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Nota di contenuto	Front matter -- Contents -- Acknowledgments -- Introduction: The Puzzle of Regional Power Shifts -- 1. How Leading States Respond to Rising Regional Powers -- 2. Egypt's Bid for Mastery of the Middle East, 1831-1841 -- 3. The Confederacy's Quest for Intervention and Independence, 1861-1862 -- 4. Japan and the Creation of a New Order in East Asia, 1894-1902 -- 5. India's Rise and the Struggle for South Asia, 1962-1971 -- 6. The Emergence of Iraq and the Competition to Control the Gulf, 1979-1991 -- Conclusion: The Past and Future of Rising Regional Powers -- Notes -- Index
Sommario/riassunto	The relationship between established powers and emerging powers is one of the most important topics in world politics. Nevertheless, few studies have investigated how the leading state in the international system responds to rising powers in peripheral regions-actors that are not yet and might never become great powers but that are still increasing their strength, extending their influence, and trying to reorder their corner of the world. In the Hegemon's Shadow fills this gap. Evan Braden Montgomery draws on different strands of realist

theory to develop a novel framework that explains why leading states have accommodated some rising regional powers but opposed others. Montgomery examines the interaction between two factors: the type of local order that a leading state prefers and the type of local power shift that appears to be taking place. The first captures a leading state's main interest in a peripheral region and serves as the baseline for its evaluation of any changes in the status quo. Would the leading state like to see a balance of power rather than a preponderance of power, does it favor primacy over parity instead, or is it impartial between these alternatives? The second indicates how a local power shift is likely to unfold. In particular, which regional order is an emerging power trying to create and does a leading state expect it to succeed? Montgomery tests his arguments by analyzing Great Britain's efforts to manage the rise of Egypt, the Confederacy, and Japan during the nineteenth century and the United States' efforts to manage the emergence of India and Iraq during the twentieth century.
