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| Autore | Colaresi Michael P. <1976-> |
| Titolo | Strategic rivalries in world politics : position, space and conflict escalation // Michael P. Colaresi, Karen Rasler and William R. Thompson [[electronic resource]] |
| Pubbl/distr/stampa | Cambridge : , : Cambridge University Press, , 2007 |
| ISBN | 1-107-18496-7 1-281-24370-1 9786611243708 0-511-37828-9 0-511-49128-X 0-511-37740-1 0-511-37646-4 0-511-37493-3 0-511-37915-3 |
| Descrizione fisica | 1 online resource (xiv, 314 pages) : digital, PDF file(s) |
| Disciplina | 327.1 |
| Soggetti | War Strategic rivalries (World politics) |
| Lingua di pubblicazione | Inglese |
| Formato | Materiale a stampa |
| Livello bibliografico | Monografia |
| Note generali | Title from publisher's bibliographic system (viewed on 05 Oct 2015). |
| Nota di bibliografia | Includes bibliographical references and index. |
| Nota di contenuto | An introduction to strategic rivalries -- Defining and identifying strategic rivalries in world politics -- Describing strategic rivalries -- Protracted conflict and crisis escalation -- Serial crisis behavior and escalating risks -- Contiguity, space and position in the major power subsystem -- Initiating and escalating positional and spatial rivalries -- Arms build-ups and alliances in the steps-to work theory -- Contested territory and conflict resolution -- Inducements, facilitators, and suppressors. |
| Sommario/riassunto | International conflict is neither random nor inexplicable. It is highly structured by antagonisms between a relatively small set of states that regard each other as rivals. Examining the 173 strategic rivalries in operation throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, this book |

identifies the differences rivalries make in the probability of conflict escalation and analyzes how they interact with serial crises, arms races, alliances and capability advantages. The authors distinguish between rivalries concerning territorial disagreement (space) and rivalries concerning status and influence (position) and show how each leads to markedly different patterns of conflict escalation. They argue that rivals are more likely to engage in international conflict with their antagonists than non-rival pairs of states and conclude with an assessment of whether we can expect democratic peace, economic development and economic interdependence to constrain rivalry-induced conflict.
