

Hawks and doves. Democratic peace theory revisited Bakker, F.E.

Citation

Bakker, F. E. (2018, May 15). *Hawks and doves. Democratic peace theory revisited*. Retrieved from https://hdl.handle.net/1887/62051

Version: Not Applicable (or Unknown)

License: License agreement concerning inclusion of doctoral thesis in the

Institutional Repository of the University of Leiden

Downloaded from: https://hdl.handle.net/1887/62051

Note: To cite this publication please use the final published version (if applicable).

Cover Page



Universiteit Leiden



The handle http://hdl.handle.net/1887/62051 holds various files of this Leiden University dissertation.

Author: Bakker, F.E.

Title: Hawks and doves. Democratic peace theory revisited

Issue Date: 2018-05-15

Bibliography

- Aitken, J. (2013). Margaret Thatcher: Power and Personality: A&C Black.
- Allison, G. T. (1968). Conceptual Models and the Cuban Missile Crisis.
- Allison, G. T., Allison, G. T., Aguero Martinez, M. O., Aguado Barrena, O. M., Vargas Pallares, R., Cordov de Armas, L., . . . Valdes, J. E. (1971). *Essence of decision: Explaining the Cuban missile crisis*: e-libro, Corp.
- Allison, G. T., & Halperin, M. H. (1972). Bureaucratic politics: A paradigm and some policy implications. World Politics, 24(S1), 40-79.
- Almond, G. A., & Verba, S. (1963). *Civic Culture*. Princeton: Princeton University Press.
- Archer, M. S. (1995). *Realist social theory: The morphogenetic approach*: Cambridge university press.
- Avtalyon-Bakker, F. E. (2013). Rawls and Regime Change. A Study into the Internal Justification of the 2003 US Intervention in Iraq. Res Publica, 55(2), 209-231.
- Axelrod, R., & Hamilton, W. D. (1981). The evolution of cooperation. *Science*, 211(4489), 1390-1396.
- Babst, D. V. (1964). Elective Governments a Force for Peace. *The Wisconsin Sociologist*, 3(1), 9-14.
- Bakker, F. E. (2017). Do liberal norms matter? A cross-regime experimental investigation of the normative explanation of the democratic peace thesis in China and The Netherlands. *Acta Politica*, *52*(4), 521-543. doi:10.1057/s41269-016-0002-4
- Bar-Tal, D., Raviv, A., & Freund, T. (1994). An anatomy of political beliefs: A study of their centrality, confidence, contents, and epistemic authority. *Journal of Applied Social Psychology*, 24(10), 849-872.
- Barber, J. D. (1992). Prediction as a Test for Hypothesis: Application to the Psychology of Presidents. *Political psychology*, 13(3), 543-552.
- Beach, D., & Pedersen, R. B. (2013). *Process-tracing methods: Foundations and guidelines*: University of Michigan Press.
- Beasley, R. K., Kaarbo, J., Hermann, C. F., & Hermann, M. G. (2001). People and processes in foreign policymaking: insights from comparative case studies. *International Studies Review*, 3(2), 217-250.
- Beck, N., Katz, J. N., & Tucker, R. (1998). Taking time seriously: Time-series-cross-section analysis with a binary dependent variable. American Journal of Political Science, 42(4), 1260-1288.
- Bell, D. (2002). Anarchy, Power and Death: Contemporary Political Realism as Ideology. Journal of Political Ideologies. 7(2), 221-239.
- Bendyna, M. E., Finucane, T., Kirby, L., O'Donnell, J. P., & Wilcox, C. (1996). Gender differences in public attitudes toward the Gulf War: A test of competing hypotheses. *The Social Science Journal*, 33(1), 1-22.
- Bennett, D. S. (2006). Toward a Continuous Specification of the Democracy-Autocracy Connection. *International Studies Quarterly*, 50(2), 313-338.
- Benoit, K. (1996). Democracies Really Are More Pacific (in General) Reexamining Regime Type and War Involvement. *Journal of Conflict Resolution*, 40(4), 636-657.
- Berlin, I. (1969). Four essays on liberty (Vol. 5): Oxford University Press Oxford.
- Bogaards, M. (2009). How to classify hybrid regimes? Defective democracy and electoral authoritarianism. *Democratization*, 16(2), 399-423.
- Booth, J. A., & Bayer Richard, P. (1996). Repression, Participation and Democratic Norms in Urban Central America. *American Journal of Political Science*, 1205-1232.
- Braumoeller, B. F. (1997). Deadly doves: Liberal nationalism and the democratic peace in the Soviet successor states. *International Studies Quarterly*, 41(3), 375-402.
- Bremer, S. A. (1992). Dangerous Dyads: Conditions Affecting the Likelihood of Interstate War, 1816-1965. *Journal of Conflict Resolution*, 36(2), 309-341.

