

## **Foreign Policy After The Cold War Chapter 25 Section 4**

**The dawn of the Cold War marked a new stage of complex U.S. foreign policy involvement in the Middle East. More recently, globalization and the region's ongoing conflicts and political violence have led to the U.S. being more politically, economically, and militarily enmeshed – for better or worse—throughout the region. This book examines the emergence and development of U.S. foreign policy toward the Middle East from the early 1900s to the present. With contributions from some of the world's leading scholars, it takes a fresh, interdisciplinary, and insightful look into the many antecedents that led to current U.S. foreign policy. Exploring the historical challenges, regional alliances, rapid political change, economic interests, domestic politics, and other sources of regional instability, this volume comprises critical analysis from Iranian, Turkish, Israeli, American, and Arab perspectives to provide a comprehensive examination of the evolution and transformation of U.S. foreign policy toward the Middle East. This volume is an important resource for scholars and students working in the fields of Political Science, Sociology, International Relations, Islamic, Turkish, Iranian, Arab, and**

### **Israeli Studies.**

**This study looks closely at the attempts to resolve the dilemmas now confronting American policy-makers and the need for the US to balance national interests against global responsibilities as the world's only superpower.**

**US foreign policy during the Cold War has been analysed from a number of perspectives, generating large bodies of literature attempting to explain its origins, its development and its conclusion. However, there are still many questions left only partially explained. In large part this is because these accounts restrict themselves to a single level of analysis, either the international system, or the structure of the state and society. The first level of analysis, focusing on the role of individuals, has largely been excluded. This book argues that structural theories, and any approach that limits itself to one level of analysis, are inadequate to explain the development of US foreign policy. Instead, it is necessary to incorporate the first level of analysis in order to bring human agency back and provide a more detailed explanation of US foreign policy. Bilstrand proposes an analytical framework which incorporates presidential agency into a multi-level analysis of US foreign policy during the Cold War, constructing a multi-level case study comparison of the foreign policies of Presidents Truman and Reagan. He argues that the worldview of the president is central to agenda setting in US foreign policy making and that the management**

**style of the president influences both decision-making and the implementation of US foreign policy. Evidence to support this is drawn from detailed empirical analysis of Truman's foreign policy of containment in Korea and Reagan's foreign policy of rollback in Nicaragua. This work will be of interest to students and scholars of US Foreign Policy, US History and International Relations**

**Gulliver's Troubles offers the first comprehensive assessment of the post-Cold War foreign policy of Nigeria - one of Africa's most important states. Expert contributors, comprising academics and scholar-diplomats, analyse Nigeria's most vital domestic challenges and critical regional issues from historical and contemporary perspectives. Nigeria's relations with its neighbours and other significant states and regional and international bodies also come under scrutiny. The debates here, while multifaceted, share the premise that an effective foreign policy must be built on a sound domestic base and democratic stability.**

**Making U.S. Foreign Policy in the Post-Cold War World**

**Cycles in US Foreign Policy since the Cold War**

**Readings in American Foreign Policy**

**Nigeria's Foreign Policy After the Cold War**

**Superpower Without a Mission?**

**US Foreign Policy After the Cold War**

## **Global Hegemon or Reluctant Sheriff?**

**The contributors to this work examine the evolution of U.S. foreign policy toward the Third World, and the new policy challenges facing developing nations in the post-Cold War era. The book incorporates the key assessment standards of U.S. foreign policies directed toward critical regions, including Latin America, Africa, the Middle East, Central Asia, and Southeast Asia. Through this region-by-region analysis, readers will get the information and insight needed to fully understand U.S. policy objectives - especially with regard to economic and security issues in the wake of 9/11 - vis a vis the developing world. The book outlines both successes and failures of Washington, as it seeks to deal with the Third World in a new era of terrorism, trade, and democratic enlargement. It also considers whether anti-Western sentiment in Third World regions is a direct result of U.S. foreign policies since the end of the Cold War.**

