reduce net demand for oil on world markets, and set up multinational energy research and development activities.

International Labor Organization (ILO): Specialized UN agency that seeks the promotion of social justice and internationally recognized human and labor rights.

International Monetary Fund (IMF): Established as part of the Bretton Woods system, the IMF is a global lending agency that originally was to aid industrialized nations in stabilizing their economies after the shocks of the Great Depression and World War II. Its goals today are promotion of market economies, free trade, and high growth rates.

International organization (IO): An international institution involving many different countries (e.g., the United Nations).

International regimes: International laws or norms that set the rules for cooperation.

Intervening variables: Factors that influence but don't determine an outcome; factors that filter the effects of an independent variable.

Intrastate conflict: Discord occurring within the borders of a single state.

Inverse correlation: A relationship in which an increase in one factor corresponds to a decrease in another.

Isolationist: Withdrawn from international affairs.

Jus ad bellum: Justice of war; the necessary conditions for undertaking a legitimate war.

Jus in bello: Justice in war (the laws of war); acceptable and unacceptable behaviors during a war.

Just War: A specific set of criteria about when resorting to the use of force is acceptable (*jus ad bellum*) and a set of criteria about how combatants should behave (*jus in bello*).

Kyoto Protocol: Treaty signed in 1997 that furthered the goals of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992) that places stringent limits on carbon emissions that cause the greenhouse effect; expires in 2012.

Labor intensive: Industry requiring labor as the main input.

Least and less developed countries (LDCs): Countries with low average incomes relative to industrialized states, a reliance on primary product exports, limited technology, and few social services.

Legalism: Conforming strictly to the letter of the law, rather than the spirit of the law.

Leviathan: Per Hobbes, an absolute sovereign; a benevolent dictator.

Liberal democracy: A representative democracy moderated by a constitution, protecting the freedom and rights of individuals and the minority, guided by the will of the majority, and with an accountable government.

Liberalization: In general, the reduction of government involvement, interference, or oversight; in economic terms, the reduction of government rules and regulations with regard to the private sector.

Liberalize markets: Reduce government intervention in the private sector; reduce laws and other restrictions.

Limited war: A conflict in which states with nuclear weapons choose to limit combat to conventional means.

Linkage: Negotiating more than one issue concurrently, so that concessions on one might be made up by gains on another.

Maginot Line: An extensive system of defensive fortifications built by France in 1930 along its border with Germany.

Massive retaliation: The Eisenhower administration's strategic doctrine that Soviet-sponsored aggression would be countered with large-scale nuclear retaliation.

Mercantilism: Economic approach involving governments attempting to ensure that they have a positive balance of trade.

Mergers and acquisitions: Buying an existing business in a foreign company.

Metropole: A home country in relation to its colonies.

Military power: The factor of power relating to the size, organization, and training of a state's armed forces and to the quality and quantity of its weaponry.

Modernization theories: Socioeconomic theories of development involving assumptions about progress occurring in stages from traditional societies to modern ones.

Monetarism: Supply and demand for money is the primary means of regulating economic activity.

Money laundering: The processing of criminal proceeds to hide the illegal origins of the money that includes three stages: placement, layering, and integration.

Montréal Protocol: Treaty signed in 1987 designed to phase out CFCs—chemicals that deplete the ozone layer.

Multilateral: Among three or more countries; many-sided; more than two-sided.

Multinational corporation (MNC): A large corporation with branches in many countries, headquarters in the developed world, and huge investments throughout the world. Examples include General Motors, PepsiCo, Sony, and Shell Oil.

Multipolar: An international structure dominated by several great powers.

Mutual assured destruction (MAD): A condition that exists when nuclear states can survive a first strike with sufficient nuclear forces to retaliate in a second strike and inflict unacceptable damage on their opponent. Because any nuclear strike would result in both opponents' destruction, there is no incentive to initiate a nuclear war.

Nation: A group of people who share a common culture, history, and (often) language.

Nationalism: A love of, and pride in, one's nation; the belief in one's nation's superiority and, often, in its related rights and privileges (and sometimes responsibilities) internationally.

Natural law: Universal law that transcends man-made rules and regulations.

Necessary and sufficient variables: Factors that are adequate for determining—and that must be present to achieve—a specific outcome.

Neglected tropical diseases (NTD): Diseases that affect people primarily in the poorest areas of the world in which housing, sanitation, and water supplies are deficient.

Neo-liberalism: A theoretical perspective prioritizing open markets and international free trade.

New International Economic Order (NIEO): An outgrowth of developing states' frustration and an evolutionary step from the nonaligned movement, the Group of 77, and

the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), there was, in 1974, a Declaration of Principles for a New International Economic Order. Nothing came of it because of the LDCs' lack of influence, combined with their disunity of purpose and priorities.

