

2016-2017 Edition

# World Politics

Trend & Transformation



Shannon L. Blanton | Charles W. Kegley

2016–2017 edition

# World Politics

## Trend and Transformation

**Shannon Lindsey Blanton**  
University of Alabama at Birmingham

**Charles William Kegley**  
Carnegie Council for Ethics  
in International Affairs



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Production Service and Composer:  
Cenveo® Publisher Services

Text and Cover Designer: Rokusek Design

Cover Images: Top, center: Monkey Business  
Images/Shutterstock.com; Top, right:  
Andresr/Shutterstock.com; Center, right:  
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WCN: 02-200-203

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Library of Congress Control Number: 2015953037

ISBN: 978-1-305-50487-5

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Printed in Canada

Print Number: 01

Print Year: 2015

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# Letter to Instructors

Dear International Relations Instructor:

Understanding world politics requires up-to-date information and analysis. In a constantly changing world, it is imperative for our students to develop the intellectual skills to be better global citizens and to effectively analyze key events and issues in international affairs. By presenting the leading ideas and the latest information available, *World Politics: Trend and Transformation* provides the tools necessary for understanding world affairs, for anticipating probable developments, and for thinking critically about the potential long-term impact of those developments on institutions, countries, and individuals across the globe.

*World Politics* aims to put both change and continuity into perspective. **It provides a picture of the evolving relations among all transnational actors, the historical developments that affect those actors' relationships, and the salient contemporary global trends that those interactions produce.** The key theories for understanding international relations—realism, liberalism, constructivism, as well as feminist and Marxist interpretations—frame the investigation. At the same time, this book presents all the complexities of world politics, as well as the necessary analytic tools to make sense of a wide range of substantive issues, from war to global finance to human rights. To foster critical thinking skills, the text provides evidence-based assessments and intentionally presents contending views—throughout the chapters, but especially in our “**A Closer Look**” and “**Controversy**” boxes—so that students have a chance to critically evaluate opposed positions and construct their own judgments about key issues. Moreover, our **enhanced video resource program**, provided in partnership with the Carnegie Council for Ethics in International Affairs (CCEIA), further highlights current international trends and transformations by applying *World Politics*' **key terms** and concepts in real-world applications.

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To keep you abreast of the latest developments, *World Politics: Trend and Transformation* continues to change in response to unfolding events around our world. Since publication of the 2014-2015 edition, numerous changes have taken place in international relations. To provide students with the most current information, the entire text of this 2016-2017 edition has been revised to incorporate the latest global events and scholarly research. Major changes include:

- An atlas with detailed political maps of each continent now opens the book, and each chapter highlights Learning Objectives that serve as a guide to key concepts.
- A vibrant and engaging illustration program—ten new maps, figures, and tables plus revisions that update twenty-five other maps and thirty other figures and a host of photos of real-world events—provokes student interest and enables them to visualize central global developments and the most recently available data.
- New and revised “A Closer Look” and “Controversy” boxes highlight real-world events and feature essential debates.
- New key terms—such as fracking and turbo-urbanization—with definitions that appear in the text and the glossary help students understand key concepts in the study of world politics.
- Expanded discussions of theories for understanding world politics, including new discussions of a constructivist emphasis on affective sources of behavior, poliheuristic theory of decision making, and prospect theory.

- Updated discussions of conflict and cooperation around the world, including the prospect of a resurgent Russia and an increasingly powerful China, thawing relations between Cuba and the United States, terrorist groups such as Boko Haram and ISIS/ISIL, and international bodies such as the United Nations, International Court of Justice, and the International Criminal Court.
- Discussion of global trends, such as the pervasiveness of global corruption, the challenge of fragile states, the consequences of youth bulges and declining populations, human trafficking, child mortality, and advances in global communications and technological innovation.
- Discussion of the latest advances in military technology, including the growing prevalence of drones and the threat of chemical and biological weapons, as well as a look at the changing nuclear environment in Iran, the diffusion of civil war, and the role of peacekeeping in containing conflict.
- Updated discussions of the global political economy, including new coverage of the dilemmas in the wake of the 2008 global financial crisis, growth of international stock exchanges, the controversial strategy of corporate inversion, global supply chains, the vision for the BRICS' New Development Bank, and the prospects for the Trans-Pacific Partnership.
- New discussion of preparation for the spread of global diseases such as Ebola, the evolution of human rights as a concept in international relations, environmental degradation and the threat of water and food crises, and the record number of refugees.
- New suggested Internet resources for further investigation of world politics at the close of each chapter.

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We thank you for using this book to help introduce your students to world politics. Our hope is that it helps students to critically analyze and understand global affairs—and to better assess the possibilities for the global future and its potential impact on their own lives.

Sincerely,

*Shannon L. Blanton & Charles W. Kegley*

# Letter to Students

Dear Student:

In a constantly changing world, it is important to be able to effectively analyze key events and issues in international affairs, and to critically assess different viewpoints concerning these issues. By providing you with the leading ideas and the latest information available, *World Politics: Trend and Transformation* offers the tools necessary for understanding world affairs, for anticipating probable developments, and for thinking critically about the potential long-term impact of those developments on institutions, countries, and individuals across the globe. In essence, *World Politics* strives to help you become an informed global citizen and establish a foundation for life-long learning about international affairs.

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- An **Atlas** with detailed political maps of each continent opens the book.
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We trust that you will find *World Politics: Trend and Transformation* to be an invaluable resource as you seek to learn more about global affairs. Whether the study of world politics is one among many interests that you are exploring as you earn your degree or a keen passion that may lead you to play an active role in shaping our world, this book is designed to provide you a comprehensive coverage of the trends and transformations that characterize international relations. It is our hope that as you conclude reading *World Politics* you will be as fascinated as we are with the complex dynamics of global interactions, and feel compelled to continue to observe, critically analyze, and address the challenges and opportunities that we share as members of a global community.

