**Badji Mokhtar University, Annaba**

**Faculty of Law and Political Science**

**Department of Political Science**

**Level: 3rd Year (Semesters 5)**

**Option: international relations Miss: Meziani Feyrouz**

The study of international relations involves theoretical approaches based on solid evidence. Theories of international relations are essentially a set of ideas aimed at explaining how the international system works. The two, major theories of international relations are realism and liberalism:

Realism focuses on the notion that states work to increase their own power relative to other states. The theory of realism states that the only certainty in the world is power; therefore, a powerful state—via military power (the most important and reliable form of power)—will always be able to outlast its weaker competitors. Self-preservation is a major theme in realism, as states must always seek power to protect themselves. In realism, the international system drives states to use military force. Although leaders may be moral, they must not let morality guide their foreign policy. Furthermore, realism recognizes that international organizations and law have no power and force, and that their existence relies solely on being recognized and accepted by select states.

Liberalism recognizes that states share broad ties, thus making it difficult to define singular independent national interests. The theory of liberalism in international relations therefore involves the decreased use of military power. The theory of liberalism saw its first strong post-WWII emergence in the 1970s as increasing globalization, communications technology, and international trade made some scholars argue that realism was outdated. Liberal approaches to the study of international relations, also referred to as theories of complex

interdependence, claim that the consequences of military power outweigh the benefits and that international cooperation is in the interest of every state. It also claims that exercising economic power over military power has proven more effective.

Although the liberal theory of international relations was dominant following World War I while President Woodrow Wilson promoted the League of Nations and many treaties abolishing war, realism came back into prominence in the Second World War and continued throughout the Cold War.

**Read the text carefully and Answer the following questions**

1/ Give a title to the text.

**Realism and liberalism Theories.**

2/Extract the general idea and basic ideas from the text.

The General:

**- Principles and applications of both realism and liberalism in international relations.**

**basic ideas**

- The most important theoretical approaches in international relations.

- Principles of Realism.

- The emergence of liberalism and its principles in international relations.

- Applications of liberalism and realism in Reality

3/ What is the differences between realism and liberalism?

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| --- | --- |
| Realism | Liberalism |
| - Realism focuses on the notion that states work to increase their own power relative to other states.  - the only certainty in the world is power.  - Military power is the most important and reliable form of power.  - Self-preservation is a major theme in realism.  - The international system drives states to use military force.  - leaders must not let morality guide their foreign policy.  - International organizations and law have no power and force. | - It difficult to define singular independent national interests  - The decreased use of military power.  - The consequences of military power outweigh the benefits.  - international cooperation is in the interest of every state.  - Economic power is more effective than military power.  - the liberal theory of international relations was dominant following World War I  - realism came back into prominence in the Second World War and continued throughout the Cold War. |

4/ Translate the second paragraph into Arabic.

تركز الواقعية على فكرة أن الدول تعمل على زيادة قوتها النسبية مقارنة بالدول الأخرى. وتنص نظرية الواقعية على أن اليقين الوحيد في العالم هو القوة؛ وبالتالي فإن الدولة القوية ــ من خلال القوة العسكرية (الشكل الأكثر أهمية وموثوقية للقوة) ــ سوف تكون قادرة دائماً على التفوق على منافسيها الأضعف. ويشكل الحفاظ على الذات موضوعاً رئيسياً في الواقعية، حيث يتعين على الدول أن تسعى دائماً إلى القوة لحماية نفسها. وفي الواقعية، يدفع النظام الدولي الدول إلى استخدام القوة العسكرية. ورغم أن القادة قد يكونون أخلاقيين، فإنهم لا ينبغي لهم أن يسمحوا للأخلاق بتوجيه سياستهم الخارجية. وعلاوة على ذلك، تعترف الواقعية بأن المنظمات الدولية والقانون الدولي لا يتمتعان بأي سلطة أو قوة، وأن وجودهما يعتمد فقط على الاعتراف والقبول من جانب دول معينة.