

# *Introductory Concepts for War Studies*

*Jack McDonald*

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## *Introduction*

This guide is designed to enable quick understanding of the basic meaning of key terms used in war studies and security studies.

- War and Strategy
- War and Warfare
- Domains of War and Military Practice
- Key Theorists of War
- The Changing Character of War
- Major 20th Century Conflicts
- Intelligence Studies
- Security Studies
- Contemporary Regional Security
- International Politics
- Theories of International Relations
- Foreign Policy and Diplomacy

## *War and Strategy*

### *War/Conflict/Security*

A crucial text which covers a wide range of issues and explores relating to war what war is can be found in Lawrence Freedman (edited) *War* (Oxford University Press, 1994). This has a number of sections which cover the fundamental issues from the experience, causes and ethics of war to Strategy, Total and Limited wars and the military establishment. This is easy to read as each section is itself split down into small and accessible chunks.

Available at: The Maughan Library. Classmark: Humanities Books U21.2 WAR.

### *Grand Strategy*

See John Lewis Gaddis *On Grand Strategy* (Penguin, 2019), which talks about the evolution, importance and development of "Grand Strategy" from the ancient world to today.

Available at: The Maughan Library , Humanities Books, U162 GAD.

### *Strategy*

A good study of Strategy can be found in Lawrence Freedman *Strategy: A History* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2013). This considers not only the strategic “level” of war, but also strategy at the other levels for example strategy at the tactical level.

Available at: <https://ebookcentral.proquest.com/lib/kcl/detail.action?docID=1389064>

### *Military Strategy*

For a history of and developments in Military Strategy see John Stone’s *Military Strategy: The Politics and Technique of War* (Bloomsbury Publishing, 2013) pp. 1-172. This examines various key periods and individuals from the French Revolution to the “War on Terror” and offers a good overview of the changes and continuities of Military Strategy over time.

Available at: <https://ebookcentral.proquest.com/lib/kcl/detail.action?docID=1111203>

### *Operational Level of War*

See John English, Chapter 2 “The Operational Art: Developments in the Theories of War” in B.J.C. Mckercher and Michael A. Hennessy (edited) *The Operational Art: Developments in the Theories of War* (Royal Military College of Canada, 1996), pp.7-28.

### *Tactical Level of War*

This is warfare at the lowest or smallest scale. Various books consider the developments of tactics throughout warfare or of specific periods of history. A good work which looks at the tactical level of war in a theoretical manner is B.A. Freidman *On Tactics: A Theory of Victory in Battle* (Naval institute Press, 2017).

### *Defence*

See David J. Galbreath and John R. Deni (edited) *Routledge Handbook of Defence* (Routledge, 2018). This is split down into a number of chapters on separate issues around Defence and is a good starting point on the subject.

### *National Security*

See Prabhakaran Paleri *National Security: Imperatives and Challenges* (Tata McGraw-Hill Publishing, 2008), especially Part one “Signifi-

cance of National Security”, pp. 3-124.

### *Armed Forces*

For an examination of the Armed Forces and how they and their relationship with society has changed over the last century in Europe see Anthony King *The Transformation of Europe’s Armed Forces: From the Rhine to Afghanistan* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2011). This is split into three main sections looking at changes to armed forces Strategic, Operational and Tactical levels.

Available at: <https://ebookcentral.proquest.com/lib/kcl/detail.action?docID=605078>

### *Contemporary Defence Policy*

For an excellent study of various issues which can be labelled as being of “Contemporary” relevance to Defence Policy see Isaiah Wilson III and James J.K. Forest (edited) *Handbook of Defence Politics: International and Comparative Perspectives* (Routledge, 2011). This considers issues from different perspectives, giving an international view as well as from particular regions and countries. See different chapters for specific examples.

### *Private Security Companies*

See chapter 3 “The International Private security company: a unique and useful factor?” in Jan Angstrom and Isabelle Duyvesteyn (edited) *Modern War and the Utility of Force: Challenges, methods and strategy* (Routledge, 2010), pp. 39-64.

Available at: <https://ebookcentral.proquest.com/lib/kcl/reader.action?docID=515334&ppg=8>

### *Nuclear Deterrence*

See Jan Ludvik *Nuclear Asymmetry and Deterrence: Theory, Policy and History* (Routledge, 2017), especially Chapter 1 “Toward a broader theory of deterrence”, pp. 5-31.

### *War and Warfare*

#### *Civil War*

For a history and discussion of the evolution of Civil Wars see David Armitage *Civil Wars: A History of Ideas* (Yale University Press, 2017). This covers the emergence of civil wars right through to civil wars today.

### *Modern War*

Much like “Total War” this term is very controversial as opinions vary widely as to when “Modern” War occurred. For a very good examination of the meaning and key debates surrounding the term “Modern War” see Richard English *Modern War: A Very Short Introduction* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2013).

