

3 *Summary:* Theories of International Relations

Enduring question:

How do theoretical traditions in international relations differ on how to understand actors and their behavior on the global stage?

- There are four major theoretical traditions in IR, each of which takes a different approach. The four traditions are Realism, Liberalism, Marxism and Constructivism. Each theory makes a handful of assumptions and outlines a series of propositions. Theories are judged more by how useful they are than by whether they are "right" or "wrong" in general. Different theories may be more useful in some contexts than others.
- Realism assumes that states are primarily rational actors which operate in a world of anarchy. They are the central actors in IR, and they pursue security in an inherently competitive environment. Realism produces propositions about how the international system works:
 - States pursue a balance of power.
 - States seek strategic alliances to balance power.
 - Security dilemmas will arise.
 - States focus on relative gains.
 - The problem of power transitions is a key point in IR.
 - Nationalism is a powerful, dynamic force in IR.
- Liberalism assumes that individuals and groups, the main actors of IR, have deeply rooted incentives to trade, cooperate, bargain, and negotiate for joint gain. Over time, this leads to an ongoing process of progress and modernization which tends to move societies toward democracy and market society. Liberalism produces propositions about how the international system works:
 - Market society and economic interdependence tend to have a pacifying effect on relations between states (Commercial liberalism).
 - Democracies tend not to fight wars (Democratic peace).
 - States build international relations around international law and institutions (Functionalism).
 - Cosmopolitanism is a key force in IR.
- Neo-liberalists emphasize how international institutions help states overcome security dilemmas and cooperate.

- Marxism assumes that economics and politics are linked. Socioeconomic classes, which enter into conflict with each other, are the primary actors in IR. The modern state is organized to serve the interests of the capitalist ruling class, and a revolution will eventually change the system. Marxism produces propositions about how the international system works:
 - States will act in ways that advance the interests of capitalism.
 - Global business will be a salient feature of world politics.
- Constructivism assumes that the interests of individuals, groups, and states are not set in stone and are shaped by the identities of actors. Elite individuals are the main actors in IR, and communication among elites plays an important role in shaping identities. Ideas are important, and changing ideas can change world affairs even if capabilities don't change. Constructivism produces propositions about how the international system works:
 - 'The world is what you believe it is.'
 - States operate within a global civil society.
 - Normative change is important.
 - State elites exist within and are influenced by strategic culture.

EXPLANATORY VIDEOS

Realism

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UnKEFSVAiNQ&list=PL221823566D3F536E>

Liberalism

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tZbDMUaqwE8>

Constructivism

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kYU9UfkV_XI

Marxism

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TMmDebW_OBI

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PbollGOntw4>

Chapter 3: Theories of International Relations

Summary

You are the Federal Minister of Foreign Affairs for Germany. Iran declares that it has acquired and is ready to test a nuclear weapon. You are facing pressure from several key allies, especially the United States and the United Kingdom, to enter a coalition threatening military force if Iran tests its weapon.

Important background information

- Under strategic NATO nuclear sharing arrangements, there are 10-20 US nuclear warheads in Germany that Germany has the right to deploy.
- Germany, unbeknownst to the international community, has also been developing a small nuclear weapons program under the guise of a nuclear energy program for civilian use, and could likely test a weapon within 6-12 months.
- Israel has implied that an Iranian test would be sufficient provocation for Israel to publicly declare its nuclear status and mobilize weapons.
- Israel has also declared that it will respond to an Iranian strike 'with all means at hand' to ensure Iran cannot launch a second strike.

What do you do?

REALISM

Declare Germany's intent to ensure that Iran stays non-nuclear. Secretly accelerate nuclear program, with goal to be ready to test in 3-6 months. Militarize US warheads in case of conflict.

CONSTRUCTIVISM

Rely on the nuclear taboo. Even if Iran tests a nuclear weapon, they won't violate international norms and use one. And, if Iran doesn't use one, the US and Israel will have no need to use one. Better to keep Germany's hands clean.

LIBERALISM

Demand the coalition receive UN legitimacy before any action is undertaken. Additionally, back a new international agreement that demands International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) approval before testing any nuclear weapon.

MARXISM

Engaging in a war with Iran will be very expensive and will likely cause Germany to suffer an economic hit. Germany's capitalist economy is best served by maintaining international economic agreements but avoiding conflict-prone military commitments.

	Realism	Liberalism	Marxism	Constructivism
Actors in world politics	State leaders speak for the national interest	Diverse range of societal individuals, groups and institutions	Economic classes, particularly business elites and institutions	Government and social elites
Behavior of actors	Primarily to advance power and interest of the state, i.e. a struggle for power defined by conflict	Inclined toward cooperation for mutual gain	Workers forced to accept division of labor; capitalists seek to preserve their privileged position	Communication and interaction to share knowledge and build consensus
Influential forces	War	Learning	Revolution	Spread of ideas
The direction of history	Cyclical	Linear	Working toward revolution	Progressively inclined but not as certain about linear direction as liberals



REALISM: US SUPPORT FOR SADDAM HUSSEIN IN THE 1980's

Twenty forms of aid the United States gave Iraq in its war against Iran:

A) Political support

1. US removed Iraq from list of State Sponsors of Terrorism; 1982.
2. US and its allies supported "no decision" at UN on Iraq's use of chemical weapons; 1984.
3. President Bush signed NSD 26 to ensure the security of Iraq; 1989.

B) Military Support

4. \$1.5 billion worth of pathogenic, toxigenic and other biological research materials were exported to Iraq; 1985-89.
5. US delivered 200 million dollars' worth of arms; 1983-90.
6. CIA secretly directed armaments and hi-tech components to Iraq; 1985-90.
7. CIA secretly encouraged rogue arms dealers and private military companies to funnel arms to Iraq; 1985-90.
8. US based company, Alcolac International exported mustard gas to Iraq; 1987-88.
9. Almost 150 foreign companies supported Saddam Hussein's WMD program; 1975-91.
10. 60 officers of the Defense Intelligence Agency provided logistical information to Iraq; 1987- 88.
11. US navy escorted Iraqi oil tankers while Iraq was targeting Iranian tankers; 1987-88.
12. Saddam's elite troops were trained in US; 1980s.
13. Iraqi helicopter pilots received training in the United States; 1980s.
14. The USA assisted Iraq through a military aid program known as "Bear Spares"; 1980s.

C) US direct attack on Iran while in war with Saddam

15. US directly attacked Iran by hitting Iran's oil platforms; 1987.
16. US directly attacked Iran's navy to a disproportionate extent; 1988.
17. US shot down an Iranian civilian airliner over Iranian territory; 1988.