Newly industrialized countries (NICs): Social and economic classification recognizing states' industrialization but placing them on the development continuum somewhat below the most advanced industrialized states and above LDCs.

Nonaligned Movement: Refers to those state leaders who, during the Cold War, chose not to align their countries with either superpower, instead playing one off against the other in the pursuit of their own interests.

Nongovernmental organization (NGO): An association of individuals or groups independent of government, but active in international affairs. Examples include religious institutions and humanitarian organizations.. NGOs are an element of civil society.

Nontariff barriers to trade: Eliminating foreign goods' competitiveness with domestic goods by imposing quotas or by putting a country in a position where it has no choice but to limit its exports.

Norm: A generally accepted rule or standard.

Normative: Prescribing a standard; involving an assumption of what should be.

NSC-68: A document prepared by the U.S. National Security Council in early 1950 to counter the spread of international communism. NSC-68 called for expansion of America's armed forces, adding an important military dimension to the economic and political means of containment.

Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty: Signed in 1968, the treaty provides that signatory nations without nuclear weapons will not seek to build them and will accept safeguards to prevent diversion of nuclear material and technology from peaceful uses to weapons programs. Nations in possession of nuclear weapons at the signing of the treaty agreed not to help nonnuclear states gain access to nuclear weapons but, rather, to offer access to peaceful nuclear technology.

Nuclear proliferation: States acquiring nuclear weapons that did not formerly possess them.

Objective: Unbiased, neutral, independent, dispassionate.

Observer missions: One of the types of UN missions; international forces that are present to observe a cease-fire organized by or for the opposing forces in a dispute.

Operation Barbarossa: The invasion of the Soviet Union ordered by Hitler on June 22, 1941.

Operational code: Cognitive roadmap; complex tracking of belief system.

Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE): Established in 1994 (formerly the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe [CSCE]) to encourage peace and wealth in Europe.

Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC): An intergovernmental cartel of oil-exporting countries that has the goal of raising collectively the price of crude oil on the world market.

Pariah states: States that consistently prove they cannot be trusted at their word and thereby become ostracized by the world community (also known as rogue states).

Parsimony: Simplicity, thrift.

Patronage: Corrupt use of public resources to advance the interests of a specific group in exchange for electoral support.

Peace enforcement missions: One of the types of UN missions; these troops observe, act as a buffer, and, as a last resort, are allowed to use military force to keep the peace in a particular locale.

Peace of Westphalia: The 1648 treaty that ended the Thirty Years' War and marked the beginning of the modern international system by legitimizing the state as the ultimate sovereign authority over people and geographic territory.

Peacekeeping missions: One of the types of UN missions; these troops not only observe a cease-fire but also act as a buffer between the two sides of a conflict.

Per-capita income (GNI/population): Income per person.

Perestroika: Mikhail Gorbachev's policy for restructuring the economy of the Soviet Union, it promoted democratization, privatization of the economy, and free markets.

Periphery: Outer area.

Positive law: A belief that international law exists only through those rules to which states have consented in writing, usually in treaties, or have otherwise clearly recognized.

Power projection: Influence, often by force, beyond one's borders.

Preemptive strike: A defensive attack carried out when a fundamental threat to vital interests is identified or when an attack by an opponent is believed to be imminent. The underlying motivation holds that "the best defense is a good offense."

Preventive strike: A defensive attack carried out when an attack by the opponent is considered to be possible in the future but not an imminent threat.

Price supports: Government action to uphold a domestic product's price, usually by buying it.

Primary deterrence: A strategy intended to dissuade a challenger from attacking a state's own territory.

Private sector: The realm of nongovernmental economic activity; business.

Process: Series of interactions over time.

Protection: Money paid to an organized crime group to protect the individual or business from other criminals.

Protectionism: Defending domestic industry from foreign competition.

Ratification: A country's legislative approval of a treaty signed by the executive.

Rational actor: An IR simplifying assumption in which states are presumed to make the best possible decision based on their set priorities.

Rationalism: Reliance on reason as a guide for action and beliefs.

Rationality: Decision making based on informed cost-benefit analysis.

Reagan Doctrine: The Reagan administration's abandonment of détente and return to an assertive form of containment. This was characterized by direct U.S. intervention and indirect support of anticommunist insurgencies.

Realpolitik: Interest-based (rather than ethics-based or ideals-based) foreign policy.

Reductivism: Using domestic- or individual-level variables in an analysis of world politics; looking beyond systemic level factors for explanations.

Referendum: Direct popular vote on a proposed public measure or law.

Reforestation: The opposite of deforestation; the planting of trees to act as carbon sinks.

Refugees: People who are displaced from their own countries.

Regime: An international norm, law, agreement, treaty, group, or organization formed around a common interest or region; synonymous with institution.

