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Autore	Johnston Whittle
Titolo	Realism and the Liberal Tradition [[electronic resource]] : The International Relations Theory of Whittle Johnston / / by Whittle Johnston ; edited by David Clinton, Stephen Sims
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Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Introduction -- Part I. "The long road to theory". Politics and science ; Politics and value, Part 1 ; Politics and value, Part 2 ; The scientist, the moralist, and the historian -- Part II. International relations and history. The states system ; The balance of power -- Part III. Liberalism and history. The development of the liberal tradition, Part 1 ; The development of the liberal tradition, Part 2 ; The development of the liberal tradition, Part 3 -- Part IV. International relations and liberalism. The problem of community ; The American alliance system ; Democratic theory and international relations.
Sommario/riassunto	This book presents a posthumous collection of previously uncollected

works of political theory written by Whittle Johnston. Johnston believed that both the liberal tradition of political thought and the realist tradition of international thought had contributed much to humanity's store of political wisdom, but that each had limitations that could most easily be recognized by its encounter with the other. His method of accomplishing this task was to examine the liberal conception of political life in general and international political life in particular and then to explore the realist critique of the liberal view, particularly as it was expressed by three great twentieth-century realist thinkers, all of whom were, in their various ways, skeptical of liberal assumptions: Reinhold Niebuhr, Hans Morgenthau, and E. H. Carr. In doing so, Johnston reveals the power of the realist outlook, but also the areas in which it remains insufficient, and insufficient particularly where it underestimates the complexity and prudence that liberalism is capable of displaying. There have been studies of both liberalism and realism, but no other work has put them into conversation with each other in the way that this book does.
