

- 1) Sets of levers represent nonviolent means of influencing other states such as foreign aid, economic sanctions, and personal diplomacy.
 - a) The second set represent violent actions, these set armies marching, suicide bombers blowing up, or missiles flying
 - i) Tend to be costly to both sides, but military force tends to be a last resort.
 - ii) The utility of military force relative to nonmilitary means is slowly declining
 - iii) Most countries devote military spendings more than other means of influence
 - (1) They wish to deter attack by having the means to retaliate
 - (2) Hope to compel other states to behave in ways (threatening)
 - (3) Assistance after disasters and for peacekeeping.
- 2) Most wars involve a struggle to control territory.
 - a) It is important to the international system, because borders define where a state's own military forces and rival states' military forces are free to move.
 - b) Army's supplies must flow from home territory along supply lines to the field.
 - c) Armies are adapted to this purpose, foot soldiers can occupy a territory militarily.
 - i) Foot soldiers are called the infantry (use assault rifles and other light weapons)
 - (1) Causes the most damage and casualties in wars.
 - (2) Most important when fighting
 - ii) Armor refers to the tanks and armored vehicles
- 3) Counterinsurgency has received growing attention, and often includes programs to try to "win the hearts and minds" of populations so that they stop sheltering the guerrillas.
 - a) Much about political gains as military strategy, and most complex type of warfare.
 - i) The governments must conduct a public relations campaign to persuade the population to abandon the movement, while providing public services to show a government's responsiveness to the population.
 - ii) A government must be strong militarily, but cannot be too brutal in the application of force, lest more of the population begin to support the guerrillas.
 - b) Campaigns are costly and labor-intensive.
 - i) A common tool when fighting are land mines.
 - (1) Particular focus of public attention.
 - (2) Cheap to make, and expensive to remove.
- 4) Navies are adapted to control passage through the seas and to attack land near coastlines.
 - a) Navies can also blockade enemy ports, along with controlling the seas to move their own goods and military forces.
 - b) Aircraft carriers, mobile platforms for attack aircraft, are instruments of power project that attack virtually any state in the world.
 - c) Surface ships, rely increasingly on guided missiles and are in turn vulnerable to attack by missiles.

- i) Naval warfare emphasizes detection at great distances without being detected.
 - ii) Marines move to battle in ships but fight on land, amphibious warfare.
 - (1) Marines are also useful for great power intervention in distant conflicts.
- 5) Air forces are mainly for strategic bombing of land or sea targets; interception of other aircraft; reconnaissance; and airlift of supplies, weapons, and troops
 - a) Missiles are important, and forces are attempting to fool such missiles.
 - i) Causes great destruction with little discrimination
 - ii) The increasing sophistication of electronic equipment and the high-performance requirements of attack aircraft make air forces expensive.
- 6) Military operations rely heavily on logistical support such as food, fuel, and ordnance.
 - a) Space forces are military forces designed to attack in or from outer space.
 - i) Satellites are used extensively for military purposes, but these purposes thus far do not include attack.
 - ii) Intelligence gathering relies on various other means such as electronic monitoring of telephone lines and other communications.
- 7) Technologic developments have changed the nature of military force in several ways.
 - a) The resort to force in international conflicts now has more profound costs and consequences.
 - i) Can no longer use force to settle disputes.
 - ii) Military engagements now occur across greater standoff distances between opposing forces.
 - b) Electronic warfare is the uses of the electromagnetic spectrum, critical to all technologically advanced military forces.
 - i) Cyberwar is the disrupting enemy computer networks to degrade command and control, or even for control.
 - ii) Stealth technology uses special radar-absorbent material and unusual shapes in aircraft, missiles, and ships to scatter enemy radar.
- 8) Terrorism refers to political violence that targets civilians deliberately and indiscriminately.
 - a) One person's fighter is another's terrorist.
 - b) Terrorism is a shadowy world of faceless enemies and irregular tactics marked by extreme brutality.
 - i) Demoralize a civilian population in order to use its discontent as leverage on national governments
 - ii) Terrorism also gains attention because of the randomness of victims.
 - c) Terrorists are more willing than states are to violate the norms of the international system because, unlike states, they do not have a stake in that system.
 - d) State-sponsored terrorism refers to the use of terrorist groups by states—usually under control of the state's intelligence agency—to achieve political aims.