D) Blaming Iran for Iraqi attack on Halabja

18. US blamed Iran for Iraqi attack on USS Stark; 1987.

E) Logistical Support

19. US spied on Iran with aircraft during operation Eager Glacier and delivered this information to Iraq; 1987-88.

F) Economic Support

20. US funnelled \$5 billion of American tax payers' money to Iraq; 1985-89.



DESERT STORM 1990 - 1991



7 August 1990
Desert Shield Begins

2 August 1990
Iraq Invades Kuwait

October 1990
"Desert Express"
Daily delivery of spare parts
1st concept of airlift involving regularly
scheduled, dedicated airlift for daily
delivery



16 January 1991
Multiple in-air refueling missions enabled the
largest combat sortie to date.
Seven bombers flew more than
14,000 miles and 37+ hours



Jul 1990

Aug

Sep

Oct

Nov

Dec

Jan 1991

Feb

Mar

8 August 1990
(ALCE) - Airlift Control Elements in
place in Saudi Arabia
37 C-141s
10 C-5s
10 C-130 Missions



29 November 1990
U.N. Resolution 678
Authorizes use of force if
Iraq does not leave Kuwait
by 15 January 1991



28 February 1991
President Bush suspends
allied offensive operations

THEN

NOW



233 K
183 K

Civilians



712 K
486 K

Total Force Airmen



8.6 K
5.5 K

Total Force Aircraft



LIBERALISM: Benefits of the European Union

The European Union is a political and economic union of 27 countries. Originally formed in 1958 by six countries (then the EEC), the EU has expanded in terms of size and integration. The aim of the EU is to promote European harmony through creating a single market, enabling the free movement of goods, services and people.

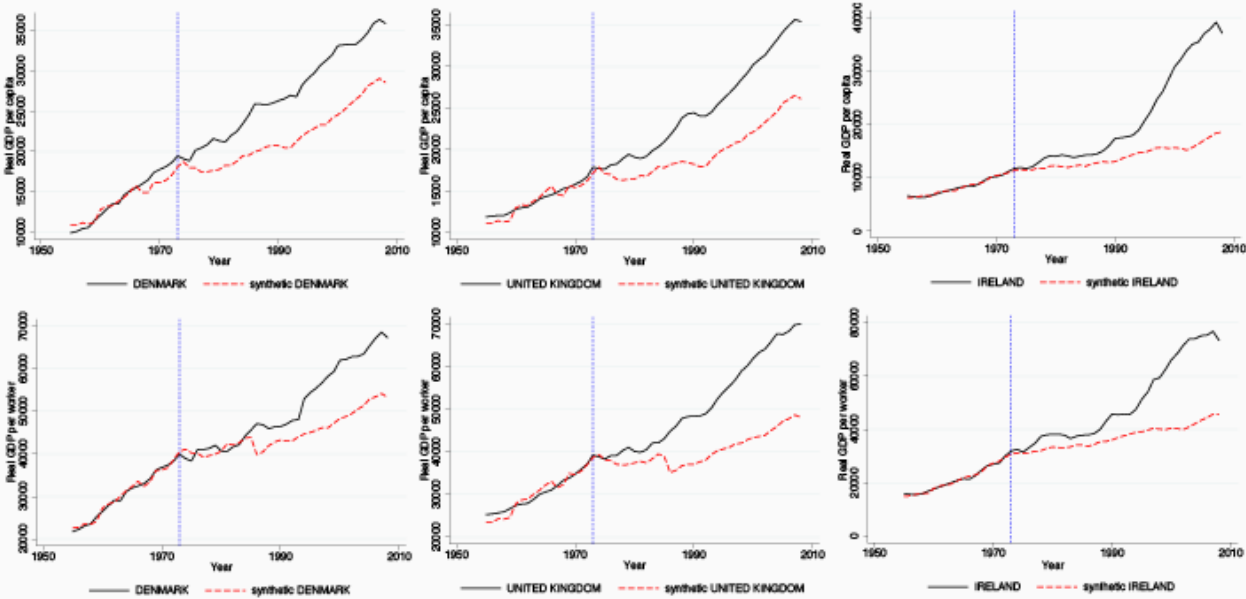
Broad political and legal benefits

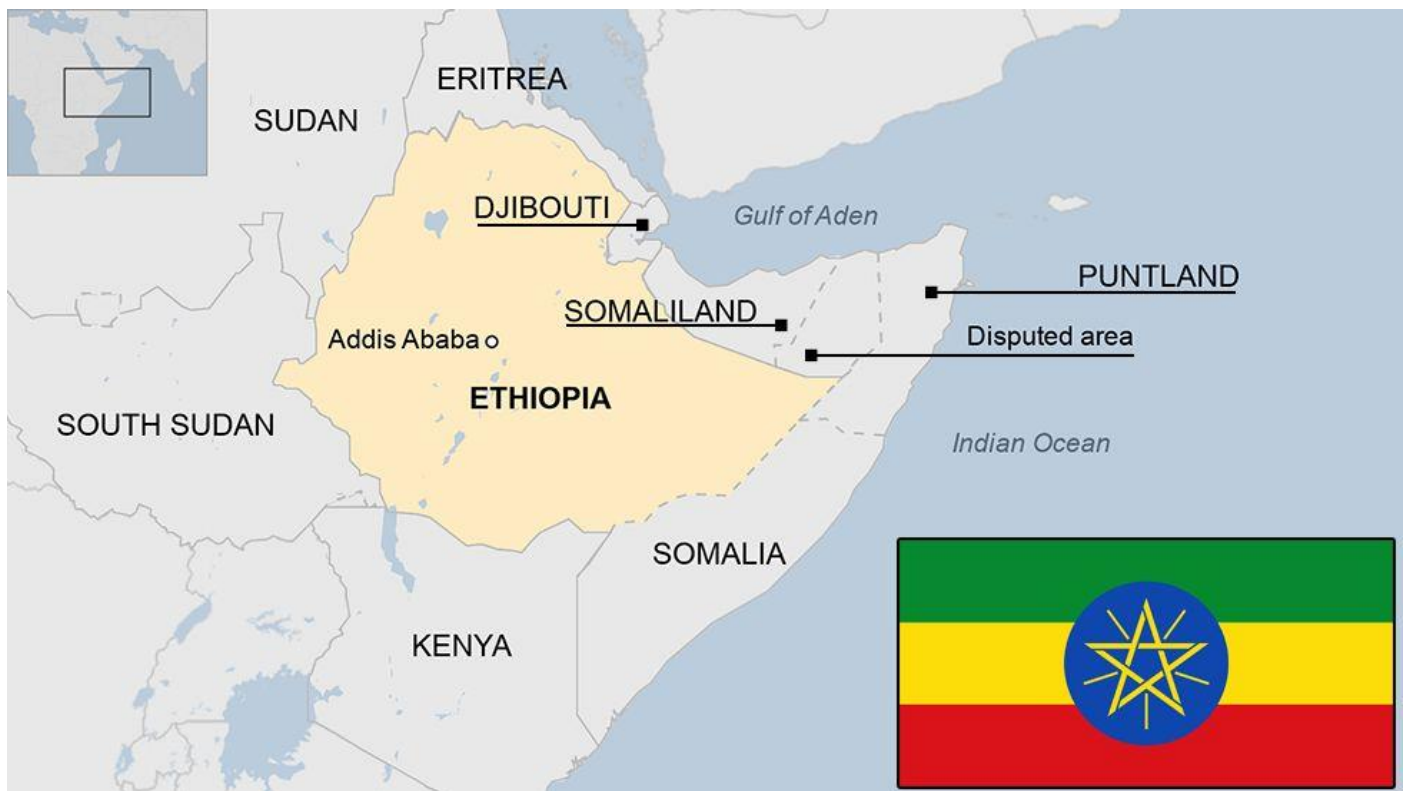
1. European harmony - European Union countries are no longer at loggerheads like they were in the past. The EU was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 2012 for helping to promote peace and international co-operation. Many Eastern European countries are keen to join the EU because they feel it will help promote economic and political stability.
2. Legal and human rights. The EU has a strong commitment to human rights, preventing discrimination and the due process of law. This makes the EU attractive to countries, such as the Ukraine who wish to share in similar legal and human rights.
3. Prospect of membership has helped modernise countries, such as Turkey. The Copenhagen Criteria for EU membership enshrine a commitment to human rights, the rule of law and a market economy. The prospect of gaining membership of the EU, encourage countries to implement human rights legislation.

