**Key terms for midterm exam, Introduction to Area Studies**

**International Studies**

1. **Sovereignty**
2. **Globalization**
3. **Diplomacy**
4. **International Law**
5. **Non-State Actors**
6. **Human Rights**
7. **Security Dilemma**
8. **Balance of Power**
9. **Neo-colonialism**
10. **International Political Economy**
11. **United Nations and its agencies**
12. **Foreign Policy Analysis**
13. **War and Peace Studies**
14. **Environmental Politics**
15. **Nuclear Proliferation**

**Area Studies**

1. **Cultural Relativism**
2. **Ethnocentrism**
3. **Post-colonial Theory**
4. **Orientalism**
5. **Global South and North**
6. **Regionalism**
7. **Identity Politics**
8. **Nationalism**
9. **Transnationalism**
10. **Diaspora**
11. **Interdisciplinarity**

**History**

1. **Historiography**
2. **Primary/Secondary Sources**
3. **Chronology**
4. **Periodization**
5. **Causation**
6. **Comparative History**
7. **Oral History**
8. **Revolution**
9. **Imperialism**
10. **Industrialization**

**Anthropology**

1. **Culture**
2. **Ethnography**
3. **Kinship**
4. **Participant Observation**
5. **Cultural Appropriation**
6. **Subculture**
7. **Symbolic Anthropology**
8. **Structural Functionalism**
9. **Cultural Materialism**
10. **Biocultural Anthropology**

**Geography**

1. **Geopolitics**
2. **Physical Geography**
3. **Human Geography**
4. **Cartography**
5. **Spatial Analysis**
6. **Geographic Information Systems (GIS)**
7. **Urbanization**
8. **Demography**
9. **Ecology**
10. **Sustainable Development**

**Economics**

1. **Microeconomics**
2. **Macroeconomics**
3. **Supply and Demand**
4. **Market Equilibrium**
5. **Fiscal Policy**
6. **Monetary Policy**
7. **Inflation**
8. **Gross Domestic Product (GDP)**
9. **Comparative Advantage**
10. **Economic Development**

**Cultural Studies**

1. **Hegemony**
2. **Popular Culture**
3. **Media Studies**
4. **Consumer Culture**
5. **Identity and Representation**
6. **Subaltern Studies**
7. **Cultural Capital**
8. **Semiotics**
9. **Narrative Analysis**
10. **Postmodernism**

**Philosophy**

1. **Epistemology**
2. **Metaphysics**
3. **Ethics**
4. **Logic**
5. **Aesthetics**
6. **Phenomenology**
7. **Existentialism**
8. **Utilitarianism**
9. **Deontology**
10. **Social Contract Theory**
11. **Holism**
12. **Reductionism**