### *Total War*

This is a controversial term, as opinions vary as to when “total” war occurred, but a good book which covers a significant period which is often accepted as incorporating total war can be found in Jeremy Black *The Age of Total War, 1860-1945* (Rowman & Littlefield Publishers 2010). See the Introduction pp. 1-12 and the other chapters consider the different periods concerned.

Available at: <https://ebookcentral.proquest.com/lib/kcl/detail.action?docID=1162039>

### *Conventional Warfare*

A key text which some time considered the relevance of “conventional” warfare in the nuclear age, which is still relevant is Otto Heilbrunn *Conventional Warfare in the Nuclear Age* (London: Allen & Unwin, 1965)

Available at: The Maughan Library. Classmark: Humanities Books, U162.5 H36.

### *Symmetric Warfare/Asymmetric Warfare*

Symmetric Warfare applies to any of the other forms of war which mirror each other and both sides are fighting with the same methods and principles. For a debate on the issues surrounding asymmetric warfare and especially the problems of the application of international law and laws of armed conflict in wars which are asymmetric see William C. Banks (edited) *New Battlefields, Old Laws: Critical Debates on Asymmetric Warfare* (Columbia University Press, 2011), pp. 1-22.

Available at: The Maughan Library. Classmark: Lower Ground Floor Law Store, KZ6471 BAN.

### *Insurgency/ Counter-Insurgency (COIN)*

Perhaps the most significant argument on this subject can be found in Rupert Smith *The Utility of Force: The Art of War in the Modern World*

(Penguin Books, 2006), particularly Part 3, which was a phase he also coined: "War Amongst the People" pp.267-371.

Available at: The Maughan Library. Classmark: Humanities Books, U42 SMI.

### *Guerrilla Warfare/Irregular Warfare*

This two terms are very closely linked but also can be distinct from each other. For an overview of the key issues and a summary of the development of these during the Twentieth Century see William Wier *Guerrilla Warfare: Irregular Warfare in the Twentieth Century* (Stockpole Books, 2008), see the Introduction for an overview and each chapter then cover a specific conflict and developments from The Boer War (1899-1902) to The Afghan-Soviet War (1979-1989).

### *Armoured Warfare*

See Alaric Searle *Armoured Warfare: A Military, Political and Global History* (Bloomsbury Publishing, 2017), the Introduction, pp. 1-14 gives a good overview of the key issues and themes, while Chapters 1-10 examine the different periods and developments of armoured warfare in turn, from the First World War to the war in Iraq up until 2016.

### *Maneuver Warfare*

This is usually a form of armoured warfare, and now often incorporates air-land cooperation in its operations. This form of war relies on a strategy in which one side out-manoeuvres the other to place themselves in favourable circumstance to win a battle or the campaign. For a good study of this theory see Robert Leonhard *The Art of Maneuvre: Maneuver-Warfare Theory and AirLand Battle* (Presidio Press, 1991), especially Part 1 "Maneuver-Warfare Theory", pp. 3-128.

### *CBRN (Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Warfare)*

For an analysis of the recent nuclear CBRN threats and issues surrounding the topic see Joseph Cirincione, Jon B. Wolfsthal and Miriam Rajkumar (edited) *Deadly Arsenals: Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical Threats* (Washington D.C.: Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 2005). Part I, pp. 1-118 covers the main themes and trends, while Parts II-V offer an analysis of different countries and their relationship with the subject.

Available at: <https://ebookcentral.proquest.com/lib/kcl/reader.action?docID=1076115&ppg=6>

*Resource Warfare*

For a good study of the rise and future of “Resource Wars” see Michael T. Klare *Resource Wars: The New Landscape of Globe Conflict* (Owl Books, 2002), especially Chapter 1 “wealth, Resources, and Power: The Changing Parameters of Global Security”, pp. 1-26.

Available at: The Maughan Library. Humanities Books, UA23 KLA.

*Domains of War and Military Practice**Land Warfare*

Christopher Tuck *Understanding Land Warfare* (Routledge Publishing, 2014), practically the Introduction “Understanding Land Warfare”, pp. 1-10.

Available at: <https://ebookcentral.proquest.com/lib/kcl/detail.action?docID=1682980>

*Naval Warfare*

For a good introduction to concepts of seapower and naval/maritime warfare and developments throughout its history see Richard Harding *Seapower and Naval Warfare, 1650-1830* (Routledge, 2002). See each Chapter for a time specific examination and Chapter 11 “Seapower, Battlefleets and Naval Warfare”, pp. 281-8 for an overall summary.