Economic benefits

1. EU is one of strongest economic areas in the world. With 500 million people, it has 7.3% of the world's population but accounts for 23% of nominal global GDP.
2. Free trade and removal of non-tariff barriers have helped reduce costs and prices for consumers. Increased trade with the EU creates jobs and higher income. Over 52% of UK exports are to the EU. Trade within the EU has increased 30% since 1992.
3. According to one study - over ten years (1993-2003), the Single Market has boosted the EU's GDP by €877 billion [£588 billion]. This represents €5,700 [£3,819] of extra income per household.
4. A paper, Campos, Coricelli, and Moretti (2014) used the synthetic counterfactuals method (SCM) pioneered by Abadie and Gardeazabal (2003). The red dotted line shows estimated GDP if the country had not been a member of the EU. This shows that even more prosperous EU countries, such as the UK have benefited from higher GDP as a result of being in the EU.
5. Removal of customs barriers mean 60 million customs clearance documents per year no longer need to be completed, cutting bureaucracy and reducing costs and delivery times
6. Countries in the EU, are amongst the highest positions in the Human Development Index.
7. Poorer countries, such as Ireland, Portugal and Spain have made significant degrees of economic development since they joined the European Union. A report suggests that over the period of the 1980s and 2004 enlargement, there are substantial positive payoffs of EU membership, with a gain in per capita GDP of approximately 12% for poorer countries. (Vox - how poorer countries benefit from EU)
8. Social cohesion fund. This has invested in poorer areas of the EU to help reduce regional disparities. For example, Ireland benefited from the EU social cohesion fund (over €6 billion of investment in education and infrastructure spending)
9. EU structural funds to help Eastern European economies develop will benefit the UK in the long term because as they become more affluent, they will be able to buy more UK exports.
10. The European Union has attracted greater inward investment from outside the EU. Inward investment grew from €23 billion [£15.4 billion] in 1992 to €159 billion [£106.5 billion] in 2005. The UK is the 5th largest source of inward investment in the world, and being a member of the single market is an important factor in encouraging Japanese firms.

Figure 1. Actual and synthetic real per capita GDP and real per worker GDP in the 1973 EU enlargement





MARXISM: ETHIOPIA

Located in the Horn of Africa, Ethiopia's geography has, historically, been a crucial factor in maintaining its splendid isolation. Many parts of the country were inaccessible, making central control difficult. As a result, provincial or local centres of authority dominated the local peasantry.

Ethiopia's three-thousand-year history culminated in the great Christian Empire of Abyssinia, which resisted Islam, controlled the coast, and resisted European colonizers until the short-lived Italian invasion of the 1930's.

With the restoration of independence, the post-war regime eventually collapsed as a result of misery, drought, an antiquated feudal socio-political system and unrest in Eritrea.

The pro-American Emperor Haile Selassie was overthrown in 1974 by a military coup following major urban protests and rural uprisings. The military junta (known as the 'DERG' or Provisional Military Administrative Council) implemented widespread agrarian reform and mobilized the population into Kebeles (Committees for the Defence of the Revolution). It then severed ties with the United States.

In 1977, Colonel Mengistu assumed the leadership of the DERG, defining himself as a socialist. Rebel groups appeared in almost all provinces and Somalia attacked Ethiopia in support of the Somali guerrillas in Ogaden. The country was on the brink of disintegration, so the army's upper hierarchy was purged and peasant militias were incorporated into the new "Red Army". Soon, White Terror was countered by Red Terror.

The Somali invasion had been encouraged by Saudi Arabia, Egypt and the United States so, in response, Mengistu requested assistance from the USSR and Cuba. Fidel Castro visited the two countries, trying to mediate an end to the conflict by proposing the formation of a confederation but met with Somali opposition. As a result, all Soviet advisors were expelled from Somalia.

Moscow then established an air-bridge to Ethiopia, sending weapons, Soviet and East German advisers, and ten thousand Cuban soldiers. The 1977-78 war ended with victory for Ethiopia, which consolidated its ties with the Marxists, while Somalia allied itself with the United States and Arab petro-monarchies.

In 1984-5 a new drought led to widespread starvation. The government responded by removing refugees from conflict areas in the North and setting up cooperatives in the South. As a result of agrarian and urban reform, the nation's socioeconomic profile changed radically and public health improved significantly. The vast majority of the population also benefitted from an ambitious educational campaign, which was awarded a UNESCO prize (Clapham 1996).

However, Ethiopia's difficulties increased with Gorbachev's arrival in power and the gradual reduction of Soviet aid. In 1988-89 the weakened Red Army suffered defeats in Eritrea and Tigray province. The two rebel groups joined forces, with the US's blessing, promising to bring political and economic liberalism. In 1991 they advanced to the capital and Mengistu's regime fell.

