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| Nota di contenuto | Front matter -- CONTENTS -- CHAPTER 1. The Problem of Rivalry De-escalation and Termination -- CHAPTER 2. The Evolution of Expectations and Strategies -- CHAPTER 3. The Egyptian- Israeli Rivalry, 1948- 1970 -- CHAPTER 4. The Egyptian- Israeli Rivalry, 1970-1979 -- CHAPTER 5. The Israeli-Syrian Rivalry, 1948- 2000, and the Israeli- Palestinian Rivalry, 1980's and Early 1990's -- CHAPTER 6. The Indo-Pakistani Rivalry, 1947- 2010 -- CHAPTER 7. Other Eurasian Rivalries and Their Interdependence -- CHAPTER 8. The Outcome: Assessing the Rivalry De- escalation Theory -- Appendix -- Notes -- References -- Index |
| Sommario/riassunto | Rivalry between nations has a long and sometimes bloody history. Not all political opposition culminates in war-the rivalry between the United States and the Soviet Union is one example-but in most cases competition between nations and peoples for resources and strategic advantage does lead to violence: nearly 80 percent of the wars fought since 1816 were sparked by contention between rival nations. Long-term discord is a global concern, since competing states may drag allies into their conflict or threaten to use weapons of mass destruction. How Rivalries End is a study of how such rivalries take root and flourish and particularly how some dissipate over time without |

recourse to war. Political scientists Karen Rasler, William R. Thompson, and Sumit Ganguly examine ten political hot spots, stretching from Egypt and Israel to the two Korea's, where crises and military confrontations have occurred over the last seven decades. Through exacting analysis of thirty-two attempts to deescalate strategic rivalries, they reveal a pattern in successful conflict resolutions: shocks that overcome foreign policy inertia; changes in perceptions of the adversary's competitiveness or threat; positive responses to conciliatory signals; and continuing effort to avoid conflict after hostilities cease. *How Rivalries End* significantly contributes to our understanding why protracted conflicts sometimes deescalate and even terminate without resort to war.