**International Relations Theory**

1. **Realism**: A theory focusing on the competitive and conflictual nature of international relations, emphasizing state security and national interest over ideology, morality, or social reconstruction.
2. **Liberalism**: Contrasts with realism by emphasizing the role of international institutions, cooperation, and democracy in promoting peace and stability in international relations.
3. **Constructivism**: Focuses on how international relations are socially constructed through ideas, norms, and identities rather than being driven solely by material forces.
4. **Neorealism (Structural Realism)**: A refinement of realism that emphasizes the anarchic structure of the international system and its influence on state behavior.
5. **Neoliberalism (Neoliberal Institutionalism)**: Builds on liberalism by highlighting how international institutions and laws can mitigate anarchy and facilitate cooperation among states.
6. **Marxism**: Examines international relations through the lens of economic structures, class struggle, and the exploitation inherent in global capitalism.
7. **Critical Theory**: Challenges traditional IR theories by questioning their assumptions and focusing on emancipation from power structures.
8. **Feminism**: Analyses international relations by considering gender roles and highlighting how gender biases can influence global politics and security.
9. **Post-Colonialism**: Explores the impacts of colonialism on current international relations, emphasizing issues of identity, sovereignty, and the legacies of imperialism.
10. **English School**: Blends realist and liberal perspectives, focusing on the international society concept where states share common norms and values that guide their relations.
11. **Balance of Power**: A principle that national security is enhanced when military capability is distributed so that no one state is strong enough to dominate all others.
12. **Security Dilemma**: A situation where actions by a state intended to heighten its security, such as increasing its military, can lead others to respond similarly, leading to increased tensions and potential conflict.
13. **Deterrence Theory**: The strategy of preventing hostile actions by demonstrating the ability to retaliate strongly against attackers.
14. **Soft Power**: The ability of a country to persuade others to do what it wants without force or coercion, often through cultural or ideological means.
15. **Hard Power**: The use of military and economic means to influence the behavior or interests of other political bodies.
16. **Smart Power**: Combining hard and soft power strategies to achieve foreign policy objectives.
17. **Hegemony**: The dominance of one state or group over others, often used in the context of the global economic, military, or cultural influence.
18. **Global Governance**: The cooperation of states, international organizations, and non-state actors in addressing global issues and challenges.
19. **Non-State Actors**: Entities that participate in international relations outside the control of any sovereign state, including NGOs, multinational corporations, and terrorist groups.
20. **Transnationalism**: The spread of social, political, and economic activities across national borders, leading to increased interconnectedness and interdependence.
21. **Anarchy**: The absence of a central authority in the international system, leading states to self-help to ensure their survival and interests.
22. **Norms**: Unwritten rules that guide state behavior in the international community, often evolving into international laws.
23. **Interdependence**: The mutual reliance between and among groups, organizations, geographic areas, or states for access to resources that sustain living arrangements.
24. **Globalization**: The process by which businesses or other organizations develop international influence or start operating on an international scale, often leading to increased interconnectedness.
25. **Power Transition Theory**: Suggests that conflicts arise in the international system when a rising power threatens to displace a dominant state.

**Important names in area studies and related fields (for final exam):**

**Economy:**

* 1. Adam Smith: Known as the father of modern economics, his work "The Wealth of Nations" laid the foundation for classical economics.
  2. John Maynard Keynes: His ideas formed the basis of Keynesian economics, advocating for government intervention in the economy to promote stability and growth.
  3. Milton Friedman: A prominent figure in neoliberal economics, he emphasized free-market principles and monetarism.
  4. Karl Marx: Considered the father of communism, his critiques of capitalism and ideas about class struggle profoundly influenced economic and political thought.
  5. Amartya Sen: Known for his contributions to welfare economics and development economics, particularly his work on human development theory and capabilities approach.

**Anthropology:**

* 1. Claude Lévi-Strauss: His structuralist approach to anthropology revolutionized the field, focusing on the underlying structures of human societies and cultures.
  2. Margaret Mead: Renowned for her studies on gender and culture, she challenged conventional beliefs about the universality of gender roles.
  3. Franz Boas: Considered the father of American anthropology, he emphasized cultural relativism and pioneered ethnographic fieldwork methods.
  4. Bronisław Malinowski: Known for his ethnographic work in the Trobriand Islands, he is considered one of the founders of modern anthropology.
  5. Clifford Geertz: Noted for his interpretive approach to anthropology, he emphasized the importance of understanding culture as a system of symbols.

**Philosophy:**

* 1. Plato: A foundational figure in Western philosophy, known for his dialogues and his theories on forms, knowledge, and the ideal state.
  2. Aristotle: Another foundational figure, his work covers a wide range of subjects including metaphysics, ethics, politics, and logic.
  3. Immanuel Kant: His critiques reshaped modern philosophy, particularly in metaphysics, epistemology, ethics, and aesthetics.
  4. Friedrich Nietzsche: Known for his critiques of traditional morality and religion, his ideas influenced existentialism and postmodernism.
  5. John Stuart Mill: A key figure in utilitarianism, his works on liberty, ethics, and political philosophy remain influential.

**Area Studies:**

* 1. Edward Said: His work on Orientalism transformed the study of the Middle East and influenced postcolonial theory.
  2. Benedict Anderson: Known for his concept of imagined communities, his work has been influential in the study of nationalism and Southeast Asian studies.
  3. Homi K. Bhabha: His work on postcolonial theory and cultural hybridity has had a significant impact on cultural studies and area studies.
  4. Arjun Appadurai: Known for his work on globalization, transnationalism, and cultural flows, he has contributed to understanding the interconnectedness of societies.
  5. Edward W. Said: A prominent figure in Middle Eastern studies, his work on Palestinian identity and politics has had a lasting impact.