Sincerely,

*Shannon L. Blanton & Charles W. Kegley*

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# Resources for Students and Instructors

## Students...

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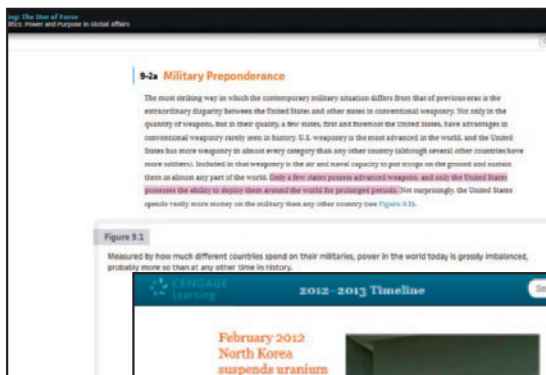
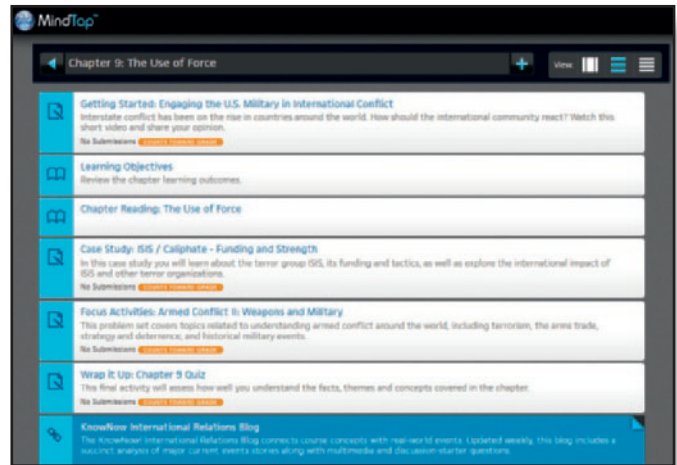
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# Acknowledgments

Many people—in fact, too many to identify and thank individually—have contributed to the development of this leading textbook in international relations, including Eugene R. Wittkopf, who served as a coauthor of the first six editions. We are thankful for the constructive comments, advice, and data provided by an array of scholars and colleagues. These include:

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Philippe Dennery, J-Net Ecology Communication Company in Paris  
Drew Dickson, Atlantic Council of the United States  
Agber Dimah, Chicago State University  
Gregory Domin, Mercer University  
Thomas Donaldson, Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania  
Nicole Detraz, University of Memphis  
Zach Dorfman, Carnegie Council for Ethics in International Affairs  
Ayman I. El-Dessouki and Kemel El-Menoufi, Cairo University  
Sid Ellington, University of Oklahoma  
Robert Fatton, University of Virginia  
Matthias Finger, Columbia University  
John Freeman, University of Minnesota–Minneapolis  
Eytan Gilboa, Bar-Ilan University in Israel  
Giovanna Gismondi, University of Oklahoma  
Srajan Gligorijevic, Defense and Security Studies Centre of the G-17 Plus Institute in Belgrade, Serbia  
Richard F. Grimmett, Congressional Research Office  
Ted Robert Gurr, University of Maryland  
Aref N. Hassan, St. Cloud State University  
Russell Hardin, New York University  
James E. Harf, Maryville University in St. Louis  
Cristian A. Harris, North Georgia College and State University  
Charles Hermann, Texas A&M University  
Margaret G. Hermann, Syracuse University  
Stephen D. Hibbard, Shearman & Sterling LLP  
Steven W. Hook, Kent State University  
Jack Hurd, Nature Conservatory



Ashley Brooke Huddleston, University of Memphis

Lisa Huffstetler, University of Memphis

Patrick James, University of Southern California

Loch Johnson, University of Georgia

Christopher M. Jones, Northern Illinois University

Christopher Joyner, Georgetown University

Boris Khan, American Military University

Michael D. Kanner, University of Colorado

Mahmoud Karem, Egyptian Foreign Service

Deborah J. Kegley, Kegley International, Inc.

Mary V. Kegley, Kegley Books in Wytheville, Virginia

Susan Kegley, University of California–Berkeley

Julia Kennedy, Carnegie Council for Ethics in International Affairs

Lidija Kos-Stanišić, University of Zagreb in Croatia

Matthias Kranke, University of Tier

Barbara Kyker, University of Memphis

Imtiaz T. Ladak, Projects International in Washington, D.C.

Jack Levy, Rutgers University

Carol Li, Taipei Economic and Cultural Office in New York

Urs Luterbacher, Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies in Geneva

Gen. Jeffrey D. McCausland, U.S. Army War College in Carlisle, Pennsylvania

James McCormick, Iowa University

Kelly A. McCready, Maria College, Albany, New York

Karen Ann Mingst, University of Kentucky

James A. Mitchell, California State University

Mahmood Monshipouri, San Francisco State University

Donald Munton, University of Northern British Columbia

Todd Myers, Grossmont College

Ahmad Noor, Youth Parliament Pakistan

Evan O'Neil, Carnegie Council for Ethics in International Affairs

Anthony Perry, Henry Ford Community College

Jeffrey Pickering, Kansas State University

Desley Sant Parker, United States Information Agency

Albert C. Pierce, U.S. Naval Academy

Alex Platt, Carnegie Council for Ethics in International Affairs

Ignacio de la Rasilla, Université de Genève

James Ray, Vanderbilt University

Gregory A. Raymond, Boise State University

Andreas Rekdal, Carnegie Council for Ethics in International Affairs

Neil R. Richardson, University of Wisconsin

Peter Riddick, Berkhamsted Collegiate

James N. Rosenau, George Washington University

Joel Rosenthal, Carnegie Council for Ethics in International Affairs

Tapani Ruokanen, Suomen Kuvalehti, Finland

Alpo M. Rusi, Finnish Ambassador to Switzerland

Jan Aart Scholte, University of Warwick, UK

Rebecca R. Sharitz, International Association for Ecology

Shalendra D. Sharma, University of San Francisco

Richard H. Shultz, Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Tufts University

