

Foreign Policy After The Cold War Guided | 68847b7af229358ec7b089eed83b2caa

US Foreign Policy After the Cold WarThe Reluctant SheriffUS Foreign Policy After the Cold WarFrench Foreign Policy since 1945American Foreign PolicyIn the Shadow of the Cold WarThe Sources of Russian Foreign Policy After the Cold WarItalian Foreign Policy After the Cold WarRussian Foreign PolicyIn the Shadow of the Cold WarU.S. Foreign Policy Toward the Third WorldThe Security WatershedUS Foreign Policy After The Cold WarCycles in US Foreign Policy since the Cold WarGulliver's TroublesIsraeli Foreign Policy since the End of the Cold WarU.S. Foreign Policy After the Cold WarMight and Right After the Cold WarUS Foreign Policy After The Cold WarAmerican Foreign Policy Since the Vietnam WarTurkish Foreign Policy in Post Cold War EraThe Uncertain SuperpowerStrategy in Us Foreign Policy After the Cold WarBrazilian Foreign Policy After the Cold WarThe Security WatershedGerman Foreign Policy After the Cold WarWar and Cold War in American Foreign Policy, 1942-62The Second Cold WarMilitary Coercion and US Foreign PolicyUS Foreign Policy After the Cold WarThe Use of Force After the Cold WarThe Uncertain SuperpowerUS Foreign Policy and the End of the Cold War in AfricaThe Marshall PlanMaking the Unipolar MomentThe Sources Of Russian Foreign Policy After The Cold WarRogue States and U.S. Foreign PolicyThe End of the American EraJapan's Foreign Policy After the Cold WarAfter the End

[US Foreign Policy After the Cold War](#)

With the end of Cold War discipline the world has entered a new era. Parameters have changed; new handicaps as well as new opportunities have been created for countries. Turkey as a neighbor of former USSR, a member of NATO and located at the center of a sensitive region covered by Caucasus, Balkans and Middle East, has been affected by the end of Cold War radically. Turkey has lost some of her bargaining cards in the new era and therefore has needed new arguments. This need encouraged Turkey to take active steps in Post Cold War era. This book analyzes Turkey's relations with US, EU, Balkans, Middle East, Caucasus, Central Asia, Russia, China and Japan. At the same time, effects of economic crises and domestic developments on foreign policy, Turkish model in Turkish foreign policy, water conflict and Kurdish problem are analyzed as well. To conclude, it is possible to argue that although Turkey lost some of her bargaining cards in Post Cold War era, new developments pushed Turkey to the center of world politics rather than to periphery. Contributors: Meliha Benli Altunisik, Deniz Ülke Arıboğan, Hüseyin Bağcı, İdris Bal, Zeyno Baran, Fulya Kıp Barnard, Erol Bulut, İbrahim S. Canbolat, Saziye Gazioglu, Ramazan Gözen, Saban Kardas, H. Bülent Olcay, Cengiz Okman, Henry E. Paniev, Victor Panin, Dirk Rohtus, Faruk Sönmezoglu, Gül Turan, İlter Turan, Mustafa Türkes, Nasuh Uslu.

[The Reluctant Sheriff](#)

A documentation of the impact of recent changes in the international system of Japan's foreign policy. Chapters include: diplomatic style; the thrust for economic success; the search for security; and the impact of international relations with neighbouring countries.

[US Foreign Policy After the Cold War](#)

In the late 1970s, the United States often seemed to be a superpower in decline. Battered by crises and setbacks around the globe, its post-World War II international leadership appeared to be draining steadily away. Yet just over a decade later, by the early 1990s, America's global primacy had been reasserted in dramatic fashion. The Cold War had ended with Washington and its allies triumphant; democracy and free markets were spreading like never before. The United States was now enjoying its "unipolar moment"—an era in which Washington faced no near-term rivals for global power and influence, and one in which the defining feature of international politics was American dominance. How did this remarkable turnaround occur, and what role did U.S. foreign policy play in causing it? In this important book, Hal Brands uses recently declassified archival materials to tell the story of American resurgence. Brands

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weaves together the key threads of global change and U.S. policy from the late 1970s through the early 1990s, examining the Cold War struggle with Moscow, the rise of a more integrated and globalized world economy, the rapid advance of human rights and democracy, and the emergence of new global challenges like Islamic extremism and international terrorism. Brands reveals how deep structural changes in the international system interacted with strategies pursued by Jimmy Carter, Ronald Reagan, and George H. W. Bush to usher in an era of reinvigorated and in many ways unprecedented American primacy. Making the Unipolar Moment provides an indispensable account of how the post-Cold War order that we still inhabit came to be.

