

Figures

Chapter 2: Why Theorize International Relations?

International Relations Theory, 2nd Edition

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palgrave

Figure 2.1 *Level of analysis and the agent–structure problem*

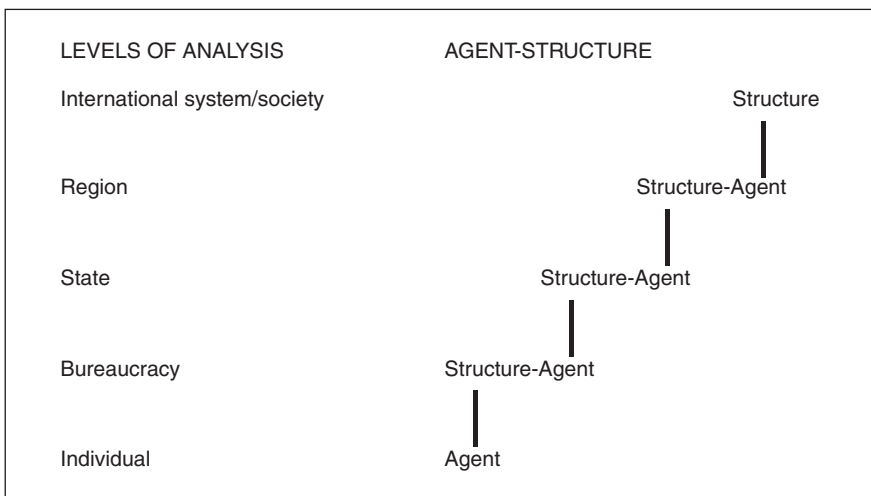


Figure 2.2 *Three IR traditions, currents of thought and six theoretical debates*

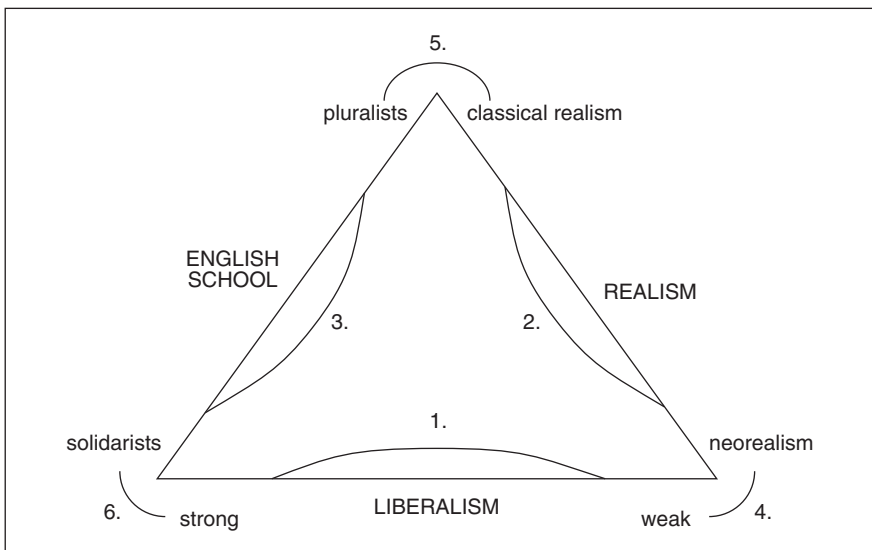


Figure 2.3 *Timeline: towards a genealogy of the discipline of International Relations: key events and works on the origins and growth of the discipline*