Dragan R. Simić, Centre for the Studies of the USA in Belgrade, Serbia

Michael J. Siler, University of California

Christopher Sprecher, Texas A&M University

Jelena Subotic, Georgia State University

Bengt Sundelius, National Defense College in Stockholm

David Sylvan, Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies in Geneva

William R. Thompson, Indiana University

Clayton L. Thyne, University of Kentucky

Rodney Tomlinson, U.S. Naval Academy

Deborah Tompsett-Makin, Riverside Community College, Norco Campus

John Tuman, University of Nevada, Las Vegas

Denise Vaughan, Bellevue Community College

Rob Verhofstad, Radmoud University in Nijmegen, the Netherlands

William C. Vocke, Jr., Carnegie Council for Ethics in International Affairs

William Wagstaff, Emory University

Seth Weinberger, University of Puget Sound

Robert Weiner, University of Massachusetts–Boston

Jonathan Wilkenfeld, University of Maryland

Alex Woodson, Carnegie Council for Ethics in International Affairs

Samuel A. Worthington, InterAction

Also helpful was the input provided by honors undergraduate student Alexis Lincoln at the University of Alabama at Birmingham, who provided invaluable research assistance. The always helpful and accommodating project manager Anupriya Tyagi with Cengage and Photo Researcher Swarnadivya Chokkalingam with Lumina Datamatics made valuable contributions to this book. In addition, also deserving of special gratitude are our highly skilled, dedicated, and helpful editors at Cengage: Product Team Manager Carolyn Merrill and Senior Content Developer Rebecca Green, who exercised extraordinary professionalism in guiding the process that brought this edition into print, as well as Managing Content Developer Megan Garvey, who helped see the book through the production process, assisted by the project management of Cathy Brooks. Gratitude is also expressed to the always instructive advice of Valerie Hartman, Cengage's skilled Political Science Marketing Manager.

We would also like to thank the supplement authors for this edition. Charles Hantz of Danville Area Community College revised the test bank and Samuel Lucas McMillan of Lander University revised the Instructor's Manual and PowerPoint lectures.

# About the Authors

**SHANNON LINDSEY BLANTON** is a Professor in the Department of Government at the University of Alabama at Birmingham, where she is also the inaugural Dean of the UAB Honors College. She is a past vice provost for undergraduate programs, department chair, and undergraduate coordinator and has served nationally as a facilitator for leadership development in higher education. A graduate of Georgia College (BA), the University of Georgia (MA), and the University of South Carolina (PhD), she has received numerous research awards and professional recognitions. She has served on a number of editorial boards, including those for four of the discipline's foremost journals: *International Studies Quarterly*, *Foreign Policy Analysis*, *International Interactions*, and *International Studies Perspectives*. She has published articles on U.S. foreign policy decision making, with a particular focus on the determinants and consequences of U.S. arms transfers and foreign aid. Her work has also examined the significance of human rights concerns in global political and economic interactions.

**CHARLES WILLIAM KEGLEY** is a past president of the International Studies Association and has been serving the past two decades on the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Council for Ethics in International Affairs. Kegley holds the title of Pearce Distinguished Professor of International Relations Emeritus at the University of South Carolina. A graduate of American University (BA) and Syracuse University (PhD) and a Pew Faculty Fellow at Harvard University, Kegley previously served on the faculty at Georgetown University, and has held visiting professorships at the University of Texas, Rutgers University, the People's University of China, and the Institute Universitaire de Hautes Études Internationales Et du Développement in Geneva, Switzerland. He is also a recipient of the Distinguished Scholar Award of the Foreign Policy Analysis Section of the International Studies Association. A founding partner of Kegley International, Inc. (a publishing, research, and consulting foundation), he has authored more than fifty scholarly books and over one hundred articles in journals.

Professors Blanton and Kegley have individually published extensively in leading scholarly journals, including *Alternatives*, *American Journal of Political Science*, *Armed Forces and Society*, *Asian Forum*, *The Brown Journal of International Affairs*, *Business and Society*, *Comparative Political Studies*, *Conflict Management and Peace Science*, *Conflict Quarterly*, *Cooperation and Conflict*, *Ethics and International Affairs*, *Feminist Economics*, *The Fletcher Forum of World Affairs*, *Foreign Policy Analysis*, *Futures Research Quarterly*, *Harvard International Review*, *International Interactions*, *International Organization*, *International Politics*, *International Studies Quarterly*, *Jerusalem Journal of International Relations*, *Journal of Conflict Resolution*, *Journal of Peace Research*, *Journal of Politics*, *Journal of Political and Military Sociology*, *Journal of Third World Studies*, *Korean Journal of International Studies*, *Leadership*, *Orbis*, *Political Research Quarterly*, *Social Science Journal*, and *Western Political Quarterly*.