[French Foreign Policy since 1945](#)

The book investigates US foreign policy in today's process of transformation. It shows how domestic factors determine more and more the superpower's paradigm of foreign policy. On the one hand, the US are the undisputed superpower as far as military, political or economic power are concerned, as well as cultural influence and leadership in international relations. On the other hand, the US have in the 90s practiced a rather non-dominant leadership in international relations, contrasting sharply America's potential. What are the reasons for this? Das englischsprachige Buch untersucht die Außenpolitik der USA in der jetzigen grundlegenden Umbruchphase. Es zeigt, wie innenpolitische Determinanten auch bei der Supermacht USA in zunehmendem Maße den außenpolitischen Rahmen bestimmen. Auf der einen Seite sind die USA die unumstrittene Supermacht im Hinblick auf militärische, politische und ökonomische Stärke, aber auch im Hinblick auf den kulturellen Einfluss und die Führungsrolle in den internationalen Beziehungen. Auf der anderen Seite haben die USA in den 90er Jahren eine Zurückhaltung als Führungsmacht in den internationalen Beziehungen praktiziert, die ganz im Gegensatz zum Führungspotenzial der einzigen Supermacht standen. Welches sind die Ursachen und Faktoren für diese zurückhaltende Rolle der USA als Welt-Führungsmacht?

[American Foreign Policy](#)

In this timely and pathbreaking volume, scholars in comparative politics and international relations build upon earlier theoretical work on the interaction of domestic and international systems, applying it innovatively to the study of post-Soviet Russian policy and conduct. Individual chapters focus on regime type, leadership politics, interest group politics, nationalism as ideology, international conflict and threat, and international economic opportunities and constraints. The complex interplay between domestic and international factors is highlighted. Exploring both the origins and the outcomes of Russian policy and behavior, this book provides a telling measure of the direction and significance of political change since 1991.

[In the Shadow of the Cold War](#)

This thoughtful and balanced text examines the development of Russian foreign policy since the end of the Cold War. Jeffrey Mankoff argues that Russia's more assertive behavior since Vladimir Putin became president in 2000 has resulted from both a deep-seated consensus among its elite about Russia's identity and interests as well as a favorable convergence of events-including the persistence of high energy prices and the check on U.S. power resulting from the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan. Because these factors are the result of long-term trends, the author argues that there is little reason to.

[The Sources of Russian Foreign Policy After the Cold War](#)

Winner of the 2018 American Academy of Diplomacy Douglas Dillon Award Shortlisted for the 2018 Duff Cooper Prize in Literary Nonfiction "[A] brilliant book...by far the best study yet" (Paul Kennedy, The Wall Street Journal) of the gripping history behind the Marshall Plan and its long-lasting influence on our world. In the wake of World War II, with Britain's empire collapsing and Stalin's on the rise, US officials under new Secretary of State George C. Marshall set out to reconstruct western Europe as a bulwark against communist authoritarianism. Their massive, costly, and ambitious undertaking would confront

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Europeans and Americans alike with a vision at odds with their history and self-conceptions. In the process, they would drive the creation of NATO, the European Union, and a Western identity that continue to shape world events. Benn Steil's "thoroughly researched and well-written account" (USA TODAY) tells the story behind the birth of the Cold War, told with verve, insight, and resonance for today. Focusing on the critical years 1947 to 1949, Benn Steil's gripping narrative takes us through the seminal episodes marking the collapse of postwar US-Soviet relations—the Prague coup, the Berlin blockade, and the division of Germany. In each case, Stalin's determination to crush the Marshall Plan and undermine American power in Europe is vividly portrayed. Bringing to bear fascinating new material from American, Russian, German, and other European archives, Steil's account will forever change how we see the Marshall Plan. "Trenchant and timely...an ambitious, deeply researched narrative that...provides a fresh perspective on the coming Cold War" (The New York Times Book Review), The Marshall Plan is a polished and masterly work of historical narrative. An instant classic of Cold War literature, it "is a gripping, complex, and critically important story that is told with clarity and precision" (The Christian Science Monitor).

