Other books received

International Relations theory


International law and organization


Foreign relations


Conflict, security and armed forces


Other books received


Politics, democracy and social affairs


International and national political economy, economics and development


Energy and environment


History


Europe


Other books received


Russia and the former Soviet republics


Middle East and North Africa


Sub-Saharan Africa


Other books received

Asia and Pacific


North America


Latin America and Caribbean


Other books received

230
International relations theory is the study of international relations (IR) from a theoretical perspective. International relations theories can be divided into “positivist/rationalist” theories which focus on a principally state-level analysis, and “post-positivist/reflectivist” ones which incorporate expanded meanings of security, ranging from class, to gender, to postcolonial security. Many often conflicting ways of thinking exist in IR theory, including constructivism, institutionalism, Marxism, neo-Gramscianism, and others. International Relations Theory. ST-A26-25-62 29 October 1962 Executive Committee of the National Security Council meeting. International Relations Theory. 

In order to understand International Relations, Foreign Affairs, International Studies, or any other discipline for that matter, one needs to be well versed in the different theories, and in this case, what sorts of theories exist to help us understand how the international system works. The course “Theory of international relations” is an undergraduate level introduction to international relations theory. It aims at providing students with a broad theoretical background in the field, in preparation for further advanced training, research, or qualifying examinations in IR. 

1.2 The course goals and objectives: IR research is guided by paradigms, particular ways of looking at international relations. Introduction to International Relations Theories and Approaches. Fifth Edition. 

International relations theory attempts to provide a conceptual model upon which international relations can be analyzed. Each theory is reductive and essentialist to different degrees, relying on different sets of assumptions respectively. As Ole Holsti describes them, international relations theories act as a pair of coloured sunglasses, allowing the wearer to see only the salient events relevant to the theory.