Content

Course Code	Course Name	Semester	Theory	Practice	Lab	Credit	ECTS
RI-703	Advanced International Relations Theories I	1	3	0	0	3	8

Prerequisites	
Admission Requirements	

Language of Instruction	Turkish
Course Type	Compulsory
Course Level	Doctoral Degree
Objective	-This course offers an in-depth study of the traditional theoretical schools of International Relations through their foundational texts. It examines the ontological and epistemological assumptions of the realist, liberal, English School and neo-Marxist traditions, their internal debates and their relations with one another. The course aims to strengthen doctoral students' command of the theoretical literature and to enable them to build a coherent theoretical framework for their own research. It also lays the groundwork for the study of critical theories in the second semester.
Content	-The course opens with the question of what theory is in International Relations and with the history of the discipline as told through its "great debates". The realist tradition is then traced from its intellectual roots (Thucydides, Machiavelli, Hobbes) through classical realism, structural realism, offensive/defensive realism and neoclassical realism. The liberal tradition is addressed through the Kantian legacy, interdependence, the democratic peace, neoliberal institutionalism, the neo-neo debate and debates on the liberal international order. The course also covers the English School's concept of international society and the pluralist/solidarist distinction, as well as neo-Marxist approaches (dependency theory, world-systems analysis). It closes with a metatheoretical discussion on comparing and appraising theories.
References	• E.H. Carr, The Twenty Years' Crisis, 1919–1939, London, Macmillan, 1939. • Hans J. Morgenthau, Politics Among Nations: The Struggle for Power and Peace, New York, Knopf, 1948. • Kenneth N. Waltz, Theory of International Politics, Reading (MA), Addison-Wesley, 1979. • John J. Mearsheimer, The Tragedy of Great Power Politics, New York, W.W. Norton, 2001. • Norrin M. Ripsman, Jeffrey W. Taliaferro, Steven E. Lobell, Neoclassical Realist Theory of International Politics, Oxford, Oxford University Press, 2016. • Robert O. Keohane, Joseph S. Nye, Power and Interdependence, Boston, Little, Brown, 1977. • Robert O. Keohane, After Hegemony: Cooperation and Discord in the World Political Economy, Princeton, Princeton University Press, 1984. • G. John Ikenberry, Liberal Leviathan: The Origins, Crisis, and Transformation of the American World Order, Princeton, Princeton University Press, 2011. • Hedley Bull, The Anarchical Society: A Study of Order in World Politics, London, Macmillan, 1977. • Barry Buzan, From International to World Society? English School Theory and the Social Structure of Globalisation, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 2004. • Immanuel Wallerstein, World-Systems Analysis: An Introduction, Durham, Duke University Press, 2004. • Colin Elman, Miriam Fendius Elman (eds.), Progress in International Relations Theory: Appraising the Field, Cambridge (MA), MIT Press, 2003. • Dario Battistella, Jérémie Cornut, Elie Baranets, Théories des relations internationales, Paris, Presses de Sciences Po, 6th ed., 2019.

Theory Topics

Week	Weekly Contents
1	Theory in International Relations: ontology, epistemology and methodology
2	The history of the discipline and the "great debates"
3	The intellectual roots of realism: Thucydides, Machiavelli, Hobbes
4	Classical realism: Carr, Morgenthau, Niebuhr
5	Structural realism: Waltz
6	Offensive and defensive realism
7	Neoclassical realism

Week	Weekly Contents
8	The liberal tradition: the Kantian legacy, interdependence and the democratic peace
9	Neoliberal institutionalism and the neo-neo debate
10	The liberal international order and its debates
11	The English School I: international society
12	The English School II: pluralism and solidarism
13	Neo-Marxist approaches: dependency theory and world-systems analysis
14	Appraising theories: paradigms, research programmes and analytical eclecticism