

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910457449603321
Autore	Chiozza Giacomo
Titolo	Leaders and international conflict / / Giacomo Chiozza and H.E. Goemans [[electronic resource]]
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Cambridge : , : Cambridge University Press, , 2011
ISBN	1-139-12523-0 1-107-22235-4 1-283-29643-8 9786613296436 1-139-12383-1 1-139-11808-0 1-139-12874-4 1-139-11372-0 0-511-99642-X 1-139-11591-X
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (xi, 240 pages) : digital, PDF file(s)
Disciplina	303.6/6
Soggetti	Politics and war Political leadership International relations
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Title from publisher's bibliographic system (viewed on 31 May 2016).
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Online appendices -- Leaders: 1.1 The central question -- 1.2 The central argument -- 1.3 Leaders in the study of international politics -- 1.3.1 Is war costly for leaders? -- 1.4 Conclusions -- 2. Why and when do leaders fight?: -- 2.1 How leaders are removed from office -- 2.1.1 Explaining the forcible removal from office -- 2.1.2 Fighting and gambling for survival -- 2.1.3 International conflict and regular removals -- 2.2 Competing leader-level explanations of international conflict -- 2.2.1 In- and out-group bias -- 2.2.2 Evaluation -- 2.2.3 Competence -- 2.2.4 Evaluation -- 2.3 Conclusions -- 3. International conflict and the fate of leaders: -- 3.1 Introduction -- 3.2 The manner and consequences of losing office -- 3.2.1 International conflict and

the fate of leaders -- 3.3 Competing risks: regular and forcible removals -- 3.3.1 Testing the hypotheses -- 3.4 Under what conditions? -- 3.4.1 Conflict and domestic political institutions -- 3.4.2 Conflict and domestic political unrest -- 3.4.3 Conflict and economic development -- 3.4.4 Conflict and economic growth -- 3.4.5 Summary -- 3.5 Conclusions -- 4. The fate of leaders and incentives to fight: -- 4.1 Introduction -- 4.2 Measuring the risk of our theory of conflict initiation -- 4.3.1 The risk of conflict initiation -- 4.3.2 Conflict outcomes -- 4.3.3 An overview of the findings from the statistical model: Regime type -- State of the economy -- International political context -- 4.4 Conclusions -- 5. Case studies: Central America 1840-1918: -- 5.1 Introduction -- 5.2 Central America -- 5.2.1 Empirical strategy -- 5.2.2 Ideology and international conflict in Central America -- 5.3 Birth pangs of independence 1840-48 -- 5.3.1 The return of Morazan -- 5.3.2 Malespin and the Liberal exiles in Nicaragua -- 5.3.3 The fall of Carrera -- 5.4 Conservatism ascendant 1849-71 -- 5.4.1 The return of Carrera -- 5.4.2 Cabanas comes to power -- 5.4.3 The National War -- 5.4.4 Gerardo Barrios -- 5.5 The return of Liberalism 1872-1918 -- 5.5.1 The rise and demise of Justo Rufino Barrios -- 5.5.2 The era of Zelaya and Estrada Cabrera -- 5.6 A problem (largely) solved: the Washington Treaty -- 5.7 Conclusions -- 6. Conclusions: -- 6.1 Summary -- 6.2 Implications -- 6.3 Conclusions -- Appendix A: data and measurement -- A.1 Archigos: a data set of leaders -- A.2 Dependent variables -- A.3 Explanatory variables.

Sommario/riassunto

Chiozza and Goemans seek to explain why and when political leaders decide to initiate international crises and wars. They argue that the fate of leaders and the way leadership changes, shapes leaders' decisions to initiate international conflict. Leaders who anticipate regular removal from office, through elections for example, have little to gain and much to lose from international conflict, whereas leaders who anticipate a forcible removal from office, such as through coup or revolution, have little to lose and much to gain from conflict. This theory is tested against an extensive analysis of more than 80 years of international conflict and with an intensive historical examination of Central American leaders from 1848 to 1918. Leaders and International Conflict highlights the political nature of the choice between war and peace and will appeal to all scholars of international relations and comparative politics.