[Italian Foreign Policy After the Cold War](#)

Concentrating on the post-Cold War era, this is an accessible and comprehensive introduction to all aspects of American foreign policy. It examines the administrations of George Bush, Bill Clinton and George W. Bush, explaining the complex interaction between the institutions of power, the key actors and also non-government organizations to give a complete picture of foreign policy making in America. Key features include: * case studies of the Vietnam War, the Gulf War, Somalia, the Balkans and the Kyoto Protocol * lists of key points at the beginning of each chapter * figures explaining the organization of US foreign policy making, the National Security Council and the Department of Defense * analysis of issues of globalization, trade, the media and public opinion * a chronology of key dates in American foreign policy * a complete glossary of terms. This is an excellent book for all students and scholars interested in US foreign policy.

[Russian Foreign Policy](#)

6. Southeast Asia and the United States After September 11, 2001 -- 7. U.S. Policy Interests in South Asia: Continuities and Disjunctures -- 8. The Revival of Geopolitics: U.S. Policies in Afghanistan and Central Asia -- 9. United States and Africa: ""Uncle Sam"" or ""Uncle Scrooge""? -- 10. Conclusion and Perspectives: U.S. Policy Toward the Global South After September 11, 2001 -- Contributors -- Index

[In the Shadow of the Cold War](#)

Towards the end of the Cold War, the last great struggle between the United States and the Soviet Union marked the end of détente, and escalated into the most dangerous phase of the conflict since the Cuban Missile Crisis. Aaron Donaghy examines the complex history of America's largest peacetime military buildup, which was in turn challenged by the largest peacetime peace movement. Focusing on the critical period between 1977 and 1985, Donaghy shows how domestic politics shaped dramatic foreign policy reversals by Presidents Jimmy Carter and Ronald Reagan. He explains why the Cold War intensified so quickly and how - contrary to all expectations - US-Soviet relations were repaired. Drawing on recently declassified archival material, The Second Cold War traces how each administration evolved in response to crises and events at home and abroad. This compelling and controversial account challenges the accepted notion of how the end of the Cold War began.

[U.S. Foreign Policy Toward the Third World](#)

This text integrates the study of presidential politics and foreign policy making from the Vietnam aftermath to the NATO intervention in Kosovo. It illuminates the relationship between presidents' domestic and foreign policy, comparing their efforts to forge a foreign policy consensus.

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[The Security Watershed](#)

This book examines the history of US foreign policy since the Vietnam War, concentrating on the ending and aftermath of the Cold War. It offers new evaluations and interpretations of the leadership of Carter, Reagan, Bush and Clinton.

[US Foreign Policy After The Cold War](#)

DIVInvestigates the international and domestic political landscapes in order to understand the constraints and imperatives of U.S. post-Cold War foreign policy./div

[Cycles in US Foreign Policy since the Cold War](#)

The book investigates US foreign policy in today's process of transformation. It shows how domestic factors determine more and more the superpower's paradigm of foreign policy. On the one hand, the US are the undisputed superpower as far as military, political or economic power are concerned, as well as cultural influence and leadership in international relations. On the other hand, the US have in the 90s practiced a rather non-dominant leadership in international relations, contrasting sharply America's potential. What are the reasons for this? Das englischsprachige Buch untersucht die Außenpolitik der USA in der jetzigen grundlegenden Umbruchphase. Es zeigt, wie innenpolitische Determinanten auch bei der Supermacht USA in zunehmendem Maße den außenpolitischen Rahmen bestimmen. Auf der einen Seite sind die USA die unumstrittene Supermacht im Hinblick auf militärische, politische und ökonomische Stärke, aber auch im Hinblick auf den kulturellen Einfluss und die Führungsrolle in den internationalen Beziehungen. Auf der anderen Seite haben die USA in den 90er Jahren eine Zurückhaltung als Führungsmacht in den internationalen Beziehungen praktiziert, die ganz im Gegensatz zum Führungspotenzial der einzigen Supermacht standen. Welches sind die Ursachen und Faktoren für diese zurückhaltende Rolle der USA als Welt-Führungsmacht?