Available at: <https://ebookcentral.proquest.com/lib/kcl/reader.action?docID=165215&ppg=8>

*Air Warfare*

See John T. Farquhar “Airpower for Strategic Effect: Classic to Contemporary Airpower Theory” Chapter 6 in Ryan Burke, Michael Fowler and Kevin McCaskey (edited) *Military Strategy, Joint Operations, and Airpower: An Introduction* (Washington D.C.: Georgetown University Press, 2018), pp. 77-88.

*Electronic Warfare (EW)*

For an introduction to the use and importance of Electronic Warfare in warfare see Chapter 2 “Electronic Warfare in Operations” in Adam R. Elsworth (edited) *Electronic Warfare* (nova Science Publishers, 2010), pp.25-148.

Available at: <https://ebookcentral.proquest.com/lib/kcl/reader.action?docID=3018215&ppg=11>

### *Urban Warfare*

Also sometimes referred to as FIBUA (Fighting in Built Up Areas). For an interesting historical study of the development of this form of warfare see Louis A. DiMarco *Concrete Hell: Urban warfare From Stalingrad to Iraq* (Osprey Publishing, 2012).

### *Hybrid Warfare*

For a history of Hybrid Warfare, showing that it is nothing new see, Williamson Murray and Peter R. Mansoor (edited) *Hybrid Warfare: Fighting Complex Opponents from the Ancient world to the Present* (Cambridge University Press, 2012) especially Peter R. Mansoor's "Hybrid Warfare in History" pp. 1-17.

### *Cyber-warfare*

For a basic introduction to what Cyber Warfare is see Chapter 1 "what is Cyber Warfare" in Jason Andress and Steve Winterfeld (edited) *Cyber Warfare: Techniques, tactics and Tools for Security Practitioners* (Elsevier Science & Technology Books, 2013), pp. 1-18.

Available at: <https://ebookcentral.proquest.com/lib/kcl/reader.action?docID=1463416&ppg=6>

### *Proxy Warfare*

For an excellent introduction to the subject and a good series of case studies see Eli Berman and David A. Lake (edited) *Proxy Wars: Suppressing Violence through Local Agents* (Cornell University Press, 2019). The Introduction "Principals, Agents and Indirect Foreign Policies", pp.1-27 gives a good overview, while chapters 1-9 each cover a separate conflict from South Korea (1950-53) to Iraq (2003-11).

### *Just War Theory*

For a good study which covers various different issues and the relevance of St Augustune's Just War Theory see Jean Bethke Elshtain (edited) *Just War Theory* (New York University Press, 1992). Each Chapter discusses a different issue.

Available at: The Maughan Library. Classmark: U21.2 JUS.

### *Military Ethics*

See Pauline M. Kaurin *The Warrior, Military Ethics and Contemporary Warfare: Achilles Goes Asymmetrical* (Routledge, 2014), see particularly Chapter 5 "War and Risk; Non-Lethal Weapons and Unmanned

Warfare”, pp. 55-70 and Chapter 6 “Rules of Rescue: Jus in Bello and Humanitarian Intervention”, pp. 71-82.

### *Key Theorists of War*

#### *Carl von Clausewitz (and his theory)*

For a good basic introduction to Clausewitz and his work see Michael Howard’s *Clausewitz: A Very Short Introduction* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2002). For a more in depth analysis see Michael Howard’s *Clausewitz* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1983). The recommended translation of Clausewitz’s most famous work is: Carl von Clausewitz (edited and translated by Michael Howard and Peter Paret) *On War* (Princeton University Press, 1976). Also see Carl von Clausewitz, Beatrice Heuser, and Michael Howard\_ *On war\_* (Oxford World Classics, 2007).

Available at: <https://ebookcentral.proquest.com/lib/kcl/detail.action?docID=415607>

#### *Antoine-Henri Jomini (and his theory)*

His main work Summary of *The Art of War* can be accessed online in English. His book was more of a practical guide for officers and how war could be conducted than Clausewitz’s more theoretical work. For a consideration of Jomini himself see John Shy’s Chapter on Jomini in Peter Paret (edited) *Makers of Modern Strategy from Machiavelli to the Nuclear Age* (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1986), pp. 143-85.

Available at: <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=uiug.30112004548936&view=1up&seq=7>

<https://ebookcentral.proquest.com/lib/kcl/detail.action?docID=5614083>

#### *Martin Van Creveld (and his theory)*

His most significant work is *The Transformation of War* published in 1991. See also his *The Art of War: War and Military Thought* published in 2000.

Available at: The Maughan Library. Classmark: Humanities Books, U21.2 VAN. The Maughan Library. Classmark: Humanities Books, U27 VAN.

#### *Mary Kaldor (and her theory)*

Her most influential book is *New & Old Wars* (Cambridge, 2006). This mainly advocated that there were “New Wars” in the post Cold-war



era.

Available at: The Maughan Library. Classmark: Humanities Books, U21.2 KAL.