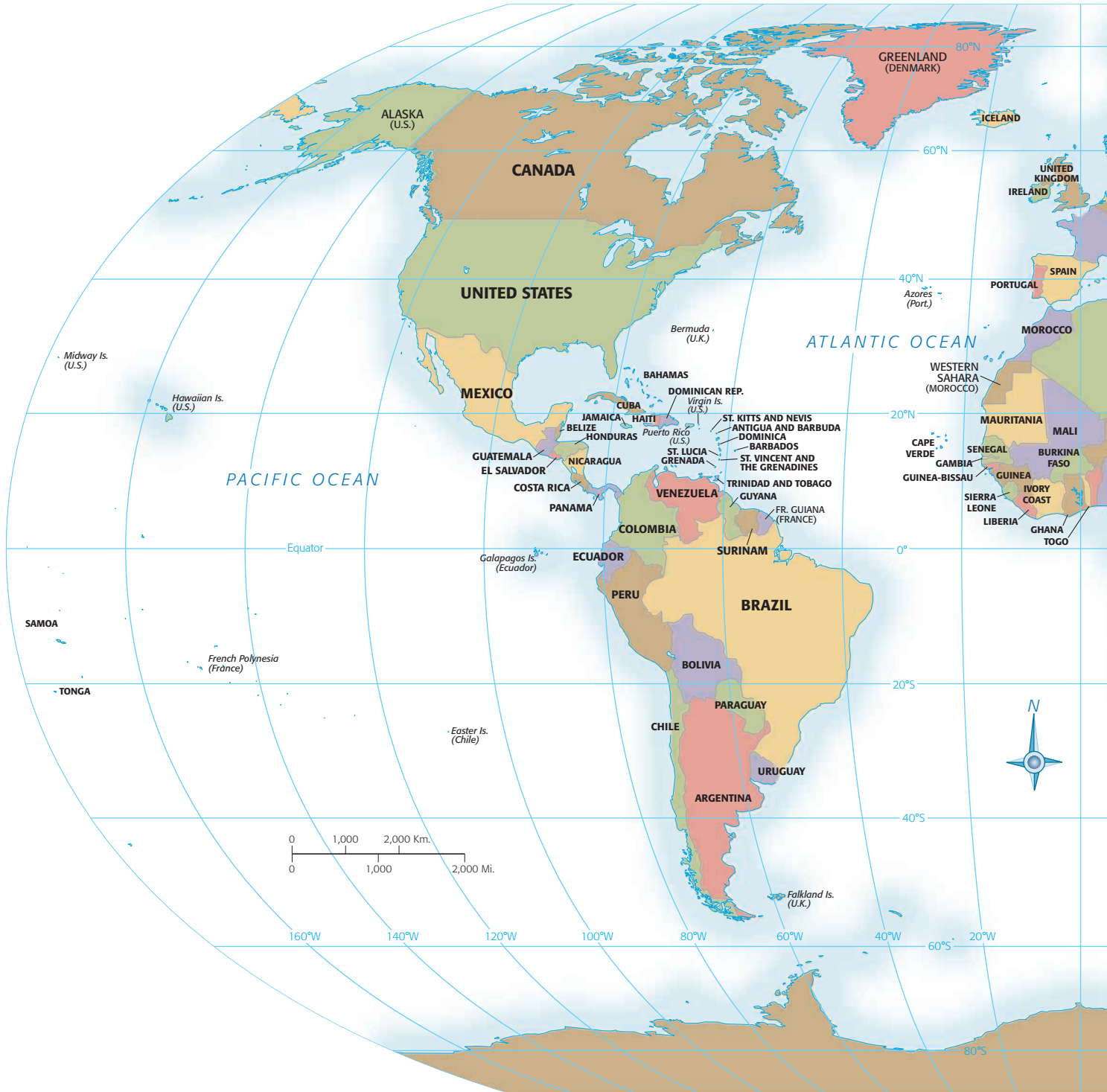
Together Blanton and Kegley have coauthored publications appearing in the *Brown Journal of World Affairs*, *Futures Research Quarterly*, *Mediterranean Quarterly*, and *Rethinking the Cold War*, as well as multiple editions of *World Politics* (since the twelfth edition's 2009-2010 update).

## DEDICATION

To my husband Rob and our sons Austin and Cullen, in appreciation of their love and support  
—Shannon Lindsey Blanton

To my loving wife Debbie and the Carnegie Council for Ethics in International Affairs,  
in appreciation for its invaluable contribution to building through education a more  
just and secure world  
—Charles William Kegley