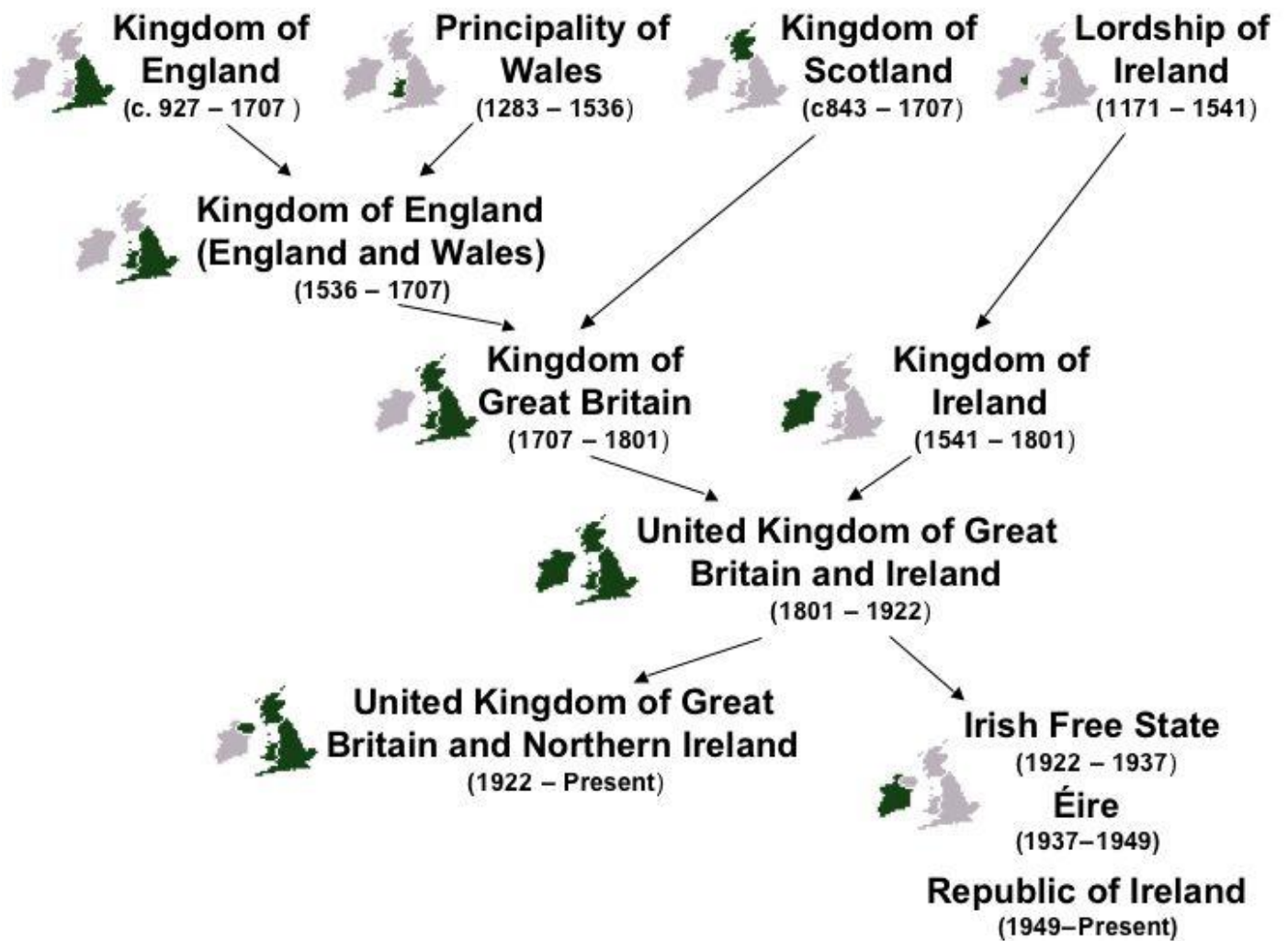
From the 1960s, Marxism gained an eager audience and following in Ethiopia in a spectacularly sudden manner when it evolved from a fringe ideology to the "common sense" ideology of a generation of students; the ideational force behind a political assault on the imperial state; the official state ideology of a military dictatorship; the foundation of its foreign policy; and the organizational basis for a plethora of political and military organizations.

The speed with which Marxism came to be adopted by actors across the board within this short span of time, and the success it enjoyed in mobilizing the masses to political action, was only matched by the speed by which it was dropped.