### *Alfred Mahan*

Was a key naval/maritime theorist. For a good summary of his key writings see, Allan Westcott (edited) *Mahan On Naval Warfare: Selections from the Writings of Rear Admiral Alfred T. Mahan* (New York: Dover Publications, 1999).

Available at: The Maughan Library. Classmark: Humanities Books, V17 M2.

### *Julian Corbett*

Another Key naval/maritime theorist. For a summary of his key ideas and an understanding of him see Andrew Lambert (edited) *21st Century Corbett; Maritime Strategy and Naval Policy for the Modern Era* (Maryland: Naval Institute Press, 2017), see his Introduction on Corbett.

Available at: The Maughan Library. Classmark: Humanities Books, DA3.C66 COR

### *Douhet*

Giulio Douhet is a key theorist of airpower. For a review of his impact, see Jonathan Haslam "Giulio Douhet and the Politics of Airpower" in *The International History Review*

Available at: <https://doi.org/10.1080/07075332.2012.690193>  
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## *The Changing Character of War*

### *History of and Changes in Warfare*

There are three practically good books tracing the developments and changes in warfare over time. Michael Howard *War in European History* (Oxford: Oxford university Press, 2009), see each chapter for a specific period of time. Hew Strachen and Sibylle Scheipers (Oxford, 2015) *The Changing Character of War*. Wayne E. Lee *Waging War: Conflict, Culture and Innovation in World History* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2015), see each respective chapter for specific time periods.

Available at: The Maughan Library. Classmark: Humanities Books,, D25 HOW;

<https://www.oxfordscholarship.com/view/10.1093/acprof:osobl/9780199596737.001.0001/acprof-9780199596737>; The Maughan Library. Classmark: Humanities Books, U27 LEE; The Maughan Library. Classmark: Humanities Books,

### *The "Military Revolution Thesis"*

This thesis was originally put forward by Michael Roberts in the 1950's which advocated that changes in the military causes changes to wider society this was then nuanced by Geoffrey Parker in the 1990's, mainly in that he added that siege warfare and fortifications were the central aspect of the revolution. For an introduction to these arguments and debates see Clifford Rogers (edited) *The Military Revolution Debate: Readings On the Military Transformation of Early Modern Europe* (Westview Press, 1995) Chapter 1 by Michael Roberts "The Military Revolution, 1560-1600" and Chapter 2 by Geoffrey Parker "The Military Revolution, 1560-1660" – A Myth?.

### *RMA's (Revolutions in Military Affairs)*

See MacGregor Knox and Williamson Murray (edited) *The Dynamic of Military Revolution, 1300-2050* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2001) Chapter 1 by Williamson Murray and MacGregor Knox "Thinking about revolutions in warfare" pp. 1-14.

Available at: <https://www.cambridge.org/core/books/dynamics-of-military-revolution-13002050/E681217568FBB>

### *Major 20th Century Conflicts*

#### *The First World War (1914-1918 or 1921)*

For a good introduction to the First World War and the various debates surrounding it see Hew Strachan's *The First World War: A New History* (Simon & Schuster, 2014).

The 1993 edition of this is available at: The Maughan Library. Classmark: Humanities books, D521 STR

#### *The Second World War (1939-1945)*

For a more in depth study of the war and the social factors and implications see Jonathan Fennell *Fighting the People's War: The British and Commonwealth Armies and the Second World War* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2019).

*The Cold War (1945-1989)*

For a good overview and analysis of the key issues see: John Lewis Gaddis *We Now Know: Rethinking Cold War History* (1997). This is a comparatively recent look at the subject which used archival sources and covers the period up to the Cuban Missile Crisis. Also see John W. Young and John Kent's *International Relations Since 1945: A Global History* (2013).

Available at: The Maughan Library. Classmark: Humanities Books, D843 GAD

*The Korean War (1950-1953)*

For a good rounded view of the conflict which gives a broader view other than just the details of the war themselves see William Stueck *The Korean War: An International History* (Princeton University Press, 1995)

Available at: <https://ebookcentral.proquest.com/lib/kcl/reader.action?docID=581661&ppg=8>

*"The Troubles" in Northern Ireland (1968-1998)*

For a good back ground study which considers the issues and background to "The Troubles" see Paul Bew *Ireland: The Politics of Enmity 1789-2006* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2009) and for an overview of that period itself see Chapter 11 "Unbeatable Old-fashioned and Pointless": The Era of the Troubles, 1965-2005", pp. 486-555.

Available at: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1093/acprof:oso/9780199561261.001.0001>

*The Falklands War (1982)*

An excellent study of the conflict can be found in Lawrence Freeman *The Official History of the Falklands Campaign*, 2 volumes (Routledge, 2005). For an actual account of the engagement phase on the Islands themselves see Chapters 32-42, pp. 393-563.