# WORLD





# NORTH AMERICA



# LATIN AMERICA

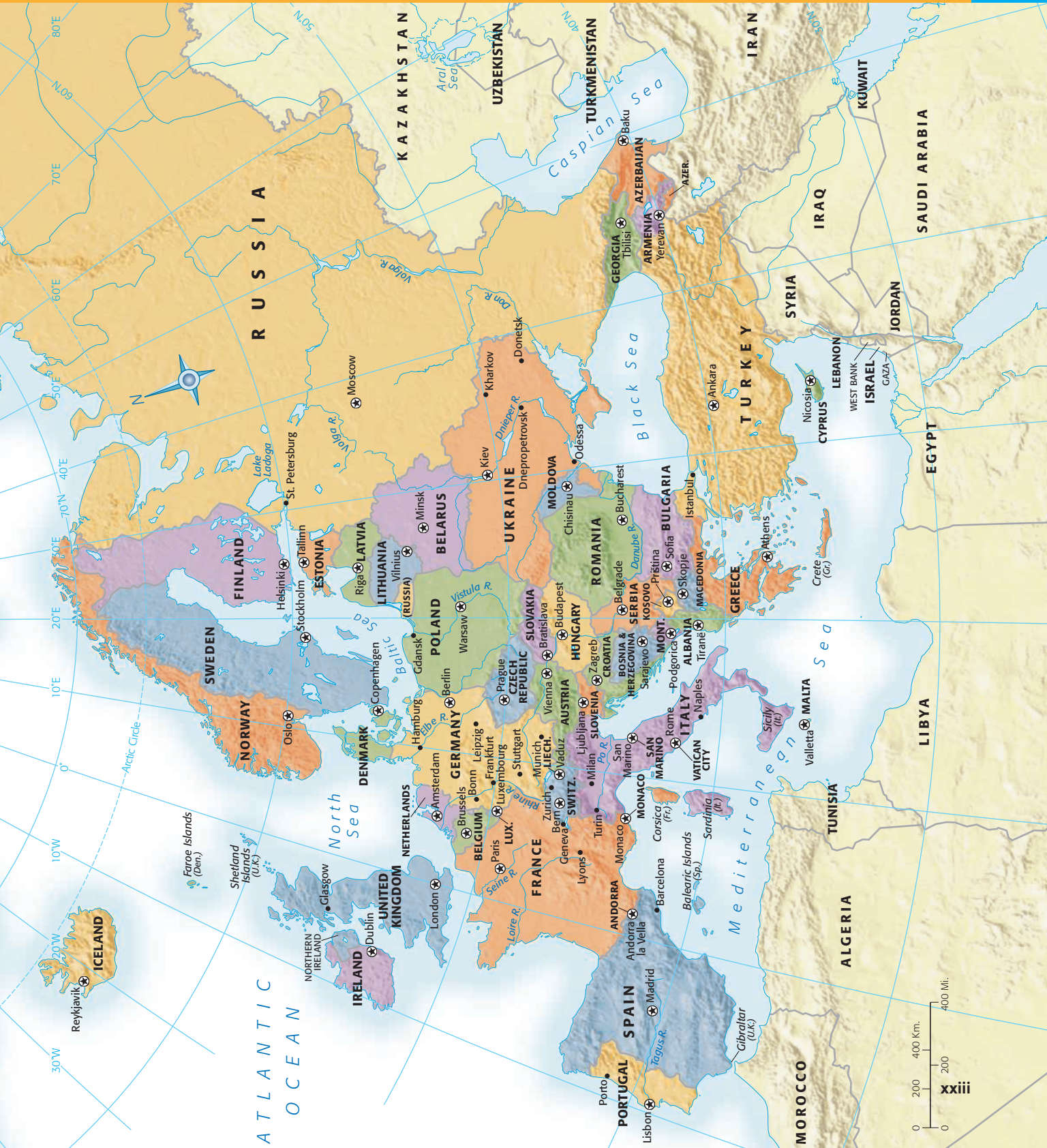


# AFRICA

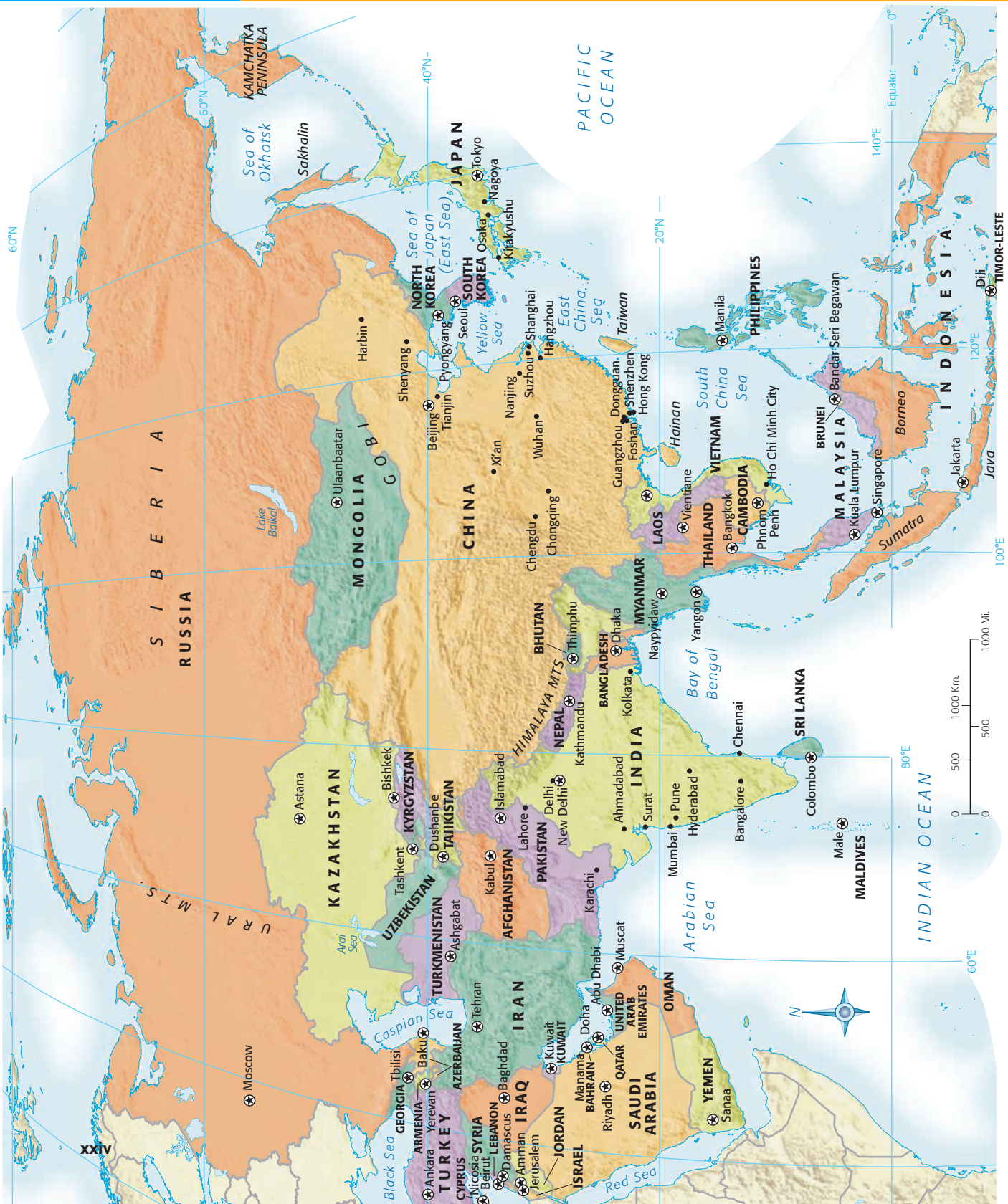




# EUROPE



# ASIA



# PART 1

## TREND AND TRANSFORMATION IN WORLD POLITICS



© NASA Images

THESE ARE TURBULENT TIMES, INSPIRING BOTH ANXIETY AND HOPE. What lies ahead for the world? What are we to think about the global future? Part 1 of this book introduces you to the study of world politics in a period of rapid change. It opens a window on the many unfolding trends, some of them moving in contrary directions. Chapter 1 looks at our perceptions of global events and realities, explains how they can lead to distorted understandings, and suggests ways to move beyond the limited scope of those views. Chapter 2 continues with an overview of the realist, liberal, and constructivist theoretical traditions that scholars and policy makers use most often to interpret world politics, and also considers the feminist and Marxist critiques of these mainstream traditions. Chapter 3 further strengthens your understanding of world politics by introducing three ways of looking at international decision-making processes by transnational actors.

### A WORLD WITHOUT BORDERS

*Reflecting on his space shuttle experience, astronaut Sultan bin Salman Al-Saud remarked that “the first day or so we all pointed to our countries. The third or fourth day we were pointing to our continents. By the fifth day, we were aware of only one Earth.” As viewed from outer space, planet Earth looks as if it has continents without borders. As viewed from newspaper headlines, however, world politics looks much different.*

# Chapter 1

## Discovering World Politics



Getty Images/AFP Photo/Sergei Supinsky

**WHAT FUTURE FOR HUMANKIND?** Many global trends are sweeping across a transforming planet. Here Ukrainians participate in a “Dignity March” in Kiev on Sunday, February 22, 2015, to commemorate the death of protesters who took part in an uprising that toppled the country’s pro-Russian leader in 2014. Hostilities between the pro-Western government and the pro-Russian rebels reflect conflict over enduring global issues of sovereignty, territorial integrity, and geopolitical power.

## Learning Objectives

- 1-1** Describe the core difficulty of investigating human phenomena such as international relations.
- 1-2** Explain different ways in which we perceive reality, and how these perceptions can influence international politics.
- 1-3** Identify foundational concepts and units of analysis used to assess world politics.