**This important collection of essays explores the terrain of possible Soviet-American relations in the next decade. Starting from the premise that glasnost and perestroika will not be reversed, this expert group of contributors provides a wide-ranging and far-reaching analysis of Soviet-U.S. relations crucial to any current discussion of the topic. Moving beyond the boundaries of traditional studies of international relations, the contributors here focus on such topics as public opinion and the relationship of domestic policy to foreign policy. Other areas of consideration include the Soviet-U.S. relationship and the Third World and East Asia, the role of the United Nations in Soviet and American policy in the 1990s, international environmental protection, and the Soviet opening to nonprovocative defense. A final section concludes with policy choices for the future regarding security strategies and prospects for peace. Contributors. Seweryn Bialer, Robert Dallek, Charles Gati, Toby Trister Gati, Colin S. Gray, Ole R. Holsti, Robert Jervis, Alexander J.**

**Motyl, John Mueller, Eric A. Nordlinger, George H. Quester, Harold H. Sanders, Glenn E. Schweitzer, Jack Snyder, Donald S. Zagoria, William Zimmerman**

**This book uncovers how US-India relations have changed and intensified during the administrations of Bill Clinton, George Bush Jr., and Barack Obama. Throughout the Cold War, US-India relations were often distant and volatile as India mostly received attention at times of grave international crises, but from the late 1990s onwards, the US showed a more sustained interest in India. How was this shift possible? While previous scholarship has focused on the civilian nuclear deal as a turning point, this book presents an alternative account for this change by analyzing how India's identity has been constructed in different terms after the Cold War. It examines the underlying discourse and explains how this enables or constrains US foreign policymakers when they establish security policies with India and improve US-India relations. This book investigates the end of the Cold War in Africa and its impact on post-Cold War US foreign policy in the continent. The fall of the Berlin Wall is widely considered the end of the Cold War; however, it documents just one of the many "ends", since the Cold War was a global conflict. This book looks at one of the most neglected extra-European battlegrounds, the African continent, and explores how American foreign policy developed in this region between the late 1980s and the early 1990s. Drawing on a wide range of recently disclosed documents, the book shows that the Cold War in Africa ended in 1988, preceding the fall of the Berlin Wall. It also reveals how, since then, some of the most controversial and inconsistent episodes of post-Cold War US foreign policy in Africa have been deeply rooted in the unique process whereby American rivalry with the USSR found its end in the continent. The book challenges the traditional narrative by presenting an original perspective on the study of the end of the Cold War and provides new**

**insights into the shaping of US foreign policy during the so-called ‘unipolar moment’. This book will be of much interest to students of Cold War history, US foreign policy, African politics and international relations.**

**Israeli Foreign Policy since the End of the Cold War**

**Strategy in Us Foreign Policy After the Cold War**

**The Tragedy of Great Power Politics (Updated Edition)**

**Dawn of the Cold War**

**The Cold War Years**

**Making the Unipolar Moment**

**In the Shadow of the Cold War**

DIVInvestigates the international and domestic political landscapes in order to understand the constraints and imperatives of U.S. post-Cold War foreign policy./div

Why has the US proven unable to enact a foreign policy of restraint in the post-Cold War era? For all but a brief period in the 1990s, US foreign policy is marked by an assertive appearance despite relative hegemony. This book examines the causes and impact of US foreign policy – measuring its successes, pitfalls, and what the future has in store.

## Acces PDF Foreign Policy After The Cold War Chapter 25 Section 4

The United States of America played a significant role in the Middle East during the second part of the Twentieth century. The United States has used its power to safeguard its national interests in the Middle East. The results of U.S. foreign policy in the Middle East have varied, and created new friends and foes. This is inherent in the contradictory interest the United States pursuing in the region. This thesis will address the period in the wake of the Cold War. In this period United States faced a changing strategic reality; a Middle East without the vanishing Soviet Union's influence. United States has pursued a number of national interests during the last decade of the Twentieth century, some more vital than others. The purpose of this thesis is to examine if post Cold War United States foreign policy efforts in the Middle East has served the United States national interests. This examination will be done by analyzing the United States foreign policy activities to secure its national interests, defined by the National Security Strategy, in the region.

"A superb book...Mearsheimer has made a significant contribution to our understanding of the behavior of great powers."—Barry R. Posen, *The National Interest* The updated edition of this classic treatise on the behavior of great powers takes a penetrating look at the question likely to dominate international relations in the twenty-first century: Can China rise peacefully? In clear, eloquent prose, John Mearsheimer explains why the answer is no: a rising China will seek to dominate Asia, while the United States, determined to remain the world's sole regional hegemon, will go to great lengths to prevent that from happening. The tragedy of great power politics is inescapable.