[Gulliver's Troubles](#)

Since 1992 - the end of the Cold War - Brazil has been slowly and quietly carving a niche for itself in the international community: that is a regional leader in Latin America. How and why is the subject of Sean Burges' investigations.

[Israeli Foreign Policy since the End of the Cold War](#)

[U.S. Foreign Policy After the Cold War](#)

[Might and Right After the Cold War](#)

This book investigates the end of the Cold War in Africa and its impact on post-Cold War US foreign policy in the continent. The fall of the Berlin Wall is widely considered the end of the Cold War; however, it documents just one of the many "ends", since the Cold War was a global conflict. This book looks at one of the most neglected extra-European battlegrounds, the African continent, and explores how American foreign policy developed in this region between

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the late 1980s and the early 1990s. Drawing on a wide range of recently disclosed documents, the book shows that the Cold War in Africa ended in 1988, preceding the fall of the Berlin Wall. It also reveals how, since then, some of the most controversial and inconsistent episodes of post-Cold War US foreign policy in Africa have been deeply rooted in the unique process whereby American rivalry with the USSR found its end in the continent. The book challenges the traditional narrative by presenting an original perspective on the study of the end of the Cold War and provides new insights into the shaping of US foreign policy during the so-called 'unipolar moment'. This book will be of much interest to students of Cold War history, US foreign policy, African politics and international relations.

[US Foreign Policy After The Cold War](#)

This book, first published in 1993, is an analytical review that discusses the changes in the international security policies of the USA and USSR at the end of the Cold War, as well as the main events that occurred in the area of arms control. A distinctive feature of this work is the detailed analysis of competing Russian views concerning arms control agreements and Russian military reforms.

[American Foreign Policy Since the Vietnam War](#)

This book describes how American international policy alternates between engagement and disengagement cycles in world affairs. These cycles provide a unique way to understand, assess, and describe fluctuations in America's involvement or non-involvement overseas. In addition to its basic thesis, the book presents a fair-minded account of four presidents' foreign policies in the post-Cold War period: George H.W. Bush, Bill Clinton, George W. Bush, and Barack Obama. It suggests recurring sources of cyclical change, along with implications for the future. An engaged or involved foreign policy entails the use of military power and diplomatic pressure against other powers to secure American ends. A disengaged or noninvolved policy relies on normal economic and political interaction with other states, which seeks to disassociation from entanglements.

[Turkish Foreign Policy in Post Cold War Era](#)

Making use of newly-researched archival materials, this collection of original essays on wartime and post-war US foreign policy re-evaluates well-known crises and documents many less familiar aspects of the nation's mid-twentieth century conflicts. Leading diplomatic historians address familiar subjects from new angles. They offer new evidence about the risks run and the costs incurred in the prosecution of the Cold War, from Korea to the Caribbean. And they provide an up-to-date accounting of mid-twentieth century American diplomacy's global purposes and consequences.

[The Uncertain Superpower](#)

Gulliver's Troubles offers the first comprehensive assessment of the post-Cold War foreign policy of Nigeria - one of Africa's most important states. Expert contributors, comprising academics and scholar-diplomats, analyse Nigeria's most vital domestic challenges and critical regional issues from historical and contemporary perspectives. Nigeria's relations with its neighbours and other significant states and regional and international bodies also come under scrutiny. The debates here, while multifaceted, share the premise that an effective foreign policy must be built on a sound domestic base and democratic stability.

[Strategy in Us Foreign Policy After the Cold War](#)

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The Reluctant Sheriff is the first book to provide a comprehensive understanding of the post-Cold War world and a compass to help the United States navigate it.