Available at: <https://sp.ebrary.com/Shibboleth.sso/SAML2/POST>

*The Gulf War (1990-1991)*

For a good overview of the conflict in its broader context see Lawrence Freedman and Efraim Karsh *The Gulf conflict, 1990-1991: Diplomacy and War in the New World Order* (Faber and Faber, 1994).

Available at: Maughan Library. Classmark: DS79.72 FRE

*The Bosnian War (1992-1995)*

For a good study which has chapters on various key issues see Raphael Israeli and Albert Benabou *Savagery in the Heart of Europe: The Bosnian War (1992-1995) Context, Perspectives, Personal Experiences, and Memoirs* (Strategic Book Publishing, 2013).

*The Kosovo War (1998-1999)*

For a comprehensive study which covers the view point of the various countries involved in the conflict in tern see Anthony Weymouth and Stanley Henig (edited) *The Kosovo Crisis: The last America war in Europe?* (Pearson Education, 2001).

*The Iraq War (2003-2011)*

For a good overview of the war see Anthony Tucker-Jones *The Iraq War: Operation Iraqi Freedom, 2003-2011* (Pen & Sword, 2014). This covers the conflict chronologically and discusses the causes of the war in the Introduction and Chapter 1.

*9/11 and the "War on Terror"*

For the significance and implications of 9/11 see Jason Burke *The 9/11 Wars* (Penguin, 2012), especially Chapter 2 "9/11, Before and After", pp. 25-50.

Available at: The Maughan Library, Classmark: Law Books, HV6432.7 BUR

*The War in Afghanistan (2001-2014)*

For a recent study and analysis of the conflict and the difficulties faced by coalition forces see, Theo Farrell *Unwinnable: Britain's War in Afghanistan 2001-2014* (Bodley Head, 2017).

Available at: The Maughan Library. Classmark: Humanities books, DS371.41252.G7 FAR

*Intelligence Studies**Intelligence*

Intelligence is the collection, analysis and use of information collected in a variety of way and from a range of sources. A key text for this subject is: Michael Herman *Intelligence Power in Peace and War* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1996). See especially the "Introduction" pp. 1-8 and Chapter 21 "Modern Intelligence Power",

pp. 379-85. Also see Christopher Andrew, Richard J. Aldrich and Wesley K. Wark (edited) *Secret Intelligence: A Reader* (Routledge, 2008), Introduction pp. 1-18.

Available at: <https://www.cambridge.org/core/books/intelligence-power-in-peace-and-war/39B13810C2D49FD2894827D9BA373CCB>

### *Human Intelligence (HUMINT)*

For a very good and short explanation of this, including: "Human Intelligence: Historical Background", "From Collapse to Victory in the Use of HUMINT", "HUMINT Process", "Collector Skills" and "Recent HUMINT Operations", see: Kurt G. Piehler (edited) *Encyclopaedia of Military Science* (SAGE Publications, 2013), pp. 674-5.

Available at: Maughan Library, Classmark: Humanities Short-Loan, U24 ENC

### *Signals Intelligence (SIGINT)*

This is the collection of intelligence from signals, particularly from radio or radar signal communications. For a general overview of the importance of SIGINT and its strengths, weaknesses and an example of this process in use, see: Matthew M. Aids and Cees Wiebes "Introduction on the Importance of Signal Intelligence in the Cold War" in *International and National Security Journal* (2001), pp. 1-26.

Available at: <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/714002838>

### *Communications Intelligence (COMINT)*

This is a subcategory of SIGINT and is the interception of messages or vocal transmissions via various forms of communication. For more information on this see: Rubén Arcos and Randolph H. Pheron (edited) *Intelligence Communication in the Digital era: Transforming Security, Defence and Business* (Palgrave Macmillan, 2015), especially the Introduction "The Changing Intelligence Communications Landscape", pp. 1-9 and Chapter 1 "Communicating Analysis in a Digital Era", pp. 10-23.

### *Open-Source Intelligence (OSINT)*

Most forms of intelligence (for example HUMINT, SIGINT, COMINT) can also be acquired from open sources, this is known as "Open-Source Intelligence" (OSINT). This intelligence is gathered from media sources or the internet and is generally available to members of the public. This is increasingly the case as the internet and

communications technologies continue to develop. For a short article on this and the different forms of OSINT see: Mark M. Lowenthal, "OSINT: The State of the Art, the Artless State" article in *Studies in Intelligence Journal* (2001), pp. 61-6.

Available at: [https://www.cia.gov/library/readingroom/docs/DOC/\\_0006122548.pdf](https://www.cia.gov/library/readingroom/docs/DOC/_0006122548.pdf)

### *ISTAR (Intelligence, Surveillance, Target Acquisition, and Reconnaissance)*

See sections 3 "Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (ISR) and 4 "Intelligence, Surveillance, Target Acquisition, and Reconnaissance (ISTAR) in Chapter 2 "Principles and Evolution of Network-Enabled Warfare" in Richard S. Deakin *Battlespace Technologies: Network-Enabled Information Dominance* (Artech House, 2010).

