The holy trinity of IR theory circa 1970

Mainstream IR (classical & positivist approaches)											
	Realism			eralism	Marxism						
	+	the classica	al tradition								
approaches, traditions, sub models, & relevant theorists unit/level of analysis	<i>classical realism</i> Morgenthau Carr Hoffmann	<i>Neorealism</i> Waltz Gilpn Mearsheimer	economic liberalism Kindleberger Lipson	Kantian liberalism Doyle Moravcsik	classical (<i>Marxist-</i> <i>Leninist</i> theories)	<i>dependencia</i> Prebisch Cardoso Gunder-Frank Dos Santos	<i>critical theory</i> (non-positivist) Cox Linklater Neufeld				
	English School Bull Watson Wight states	neoliberalism regime theory hegemonic stability theory Buzan, Keohane, Grieco, Axelrod, Krasner		idealism Angell Zimmern Toynbee liberal feminism		Baran Magdoff world system theory Wallerstein Richardson	Hoffman sources: Adorno Horkheimer Habermas Gramsci				
unit/level of analysis		states system	states, individuals group & institutions	individuals & institutions	class	classes & states system	classes & groups				
prospects for change	low modest	low	modest to high (variable by area)	high	high	low to modest	fluid (progress permanently in question)				
definition of progress	stability growth of international society	growth of survival cooperational relative gain about		transnational spread of democratic institutions & values	demise or radical change of states system	end or reversal of uneven/ under- development	end of marginal status of oppressed				
central concepts/ issues/related approaches	national interest balance of power anarchy society	anarchy structure polarity independence	IGOs international law & commerce	international law cosmopolitanism human rights world federalism	imperialism relations of production	core & periphery comprador elites	emancipation cultural hegemony				

The world of Holsti

Mainstream IR (classical & positivist approaches)									
	Re	alism	Liberalism the classical tradition						
approaches, traditions, sub models, & relevant theorists unit/level of	<i>classical realism</i> Morgenthau Carr Hoffmann <i>English School</i> Bull Watson Wight states		Neorealism Waltz Gilpn Mearsheimer <i>neolibe</i> regime hegemonic s Buzan, Keoh	Kantian liberalism Doyle Moravcsik idealism					
analysis			Axelrod,	Angell Zimmern Toynbee liberal feminism					
unit/level of analysis			states system	states, individuals group & institutions	individuals & institutions				
prospects for change	low	modest	low	modest to high (variable by area)	high				
definition of progress	stability growth of international society		stability/ survival relative gain	increased interdependence, cooperation, & prosperity absolute gains	transnational spread of democratic institutions & values				
central concepts/ issues/related approaches	national interest balance of power anarchy society		anarchy structure polarity independence	IGOs international law & commerce	international law cosmopolitanism human rights world federalism				

Mainstream IR (classical & positivist approaches)							non & post positivist approaches					
Realism		Liberalism the classical tradition			Marxism							
approaches, traditions, sub models, & relevant theorists	<i>classical realism</i> Morgenthau Carr Hoffmann <i>English School</i> Bull Watson Wight states		Neorealism Waltz Gilpn Mearsheimer neolibe regime hegemonic st Buzan, Keoh Axelrod,	theory tability theory ane, Grieco,	Kantian liberalism Doyle Moravcsik normative theory NKIR non positivist idealism Angell	classical (<i>Marxist-</i> <i>Leninist</i> theories)	<i>dependencia</i> Prebisch Cardoso Gunder-Frank Dos Santos Baran Magdoff world system theory Wallerstein Richardson	<i>critical theory</i> (non-positivist) Cox Linklater Neufeld Hoffman sources: Adorno Horkheimer Habermas Gramsci	political philosophy Normative theory (NKIR) Frost Beitz Rengger O'Neil Pogge communitarian Brown Spegele Walker	<i>constructivism</i> Wendt Onuf Kratochwil Katzenstein	feminisms empirical Tickner standpoint Sylvester postmodern Sylvester Elshtain	post- structuralism (post- modernism) Ashley George Der Derian Campbell liberal irony (source: Rorty) Cochran Brown
			constru emerges pursues pos episten	here but st-positivist	Zimmern Toynbee liberal feminism							
unit/level of analysis	stat		states system	states, individuals group & institutions	individuals & institutions	class	classes & states system	classes & groups	states/ communities	states	gender	individual/ identity/ narrative
prospects for change	low 1	modest	low	modest to high (variable by area)	high	high	low to modest	fluid (progress permanently in question)	modest	modest to high	modest	uncertain relevance
definition of progress	intern	owth of national society	stability/ survival relative gain	increased interdependence, cooperation, & prosperity absolute gains	transnational spread of democratic institutions & values	demise or radical change of states system	end or reversal of uneven/ under- development	end of marginal status of oppressed	greater clarification of ethical dimensions of IR	increased cooperation thru more effective norms	unmasking of false & gendered "truth" claims expanding menu of IR	unmasking false & "privileged" discourses
central concepts/ issues/related approaches	national interest balance power anarchy		anarchy structure polarity independence	IGOs international law & commerce	international law cosmopolitanism human rights world federalism	imperialism relations of production	core & periphery comprador elites	emancipation cultural hegemony	cosmopolitan interests human rights international ethics deontology	ontology social meanings norms	homesteading androcentrism	deconstruction inter-textuality meta-narrative