

1790 SECTION THINGS

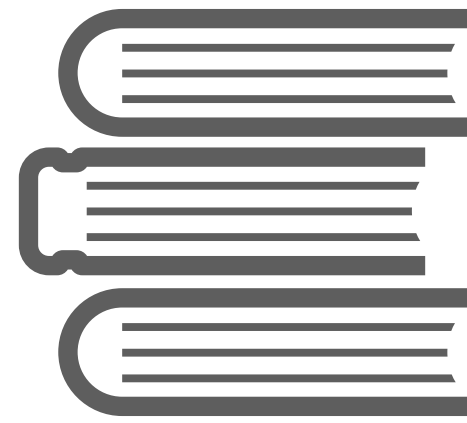
Chapter 8: The Rise of China

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Tips for the rest of the semester

1. Attend class/section & stay on task
2. Make use of the materials on Canvas
 - Syllabus, reading guide, lecture notes, & advice guide
3. Go to office hours with TFs/Prof. Kertzer
4. Do *all* of the reading responses by the designated time
5. Follow the recommended essay timeline

Recommended timeline



Now-11/1:
Choose topic by
next section

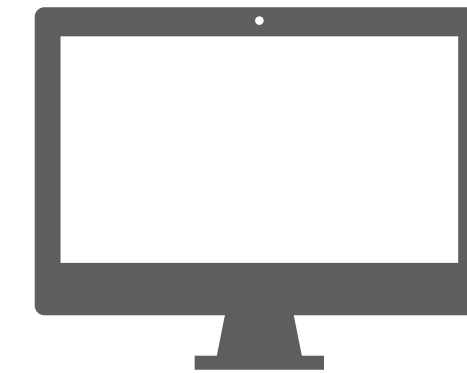


By 11/5:
Write thesis
statement & basic
outline of paper

By 11/12:
Have first
draft of paper



11/12-11/16:
Revise paper



**By 11/16:
Submit paper**

Thesis statements

- Specific statements that distill your argument in brief
 - Can be more than one sentence but doesn't have to be
- Recommended: start with a thesis but revise as you go along to reflect what you have written in the paper

Example: Even though Congress and public opinion may constrain the president from waging a unilateral war, the US military has the greatest ability to do so for two primary reasons: (1) the lack of political will on the part of Congress and the public to restrain presidents, and (2) the military's ability to leverage their expertise and informational advantages to influence the use of force.

Recommended structure

Policy paper

1. Executive summary
2. Background
3. Policy options: weigh pros/cons
4. Discussion of your recommendation
5. Conclusion

Research paper

1. Introduction
 - 2-4 paragraphs: set up research puzzle, outline argument (how contrasts with alternatives), & provide road map of paper
2. Theory (other model vs. yours)
3. Evidence/case study
4. Conclusion

1. Theory:

Rising powers & war

Realists: pay attention to the distribution of power

Balance of power realists

- Stability in balance of power
- An established hegemon is inherently threatening
- A rising power is inherently threatening

Hegemonic stability theorists

- Stability comes from an imbalance of power
- An established hegemon is inherently *not* threatening
- A rising power is threatening if it's dissatisfied with the status quo

Why do wars b/w hegemonic & rising powers occur?

1. **Preventive war:** due to an expected **power shift**, the hegemon has incentive to fight the rising power now *to protect the status quo*
 - Germany and Russia in World War I
2. **Revisionism:** the rising power challenges the hegemon *to revise the status quo*
 - Germany and Great Britain in World War II

2. Application: US-China relations

How will China's rise affect the US?

- Depends on assessment of *intentions*
 - Is China a status quo or revisionist power?
 - What are China's motivations?
 - What are the lenses through which China might perceive US intentions?

What is the outlook for US-China relations?

(Friedberg)	Optimist	Pessimist
Realism	China's aims are limited & growth is unsustainable; deterrence will prevail!	China has revisionist aims; security dilemma; war is likely
Liberalism	Pacifying power of Kantian tripod	Instability in domestic politics could lead to conflict initiation
Constructivism	Socialization effects of institutions & norms can make China into a "responsible stakeholder"	Embedded enemy images

Additional discussion

- Where does Rithmire et al.'s argument fit in?
- How do the six different perspectives interact (or not)?
 - Simple preponderance
 - Additive effects
 - Offsetting effects
- What do you see as the most plausible future US-China scenario?