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In Search of a Democratic World: Challenges and Prospects, Mexon International Research Review May 41 (1): 59-91. Rosato, Sebastian. 2003. Imperfect Logic of The Theory of the Democratic World, American Political Science Survey, 97 November (4): 585-602. Yong, Henry Wai-chung, 2002. The Theory of the Limits of Globalization: The Geographical Perspective of a Global Economy Change, July Economic Geography 78 (3): 285-305. This article is about the generic term of international affairs. For a political magazine see Giovanni Botero's book, see this article contains a list of general references, but it remains largely unverified because it does not have enough relevant in-line references. Please help improve this article by entering more accurate quotes. (August 2017) (Learn how and when to delete this template message) National Interest, which is often referred to by the French expression *raison d'tat* (transl. the cause of the state) is the rationality of governance relating to the goals and ambitions of a sovereign state, whether economic, military, cultural or otherwise. The Ryson d'e is an integral concept in the field of international relations, as its emergence was the result of the development of various ways of managing relations between states, as well as political arithmetic. The pursuit of national interests is the basis of a realistic school in international relations. History Before the reforms that swept Europe in the 16th century, national interests were often understood as secondary to religion. To go to war, the rulers will have to justify their actions in this context. Niccolo Machiavelli is generally considered to be the first thinker to advocate for the primacy of national interests. The practice is believed to have been used by France under its chief minister Cardinal Richelieu in the Thirty Years' War it intervened on the Protestant side, despite its own Catholicism, in order to flood the increasing power of the Catholic Holy Roman emperor. By hiring Richelieu, Jean de Silhon defended the concept of the meaning of existence as the middle between what is required of conscience and deeds. The notion of national interest soon became dominant in European politics, which became fiercely competitive over the following centuries. This would be a form of reason born of the calculation and subterfuge of men, recognizing the state as knowing the machine, the work of reason; the state ceases to be derived from the divine order and henceforth submits to its special needs. (page is needed) Now states will be able to openly carry out actions based on self-interest. Similarly, mercantilism can be seen as an economic justification for an aggressive pursuit of national interests. The International Relations Realistic School of International Relations (IR) is based on this notion of foreign policy aimed at realizing national interests. The school reached its greatest heights at the Vienna Congress, which is tantamount to balancing the national interests of several great and small powers for whom Clemians von Metternich will be celebrated as the chief artist and theorist. However, Metternich has only ever done more or less what his predecessor, Wenzel Anton, has already done when reversing many of the traditional Habsburg unions and building international relations anew on the basis of national interests instead of religion or tradition. Such notions were sharply criticized in the wake of the bloody debacle of the First World War, when some sought to replace the conceptual balance of power with the idea of collective security, whereby all members of the League of Nations viewed an attack on one as an attack on all, thereby deterring the use of violence even more. The League of Nations has not worked, partly because of the refusal of the United States to join it, and because in practice countries do not always find it in the national interest to deter each other from the use of force. The events of the Second World War, along with the First World War, led to the revival of the realist, as well as to the birth of neo-realistic, thought, as IR theorists once again emphasized the role of power in global governance. Many such theorists blamed the weakness of the League of Nations for its idealism (contrast with realism) and the inefficiency of war prevention, even when they accused the Mercantilist policies of beggar its neighbor of creating fascist states in Germany and Italy. With the theory of hegemonic stability, the concept of U.S. national interests has been expanded to include the maintenance of open shipping lanes, as well as the promotion and expansion of free trade. As Today, the concept of the concept interest is often associated with political realists who cannot distinguish their policies from those of idealists who seek to inject morality into foreign policy or to promote solutions that rely on multilateral institutions that can weaken the independence of the State. (quote is necessary) Because there are significant differences in each country as to what is or is not in the national interest, the term is often used to justify isolationist and pacifist policies to justify interventionist or belligerent policies. The term is said to be a euphemism used by powerful countries for geopolitical purposes, such as non-renewable resources for energy independence, territorial expansionism and precious metals in small countries. In this case, the use of euphemism is necessary to suppress voices opposed to interventionist or military foreign policy. Cm. also Common good Neorealism (international relations) Sphere of public interest of the influence nation Realism (international relations) Realpolitik References - Garland, David. Government and crime: Foucault, criminology, sociology. Theoretical Criminology 1 (2): 173-214, SAGE Social Science Collections. ISSN 1362-4806. a b Thuau, E. 1996. Ryson d'Etat et Pence Politics a-lapo de richelieu. 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