1919	Key moments during the Versailles Peace Congress; the emergence among diplomats and their advisors of a paradigmatic understanding of the need for a novel study of international relations and politics
1920–22	Chatham House (1920) and Council for Foreign Relations (1921) created. IR institutions also created in Hamburg, Berlin, Geneva and Toronto; The journal <i>International Affairs</i> launched (1922)
1925	Institute of Pacific Relations (IPR) created
1928–50	The International Studies Conference (ISC, under the auspices of the League of Nations)
1939	Alfred Zimmern (ed.) <i>L'Enseignement Universitaire des Relations Internationales (University Teaching of International Relations)</i> . International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, League of Nations
1950	ISC is 'killed' by UNESCO, IPSA created; International Relations submerged under IPSA and thus a mere field of study within political science
1954	Charles Anthony Woodward Manning, <i>The University Teaching of Social Sciences: International Relations: A Report</i> . Rockefeller-funded conference on international theory
1956	Japanese Association of International Relations (JAIR) founded; Korean Association of International Studies (KAIS) founded
1959	International Studies Association (ISA) founded. The British Committee on the Theory of International Politics created
1967	Mexican International Studies Association (AMEI) founded
1972	Hedley Bull, 'International Relations as an Academic Pursuit'
1975	BISA (British International Studies Association) founded and the <i>British Journal on International Studies</i> launched (now <i>Review of International Studies</i>)
1976	International studies in six European countries: United Kingdom, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Sweden, Netherlands, Italy, report to the Ford Foundation
1989	World International Studies Committee (WISC) created
1990	SGIR (Standing Group on International Relations) founded, organizing first Pan-European Conference (1992) and launching the <i>European Journal of International Relations</i> (1995)
1991	Nordic International Studies Association (NISA) was founded (as a continuation of the Nordic Cooperation Committee for International Politics (NORDSAM), created in 1966)
1998	Schmidt, Brian C. <i>The Political Discourse of Anarchy: A Disciplinary History of International Relations</i>
2005	First WISC Conference (Istanbul; subsequent triennial conferences in Ljubljana, Porto, Frankfurt and Taipei)
2009	Arlene B. Tickner and Ole Wæver (eds) <i>International Relations Scholarship Around the World</i>
2009	Amitav Acharya and Barry Buzan (eds) <i>Non-Western International Relations Theory: Perspectives on and Beyond Asia</i>
2011	Nicolas Guilhot (ed.) <i>The Invention of International Relations Theory: Realism, the Rockefeller Foundation, and the 1954 Conference on Theory</i>
2013	Tim Dunne, Lene Hansen and Colin Wight (eds) 'The End of IR Theory', special issue of the <i>European Journal of International Relations</i> ; European International Studies Association (EISA) created
2017	WISC formally institutionalized as an association of associations

Figure 2.4 *Historical encounters. This is not a pyramid but three spheres or 'histories', seen from above. They are clearly connected and overlapping but for heuristic purposes they can be analysed separately.*

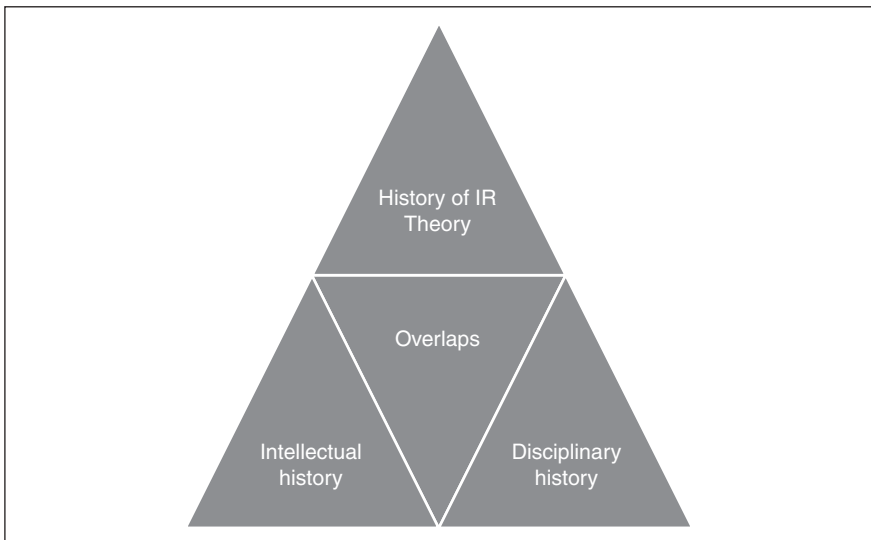


Figure 2.5 *Four spheres of theorizing*

