According to Wight 1995: «The fundamental cause is the absence of int. government ...the anarchy of sovereign states».

Anarchy - description of the non-hierarchical politics said to be characteristic of int. relations. Anarchy literally means the lack of absence of ruler and is used by international scholars(most by realists)to describe conditions where states find themselves in international politics. The term is suggest that there are differences between int. and domestic political life.

In this chapter also we can find history facts about The Westphallian system of int. politics, which refers to a series of peace treaties that ended the Thirty Years War and, in so doing, introduced the principles of sovereignty to European IR.

Cultural and social development people associate with the Renaissance, Reformation, Holy Roman Empire.

In this chapter also was written about Balance-of-Power, common image of Int. relations designed to a capture the constant adjustment and readjustment of the principal actors as they attempt to create a reasonably stable int. system. This Balance might relate to the distribution of power between states but also it might be used to refer to ideal state of stability. For some realists this balance is diplomatic – consequence of rational

Treaty of Westphalia 1648 – At the end of the Thirty Years War

Treaty of Utrecht 1713 – Wars of the Spanish Succession

Congress of Vienna 1815 – At the defeat of Napoleon I

Treaty of Versailles 1919 – The end of the First World War

UN Charter 1946 – A response to the Second World War

Chapter describes anarchical politics – war, diplomacy and law in int. relations. Also experiments in global governance and the covenant of the League of Nations and Wilsons liberal plan to change the very constitution of world politics.

2.3 Preamble to the Covenant of the League of Nations

THE HIGH CONTRACTING PARTIES

In order to promote international cooperation and to achieve international peace and security

by the acceptance of obligations not to resort to war,

by the prescription of open, just and honourable relations between nations,

by the firm establishment of the understandings of international law as the actual rule of conduct among Governments, and

by the maintenance of justice and a scrupulous respect for all treaty obligations in the dealings of organized peoples with one another,

     Agree to this Covenant of the League of Nations.

League of Nations – internal organization established by the Treaty of Versailles that commited it members to the peaceful resolution of disputes and if failed, to a policy of collective security.

The League was more than security actor, its social and economic agenda was impressive, it deal with global problems including environmental issues, health and national issues. But at the end the ethos of the League was shattered by a series of political failures.

Chapter 3. Realism: the basics.

One of reasons that realism gas been such an enduring approach in IR is because it sets itself like no-nonsense practical science

Realism – general term for particular set of theoretical approaches to the study of IR. It has been the dominant intellectual paradigm between realists and liberals. Realists argue for a scientific approach to the study of IR and seek truth or laws that can explain world politics. Realism devided into classical and neo-realism.
Neo-realists argue that anarchical nature of system is what

3.1 Realism in the history of ideas.

BOX 3.1   REALISM IN THE HISTORY OF IDEAS

	Principal work	Realist ideas
Thucydides	*The History of the Peloponnesian War*, 431 BCE	Power versus justice Necessity
Machiavelli	*The Prince*, 1513	Necessity Reason of state Morality subservient to politics
Hobbes	*Leviathan*, 1651	Human nature The state of nature as a war of all against all Power Morality as a political concept

In this paragraph we read about human nature and the state in IR, Morgenthaus classical realism and his 6 principles of realism, realism and balance of power.
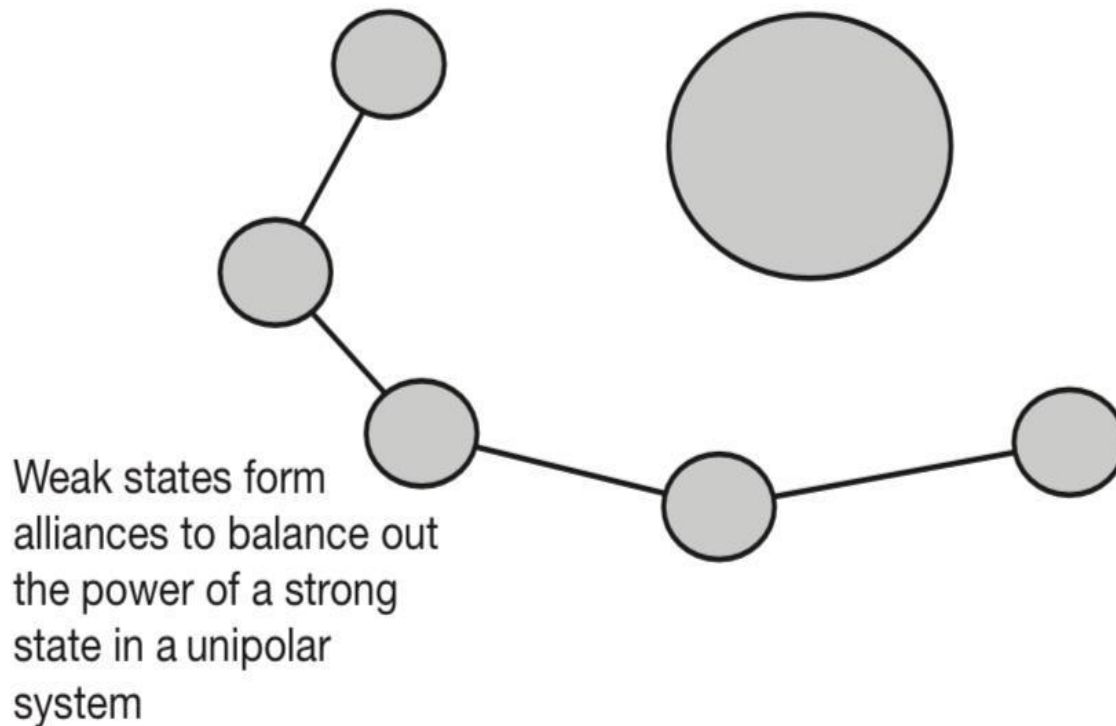
Weak states form alliances to balance out the power of a strong state in a unipolar system

Figure 3.1 Power balancing