

## Today's Agenda

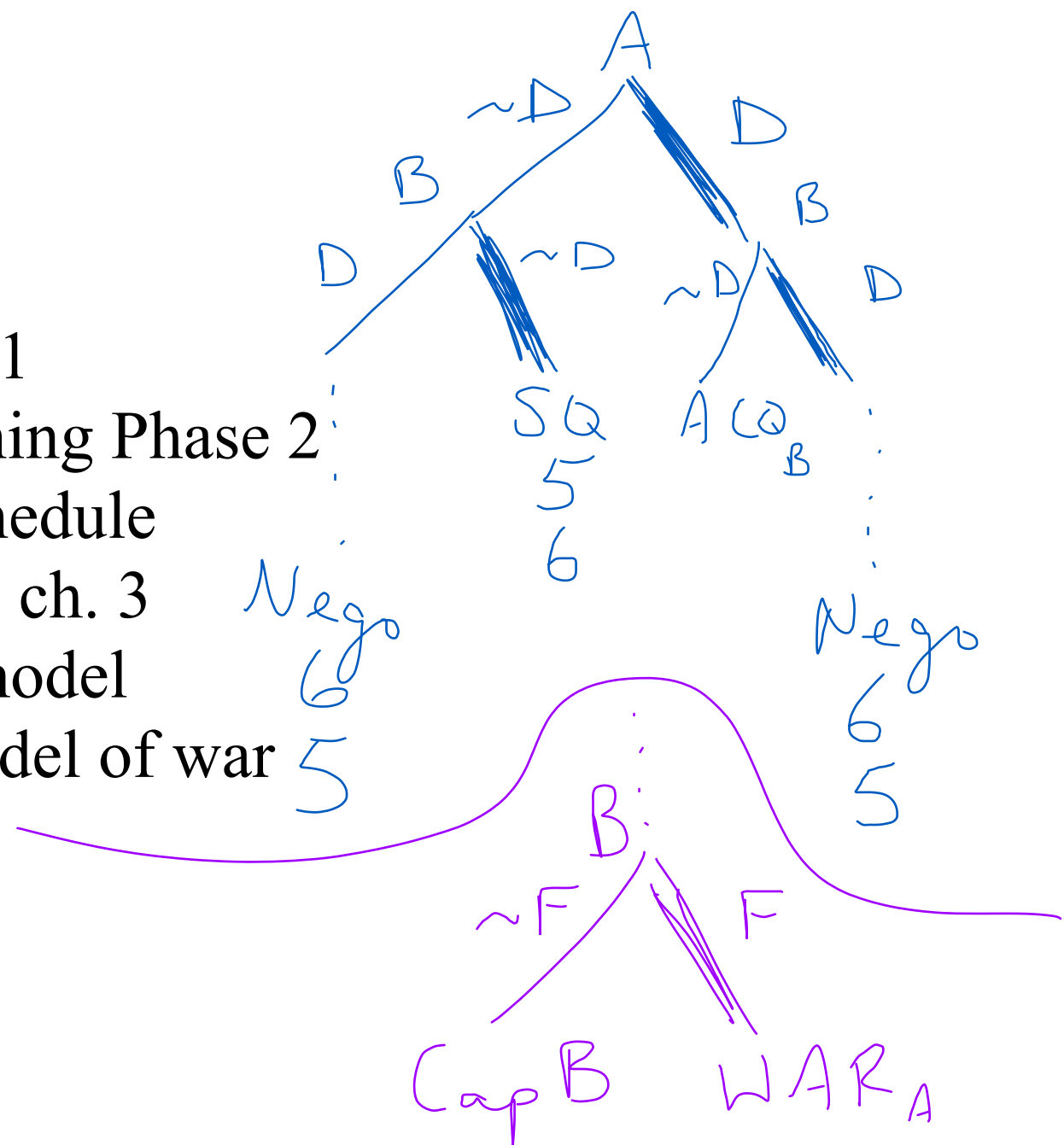
### Research papers

- Return Phase 1
- Discuss Phase 1
- Discuss upcoming Phase 2

### Discuss reading schedule

#### Levy & Thompson, ch. 3

- Steps-to-war model
- Bargaining model of war



## Phase 2. Timeline of the dispute. (Due Tuesday, Feb. 7)

Provide a detailed timeline accounting for the actions of the states and their leaders that make up the dispute. Include relevant third-party actions. The timeline itself should be written in prose but with dates as headers; there should be at least one paragraph per date. (See example below.) Provide citations (author or outlet and date of publication) throughout the timeline regarding where you discovered these actions and the details thereof. Add a "Works Cited" list at the end of the assignment that is alphabetized by author or outlet. (The length of the timelines will vary according to how long your dispute was and how much happened. This assignment is expected to be at least 2 pages: at least one for the timeline and at least one more for the works cited list.)

