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Nota di contenuto	Prelims -- Conflicts: what drives them? emotional versus interest-based explanations -- The neuroscience evidence on emotional aspects of conflict and cooperation -- Interest-based approaches -- Toward a synthesis: developing new models of conflict and cooperation -- Defining new models: the importance of rank-dependent expected utility -- Cooperative stability -- Empirically oriented models -- Basic model -- Historical examples -- Data generations and its problems -- Empirical analyses of given conflicts and ends of conflicts -- General considerations on conflict and cooperation and conclusions -- Appendix -- References.
Sommario/riassunto	The role of emotions is important in explaining conflicts and their resolution. Witness the emotions surrounding the outbreak of wars past and current and their endings. In order to introduce the perspective of emotions as an explanatory scheme of conflict escalation and crises, a comparison to classical conceptions such as the pursuit of power or commercial and financial interests is warranted. On first glance these two explanatory schemes seem to be at opposite extremes. However, new approaches to decision-making and rationality and challenges to

the traditional expected utility model make these two conceptions much more compatible. The new perspective of rank dependent expected utility and the closely related notion of utility functions, which can both represent risk averse and risk preferring attitudes in decision-making go a long way in incorporating emotions within otherwise rational choices. One can thus build models that account more easily for conflict escalations but also for conflict resolution. These theoretical considerations are investigated within empirical cases of civil wars and shown to be effective in explaining the origins but also the breakdown of conflicts.