Reification: Fallacy of treating something man-made (an object or idea) as if it were naturally occurring.

Relative gains: Increases in wealth or strength relative to others.

Relative power: Amount of power compared to other entities.

Remittance income: Money migrants send back to their home countries. This income can have a significant impact on the economies of the home state.

Renewable energy: Environmentally friendly alternative energy sources such as hydro, solar, and wind power.

Replacement level fertility: Two parents are replaced by two children, which is an international goal to reduce overall population growth.

Republican: Based on popular consent and representation.

Revisionist state: A state that is dissatisfied with its position in the international system and therefore intent on changing the system itself.

Rio Earth Summit: Meeting held in 1992 that led to treaties and conventions to deal with environmental problems and means to address sustainable development.

Rogue states: States that are considered untrustworthy and become ostracized by the international community (also known as pariah states).

Romantic nationalism: Increases, during the Romantic period, in the embrace throughout Europe of national pride, including nationalistic ritual, propaganda, and symbolism based on language, ethnicity, and history.

Romanticism: The period in European history that followed the Enlightenment, in which politics and the arts reverted "romantically" to the ideals of the Middle Ages.

Schlieffen Plan: Developed by German Chief of Staff Alfred von Schlieffen and put into operation at the beginning of World War I, this strategic plan directed German forces to knock out France with a fast-moving offensive, then shift by rail to the eastern front to fight Russia.

Scientific: Systematic and logical; replicable.

Secession: A group's, territory's, or other subnational entity's withdrawal from political association with a country; breaking away.

Second-strike capability: Ability to retaliate, even after a nuclear attack, and thus punish the initiator of a nuclear war.

Secular: Nonreligious.

Securitization: Most simply, securitization is the act of naming something a security concern so that it becomes an elevated priority justifying greater national attention and resources.

Security dilemma: When distrust runs so high between states that when each seeks to increase its defensive capabilities, the other perceives that as a threat and increases its own, creating an arms race.

Self-help: When there is no higher authority to which to appeal.

Self-reinforcing: Initial perceptions or assumptions lead to preferences that will satisfy those perceptions or assumptions.

Settler colonialism: Immigrants seize land from the indigenous population and become the dominant population.

Signatories: States that have signed a treaty or international agreement.

Social contracts: Agreements between people, groups, or states, in which the parties defer some autonomy to an authority they form to act on behalf of the group as a whole.

Socialized: Taught how to behave through exposure to social customs, beliefs, and conduct.

Soft power: A term coined by Joseph Nye, Jr., that refers to a state's ability to attract allies through the legitimacy of its policies and their underlying values (cultural, political values, etc.).

Solidarity: A popular labor union begun in the 1970s in Poland led by Lech Walesa. Solidarity made political and economic demands on the communist government for many years before winning elections and assuming power under a new constitution in 1989.

Sovereignty: Exclusive political authority over a defined territory and the people within it.

Sphere of influence: A region influenced by one great power. In a sphere of influence, the dominant power does not have sovereignty but imposes its will over several neighboring states, restricting the maneuverability of local territorial leaders.

Stagflation: A combination of low or stagnant economic growth coupled with high rates of inflation.

State of Nature: A metaphor for a world in which there is no higher authority to which to turn and in which each individual can depend only on himself or herself.

Stock exchange: An organized marketplace where securities like stocks and bonds are bought and sold.

Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI): A 1980s U.S. program that proposed the creation of a highly ambitious ballistic missile defense system that would provide a total defense against strategic nuclear weapons and missile systems. Also known as "Star Wars," SDI threatened to upset the nuclear balance of power by giving the United States an ability to launch a first strike without fear of a Soviet counterattack. Its potential effectiveness was controversial.

Strategic nuclear forces: Nuclear forces designed to attack long-range targets, including cities.

Structural adjustment programs (SAPs): Application, often under some duress from the IMF, World Bank, or United States, of strict economic reforms rooted in liberal assumptions of the requirements of development.

Structural weakness: Growth built on unsustainable economic practices (e.g., short-term borrowing for long-term needs) in the absence of effective governmental oversight and trade and monetary policies.

Structure: The ordering of units (usually states) within the system.

Subjective: Prejudiced, skewed, biased.

Submarine-launched ballistic missile (SLBM): A long-range ballistic missile carried in and launched from a submarine.

Subnational groups: Usually interest groups, often nongovernmental organizations, sometimes based on identity (ethnicity, religion, nationality, etc.), and always within a state.

Subsidies: Government payments to domestic industries that allow them to produce at a lower cost, thus allowing them to sell more competitively in the international market.

Superpowers: One or two states whose powers are so great that they cannot be effectively challenged for domination of the international system.

Supranational: Transcending sovereign states' established borders.

Sustainable development: Fulfilling current needs while protecting the natural environment for future generations.

