Record Nr. UNINA9910300496403321 Autore Kostagiannis Konstantinos Titolo Realist Thought and the Nation-State [[electronic resource]]: Power Politics in the Age of Nationalism / / by Konstantinos Kostagiannis Pubbl/distr/stampa Cham: .: Springer International Publishing: .: Imprint: Palgrave Macmillan, , 2018 **ISBN** 3-319-59629-2 Edizione [1st ed. 2018.] Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (XVI, 213 p.) Collana The Palgrave Macmillan History of International Thought 320.01 Disciplina Soggetti Political theory International relations Political philosophy **Political Theory** International Relations Theory Political Philosophy Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia Includes bibliographical references and index. Nota di bibliografia Nota di contenuto 1. Introduction -- 2. The Three Facets of Power and the Nation-State in the Realism of E. H. Carr -- 3. Hans Morgenthau's Realism: Power as the Nemesis of the Nation-State -- 4. John Herz and Realism's Moment of Transition -- 5. Nationalism and the Nation-State in Structural Realism: John Mearsheimer's Offensive Realism -- 6. Conclusion: Power Politics in the Age of Nationalism. . This book recovers the history of realist theorization on nationalism Sommario/riassunto and the nation-state. Presented in a sequence of snapshots and illustrated by examples drawn from the foreign policy of great powers, this history is represented by four key realist thinkers. It uses the centrality of power in realism as a starting point to claim, contrary to conventional wisdom about realism, that for realists the state is better understood not as a political unit outside history but rather as a manifestation of power unfixed in time. It also claims that the process of gradual impoverishment of the concept of power from classical to

structural realism had profound implications for realism, as what the latter gained in parsimony it lost in analytical purchase. As a result,

elaborate understandings of nationalism and its relation to the state are replaced by one-dimensional approaches. In order to offer meaningful engagement with foreign policy, neorealists often have to resort to the recovery of some of the complexity of classical realist accounts.