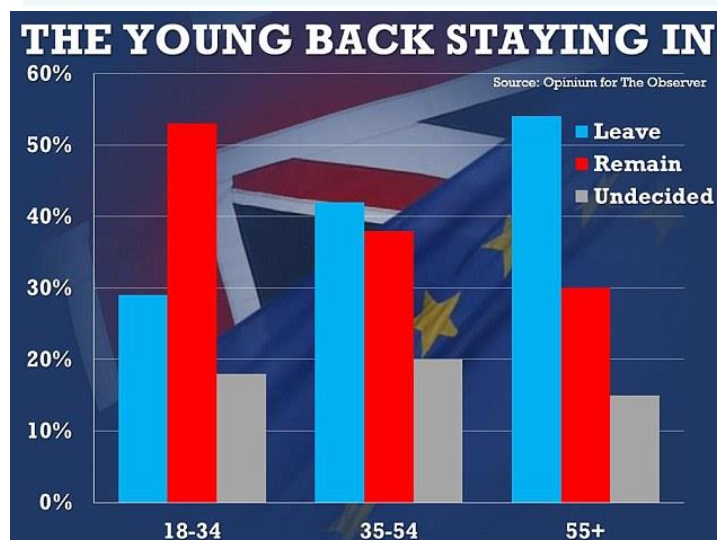
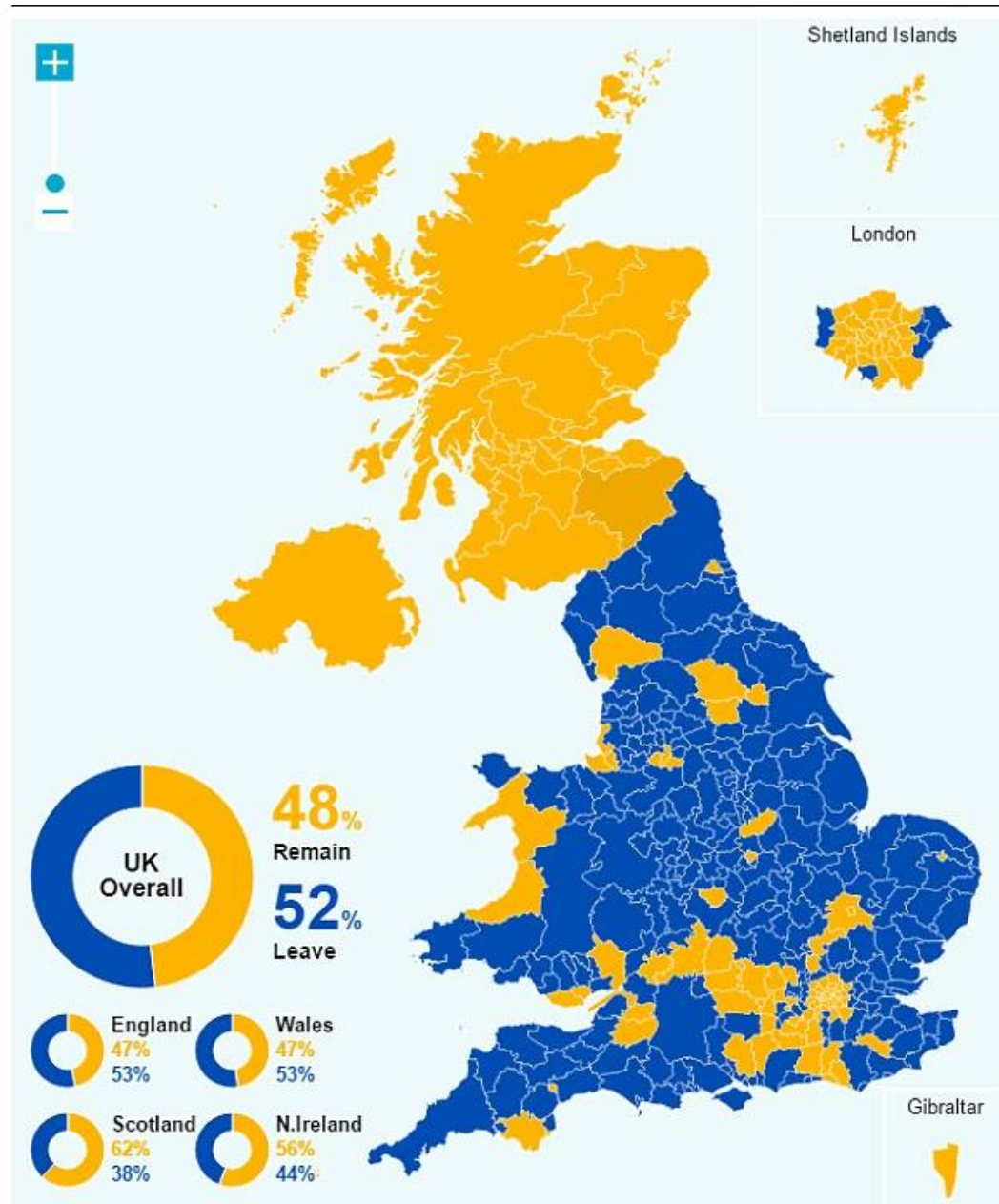
In 1991, the long authoritarian rule of Meles Zenawi began. With Chinese support, the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front developed the economy, bringing a degree of stability. Subsequently, Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed launched a campaign of political liberalisation at home, and sought to end disputes with Ethiopia's neighbours. In particular, Eritrea.



CONSTRUCTIVISM: THE CASE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM



On 23 June 2016, the UK voted to leave the European Union. With reference to the graphs and the map, summarize the most important results and then give your opinion as to whether the British people made the right decision or not.



Big Spender

The 28-member European Union is the largest destination for Britain's services exports.

The E.U. is the U.K.'s most important trading partner...

U.K. exports in services



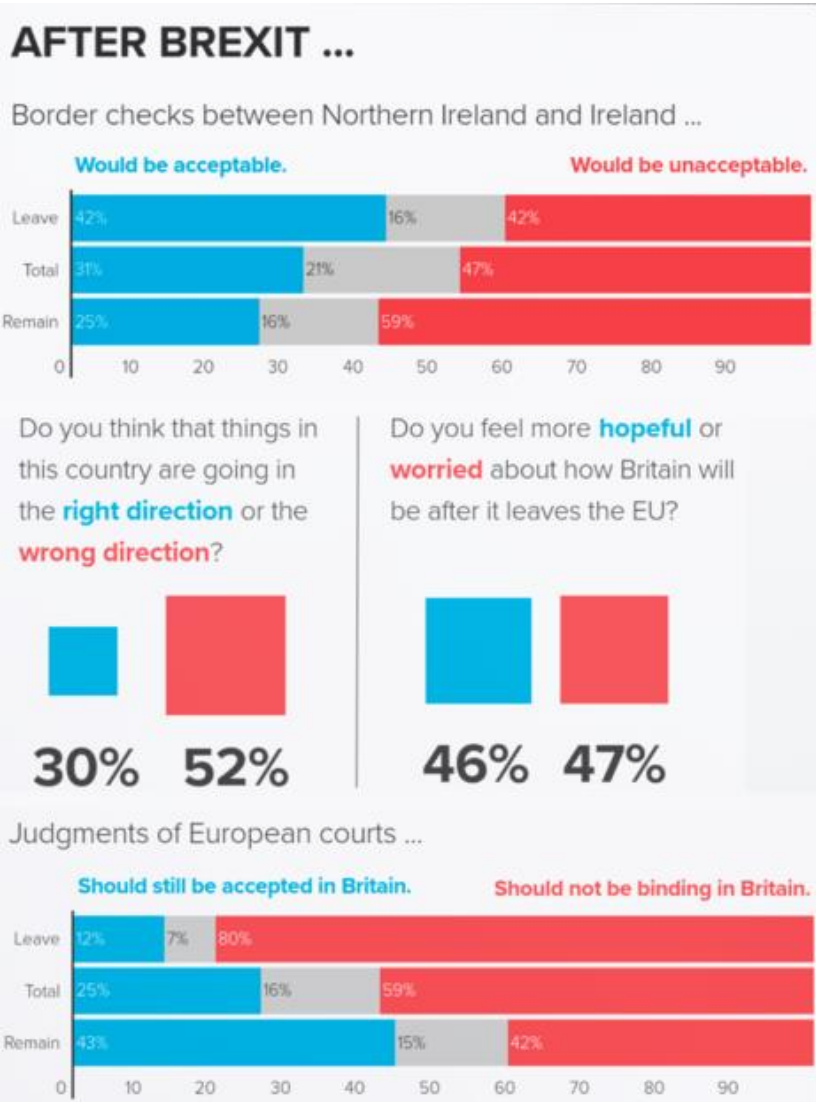
...with financial sectors playing a large role.



£1=\$1.42 Source: U.K. Office of National Statistics

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

In September 2017, YouGov carried out a poll to see how British attitudes to Brexit had changed since the referendum in 2016



Should there be a second referendum once a deal has been negotiated?

50% of poll respondents said yes, in some form or another. Here's how that breaks down.



