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| | Pubbl/distr/stampa | Cambridge : , : Cambridge University Press, , 2013 |
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| | Soggetti | Petroleum industry and trade War - Economic aspects |
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| | Livello bibliografico | Monografia |
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| | Nota di contenuto | Machine generated contents note: 1. Introduction; 2. A theory of oil, revolution, and conflict; 3. Evidence and research design; 4. Quantitative impact of oil and revolution on conflict; 5. Iraq; 6. Libya and the Arab Jamahiriyya; 7. Iran; 8. Venezuela and the Bolivarian revolution; 9. Saudi Arabia; 10. Does oil cause revolution?; 11. Conclusion and policy implications. |
| | Sommario/riassunto | Oil is the world's single most important commodity and its political effects are pervasive. Jeff Colgan extends the idea of the resource curse into the realm of international relations, exploring how countries form their foreign policy preferences and intentions. Why are some but not all oil-exporting 'petrostates' aggressive? To answer this question, a theory of aggressive foreign policy preferences is developed and then tested, using both quantitative and qualitative methods. Petro- |

| Aggression shows that oil create | es incentives that increase a petrostate's |
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| aggression, but also incentives f | for the opposite. The net effect depends |
| critically on its domestic politics, | especially the preferences of its |
| leader. Revolutionary leaders ar | e especially significant. Using case |
| studies including Iraq, Iran, Liby | a, Saudi Arabia and Venezuela, this |
| book offers new insight into why | oil politics has a central role in global |
| peace and conflict. | |