*“The glorious thing about the human race is that it does change the world—constantly. It is the human being’s capacity for struggling against being overwhelmed which is remarkable and exhilarating.”*

*—Lorraine Hansberry, American author*

Imagine yourself returning home from a two-week vacation on a tropical island where you had no access to the news. The trip gave you a well-deserved break before starting a new school term, but now you are curious about what has happened while you were away. As you glance at a newspaper, the headlines catch your eye. Death and destruction rage across the Middle East and North Africa. Fighting and heavy casualties persist, with record numbers of people forcibly displaced and seeking refuge in neighboring countries. The civil war in Syria continues, with Al Qaeda, the militant group Islamic State (ISIS/ISIL), and other insurgent groups committing grave atrocities as they take control of territory across the country. Despite all the apparent chaos, there are pockets of hope: A historic deal was reached between Iran and other major world powers after nearly ten years of diplomacy that commits Iran to curbing its nuclear program in return for sanctions relief.

As you ride home from the airport, you hear a radio broadcast about economic conditions around the world. The situation in Greece is dire with the economic crisis having reached the scale of the U.S. Great Depression of the 1930s. It faces austerity measures to address rampant debt and poor public finance, and questions abound as to ramifications for Greece and the European Union should the country not recover and its economy collapse. The extent of the debt crisis in Puerto Rico has also come to light, to the tune of \$72 billion owed to creditors. China’s economic growth is slowing, and there are concerns about the slide in total trade and the Chinese stock market. In the face of abject poverty and marginalization of so many around the world, the pope lambasts the world economic order, calling the unfettered pursuit of money the “dung of the devil.” However many of the effects of the Great Recession are fading, and the IMF expects global economic growth to accelerate in the coming year. You hope that conditions improve before you graduate and enter the job market.

Shortly after arriving home, you connect to the Internet and read that popular social media companies are debating how to maintain global platforms that embrace free expression yet prevent savvy militant groups from using them to advance gruesome terrorist propaganda and recruit new members. There is also coverage of violence by drug cartels in Mexico, and the escape of a drug lord from a maximum security prison. Yet there are inspiring images too: close-up photos from the first mission to Pluto show an unexpected range of youthful mountains and topographical evidence suggesting the existence of water.

Finally, while listening to NPR later that evening, you hear several other reports: The United Nations announced that rich and poor countries have agreed upon new international development goals that will end poverty and hunger, ensure universal access to quality education, secure gender equality, and advance environmental sustainability. With all of the conflict and hardship in the world, it is encouraging that people can work together to improve the human condition. You also hear that in light of the warming of relations between the United States and Cuba, a popular cruise company is looking at providing trips to the island nation. You make a mental note to look into the possibility of a spring break vacation or a study abroad tour.

The scenario just described is not hypothetical. The events identified record what actually occurred during the month of July 2015. Undoubtedly, many individuals experienced fear and confusion during this period. But it is, uncomfortably, not so different from other eras. Putting this information about unfolding events together, you cannot help but be reminded that international affairs matter and events around the world powerfully affect your circumstances and future. The “news” you received is not really new, because it echoes many old stories from the past about the growing sea of turmoil sweeping the contemporary world. Nevertheless, the temptation to wish that this depressing, chaotic world would just go away is overwhelming. If only the unstable world would stand still long enough for a sense of predictability and order to prevail . . . Alas, that does not appear likely. You cannot escape the world or control its turbulence, and you cannot single-handedly alter its character.

We are all a part of this world. If we are to live adaptively amid the fierce winds of global change, then we must face the challenge of discovering the dynamic properties of *world politics*. Because world events increasingly influence every person, all can benefit from investigating how the global system works and how changes are remaking our political and economic lives. Only through learning how our own decisions and behavior, as well as those of powerful state governments and nonstate transnational actors, contribute to the global condition, and how all people and groups in turn are heavily conditioned by changes in world politics, can we address what former U.S. President Bill Clinton defined as “the question of our time—whether we can make change our friend and not our enemy.”

*The whole purpose of education is to turn mirrors into windows.*

—Sydney J. Harris, American political journalist

### world politics

*The study of how global actors' activities entail the exercise of influence to achieve and defend their goals and ideals, and how it affects the world at large.*

## 1-1 THE CHALLENGE OF INVESTIGATING INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

To best understand the political convulsions that confront the globe's more than 7 billion people, it is critical that we perceive our times accurately. Yet interpreting the world in which we now live and anticipating what lies ahead for the globe's future—and yours—presents formidable challenges. Indeed, it could be the most difficult task you will ever face. Why? In part, it is because the study of international relations requires taking into account every factor that influences human behavior. This is a task that seminal scientist Albert Einstein believed is extremely challenging. He once hinted at how big the challenge of explaining world politics was when he was asked, “Why is it that when the mind of man has stretched so far as to discover the structure of the atom we have been unable to devise the political means to keep the atom from destroying us?” He replied, “This is simple, my friend; it is because politics is more difficult than physics.”

Another part of the challenge stems from our constant bombardment with a bewildering amount of new information and new developments, and the tendency of people to resist new information and ideas that undermine their habitual ways of thinking about world affairs.

We know from repeated studies that people do not want to accept ideas that do not conform to their prior beliefs. A purpose of this book is to help you question your preexisting beliefs about world affairs and about the world stage's many actors. To that end, we ask you to evaluate rival perspectives on global issues, even if they differ from your current images. Indeed, we expose you to prevailing schools of thought that you may find unconvincing, and possibly offensive.

Why are they included? Many other people make these views the bedrock of their interpretations of the world around them, and these viewpoints accordingly enjoy a popular following. For this reason, the text describes some visions of world politics with which even your authors may not agree so that you may weigh the wisdom or foolishness of contending perspectives. The interpretive challenge, then, is to observe unfolding global realities objectively, in order to describe and explain them accurately.

To appreciate how our images of reality shape our expectations, we begin with a brief introduction to the role that subjective images play in understanding world politics. This is followed by a set of analytic tools that this book uses to help you overcome perceptual obstacles to understanding world politics and to empower you to more capably interpret the forces of change and continuity that affect our world.