Tactical nuclear weapons: Weapons designed to attack short- or medium-range (95–310 miles) targets, primarily conventional military assets.

Tariffs: Taxes importers must pay before their goods can enter a country.

Terms of trade: The ratio of export prices to import prices.

Terrorism: The unlawful use—or threatened use—of force or violence against individuals or property to coerce or intimidate governments or societies, often to achieve political, religious, or ideological objectives.

Theocracy: A government ruled by or subject to religious authority.

Theoretical paradigm: Worldview; *Weltanschauung*; set of theories based on shared assumptions.

Third World: During the Cold War, terminology evolved in which the world was divided between the First World (the United States and its friends and allies), the Second World (the Soviet Union and its sphere of influence), and the Third World, unaligned states that sought to use their neutrality to insulate themselves from the U.S.–Soviet competition or to manipulate the two superpowers.

Trade barriers: Means of preventing foreign goods from competing with domestic goods.

Trading blocs: Groups of states that set trade rules cooperatively, usually involving the reduction or elimination of trade restrictions within the bloc (perhaps the most famous example is the European Union; NAFTA is another).

Transaction costs: The costs of doing business.

Treaties: Documents similar to written contracts in that they impose obligations only on the parties that sign them. Also known as charters, pacts, conventions, or covenants, they are some of the main sources of international law.

Treaty of Tordesillas: A 1494 treaty between Spain and Portugal that purported to divide up the world. It drew an imaginary line that ran north to south approximately 300 miles west of the Azores Islands. Spain was granted possession of all lands to the west of this line, Portugal the lands to the east.

Truman Doctrine: Pledged U.S. military and economic aid to countries (initially Greece and Turkey) to resist communism.

Truth and Reconciliation Commission: A group tasked with formally identifying the roots of a conflict, acknowledging the atrocities that took place during a conflict, and setting forth next steps for moving beyond the conflict; there have been fifteen such

commissions internationally, including those in Sierra Leone, Liberia, South Africa (after apartheid), Peru, and El Salvador.

Typology: Method of classification.

- **UN Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO):** A specialized agency of the UN that attempts to improve literacy rates in the developing world, promote scientific and cultural exchange, and facilitate the distribution of information.
- **UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC):** An international treaty (entered into force in March 1994) that established a framework for international efforts to respond to the challenge from climate change.
- **UN Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC):** Established by the World Meteorological Organization and UN Environment Program in 1988, the IPCC assesses "the scientific, technical, and socioeconomic information" to understand the risks and impacts posed by human-induced climate change.
- **UNAIDS:** With ten UN cosponsors, this is the umbrella agency that is entrusted with responding to the global HIV/AIDS crisis. UNAIDS coordinates and implements reporting systems to track HIV/AIDS around the world.

Unipolar: An international structure dominated by a single power.

Unitary actor: An International relations (IR) simplifying assumption in which states are treated as if they are unified entities rather than composites of many domestic actors.

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): A UN agency that seeks to protect refugees as well as respond to refugee problems.

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA): The largest organization that provides international assistance for programs promoting women's health around the world, in particular family planning. The organization also helps governments in support of policies to reduce poverty, recognizing that population size and structure are related to sustainable development.

United Nations Security Council (UNSC): The fifteen-member council that makes binding decisions for the United Nations as a whole; it is composed of five permanent veto-holding members (the United States, China, Russia, France, the United Kingdom) and ten nonpermanent members who have staggered two-year terms; for a resolution to pass, it must receive nine affirmative votes and not be vetoed by any of the five permanent members.

Urbanization: Process by which a population shifts from the countryside and suburbs into cities.

Variable: Factor.

Variable-sum: Potential for expanding, and mutual, benefits; opposite of zero-sum.

Voluntary export restrictions (VERs): Usually the result of political or economic leverage, VERs occur when states agree to limit how much of a specific product they will export to a given country.

Warsaw Pact: An alliance between the Soviet Union and its client states in eastern Europe signed in 1955 in response to the 1949 creation of NATO.

Washington Consensus: Initially, simply a list of ten recommendations economist John Williamson thought were most commonly offered by American and Bretton Woods institutions; came to be used as shorthand for a broader liberal economic philosophy.

Weapons of mass destruction (WMD): Chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear weapons.

World Food Programme (WFP): UN agency whose mandate is to combat world hunger, provide emergency relief in response to both man-made and natural disasters, and promote development projects.

World Health Organization (WHO): A humanitarian organization established in 1948 under the ECOSOC umbrella of the UN. WHO aids in the development of national health administrations and provides advisory services.

World Trade Organization (WTO): International body dealing with the rules of trade between nations.

Worldview: *Weltanschauung;* perspective on human nature.

Zero-sum: One entity's loss is another's gain and vice versa.