- Yes, on whether we accept the agreement or stay in the EU after all
- Yes, on whether we accept the agreement or leave with no agreement
- Yes, on whether we accept the agreement or try to renegotiat...
- Don't know
- No

Do you think that the economy in this country is **improving** or **getting worse**?



THE EAST INDIES IN THE 19th CENTURY



THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA – “One Nation, One People, One Language”



The Republic of
Indonesia



NORTHERN IRELAND

Northern Ireland, also known as **Ulster**, is still a part of the UK. It is made up of six counties: Antrim, Armagh, Down, Fermanagh, Londonderry and Tyrone.

One third of the population lives in and around the capital, **Belfast**, which is also the most important port and industrial and commercial centre.

Most of Northern Ireland's trade¹ is with Great Britain. Some parts of the region (those not close to Belfast) have remained mainly rural.

Northern Ireland has a strong cultural tradition: songs, dances, literature and festivals keep the tradition alive. It has its own Arts Council, and there are orchestras, theatre, ballet and opera companies.

The Irish Question

In Ulster the population is divided into two groups: the Protestants and the Catholics.

The Protestants are of British origin being the descendants of British settlers² who came to Ireland in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, during and after the Reformation, to ensure Ireland's loyalty³ to Britain in the wars with Catholic European countries. **The Catholics** are mostly natives of Ireland.

In 1922 the thirty-two counties of Ireland were divided into two countries: **Eire**, an independent Irish state, (26 counties) and **Ulster** (six northern counties) with its own government, but constitutionally still a part of the UK. In Ulster the Protestants were the majority and dominated the Catholics with strong discrimination. In 1968 the Catholics began to demonstrate for equal civil rights.⁴ There were street riots⁵ and the British Army was sent to Northern Ireland supposedly to protect the Catholics from Protestant attacks.

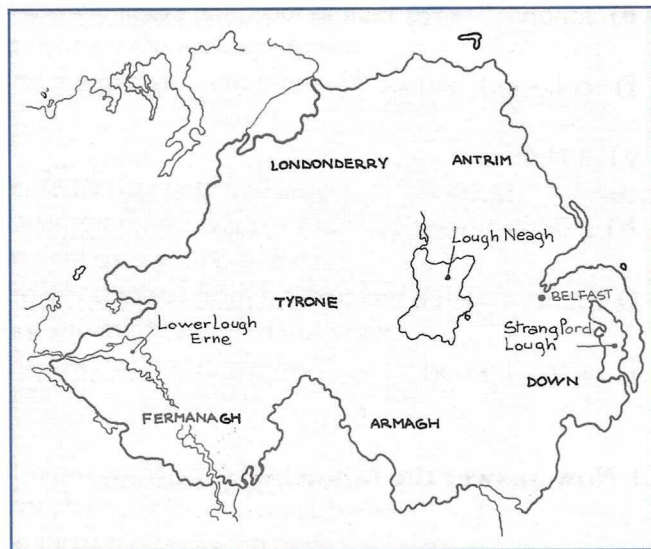
In 1972 British soldiers shot⁶ thirteen Catholics during a demonstration. The day of these murders became known as "Bloody Sunday".

The **IRA** (Irish Republican Army) began to try⁷ to get British troops out of Ulster and to end British rule⁸ using terrorist methods.

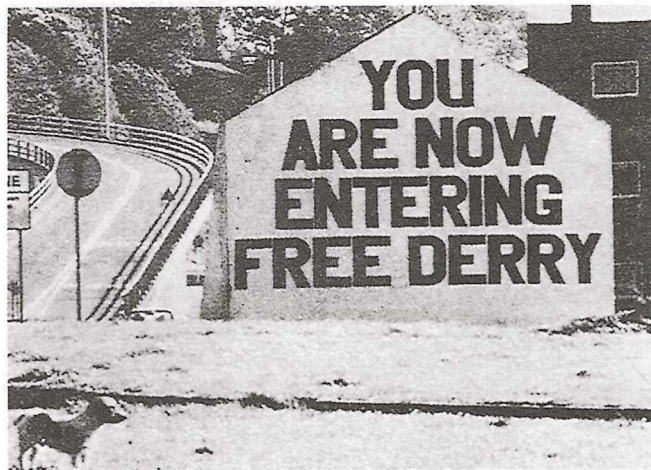
The violence and fighting in Northern Ireland continues to this day.

Support for the IRA and **Sinn Fein**⁹ has grown since 1981, when Bobby Sands and nine other people, imprisoned as members of the IRA, starved themselves to death,¹⁰ demanding the status of political prisoners. Since the arrival of the British Army in 1968, more than 2,000 people have died and more than 20,000 have been injured¹¹ in political conflicts.

Many people are convinced that the only solution is for the British troops to leave and Ulster to unite with Eire.



A Map of Northern Ireland.



This house marks the entrance to the Catholic zone of Londonderry.

Notes

1. **trade**: commerce.
2. **settlers**: colonialists.
3. **loyalty**: act of being loyal.
4. **civil rights**: rights every citizen has.
5. **riot**: fighting.
6. **to shoot-shot-shot**: to kill

- with a gun.
7. **to try**: to attempt.
8. **rule**: government, dominion.
9. **Sinn Fein**: pronounced *shin fane*, it means "for ourselves alone". It is an extremist Catholic party which favours an independent

- Ireland to be obtained even by violent means.
10. **starved themselves to death**: refused to eat in protest, thus committing suicide.
11. **injured**: hurt, wounded.

❑ Complete the following.

- a) The British came to Ireland to
- b) The Catholics are mostly of Irish origin while the Protestants
- c) In 1922 Ireland was divided into
- d) Most of the people in Ulster are
- e) The Catholics began demonstrating because
- f) "Bloody Sunday" was so called because
- g) The IRA want
- h) Bobby Sands went on a hunger strike because ...
- i) Many people now think that
- j) The war in Northern Ireland

❑ Match the definition and the acronym.

IRA	Before Christ
BBC	Irish Republican Army
WASP	Unidentified Flying Object
UN	United Nations
KKK	White Anglosaxon Protestant
MP	Ku Klux Klan
BC	British Broadcasting Corporation
UFO	Member of Parliament

❑ Find the words in the text "The Irish Question" which mean the following.

- a) colonialists
- b) fighting in the streets
- c) to defend
- d) soldiers
- e) has increased
- f) put in prison

❑ Re-write the following sentences inserting the necessary punctuation.

- a) Ulster is made up of six counties Antrim Armagh Down Londonderry and Tyrone.
.....
- b) In Northern Ireland there are orchestras theatre ballet and opera companies.
.....
- c) The Protestants who are of British origin came to Ireland during and after the Reformation.
.....
- d) In 1972 during a demonstration British soldiers shot thirteen Catholics.
.....