Example entries for a (fictional) timeline:

29 August 1935

Prime Minister Gordon of New Zealand makes a speech demanding that Australia cede Tasmania to New Zealand (Gordon, 1935). Later that day, Australia puts its military forces on alert (Canberra Times, 30 August 1935).

30 August 1935

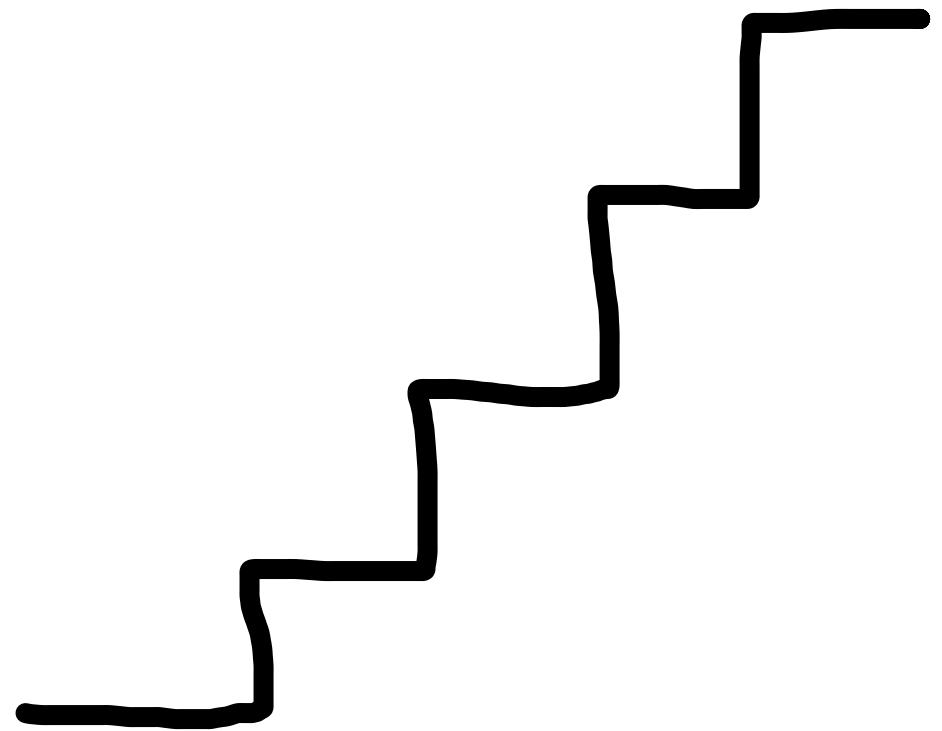
New Zealand's navy (thirty ships, including two battleships) masses in the Bass Strait. Australia is caught unawares, having only three patrol boats in the area (Canberra Times, 31 August 1935; Christchurch Daily, 1 September 1935). Foreign Minister Palmer of Great Britain offers to mediate the conflict (London Gazette, 31 August 1935).

## Steps-to-war Model

- This model adopts an "issues" paradigm.
- Assumes states that are roughly equal in power.
- The steps are increases in the probability of war.
- The sequence of the steps do not matter.
- The steps are NOT decisions. However, the foreign policy practices that states adopt ARE part of the model.

### The Steps

- An issue of contention:
  - Territory
  - Policy
  - Regime type
- Realpolitik strategies
  - Coercive threats
  - Alliances
  - Military Build-ups



### The Evidence

- Strong between 1816 & 1945
- Strong since 1989
- The Cold War period "is not fully consistent with the model".

## The Bargaining Model of War

- Specifies a causal mechanism that provides "a link between micro motivations and macro processes and outcomes."
- Military capabilities as bargaining leverage
- Also adopts an "issues" paradigm.
- The size of the stakes (the value issue) matter.
- The size of the expected costs to each state matter.

In Fearon's version, three different conditions that could lead to war:

- Private information and incentives to misrepresent
- Commitment problems
- Indivisible issues