

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910345148703321
Autore	Dueck Colin <1969->
Titolo	Reluctant crusaders : power, culture, and change in American grand strategy // Colin Dueck
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Princeton, N.J., : Princeton University Press, c2006
ISBN	9786612086816 1-282-08681-2 1-4008-2722-1 0-691-12463-9
Edizione	[Course Book]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (236 p.)
Classificazione	15.85
Disciplina	327.73/009/0511
Soggetti	International relations Internationalism United States Foreign relations
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
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	Frontmatter -- Contents -- Acknowledgments -- Introduction. Change and Continuity in American Grand Strategy -- Chapter 1. Power, Culture, and Grand Strategy -- Chapter 2. Strategic Culture and Strategic Adjustment in the United States -- Chapter 3. The Lost Alliance: Ideas and Alternatives in American Grand Strategy, 1918-1921 -- Chapter 4. Conceiving Containment: Ideas and Alternatives in American Grand Strategy, 1945-1951 -- Chapter 5. Hegemony on the Cheap: Ideas and Alternatives in American Grand Strategy, 1992-2000 -- Conclusion. The American Strategic Dilemma -- Notes -- Index
Sommario/riassunto	In <i>Reluctant Crusaders</i> , Colin Dueck examines patterns of change and continuity in American foreign policy strategy by looking at four major turning points: the periods following World War I, World War II, the Cold War, and the 9/11 terrorist attacks. He shows how American cultural assumptions regarding liberal foreign policy goals, together with international pressures, have acted to push and pull U.S. policy in competing directions over time. The result is a book that combines an appreciation for the role of both power and culture in international affairs. The centerpiece of Dueck's book is his discussion of America's

"grand strategy"--the identification and promotion of national goals overseas in the face of limited resources and potential resistance. One of the common criticisms of the Bush administration's grand strategy is that it has turned its back on a long-standing tradition of liberal internationalism in foreign affairs. But Dueck argues that these criticisms misinterpret America's liberal internationalist tradition. In reality, Bush's grand strategy since 9/11 has been heavily influenced by traditional American foreign policy assumptions. While liberal internationalists argue that the United States should promote an international system characterized by democratic governments and open markets, Dueck contends, these same internationalists tend to define American interests in broad, expansive, and idealistic terms, without always admitting the necessary costs and risks of such a grand vision. The outcome is often sweeping goals, pursued by disproportionately limited means.

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