**University of Oum El Bouaghi February, 01, 2025**

**Faculty of Law and political sciences Third Year**

**Department of Political sciences**

**Text:**

The post World War I environment made it conducive for ‘utopians’ or ‘idealists’ to concern themselves with the means of preventing another war in the international system. In general, they view human nature as essentially ‘good’ and capable of mutual aid and collaboration. They also recognize that it is the fundamental instinct of man to cater for the welfare of others that make progress possible. As a result, bad human behavior is the product not of evil people but of evil institutions and structural arrangements that create incentives for people to act selfishly and harm others including making wars. Therefore, war, is not inevitable and can be eliminated by doing away with those institutional arrangements that encourage it. To this end, there is a need for a global rather than a national approach to the elimination of war in the international system.

Three different ideas dominated both academic discussions and policy rhetoric during this period. The first called for the establishment of supra-institutions. The founding of 22 League of Nations was thus conceived as an instrument that would eliminate war, once and for all. The second emphasized the legal control of war. This idea found expression in the Kellog-Briand Pact of 1928, which outlawed war as an instrument of national policy-except in self defence. The third and final idea called for the elimination of weapons of war as a means of achieving peace. The attempts at global disarmament and arms control evident in the Washington Naval Conference of the 1920s were a reflection of this view.

The outbreak of the Second World War led to widespread debate, criticism and rejection of idealist paradigms. Thus, a new political movement, called ‘political realism’ came to challenge the idealist. Notable among the realist were E.H. Carr, H. J. Morgenthau, R. Niebuhr, George Kennan and Henry Kissinger. The views of these scholars were the antithesis of the assumptions of the rationalists; they saw the pursuit of national power as natural development in the international system. Besides, they also posited that those states, which neglect to strive for power, actually invited war. The first and notable break-through in that regard was Hans Morgenthau, *Politics Among Nations* in 1948, which first successfully shifted the emphasis from diplomatic history and international law to power as a the main *raison d’etre* of state behavior in the international system. Morgenthau argued persuasively, that the major concern of states is the acquisition of power, which he defines as “man’s control over the minds and actions of other men” (1967).

**Questions :**

**1/ text comprehension :**

a/ determine what is **the main idea of the first paragraph** ?

b/ why do we consider the second world war a revolutionary era in IR theorizing ?

c/ **paraphrase** the following sentence:

“International relations field of study underwent huge shifts both academically and in reality since the end of the second world war”.

d/ give **synonyms** and **antonyms**:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Synonym**  | **Antonym**  |
| drives = ……………………… | Pre- **≠………………..** |
| preparations =……………………… | Avoidable **≠……………………** |
| Charter =………………… | Preservation **≠ ……………………..** |
| banned = …………………. | loss **≠………………….** |
| Breaking out =……………………… | minor **≠………………….** |

**2/ Mastery of Language:**

a/ turn into **passive voice**:

* Three different ideas dominated both academic discussions and policy rhetoric during this period.
* they saw the pursuit of national power as natural development in the international system.

b/ turn into **active voice**:

* Many realist theorists were criticized by new thinkers in world politics.
* The advantages of globalization had been hailed by neo-liberals.

c/ fill in the gaps:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Noun**  | **Verb**  | **Adjective**  |
| …………………….. | …………………………. | Theorist  |
| ………………………. | To manage | ……………………………….. |
| Dominance  | ……………………………. | ……………………………….. |

d/ find in the text (**a phrase, a clause and a sentence**)

**3/ Translation:**

a/ **translate** the following into **Arabic**:

The theoretical and methodological problems associated with the realist school gave rise to behaviouralism (or more systematic) or scientific study of political science in particular. This approach has been defined as the systematic search for political patterns through the formulation of empirical theory and the technical analysis and verification thereof. Behaviouralism involves two basic emphasis: the formulation of concepts, hypothesis, and explanation in the systematic terms, and empirical method research. From R.C. Snyder *et. al.,* decision-making as an approach to the study of international politics, the debate and controversy between the behaviouralists and the traditionalists raged throughout the 1950s and 1960s. The ‘scientists’ vary greatly in their techniques, purposes and subject of interest. However, common to all of them is the search for greater rigor in analysis. They expected that cumulative studies would gradually reveal general patterns of international politics and lead to a general theory.

**Your Teacher I.Benammar**

**GOOD LUCK**