[Brazilian Foreign Policy After the Cold War](#)

This book offers a bold re-interpretation of the prevailing narrative that US foreign policy after the Cold War was a failure. In chapters that retell and re-argue the key episodes of the post-Cold War years, Lynch argues that the Cold War cast a shadow on the presidents that came after it and that success came more from adapting to that shadow than in attempts to escape it. When strategic lessons of the Cold War were applied, presidents fared better; when they were forgotten, they fared worse. This book tells the story not of a revolution in American foreign policy but of its essentially continuous character from one era to the next. While there were many setbacks between the fall of Soviet communism and the opening years of the Trump administration, from Rwanda to 9/11 and Iraq to Syria, Lynch demonstrates that the US remained the world's dominant power.

[The Security Watershed](#)

[German Foreign Policy After the Cold War](#)

[War and Cold War in American Foreign Policy, 1942-62](#)

Created at the Institute of World Economy and International Relations (IMEMO) and the Foreign Policy Association, then headed by the former Minister of Foreign Affairs, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, this analytical review discusses the recent changes in the international security policies of the superpowers, as well as the main events that have occurred in the area of arms control. A distinctive feature of this new work is the detailed analysis of competing Russian views concerning recent arms control agreements and of recent Russian military reforms. Alexai G. Arbatov has worked in the Institute of World Economy and International Relations (IMEMO) of the Russian Academy of Sciences. He is the director of the Center for Arms Control and Strategic Stability.

[The Second Cold War](#)

When Charles de Gaulle declared that "it is because we are no longer a great power that we need a grand policy," he neatly summarized France's predicament on the world scene. In this compact and engaging history, author Frédéric Bozo deftly recounts France's efforts to reconcile its proud history and global ambitions with a realistic appraisal of its capabilities, from the aftermath of World War II to the present. He provides insightful analysis of the nation's triumphs and setbacks through the years of decolonization, Cold War maneuvering, and European unification, as well as the more contemporary challenges posed by an increasingly multipolar and interconnected world.

[Military Coercion and US Foreign Policy](#)

Examines American engagement with the world from the fall of Soviet communism through the opening years of the Trump administration.

[US Foreign Policy After the Cold War](#)

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[The Use of Force After the Cold War](#)

[The Uncertain Superpower](#)

Since the success of the best-selling first edition, the world has remained fascinated with US foreign policy, not least because of the far-reaching consequences of the US led invasion of Iraq. This fully updated textbook follows the events of the past two and a half years including the 2004 presidential campaign, whilst still providing a comprehensive introduction to all aspects of American foreign policy. Chapter headings include: from colony to superpower the post-Cold War decade the role of Congress the media and public opinion the US and terrorism. Examining the administrations of George Bush, Bill Clinton and George W. Bush, it explains the complex interaction between the institutions of power, the key actors and the non-governmental organizations to give a complete picture of foreign policy. With a complete glossary of terms, this textbook is ideal for those studying American politics or international relations. Companion website available at: www.routledge.com/textbooks/0415358655

[US Foreign Policy and the End of the Cold War in Africa](#)

President Clinton and other U.S. officials have warned that "rogue states" pose a major threat to international peace in the post-Cold War era. But what exactly is a rogue state? Does the concept foster a sound approach to foreign policy, or is it, in the end, no more than a counterproductive political epithet? Robert Litwak traces the origins and development of rogue state policy and then assesses its efficacy through detailed case studies of Iraq, Iran, and North Korea. He shows that the policy is politically selective, inhibits the ability of U.S. policymakers to adapt to changed conditions, and has been rejected by the United States' major allies. Litwak concludes that by lumping and demonizing a disparate group of countries, the rogue state approach obscures understanding and distorts policymaking. In place of a generic and constricting strategy, he argues for the development of "differentiated" strategies of containment, tailored to the particular circumstances within individual states.