- e) Counterterrorism can be calls for economic development, advocates of those programs point out that in very poor states, people will be especially vulnerable to recruitment by terrorist organizations.
 - i) Domestic policy apprehend or kill terrorists while breaking up terrorist organizations.
 - ii) Organized military conflict is another counterterrorism spectrum.
 - (1) Nearly every state that undertakes counterterrorism policies use some combination of these methods.
- f) Weapons of mass destruction comprise of nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons. They have different purposes from conventional weapons.
 - i) used to deter attack by giving state leaders the mean to inflict great pain against a would-be conqueror or destroyer.
 - ii) Nuclear weapons are the world's most destructive weapons.
 - (1) Defense against such weapons are hard.
 - (a) Fusion weapons and fission weapons.
 - iii) Delivery systems are the basis of states' nuclear arsenals and strategies.
 - (1) Strategic weapons could hit an enemy's homeland, tactical nuclear weapons were designed for battlefield use.
 - iv) Main strategic delivery vehicles are ballistic missiles, they are extremely difficult to defend against.
 - (1) Longest range missiles are intercontinental ballistic missiles.
 - (2) Cruise missile is a small winged missile that can navigate across thousands of miles.
 - (3) Through the Missile Technology Control Regime, industrialized states try to limit the flow of missile-relevant technology to states in the global South, but with limited success.
 - v) Chemical weapons releases chemicals that disable and kill people, but may vary.
 - (1) They are very indiscriminate about whom they kill.
 - (2) Chemical Weapons Convention ban the production and possession of chemical weapons, and has signed by all the great powers and nearly all states.
 - vi) Biological weapons resemble chemical ones, but use deadly microorganism or biologically derived toxins.
 - (1) The biological weapons convention was signed by more than 100 countries with great power, and destroyed stocks of them.
 - vii) Proliferation is the spread of weapons of mass destruction—nuclear weapons, ballistic missiles, and chemical or biological weapons—into the hands of more actors.
 - (1) Use of military force could lead to mutual annihilation.
 - (2) Governments have tried to restrict the most destructive weapons to the great powers.

- (3) Nuclear proliferation could occur simply by a state or nonstate actor's buying (or stealing) one or more nuclear weapons or the components to build one
 - (4) A stronger form of nuclear proliferation is the development by states of nuclear complexes to produce their own nuclear weapons on an ongoing basis.
 - (5) Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) of 1968 created a framework for controlling the spread of nuclear materials and expertise.
 - (6) *Nuclear strategy* refers to decisions about how many nuclear weapons to deploy, what delivery systems to put them on, and what policies to adopt regarding the circumstances in which they would be used. (deter attack)
 - (7) The ABM treaty prevented either side from using a ballistic missile defense as a shield from which to launch a first strike.
 - (8) The CTBT treaty tried to halt all nuclear test explosions.
- 9) Military economics depend on the connection between a state's military spending and its economic health.
- a) Short term stimulation can result from a boost in military spending.
 - i) The acquisition of territory.
- 10) The control of military such as the chain of command by running from the highest authority through a hierarchy spreading out to the lowest level soldier.
- 11) Civil-military relations is the interaction of civilian with military leaders.
- a) Such as civilian supremacy was the idea that civilian leaders are at the top of the chain of command.
 - b) Civilians decide when and where the military fights. The officers, by contrast, are supposed to control how the military fights.
 - c) The division of labor between civilians and militaries inevitably leads to tensions.
 - i) May undermine the authority of civilian leaders in carrying out foreign policy
 - d) If tensions become too sharp between a civilian leadership and their military forces, a coup d'etat can result.
 - i) A coup is the seizure of political power by domestic military forces, a change of political power outside the state's constitutional order.
 - ii) Military governments tend to be the most common in poor country.
 - (1) Soldiers are trained to follow orders, not politics
 - (2)