Available at: <https://ebookcentral.proquest.com/lib/kcl/detail.action?docID=617501>

### *Security Studies*

#### *Security Studies*

The meaning of security is contested, however "most scholars within International Relations (IR) work with a definition of security that involves the alleviation of threats to cherished values." (Paul D. Williams). See Paul D. Williams and Matt McDonald eds. *Security Studies: an introduction* (Routledge, 2018)

Available at: <https://ebookcentral.proquest.com/lib/kcl/detail.action?docID=5295090>

#### *Space Security*

See Chapter 12 Michael Martindale "Space Power" Ryan Burke, Michael Fowler and Kevin McCaskey (edited) *Military Strategy, Joint Operations, and Airpower: An Introduction* (Washington D.C.: Georgetown University Press, 2018), pp. 151-65.

#### *Cyber Security*

For a good examination of the importance of Cyber Security Chapters 1 "Cyber Security and National Security" Kenneth Gees *Strategic Cyber Security* (NATO Cooperation Cyber Defence Centre of Excellence, 2011) in pp. 9-18.

Available online.

### *Maritime Security*

See Michael A. McNicholas *Maritime Security: An Introduction*, two editions (Elsevier, 2008, 2016). This book is broken down well into small sections considering a whole range of issues surrounding Maritime Security, and is easy to access a certain aspect of interest.

Available at: <https://ebookcentral.proquest.com/lib/kcl/detail.action?docID=365617>

### *Nuclear Security*

Abdelwahed Chetaine and Abdelmajid Saidi Chapter “Nuclear Security at State Level” in Matteo Gerlini and Abdelwahed Chetaine (edited) *Non-Proliferation, Safety and Nuclear Security: Collected Essays on Technologies and international Policies* (IOS Press, 2014), pp. 79-98.

Available at: <https://ebookcentral.proquest.com/lib/kcl/reader.action?docID=4543545&ppg=7>

### *Terrorism*

Perhaps the best current study of the subject is John Horgan and Kurt Braddock (edited) *Terrorism Studies: A Reader* (Routledge, 2012). Each section covers a range of issues and each are useful for different reasons.

### *Contemporary Regional Security*

#### *North American Security*

For a good study which covers a number of issues concerning security in North America see Condon and Tapen Sinha *Drawing Lines in Sand and Snow: Border Security and North American Economic Integration* (Routledge, 2003). This covers a wide range of issues and relates these to economic security as much as anything else.

Available at: <https://ebookcentral.proquest.com/lib/kcl/detail.action?docID=4693341>

#### *Latin American Security*

David R. Mares and Arie M. Kacowicz (edited) *Routledge Handbook of Latin American Security* (Routledge, 2016), each chapter covers a different issue, see book for details.

*European Security*

See Sven Biscop and Richard G. Whitman (edited) *The Routledge handbook of European security* (Routledge, 2013).

Available at: <http://www.routledgehandbooks.com/doi/10.4324/9780203098417>

*Security in the Gulf*

Matteo Legrenzi (edited) *Security in the Gulf: Historical legacies and Future Prospects* (Routledge, 2011). This considers a range of issues from religion to geo political matters, each examined by different authors.

*East Asian Security*

See J.J. Suh, Peter J. Katzenstein and Allen Carlson (edited) *Rethinking Security in east Asia: Identity, Power and Efficiency* (Stanford University Press, 2004). This covers a number of topics in a thematic approach to different security issues in the region.

Available at: Maughan library. Classmark: Law Books, JZ1720 RET.

*Central Asian Security*

See Ajay Patnaik *Central Asia: Geopolitics, Security and Stability* (Routledge, 2016).

*South Asian Security*

See Rahul K. Bhonsle *South Asia Security Trends* (Atlantic Publishers, 2007). Each chapter considers security from the perspective of a particular country in the region.

Available at: Maughan Libryar. Classmark: Low Ground Floor Humanities Book Store, JQ98.A58 BHO.

*North African Security*

For an interesting and recent study of security, foreign policy and trade in the region see Adel Abdel Ghafar *The European union and North Africa: Prospects and Challenges* (Brookings Institution Press, 2019).

*Central African Security*

See Angela Meyer *Regional Integration and Security in Central Africa – Assessment and perspectives 10 Years after the Revival* (Academia Press, 2008).



### *Security in the Horn of Africa*

See Redie Bereketeab (edited) *The Horn of Africa: Intra-State and Inter-State Conflicts and Security* (Pluto Press, 2013). Each part of the book covers a different area, Part I “Causes of Conflicts”; Part 2 “Conflict Dynamics” and Part 3 “Regional and International Interventions”.