**International Relations/Political Science:**

* 1. Thucydides: Often considered one of the first realists, his "History of the Peloponnesian War" offers insights into power politics and interstate relations.
  2. Niccolò Machiavelli: Renowned for his pragmatic approach to politics, his work "The Prince" remains influential in political theory.
  3. Hans Morgenthau: A leading figure in classical realism, his work "Politics Among Nations" is a foundational text in international relations theory.
  4. Kenneth Waltz: Known for his neorealist theory of international politics, his work on the structure of the international system has shaped contemporary IR thought.
  5. Alexander Wendt: A key figure in constructivist theory, his work challenges realist and liberal assumptions about international relations and state behavior.

1. **History:**
   1. Herodotus: Often referred to as the "Father of History," his work "The Histories" is one of the earliest examples of historical writing.
   2. Thucydides: Known for his meticulous and analytical approach to historical writing, particularly in his "History of the Peloponnesian War."
   3. Ibn Khaldun: A medieval Arab historian, his work "Muqaddimah" laid the foundation for the philosophy of history and sociology.
   4. Fernand Braudel: Noted for his work in the Annales School, his approach emphasized the long-term structures and processes of history.
   5. Leopold von Ranke: A pioneer of source-based history, his emphasis on primary sources and objectivity shaped modern historical methodology.
2. **Sociology:**
   1. Karl Marx: Alongside his economic theories, Marx's analysis of society and capitalism laid the groundwork for conflict theory and historical materialism.
   2. Max Weber: Known for his studies on bureaucracy, religion, and rationalization, Weber's work helped establish sociology as a distinct field.
   3. Emile Durkheim: A key figure in functionalist sociology, his work on social integration, division of labor, and suicide remains influential.
   4. Georg Simmel: Noted for his microsociological approach, Simmel explored social interactions, urban life, and social forms.
   5. W.E.B. Du Bois: A leading figure in the study of race and ethnicity, Du Bois's work on racial inequality and the African American experience remains relevant.
3. **Media Studies:**
   1. Marshall McLuhan: Known for his concept of the global village and the phrase "the medium is the message," McLuhan's ideas profoundly influenced media theory.
   2. Stuart Hall: A key figure in cultural studies, Hall's work on encoding/decoding and cultural identity has been influential in media studies.
   3. Jean Baudrillard: Noted for his theories on hyperreality and the simulacrum, Baudrillard's work has had a significant impact on media and cultural studies.
   4. Michel Foucault: While primarily known for his work in philosophy, Foucault's ideas about power, discourse, and knowledge have been applied to media analysis.
   5. Noam Chomsky: His work on media manipulation and propaganda, particularly in his book "Manufacturing Consent," remains influential in media studies.
4. **Cultural Studies:**
   1. Raymond Williams: A foundational figure in cultural studies, Williams emphasized the importance of culture in understanding society and politics.
   2. Stuart Hall: Mentioned earlier in media studies, Hall's work also extends to cultural studies, particularly in his contributions to cultural theory and identity politics.
   3. Judith Butler: Known for her work in gender theory and queer studies, Butler's ideas about performativity and gender identity have influenced cultural studies.
   4. Edward Said: Mentioned earlier in area studies, Said's work on Orientalism and postcolonial theory has been central to cultural studies.
   5. Michel Foucault: Also mentioned earlier, Foucault's theories about power, knowledge, and discourse have been foundational in cultural studies, particularly in understanding the construction of social norms and identities.
5. **Regional Studies:**
   1. David Harvey: Noted for his contributions to Marxist geography and urban studies, Harvey's work on spatial dynamics and capitalism has been influential.
   2. Paul Krugman: While primarily an economist, Krugman's work on economic geography and regional development has had a significant impact on regional studies.
   3. Edward Soja: Known for his work on urban and regional development, Soja's ideas about spatial justice and the production of space are central to regional studies.
   4. Doreen Massey: Noted for her contributions to feminist geography and regional studies, Massey's work on space, place, and globalization has been influential.
   5. Neil Smith: A prominent figure in urban and regional geography, Smith's work on gentrification, uneven development, and the production of nature has shaped regional studies.