The Use of Force Short of War

The Cold War

Changing US Foreign Policy toward India

The Sources Of Russian Foreign Policy After The Cold War

U.S. Foreign Policy Toward the Third World: A Post-cold War Assessment

A Study in U.S. Foreign Policy

*Part I Foundations of American Foreign Policy "The Isolationist Heritage" Cecil Crabb "The Mainsprings of American Foreign Policy" Hans Morgenthau "America's Liberal Grand Strategy" John Ikenberry "The New Great Debate - Washington Versus Wilson" Joshua Muravchik "America's Jekyll-and-Hyde Exceptionalism" Harold Hongju Koh "The Dilemmas of Dominance" Noam Chomsky Part II Making Foreign Policy: Individuals, Institutions, Politics Louis Fisher, "Presidential Wars" "Deference and Defiance: The Shifting Rhythms of Executive-Legislative Relations in Foreign Policy" James Lindsay "Beyond the Pale: The Bureaucratic Politics of United States Policy in Mexico" Howard Wiarda "The CNN Effect" Warren Strobel "Three Historical Stages of Ethnic Group Influence" Tony Smith "Public Opinion as Intervention Constraint" Richard Sobel Part III An Emerging Power at the Turn of the Century: Creating a Global American Foreign Policy "The Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine" Theodore Roosevelt "In Support of an American Empire" Albert Beveridge War Message to Congress Woodrow Wilson "Cowboy Nation" Robert Kagan "Epilogue" Walter LaFeber "Changing the Paradigms" Walter Russell Mead Part IV The Cold War: The Foreign Policy of a Superpower "The Sources of Soviet Conduct" George*

*Kennan "The Content of International Economic Policy" Stephen Cohen "The Cuban Missile Crisis" Richard Crockett "Misadventure Revisited" Richard Betts Commencement Address at the University of Notre Dame Jimmy Carter "Dictatorships and Double Standards" Jeanne Kirkpatrick Address to the British Parliament Ronald Reagan "Japanese Subsidization of American Hegemony" Robert Gilpin "Retrospect and Prospect" Raymond Garthoff "The Long Peace" John Lewis Gaddis Part V After the Cold War: A New World Order "The Unipolar Moment" Charles Krauthammer "An Ambiguous Victory" Ronald Steel The White House, A National Security Strategy of Engagement and Enlargement "Democratic Enlargement: The Clinton Doctrine" Douglas Brinkley "Avoiding Nuclear Anarchy" Graham Allison and Owen Cote Jr. "Nation Building: The Inescapable Responsibility of the World's Only Superpower" James Dobbins "Sharm El-Sheik Fact Finding Committee Report" George Mitchell et al. "Remarks at a Democratic Leadership Council Gala" William Jefferson Clinton "The Lonely Superpower" Samuel Huntington.*

*This book discusses how the ideas, expectations and mind-sets that formed within different US foreign policy making institutions during the Cold War have continued to influence US foreign policy making vis-à-vis Russia in the post-Cold War era, with detrimental consequences for US-Russia relations. It analyses what these ideas, expectations and mind-sets are, explores how they have influenced US foreign policy*

*towards Russia as ideational legacies, including the ideas that Russia is untrustworthy, has to be contained and that in some aspects the relationship is necessarily adversarial, and outlines the consequences for US-Russian relations. It considers these ideational legacies in depth in relation to NATO enlargement, democracy promotion, and arms control and sets the subject in its wider context where other factors, such as increasingly assertive Russian foreign policy, impact on the relationship. It concludes by demonstrating how tension and mistrust have continued to grow during the Trump administration and considers the future for US-Russian relations.*

*President Clinton and other U.S. officials have warned that "rogue states" pose a major threat to international peace in the post-Cold War era. But what exactly is a rogue state? Does the concept foster a sound approach to foreign policy, or is it, in the end, no more than a counterproductive political epithet? Robert Litwak traces the origins and development of rogue state policy and then assesses its efficacy through detailed case studies of Iraq, Iran, and North Korea. He shows that the policy is politically selective, inhibits the ability of U.S. policymakers to adapt to changed conditions, and has been rejected by the United States' major allies. Litwak concludes that by lumping and demonizing a disparate group of countries, the rogue state approach obscures understanding and distorts policymaking. In place of a*

*generic and constricting strategy, he argues for the development of "differentiated" strategies of containment, tailored to the particular circumstances within individual states.*