Available at: <https://ebookcentral.proquest.com/lib/kcl/detail.action?docID=3386698>

### *West African Security*

See Alexandre Marc, Neelam Verjee, and Stephen Mogaka *The Challenge of Stability and Security in West Africa* (World Bank Publications, 2015). This also covers a whole range of issues and each section is well broken down to make it easy to access.

Available at: <https://ebookcentral.proquest.com/lib/kcl/reader.action?docID=2081828&ppg=11>

### *South African Security*

See Adekeye Adebajo and Kudrat Virk *Foreign Policy in Post-Apartheid South Africa: Security, Diplomacy and Trade* (Tauris, 2017).

Available at: <https://ebookcentral.proquest.com/lib/kcl/detail.action?docID=5216078>

## *International Politics*

### *International Relations*

A seminal text for this topic is: Kenneth Waltz. *Theory of International Politics* (1979). For a short discussion on these terms see: Chris Brown and Kirsten Ainley *Understanding International Relations* (Macmillan, 2005), pp. 40-62.

### *State/Nation/Nation-State*

States are run by a central organisation such as a government; Nations are usually the grouping of a particular ethnicity of people, and a Nation-States are a combination of both these where a group of people who identify with each other are also governed by a central organisation. For a good study of so called rise and fall of the “nation-state” see Kees van Kerbergen, Robert H. Lieshout and Grahame Lock *Expansion and Fragmentation: Internationalisation, Political Chance and the Transformation of the Nation-State* (Amsterdam University Press, 1999).

Available at: <https://www.jstor.org/stable/j.ctt46n03w>

### *Empire*

For a good and precise introduction to the meaning and definition of Empire see Stephen Howe *Empire: A Very Short Introduction* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2002). This is a very short booklet which covers the main issues and is easy to read.

Available at: The Maughan Library. Classmark: Humanities Books, JC359 HOW.

### *Non-state actors*

See Daphné Josselin and William Wallace *Non-State Actors in World Politics* (Palgrave, 2001), especially Chapter 1 “Non-state Actors in World Politics: A Framework”, pp. 1-20.

Available at: The Maughan Library. Classmark: Law Books, JZ1305 NON.

### *Geopolitics*

See Bert Chapman *Geopolitics: A Guide to the Issues* (Praeger, 2011), particularly the introduction, pp. 1-6 and Chapter 1 “History of Geopolitics and Biographies of key Personalities (20th Century)”, pp. 7-28.

### *Collective Security*

For a good study of the most famous organisation involved with collective security and what the term means see Ramesh Thakur *The United Nations, Peace and Security: From Collective Security to the Responsibility to Protect* (Cambridge University press, 2005).

Available at: <https://ebookcentral.proquest.com/lib/kcl/detail.action?docID=261132>

### *The International System*

For an interesting examination of the history of the International System and what it means see Dear F. Braumoeller *The Great Powers and the International System: Systemic Theory in Empirical Perspective* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2012).

### *International Law*

For a good study of International Law and Sovereignty and its important in Security Studies see Christine Chinkin and Mary Kaldor

*International Law and New Wars* (Cambridge University Press, 2017).

### *Treaty of Westphalia*

This is a key peace treaty/settlement which occurred at the end of the Thirty Years War in 1648 and which is seen as setting the foundations for the International System. For a good study of the background and importance of this see Derek Croxton *Westphalia: The Last Christian Peace* (Palgrave Macmillan, 2013), especially Chapter 10 "Foundations".

### *Human Rights*

See Julie Mertus and Jeffrey W. Helsing (edited) *Human Right and Conflict: Exploring the inks between Rights, Law, and Peacebuilding* (United States Institute of Peace Press, 2006), especially the Introduction "Exploring the Intersection between Human Right and Conflict", pp. 3-22.

Available at: The Maughan Library. Humanities Books, JC571 MER.

### *Theories of International Relations*

#### *Realism*

This theory puts forward the idea that states are the most important actors in International Relations and that they are fundamentally concerned and will pursue in their own interests. See Jack Donnelly *Realism and International Relations* (Cambridge; Cambridge University Press, 2000), especially Chapter 1 "The Realist Tradition".

Available at: <https://ebookcentral.proquest.com/lib/kcl/detail.action?docID=202341>

#### *Neorealism*

Neorealism is a developed form of Realism which advocates power is the most important factor rather than states themselves in International Relations. This theory was put forward in Kenneth Waltz *Theory of International Politics* (Addison-Wesley, 1979)

Available at: The Maughan Library. Classmark: Law Books, JZ1242 WAL.