❑ Find the words in the text on the opposite page to which the pronouns *in italics* refer.

- a) *It* is made up of six counties.
- b) Most of *its* trade is with Britain.
- c) *They* are of British origin.
- d) The Protestants dominated *them* with strong discrimination.
- e) *He* starved himself to death.
- f) They wanted to ensure *its* loyalty to Britain.

NORTHERN IRELAND, THE GOOD FRIDAY AGREEMENT AND BREXIT

Look at the BBC news report below and answer the questions which follow:

<https://www.bbc.com/news/uk-northern-ireland-61968177>

- 1) When was the Good Friday Agreement signed?
- 2) Who signed it?
- 3) What were the aims of the Good Friday Agreement?
- 4) Has it achieved those aims?
- 5) How does devolution work in Northern Ireland?
- 6) What problems does Brexit pose for the Good Friday Agreement?
- 7) How can these problems be resolved?
- 8) What is the Windsor Framework?

Brexit isn't over: the Northern Ireland Protocol explained

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=s2QRYUfPwOI>

Listen to the video-clip three times, take notes and summarize the content in 200-300 words

Here are some of the names you will hear: Unionists and Nationalists, The Troubles, The Good Friday Agreement, the Northern Ireland Protocol, Boris Johnson, the DUP (Democratic Unionist Party), Sinn Fein, Michelle O'Neill.

7

Summary:

Pathways to Interstate Peace

Enduring question:

How can states attain peace?

- Distribution of power among states influences the potential for peace.
 - Balance of power may increase the likelihood of peace because no aggressive state has enough of a power advantage to risk war.
 - An example of balance of power is the Cold War, in which the United States and Soviet Union were the two main powers in a *bipolar* system.
 - In other cases, there are more than just two pre-eminent powers; this is a *multipolar* system.
 - Hegemony may increase the likelihood of peace if peace is in the interests of the hegemon, since no state can challenge it.
 - Historical examples include *Pax Romana* (the Roman Empire), *Pax Sinica* (ancient China) and the *Pax Britannica* (the British Empire).
- States use diplomacy and power balancing to try to increase international peace.
 - Diplomacy: actions taken by representatives of states negotiating with other representatives to resolve disputes and collaborate.
 - Diplomatic protocols evolved gradually over time. They can be traced to the exchange of permanent representatives among city-states in northern Italy in the sixteenth century.
 - Formally, ambassadors are based in embassies which are considered sovereign territory of the foreign government to whom the embassy belongs. Embassy staff have diplomatic immunity.
 - Informally, countries sometimes rely on personal envoys of their leader (rather than formal ambassadors) to conduct diplomacy. They also may seek to improve relations with other countries via private groups like sports teams and music groups.
 - Power balancing: Actions taken by states to array “power against power”
 - Includes internal and external balancing.
 - NATO and the Warsaw Pact are good examples of external balancing in the wake of the Second World War.
 - Bandwagoning: When smaller, weaker states ally with larger states.
- International law and institutions have also been put in place to increase peace.

- The League of Nations is an example of attempted collective security. It was a mostly failed attempt at collective security which never recovered from the US's failure to join. It proved incapable of resolving state aggression in the 1930s.
- The United Nations is another example of modified collective security. The United Nations made changes to the League of Nations model, and more changes have occurred over the course of its existence.
 - Peacekeeping and peacemaking involve preventing war and ending war, respectively.
- The European Union developed through rule-making and institutions. It is an unprecedented arrangement of countries with unified governance on some matters. It has faced challenges, like monetary woes and Brexit.
- Transnational mechanisms allow private individuals and nongovernmental actors to play a role in peace promotion.
 - Economic interdependence: the idea that free trade promotes interests that promote peace.
 - This notion of the commercial peace is popular in the liberal school of thought.
 - Past predictions that economic interdependence would end war, like those made prior to the First World War, have proven overly optimistic, at least so far.
 - After the Second World War, countries saw some success with maintaining peace through economic interdependence.
 - Today, China is testing the limits of this peacekeeping mechanism.
 - A potential international community of democracies: The spread of democracies could create Zones of Peace around the world.
 - This notion has its roots in democratic peace theory. According to the democratic peace theory, gradual democratization of countries will lead to expanding *zones of peace*.
 - The notion of “Western civilization” and democracy has its roots in the constructivist school of thought.
 - Various proposals have been put forward in the US, including the Community of Democracies in the 1990s (which does now exist) and a possible Summit of Democracies more recently with the election of President Joseph Biden.
 - Peace movements within a global civil society also increase chances of living in a peaceful international system.
 - The effects of these movements are hard to quantify or measure, but there is some evidence that they had a role in shaping the peace that ended the First World War, Vietnam War, and Iraq War.

Chapter 7: Pathways to Interstate Peace

Summary

Imagine you are the Minister responsible for Foreign Affairs in Oman. While the Sultan of Oman is officially the Minister of Foreign Affairs (as well as the Prime Minister, Minister of Finance, and Minister of Defense), you are primarily responsible for conducting Oman's foreign relations. This morning you were informed that the United Arab Emirates has announced that it believes it has a claim to approximately half of Musandam. The Sultan has given you a clear directive: you are to retain Oman's control over Musandam and avoid war entirely. If war occurs, you have failed. What do you do first?

Important background information

- Musandam is an Omani governorate that sticks out into the Strait of Hormuz. It has critical strategic importance as it allows for partial control of the Strait, which is a major naval passageway for the oil trade. Losing Musandam would be a major blow to Oman.
- Musandam is an exclave of Oman, meaning that it is entirely geographically separate from Oman. The UAE lies between Musandam and the rest of Oman.
- Oman and the UAE are both generally very committed to peace, and enjoy cordial relations with numerous countries that are enemies of each other, including Iran, the UK, Egypt, and the US. Oman has historically pushed for peace in the Middle East. War with the UAE would be anathema to Oman.
- Relations between Oman and the UAE have been up and down since Oman discovered an Emirati spy network spying on the Omani government and military targets in 2010. Prior to the crisis you are dealing with, relations had stabilized.
- The UAE is wealthier than Oman and has approximately three times as many people (but a smaller active duty army).

What do you do?

Invite the Omani Ambassador to the UAE and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the UAE.

The envoy should represent the Sultan to the UAE's President or Minister of Foreign Affairs. The purpose of this visit should be to stress Oman's commitment to friendly relations with the UAE and to solve the dispute peacefully.

Request diplomatic interference and a commitment to militarily aid Oman in defense of its territory.

Strengthen relations and elicit commitments that each will protect your territorial integrity from Emirati aggression.

Send out troops to the border between Musandam and the UAE by sending out troops. Warn the UAE that territorial aggression will not be tolerated and demand that the UAE back down.