*US Foreign Policy After The Cold War* University of Pittsburgh Pre

*US Foreign Policy in the Post-Cold War Era*

*Mission Failure*

*The President, the State and the Cold War*

*From American Missionaries to the Islamic State*

*Domestic Constraints and External Affairs*

*The Sources of Russian Foreign Policy After the Cold War*

*After the End*

Jason A. Edwards explores the various rhetorical choices and strategies employed by former President Bill Clinton to discuss foreign policy issues in a new, post-Cold War era. Edwards argues that each American president has situated himself within the same foreign policy paradigm, drawing upon the same set of ideas and utilizing the same basic vernacular to discuss foreign policy. He describes how former presidents- and President Clinton, in particular-made modifications to this paradigm, leaving a rhetorical signature that tells us as much about the nature of their presidency as it does about the international environment they faced. With the end of the Cold War came the end of a relatively stable international order. This end sparked intense debates about the new direction of American foreign policy. As Bill Clinton took office, he developed a

new lexicon of words in order to discuss America's changing role in the world and other major international issues of the time without being able to fall into Cold War-era rhetoric. By examining the nuances and unique contributions President Clinton made to American foreign policy rhetoric, Edwards shows how his distinct rhetorical signature will influence future administrations.

When Charles de Gaulle declared that "it is because we are no longer a great power that we need a grand policy," he neatly summarized France's predicament on the world scene. In this compact and engaging history, author Frédéric Bozo deftly recounts France's efforts to reconcile its proud history and global ambitions with a realistic appraisal of its capabilities, from the aftermath of World War II to the present. He provides insightful analysis of the nation's triumphs and setbacks through the years of decolonization, Cold War maneuvering, and European unification, as well as the more contemporary challenges posed by an increasingly multipolar and interconnected world.

"In Mission Failure, Mandelbaum argues that, in the past 25 years, U.S. foreign policy has undergone a significant shift. Historically, U.S. foreign policy was oriented primarily toward threat reduction, but the U.S. military has turned in recent years to missions that are largely humanitarian and socio-political. Mandelbaum argues that ideologically-driven foreign policy--that which seeks to reconstruct societies along Western lines--generally leads to mission failure"--

Bibliographical essay: p. [243]-250.

Russians Debating Defense and Foreign Policy After the Cold War : Disarmament and Security Yearbook 1991/1992

The End of the American Era

Containment After the Cold War

U.S. Foreign Policy and the Rise of the Post-Cold War Order

Soviet-American Relations After the Cold War

American Foreign Policy Since 1945

President Clinton's Foreign Policy Rhetoric

Winner of the 2018 American Academy of Diplomacy Douglas Dillon Award Shortlisted for the 2018 Duff Cooper Prize in Literary Nonfiction “[A] brilliant book...by far the best study yet” (Paul Kennedy, *The Wall Street Journal*) of the gripping history behind the Marshall Plan and its long-lasting influence on our world. In the wake of World War II, with Britain’s empire collapsing and Stalin’s on the rise, US officials under new Secretary of State George C. Marshall set out to reconstruct western Europe as a bulwark against communist authoritarianism. Their massive, costly, and ambitious undertaking would confront Europeans and Americans alike with a vision at odds with their history and self-conceptions. In the process, they would drive the creation of NATO, the European Union, and a Western identity that continue to shape world events. Benn Steil’s “thoroughly researched and well-written account” (*USA TODAY*) tells the story behind the birth of the Cold War, told with verve, insight, and resonance for today. Focusing on the critical years

1947 to 1949, Benn Steil's gripping narrative takes us through the seminal episodes marking the collapse of postwar US-Soviet relations—the Prague coup, the Berlin blockade, and the division of Germany. In each case, Stalin's determination to crush the Marshall Plan and undermine American power in Europe is vividly portrayed. Bringing to bear fascinating new material from American, Russian, German, and other European archives, Steil's account will forever change how we see the Marshall Plan. "Trenchant and timely...an ambitious, deeply researched narrative that...provides a fresh perspective on the coming Cold War" (The New York Times Book Review), The Marshall Plan is a polished and masterly work of historical narrative. An instant classic of Cold War literature, it "is a gripping, complex, and critically important story that is told with clarity and precision" (The Christian Science Monitor).

