

**Figures**

**Chapter 3: The International Political Theory Tradition**

**International Relations Theory, 2nd Edition**

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palgrave

Figure 3.1 *Timeline: some key works in international political theory*

1515	Nicolo Machiavelli, <i>The Prince</i>
1625	Hugo Grotius, <i>On the Law of War and Peace</i> , three books
1660	Thomas Hobbes, <i>Leviathan</i>
1795	Immanuel Kant, <i>Perpetual Peace: A Philosophical Essay</i>
1971	John Rawls, <i>A Theory of Justice</i>
1977	Michael Walzer, <i>Just and Unjust Wars: A Moral Argument with Historical Illustrations</i>
1983	Michael Doyle, 'Kant, Liberal Legacies and Foreign Affairs'
1983	Terry Nardin, <i>Law, Morality and the Relations of States</i>
1993	R. B. J. Walker, <i>Inside/Outside: International Relations as Political Theory</i>
1996	Mervyn Frost, <i>Ethics in International Relations</i>
1998	David Boucher, <i>Political Theories of International Relations</i>
1999	Kimberley Hutchings, <i>International Political Theory: Rethinking Ethics in a Global Era</i>
1999	Nicholas Rengger, <i>International Relations, Political Theory and the Problem of Order: Beyond International Relations Theory?</i>
2003	David Held, <i>Cosmopolitanism: A Defence</i>
2005	Larry May, <i>Crimes Against Humanity: A Normative Account</i>
2007	Furio Cerrutti, <i>Global Challenges for Leviathan: A Political Philosophy of Nuclear Weapons and Global Warming</i>
2008	Toni Erskine, <i>Embedded Cosmopolitanism</i>
2011	Anne Orford, <i>International Authority and the Responsibility to Protect</i>
2015	Chris Brown, <i>International Society, Global Polity</i>