## 1-2 HOW DO PERCEPTIONS INFLUENCE IMAGES OF GLOBAL REALITY?

Although you may not have attempted to explicitly define your perceptions about the world in your subconscious, we all hold mental images of world politics. Whatever our level of self-awareness, these images perform the same function: they simplify “reality” by exaggerating some features of the real world while ignoring others. Thus, we live in a world defined by our images.

Many of our images of the world's political realities may be built on illusions and misconceptions. They cannot fully capture the complexity and configurations of even physical objects, such as the globe itself (see “Controversy: Should We Believe What We See?”). Even images that are now accurate can easily become outdated if we fail to recognize changes in the world. Indeed, the world's future will be determined not only by changes in the “objective” facts of world politics but also by the meaning that people ascribe to those facts, the assumptions on which they base their interpretations, and the actions that flow from these assumptions and interpretations—however accurate or inaccurate they might be.

### The Nature and Sources of Images

The effort to simplify one's view of the world is inevitable and even necessary. Just as cartographers' projections simplify complex geophysical space so that we can better understand the world, each of us inevitably creates a “mental map”—a habitual way of organizing information—to make sense of a confusing abundance of information. These mental maps are neither inherently right nor wrong, and they are important because we tend to react according to the way the world appears to us rather than the way it is.



## SHOULD WE BELIEVE WHAT WE SEE?

Without questioning whether the ways they have organized their perceptions are accurate, many people simply assume seeing is believing. But is there more to seeing than meets the eye? Students of perceptual psychology think so. They maintain that seeing is not a strictly passive act: what we observe is partially influenced by our preexisting values and expectations (and by the visual habits reinforced by the constructions society has inculcated in us about how to view objects). Students of perception argue that what you see is what you get, and that two observers looking at the same object might easily see different realities.

This principle has great importance for the investigation of international relations, where, depending on one's perspective, people can vary greatly on how they view international events, actors, and issues. Intense disagreements often arise from competing images.

To appreciate the controversies that can result when different people (with different perspectives) see different realities, even though they are looking at the same thing, consider something as basic as objectively viewing the location and size of the world's continents. All maps of the globe are distorted because it is impossible to perfectly represent the three-dimensional globe on a two-dimensional piece of paper. The difficulty cartographers face can be appreciated by trying to flatten an orange peel. You can only flatten it by separating pieces of the peel that were joined when it was spherical.

Cartographers who try to flatten the globe on paper, without ripping it into separate pieces, face the same problem. Although there are a variety of ways to represent the three-dimensional object on paper, all of them involve some kind of distortion. Thus, cartographers must choose among the imperfect ways of representing the globe by selecting those aspects of the world's geography they consider most important to describe accurately, while making adjustments to other parts.

There exists a long-standing controversy among cartographers about the "right" way to map the globe; that is, how to make an accurate projection. Cartographers' ideas of what is most important in world geography have varied according to their own global perspectives. In turn, the accuracy of their rival maps matters politically because they shape how people view what is important.

Consider these four maps (Maps 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, and 1.4). Each depicts the distribution of the Earth's land surfaces and territory but portrays a different image. Each is a model of reality, an abstraction that highlights some features of the globe while ignoring others.

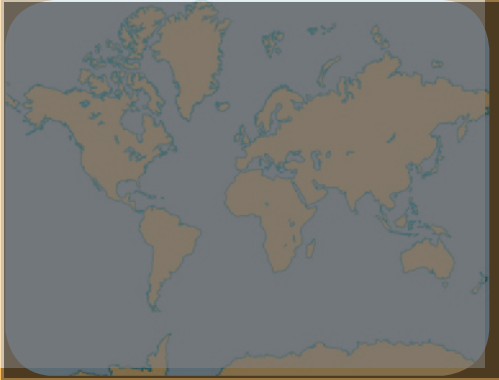
### WHAT DO YOU THINK?

- *What are some of the policy implications associated with the image of the world as depicted in each of the respective projections?*
- *Why are some features of the map distorted? Consider the role that politics, history, culture, and racism, among others, might play. Can you think of any ways modern cartographers might modify any of these world projections?*
- *In thinking about images and the important role they play in foreign policy, should a consensus be made as to the world projection that is "least" distorted? Would it be better for everyone to use one map or to use many different types of projections? Why?*

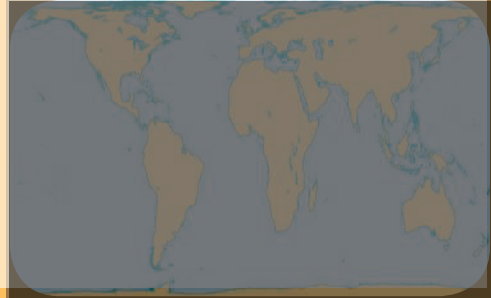
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## SHOULD WE BELIEVE WHAT WE SEE? (Continued)



**MAP 1.1 MERCATOR PROJECTION** This Mercator projection, named for the Flemish cartographer Gerard Mercator, was popular in sixteenth-century Europe and presents a classic Eurocentric view of the world. It mapped the Earth without distorting direction, making it useful for navigators. However, distances were deceptive, placing Europe at the center of the world and exaggerating the continent's importance relative to other landmasses.



**MAP 1.2 PETER'S PROJECTION** In the Peter's projection, each landmass appears in correct proportion in relation to all others, but it distorts the shape and position of the Earth's landmasses. In contrast to most geographic representations, it draws attention to the less developed countries of the Global South, where more than three-quarters of the world's population lives today.



**MAP 1.3 ORTHOGRAPHIC PROJECTION** The orthographic projection, centering on the mid-Atlantic, conveys some sense of the curvature of the Earth by using rounded edges. The sizes and shapes of continents toward the outer edges of the circle are distorted to give a sense of spherical perspective.



**MAP 1.4 "UPSIDE-DOWN" PROJECTION** This projection gives a different perspective on the world by depicting it upside down, with the Global South positioned above the Global North. The map challenges the modern "Eurocentric" conceptualization of the positions of the globe's countries and peoples by putting the Global South "on top."