In this timely and pathbreaking volume, scholars in comparative politics and international relations build upon earlier theoretical work on the interaction of domestic and international systems, applying it innovatively to the study of post-Soviet Russian policy and conduct. Individual chapters focus on regime type, leadership politics, interest group politics, nationalism as ideology, international conflict and threat, and international economic opportunities and constraints. The complex interplay between domestic and international factors is highlighted. Exploring both the origins and the outcomes of Russian policy and behavior, this book provides a telling measure of the direction and significance of political change since 1991.

This thoughtful and balanced text examines the development of Russian foreign policy since the end of the Cold War. Jeffrey Mankoff argues that Russia's more assertive

behavior since Vladimir Putin became president in 2000 has resulted from both a deep-seated consensus among its elite about Russia's identity and interests as well as a favorable convergence of events-including the persistence of high energy prices and the check on U.S. power resulting from the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan. Because these factors are the result of long-term trends, the author argues that there is little reason to. This book describes how American international policy alternates between engagement and disengagement cycles in world affairs. These cycles provide a unique way to understand, assess, and describe fluctuations in America's involvement or non-involvement overseas. In addition to its basic thesis, the book presents a fair-minded account of four presidents' foreign policies in the post-Cold War period: George H.W. Bush, Bill Clinton, George W. Bush, and Barack Obama. It suggests recurring sources of cyclical change, along with implications for the future. An engaged or involved foreign policy entails the use of military power and diplomatic pressure against other powers to secure American ends. A disengaged on noninvolved policy relies on normal economic and political interaction with other states, which seeks to disassociation from entanglements.

The Security Watershed

The Return of Great Power Politics

Navigating the Post-Cold War World

U.S. Foreign Policy After the Cold War

The Marshall Plan

US Foreign Policy Towards Russia in the Post-Cold War Era

French Foreign Policy since 1945

***Refuting the conventional wisdom that the end of the Cold War cleared the way for an era of peace and prosperity led solely by the United States, Charles A. Kupchan contends that the next challenge to America's might is fast emerging. It comes not from the Islamic world or an ascendant China, but from an integrating Europe that is rising as a counterweight to the United States. Decades of strategic partnership across the Atlantic are giving way to renewed geopolitical competition. The waning of U.S. primacy will be expedited by America's own ambivalence about remaining the globe's guardian and by the impact of the digital age on the country's politics and its role in the world. By deftly mining the lessons of history to cast light on the present and future, Kupchan explains how America and the world should prepare for the more complex, more unstable road ahead. No nation has maintained such an immense stature in world politics as the United States has since the Cold War's end. In the wake of the 9/11 attacks, prompting the global war on terrorism and the U.S. invasion of Afghanistan and Iraq, along with American economic and "soft power" primacy, there has been increased interest in and scrutiny of American foreign policy. The Routledge Handbook of American***

***Foreign Policy brings together leading experts in the field to examine current trends in the way scholars study the history and theories of American conduct in the world, analysis of state and non-state actors and their tools in conducting policy, and the dynamics of a variety of pressing transnational challenges facing the United States. This volume provides a systematic overview of all aspects of American foreign policy and drives the agenda for further, cutting edge research. Contributors bring analytic depth and breadth to both the ways in which this subject is approached and the substance of policy formulation and process. The Handbook is an invaluable resource to students, researchers, scholars, and journalists trying to make sense of the broader debates in international relations.***

***Examines American engagement with the world from the fall of Soviet communism through the opening years of the Trump administration. This volume traces the modern critical and performance history of this play, one of Shakespeare's most-loved and most-performed comedies. The essay focus on such modern concerns as feminism, deconstruction, textual theory, and queer theory.***

***An Introduction***

***Comparing the foreign policies of Truman and Reagan***

***Russian Foreign Policy***

***Ideational Legacies and Institutionalised Conflict and Co-operation***

***US Foreign Policy After The Cold War***

***Coping with Change***

***United States Foreign Policy in the Middle East After the Cold War***

Created at the Institute of World Economy and International Relations (IMEMO) and the Foreign Policy Association, then headed by the former Minister of Foreign Affairs, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, this analytical review discusses the recent changes in the international security policies of the superpowers, as well as the main events that have occurred in the area of arms control. A distinctive feature of this new work is the detailed analysis of competing Russian views concerning recent arms control agreements and of recent Russian military reforms. Alexai G. Arbatov has worked in the Institute of World Economy and International Relations (IMEMO) of the Russian Academy of Sciences. He is the director of the Center for Arms Control and Strategic Stability.