[The Marshall Plan](#)

This is the first study of Israeli foreign policy towards the Middle East and selected world powers including China, India, the European Union and the United States since the end of the Cold War. It provides an integrated account of these foreign policy spheres and serves as an essential historical context for the domestic political scene during these pivotal decades. The book demonstrates how foreign policy is shaped by domestic factors, which are represented as three concentric circles of decision-makers, the security network and Israeli national identity. Told from this perspective, Amnon Aran highlights the contributions of the central individuals, societal actors, domestic institutions, and political parties that have informed and shaped Israeli foreign policy decisions, implementation, and outcomes. Aran demonstrates that Israel has pursued three foreign policy stances since the end of the Cold War - entrenchment, engagement and unilateralism - and explains why.

[Making the Unipolar Moment](#)

The end of the Cold War created a near-euphoria that nations might resort less to military force and that the Doomsday nuclear clock might stop short of midnight. Events soon dashed the higher of these hopes, but the nature of military force and the uses to which it might be put did appear to be changing. In this volume eleven leading scholars apply their particular expertise to understanding what (if anything) has changed and what has not, why the patterns are

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as they are, and just what the future might bring. Together, the authors address political, moral, and military factors in the decision to use or avoid military force. Case studies of the Gulf War and Bosnia, analyses of the role of women in the armed forces and the role of intelligence agencies, and studies of inter-branch and inter-agency tensions and cooperation inform the various chapters. A strong and thoughtful introduction by H. W. Brands provides the context that ties together the themes and perspectives. Scholars in this distinguished collection include Stephen Biddle, Alexander L. George, J. Bryan Hehir, Andrew Kohut, Andrew Krepinevich, James M. Lindsay, Charles Moskos, Williamson Murray, Bruce Russett, Tony Smith, and Susan L. Woodward. The volume will help scholars, policy makers, and concerned citizens contemplate national alternatives when force threatens.

[The Sources Of Russian Foreign Policy After The Cold War](#)

The post-Cold War debate over America's role in world affairs has raised old questions about 'morality in foreign policy' in a new form. Should 'the national interest' be our only value in world politics or is the concept itself an exercise in moral reasoning? How do we avoid cynicism and utopianism in thinking about the relationship between traditional American moral values and U.S. foreign policy in the 1990s? Alberto Coll, James Finn, Richard Land, Luis Lugo, George Weigel, and Nicholas Wolterstorff grapple with this new debate from the common ground of biblical morality and provide fresh and provocative insights.

[Rogue States and U.S. Foreign Policy](#)

The cold war came to a grinding halt during the astounding developments of 1989-1991. The Berlin Wall fell, Eastern European countries freed themselves from Soviet domination, and the Soviet Union itself disintegrated after witnessing a failed coup presumably aimed at restoring a communist dictatorship. Suddenly the "evil empire" was no more, and U.S. foreign policy was forever changed. This volume explores the revisions to a variety of bureaucratic institutions and policy areas in the wake of these political upheavals.

[The End of the American Era](#)

In this timely and pathbreaking volume, scholars in comparative politics and international relations build upon earlier theoretical work on the interaction of domestic and international systems, applying it innovatively to the study of post-Soviet Russian policy and conduct. Individual chapters focus on regime type, leadership politics, interest group politics, nationalism as ideology, international conflict and threat, and international economic opportunities and constraints. The complex interplay between domestic and international factors is highlighted. Exploring both the origins and the outcomes of Russian policy and behavior, this book provides a telling measure of the direction and significance of political change since 1991.

[Japan's Foreign Policy After the Cold War](#)

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[After the End](#)

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This book examines the use of military force as a coercive tool by the United States, using lessons drawn from the post-Cold War era (1991–2018). The volume reveals that despite its status as sole superpower during the post-Cold War period, US efforts to coerce other states failed as often as they succeeded. In the coming decades, the United States will face states that are more capable and creative, willing to challenge its interests and able to take advantage of missteps and vulnerabilities. By using lessons derived from in-depth case studies and statistical analysis of an original dataset of more than 100 coercive incidents in the post-Cold War era, this book generates insight into how the US military can be used to achieve policy goals. Specifically, it provides guidance about the ways in which, and the conditions under which, the US armed forces can work in concert with economic and diplomatic elements of US power to create effective coercive strategies. This book will be of interest to students of US national security, US foreign policy, strategic studies and International Relations in general.

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