#### *Liberalism/Neoliberalism*

This theory advocates the idea that international cooperation can achieve mutual benefits for different countries involved. Neoliber-

alism is a newer form of this. For a good work on this see the Introduction "The end of Liberalism", pp. 1-20 of Patrick J. Deneen *Why Liberalism Failed* (Yale University Press, 2019).

### *Constructivism*

This theory advocates that various aspects of International Relations are dictated or guided by what has come before and that this restrains the extent to which new decisions can be made through current practitioners, and that much of their decisions are made due to pre-existent social constructs. For a work that considers this see Vaughn P. Shannon and Paul A. Kowert (edited) *Psychology and Constructivism in International Relations* (University of Michigan Press, 2012).

Available at: <http://muse.jhu.edu/book/11318>

### *Gender Theory*

This theory draws attention to the importance of gender in International Relations. For an excellent book on this subject which covers a range of issues relating to Gender in International Relations see Laura J. Shepherd (edited) *Gender Matters in Global Politics: A Feminist Introduction to International Relations* (Routledge, 2014). See especially Section 1 "Theory/Practice", pp. 1-48.

Available at: <https://ebookcentral.proquest.com/lib/kcl/detail.action?docID=1744166>

### *Critical Theory*

This theory advocates that the International Relations Theories should break free and work outside the constraints of the established International system. This, in part, builds on the ideas of Kant and Marx. For more on this see Chapter 3 "International Relations Meets Critical Theory", pp. 84-117 in Richard Devetak *Critical International Theory: An Intellectual History* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2018).

Available at: <https://www.oxfordscholarship.com/view/10.1093/oso/9780198823568.001.0001/oso-9780198823568>

### *Post-colonialism*

This is the study of the legacy of colonialism or imperialism, and its ongoing role in the constitution of world politics. For more information on this see Robert J.C. Young *Postcolonialism: An Historical*

*Introduction*, especially Chapter 1 “Colonialism and the Politics of Postcolonial Critique”, pp. 1-12.

Available at: <http://kcl.eblib.com/patron/FullRecord.aspx?p=4451917>

### *Pacifism*

On the one hand this is the objection to war or conflict, but it is also a theory in itself which argues that it can be an approach to International Relations. See Chapter 4 “Pacifism as Critical Theory” in Andrew Fiala *Transformative Pacifism: Critical Theory and Practice* (Bloomsbury, 2018).

### *Game Theory*

This theory puts forward the idea that there is mathematical or scientific calculation in decision making. For Perhaps the best work which considers a number of different calculations and trends in international relations and decision making see Andrew H. Kydd *International Relations Theory: The Game-Theoretic Approach* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2015). Each section discusses different approaches states can have in different circumstances and is broken down into small sections which is easy to access and read.

### *Foreign Policy and Diplomacy*

#### *Foreign Policy*

For a good introduction to Foreign Policy and an analysis of it see Valerie M. Hudson *Foreign Policy Analysis: Classic and Contemporary Theory* (Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, 2007), particularly the Introduction “The Situation and Evolution of Foreign Policy Analysis: A Road Map”, pp. 3-36.

Available at: <https://sp.eblib.com/Shibboleth.sso/SAML2/POST>

#### *Diplomacy*

For a fascinating study of the evolution of Diplomacy over the past two hundred years see Henry Kissinger *Diplomacy* (Pocket Books, 1994).

#### *International Organisations*

There are a whole series of international organisations, for example the United Nations which all play into the International System. A good work which considers the impact and importance of these see

Susan Park *International Organisations and Globe Problems: theories and Explanations* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2018), especially the Introduction "IOs as Problem Solvers", pp. 1-12.

### *Hard Power/Soft Power*

For a good introduction to the subject and the importance of "soft" power see Chapter 1 "The Changing Nature of Power" in Joseph S. Nye Jr. *Soft Power: The Means to Success in World Politics* (Public Affairs, 2005).

### *Non-interventionism*

This is an approach to foreign policy which minimises the extent to which a country is willing to get involved in conflicts other than ones of self-defence. See Cornelia Navari "Intervention, Non-Intervention and the Construction of the State", pp. 43-60 Chapter 4 in Ian Forbes and Mark Hoffman (edited\_) *Political Theory, International Relations and the ethics of Intervention\_* (Palgrave Macmillan, 1993).

### *Isolationism/ Neo-isolationism*

This is an approach to foreign policy where a country decides to isolate itself from other nation-states or collective organisations. Neo-isolationism is a newer form of this in more recent years. For an interesting recent study which considers this trend see Bret Stephens *America in Retreat: The New Isolationism and the Coming Global Disorder* (Penguin, 2014).

### *Strategic Communications*

A key text on the emergence and importance of Strategic Communications as a concept can be found in Christopher Paul *Strategic Communion: Origins, Concepts and Current Debates* (Praeger, 2011), practically Chapter 2 "What is Strategic Communication and What Should it Be?", pp. 17-70.