In the late 1970s, the United States often seemed to be a superpower in decline. Battered by crises and setbacks around the globe, its post – World War II international leadership appeared to be draining steadily away. Yet just over a decade later, by the early 1990s, America ' s global primacy had been reasserted in dramatic fashion. The Cold War had ended with Washington and its allies triumphant; democracy and free markets were spreading like never before. The United States was now enjoying its "unipolar moment"—an era in which Washington faced no near-term rivals for

global power and influence, and one in which the defining feature of international politics was American dominance. How did this remarkable turnaround occur, and what role did U.S. foreign policy play in causing it? In this important book, Hal Brands uses recently declassified archival materials to tell the story of American resurgence. Brands weaves together the key threads of global change and U.S. policy from the late 1970s through the early 1990s, examining the Cold War struggle with Moscow, the rise of a more integrated and globalized world economy, the rapid advance of human rights and democracy, and the emergence of new global challenges like Islamic extremism and international terrorism. Brands reveals how deep structural changes in the international system interacted with strategies pursued by Jimmy Carter, Ronald Reagan, and George H. W. Bush to usher in an era of reinvigorated and in many ways unprecedented American primacy. *Making the Unipolar Moment* provides an indispensable account of how the post – Cold War order that we still inhabit came to be.

A documentation of the impact of recent changes in the international system of Japan's foreign policy. Chapters include: diplomatic style; the thrust for economic success; the search for security; and the impact of international relations with neighbouring countries.

The cold war came to a grinding halt during the astounding developments of 1989-1991. The Berlin Wall fell, Eastern European countries freed themselves from Soviet domination, and the Soviet Union itself disintegrated after witnessing a failed coup presumably aimed at restoring a communist dictatorship. Suddenly the “ evil empire ” was no more, and U.S. foreign policy was forever changed. This volume explores the revisions to a variety of bureaucratic institutions and policy areas

in the wake of these political upheavals.

US-India Relations since the Cold War

Race and U.S. Foreign Policy During the Cold War

Historical and Contemporary Problems

American Foreign Policy from George Bush Sr. to Donald Trump

Restraint versus Assertiveness From George H. W. Bush To Barack Obama

US Foreign Policy and the End of the Cold War in Africa

Military Coercion and US Foreign Policy

***This book examines the use of military force as a coercive tool by the United States, using lessons drawn from the post-Cold War era (1991–2018). The volume reveals that despite its status as sole superpower during the post-Cold War period, US efforts to coerce other states failed as often as they succeeded. In the coming decades, the United States will face states that are more capable and creative, willing to challenge its interests and able to take advantage of missteps and vulnerabilities. By using lessons derived from in-depth case studies and statistical analysis of an original dataset of more than 100 coercive incidents in the post-Cold War era, this book generates insight into how the US military can be used to achieve policy goals. Specifically, it provides guidance about the ways in***

***which, and the conditions under which, the US armed forces can work in concert with economic and diplomatic elements of US power to create effective coercive strategies. This book will be of interest to students of US national security, US foreign policy, strategic studies and International Relations in general.***

***Since the success of the best-selling first edition, the world has remained fascinated with US foreign policy, not least because of the far-reaching consequences of the US led invasion of Iraq. This fully updated textbook follows the events of the past two and a half years including the 2004 presidential campaign, whilst still providing a comprehensive introduction to all aspects of American foreign policy. Chapter headings include: from colony to superpower the post-Cold War decade the role of Congress the media and public opinion the US and terrorism. Examining the administrations of George Bush, Bill Clinton and George W. Bush, it explains the complex interaction between the institutions of power, the key actors and the non-governmental organizations to give a complete picture of foreign policy. With a complete glossary of terms, this textbook is ideal for those studying American politics or international relations. Companion website available at: [www.routledge.com/textbooks/0415358655](http://www.routledge.com/textbooks/0415358655)***

***The first study of Israeli foreign policy towards the Middle East and selected world powers, since the end of the Cold War to the present.***

***Rogue States and U.S. Foreign Policy***

***Gulliver's Troubles***

***Japan's Foreign Policy After the Cold War***

***U.S. Foreign Policy and the Geopolitics of the Twenty-first Century***

***A Bridge between Global Conflict and the New World Order, 1988-1994***

***America and the World in the Post-Cold War Era***

***US Foreign Policy in the Middle East***