How we view the world (not what it is really like) determines our attitudes, our beliefs, and our behavior. Most of us—political leaders included—look for information that reinforces our preexisting beliefs about the world, assimilate new data into familiar images, mistakenly equate what we believe with what we know, and ignore information that contradicts our expectations. We also rely on our intuition without thinking and emotionally make snap judgments (Ariely, 2012; Walker et al., 2011). Reflecting on this tendency, political scientist Richard Ned Lebow (1981, p. 277) warns that, just like the rest of us, “Policymakers are prone to distort reality in accord with their needs even in situations that appear. . . relatively unambiguous.”

In addition, we rely on learned habits for viewing new information and making judgments, because these “schema” guide our perceptions and help us organize information. Research in cognitive psychology shows that human beings are “categorizers” who match what they see with images in their memories of prototypical events and people when attempting to understand the world by *schematic reasoning*. The absentminded professor, the shady lawyer, and the kindly grandmother are examples of “stock” images that many of us have created about certain types of people. Although the professors, lawyers, and grandmothers that we meet may bear only a superficial resemblance to these stereotypical images, when we know little about someone, our expectations will be shaped by presumed similarities to these characters.

Many factors shape our images, including how we were socialized as children, traumatic events we experience that shape our personality and psychological needs, exposure to the ideas of people whose expertise we respect, and the opinions about world affairs expressed by our frequent associates such as close friends and coworkers. Once we have acquired an image, it seems self-evident. Accordingly, we try to keep that image consistent with other beliefs and, through a psychological process known as *cognitive dissonance*, reject information that contradicts that image of the world. In short, our minds select, screen, and filter information; consequently, our perceptions depend not only on what happens in daily life but also on how we interpret and internalize those events.

### schematic reasoning

*The process of reasoning by which new information is interpreted according to a memory structure, a schema, which contains a network of generic scripts, metaphors, and simplified characterizations of observed objects and phenomena.*

### cognitive dissonance

*The general psychological tendency to deny discrepancies between one's preexisting beliefs (cognitions) and new information.*

## The Impact of Perceptions on World Politics

We must be careful not to assume automatically that what applies to individuals applies to entire countries, and we should not equate the beliefs of leaders, such as heads of state, with the beliefs of the people under their authority. Still, leaders have extraordinary influence, and their images of historical circumstances often predispose them to behave in particular ways toward others, regardless of “objective” facts. For instance, the loss of 26 million Soviet lives in the “Great Patriotic War” (as the Russians refer to World War II) reinforced a long-standing fear of foreign invasion, which caused a generation of Soviet policy makers to perceive U.S. defensive moves with suspicion and often alarm.

Similarly, the founders of the United States viewed eighteenth-century European power politics and its repetitive wars as corrupt, contributing to two seemingly contradictory tendencies later evident in U.S. foreign policy. The first is America’s impulse to isolate itself (its disposition to withdraw from world affairs), and the other is its determination to reform the world in its own image whenever global circumstances become highly threatening. The former led the country to reject membership in the League of Nations after World War I; the latter gave rise to the U.S. globalist foreign policy since World War II, which committed the country

to active involvement nearly everywhere on nearly every issue. Most Americans, thinking of their country as virtuous, have difficulty understanding why others sometimes regard such far-reaching international activism as arrogant or threatening; instead, they see only good intentions in active U.S. interventionism.

Because leaders and citizens are prone to ignore or reinterpret information that runs counter to their beliefs and values, mutual misperceptions often fuel discord in world politics, especially when relations between countries are hostile. Distrust and suspicion arise as conflicting parties view each other in the same negative light—that is, as *mirror images* develop. This occurred in Moscow and Washington during the Cold War. Each side saw its own actions as constructive but its adversary's responses as hostile, and both sides erroneously assumed that their counterpart would clearly interpret the intentions of their own policy initiatives. When psychologist Urie Bronfenbrenner (1961) traveled to Moscow, for example, he was amazed to hear Russians describing the United States in terms that were strikingly similar to the way Americans described the Soviet Union: each side saw itself as virtuous and peace-loving, whereas the other was seen as untrustworthy, aggressive, and ruled by a corrupt government.

Mirror-imaging is a property of nearly all *enduring rivalries*—long-lasting contests between opposing groups. For example, in rivalries such as Christianity's with Islam during the Crusades in the Middle Ages, Israel's and Palestine's since the birth of the sovereign state of Israel in 1948, and the United States' with Al Qaeda today, both sides demonize the image of their adversary while perceiving themselves as virtuous. Self-righteousness often leads one party to view its own actions as constructive but its adversary's responses as negative and hostile.

When this occurs, conflict resolution is extraordinarily difficult. Not only do the opposing sides have different preferences for certain outcomes over others, but they do not see the underlying issues in the same light. Further complicating matters, the mirror images held by rivals tend to be self-confirming. When one side expects the other to be hostile, it may treat its opponent in a manner that leads the opponent to take counteractions that confirm the original expectation, therein creating a vicious circle of deepening hostilities that reduce the prospects for peace (Sen, 2006). Clearing up mutual misperceptions can facilitate negotiations between the parties, but fostering peace is not simply a matter of expanding trade and other forms of transnational contact, or even of bringing political leaders together in international summits. Rather, it is a matter of changing deeply entrenched beliefs.

Although our constructed images of world politics are resistant to change, change is possible. Overcoming old thinking habits sometimes occurs when we experience punishment or discomfort as a result of clinging to false assumptions. As Benjamin Franklin once observed, “The things that hurt, instruct.” Dramatic events in particular can alter international images, sometimes drastically. The Vietnam War caused many Americans to reject their previous images about using military force in world politics. The defeat of the Third Reich and revelations of Nazi atrocities committed before and during World War II caused the German people to confront their past as they prepared for a democratic future imposed by the victorious Allies. More recently, the human and financial costs of the prolonged U.S. war in Iraq led many policy makers and political commentators to reexamine their assumptions about the meaning of “victory” and the potential implications as U.S. engagement moved beyond initial combat to address issues of governance and stability.

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### mirror images

*The tendency of states and people in competitive interaction to perceive each other similarly—to see others the same hostile way others see them.*

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### enduring rivalries

*Prolonged competition fueled by deep-seated mutual hatred that leads opposed actors to feud and fight over a long period of time without resolution of their conflict.*