WEBQUEST:

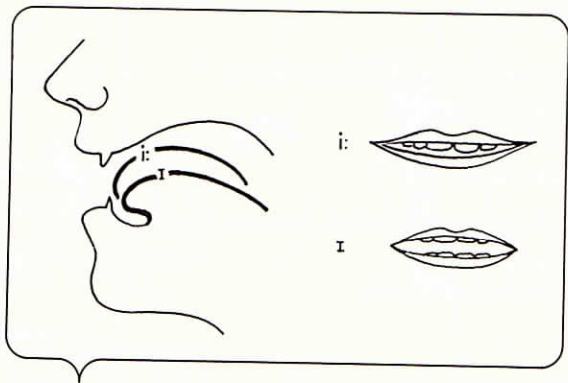
Use your computer to find out about the emergency situation in Niger from 2023-2024.

Make notes below:

DISCUSSION

Now discuss what happened, which national and supranational groups became involved, and how the emergency situation was resolved.

Unit 2 i ship



First practise the sound i: (see page 3).

Then open your mouth a *little* more.

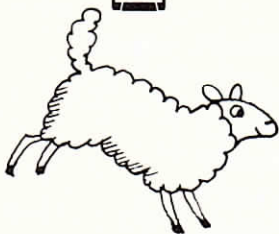
i: is a long sound.

ɪ is a short sound.

Practice 1 Listen and repeat:



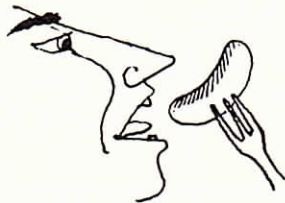
sound 1 sound 2



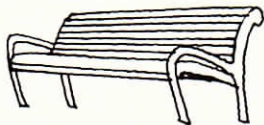
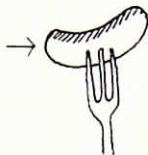
sheep ship



bean bin



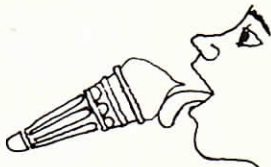
eat it



seat sit



leek lick



cheeks chicks



Test Tick the words you recognise in the sentences you hear:



- 1 a) sheep; b) ship
- 2 a) bean; b) bin
- 3 a) cheeks; b) chicks
- 4 a) cheap; b) chip
- 5 a) heel; b) hill
- 6 a) peel; b) pill



Practice 2 Listen and repeat:



it's	Tim	fifty
isn't	film	sixty
ill	minutes	
Indians	beginning	
interesting	Mrs Smith	

Dialogue An interesting film



Bill: *Is Tim in?*
 Lyn: *Is he coming to the pictures?*
 Mrs Smith: *Tim's ill.*
 Bill: *Here he is! Hello, Tim.*
 Tim: *Hello, Bill.*
 Lyn: *Are you ill, Tim?*
 Tim: *Is it an interesting film?*
 Lyn: *It's 'Big Jim and the Indians'.*
 Bill: *And it begins in six minutes.*
 Mrs Smith: *If you're ill, Tim ...*
 Tim: *Quick! Or we'll miss the beginning of the film!*

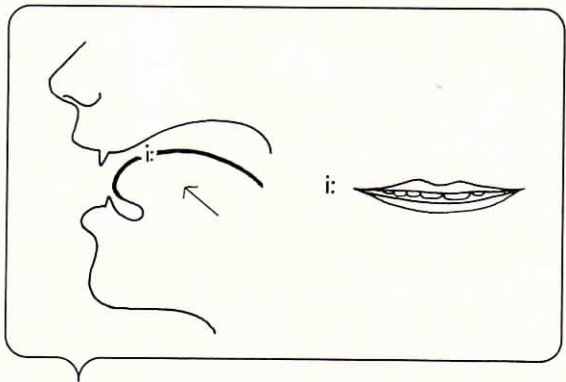
Stress Numbers

Listen and repeat:



three	thirteen	thirty	3	13	30
four	fourteen	forty	4	14	40
five	fifteen	fifty	5	15	50
six	sixteen	sixty	6	16	60
seven	seventeen	seventy	7	17	70

Unit 1 i: sheep



Open your mouth very little to make the sound i:.
i: is a long sound.

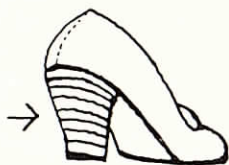
Practice 1 Listen and repeat:



bean

heel

meal



peel



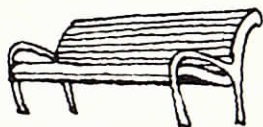
sheep



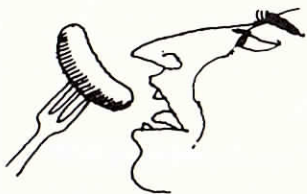
cheap



seat



eat



leek



cheeks



Practice 2 Listen and repeat:



Edith

see

eating

evening

tea

Peter

easy

pea

meat

Jean

three

cheese

Dialogue In a restaurant



Peter: *What would you like to eat, Edith?*

Edith: *A meat sandwich.*

Peter: *Jean? Would you like a meat sandwich or a cheese sandwich?*

Jean: *A cheese sandwich, please, Peter.*

Waiter: *Good evening.*

Peter: *Good evening. We'll have one meat sandwich and two cheese sandwiches.*

Edith: *And three teas, please!*

Waiter: (writing down the order) *One meat sandwich . . . two cheese sandwiches . . . and . . . three teas.*

Intonation Questions with 'or'



These have a falling tune at the end.
The parts of words which are in blacker type are louder, or stressed.

Would you like **c**offee or **t**ea?

Would you like **v**eal or **b**ee**f**?

Would you like **c**offee or **m**ilk or **t**ea?

Now practise with somebody, using this menu.

Example

Would you like leek soup or pea soup?

Leek soup, please.

MENU

Soup:
leek soup OR pea soup

Meat:
Vcal OR beef

Vegetables:
beans OR peas

Sweets:
cheesecake OR ice-cream
OR peaches

coffee OR tea

1. A man and his lady-love, lynne,
Skated out where the ice was quite thin.
Had a quarrel, no doubt,
For I hear they fell out,
What a blessing they didn't fall in !

2. "My ambition," said old Mr. King,
"Is to live like a bird on the wing."
Then he climbed up a steeple,
Which scared all the people,
Who caged him and taught him to sing.

3. One Saturday morning at three,
A cheese monger's shop in Nancy,
Collapsed to the ground,
With a thunderous sound,
Leaving only a pile of de brie.

4. I'm really determined and keen,
To give this whole house a spring clean.
"I will do it !" I say,
"I will do it today !"
Well, I'll do it tomorrow, I mean.