- Bremer, S. A. (1993). Democracy and militarized interstate conflict, 1816–1965. *International Interactions*, 18(3), 231-249. doi:10.1080/03050629308434806
- Bueno de Mesquita, B., & Lalman, D. (1992). War and Reason. New Haven: Yale University Press.
- Bueno de Mesquita, B., Morrow, J. D., Siverson, R. M., & Smith, A. (1999). An Institutional Explanation of the Democratic Peace. *American Political Science Review, 93*(4), 791-807.
- Bueno de Mesquita, B., Morrow, J. D., Siverson, R. M., & Smith, A. (2004). Testing Novel Implications from the Selectorate Theory of War. *World Politics*, *56*, 363-388.
- Burgos, R. A. (2008). Origins of regime change: "Ideapolitik" on the long road to Baghdad, 1993–2000. *Security Studies*, 17(2), 221-256.
- Bush-Administration. (2002). The National Security Strategy 2002.
- Cantir, C., & Kaarbo, J. (2012). Contested Roles and Domestic Politics: Reflections on Role Theory in Foreign Policy Analysis and IR Theory1. Foreign policy analysis, 8(1), 5-24.
- Caprioli, M. (2000). Gendered conflict. Journal of Peace Research, 37(1), 51-68.
- Caprioli, M. (2005). Primed for violence: The role of gender inequality in predicting internal conflict. *International Studies Quarterly*, 49(2), 161-178.
- Caprioli, M., & Boyer, M. A. (2001). Gender, violence, and international crisis. *Journal of Conflict Resolution*, 45(4), 503-518.
- Cederman, L.-E. (2001). Back to Kant: Reinterpreting the democratic peace as a macrohistorical learning process. Paper presented at the American Political Science Association.
- Chan, S. (1993). Democracy and war: Some thoughts on future research agenda. International Interactions, 18(3), 205-213. doi:10.1080/03050629308434804
- Checkel, J. T., & Bennett, A. (2015). Beyond metaphors. Standards, theory, and the "where next" for process tracing. In A. Bennett & J. T. Checkel (Eds.), *Process Tracing. From Metaphor to Analytical Tool* (pp. 260-275). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Chernoff, F. (2004). The Study of Democratic Peace and Progress in International Relations. *International Studies Review*, 6(1), 49-77. doi:10.2307/3186539
- Chilton, S. (1987). Defining Political Culture. Western Political Science Association, 41(3), 419-445.
- Choi, S.-W. (2010). Beyond Kantian Liberalism. *Conflict Management and Peace Science*, 27(3), 272-295.
- Cialdini, R. B., Kallgren, C. A., & Reno, R. R. (1991). A focus theory of normative conduct: A theoretical refinement and reevaluation of the role of norms in human behavior. *Advances in experimental social psychology, 24*, 201-234.
- Clausewitz, C. v. (1832/2014). War as an Instrument of Policy. In K. A. Mingst & J. L. Snyder (Eds.), *Essential Readings in World Politics* (5 ed., pp. 396-400). New York & London: W.W. Norton & Company, Inc.
- Clinton-Administration. (1998). The National Security Strategy 1998.
- Colaresi, M. (2004). When doves cry: International rivalry, unreciprocated cooperation, and leadership turnover. *American Journal of Political Science*, 48(3), 555-570.
- Coleman, J. S. (1990). *Foundations of Social Theory*. Cambridge, Massachusetts, and London: The Belknap Press of Harvard University Press.
- Collier, D. (2011). Understanding process tracing. PS: Political Science & Politics, 44(04), 823-830.
- Collier, D., & Levitsky, S. (1997). Democracy with adjectives. World Politics, 49(3), 430-451.
- Conlisk, J. (1996). Why Bounded Rationality? *Journal of Economic Literature, 34*(2), 669-700. doi:10.2307/2729218
- Cox, J. C. (2004). How to identify trust and reciprocity. *Games and Economic Behavior*, 46(2), 260-281.
- Crichlow, S. (2006). The eyes of Kesteven: How the worldviews of Margaret Thatcher and her cabinet influenced British foreign policy. In *Beliefs and Leadership in World Politics* (pp. 77-99): Springer.
- D'Agostino, B. (1995). Self-images of hawks and doves: A control systems model of militarism. *Political psychology*, 16, 259-259.

- Dafoe, A. (2011). Statistical Critiques of the Democratic Peace: Caveat Emptor *American Journal of Political Science*, 55(2), 247-262.
- Dahl, R. A. (1971). *Polyarchy. Participation and Opposition*. New Haven and London: Yale University Press.
- Dahl, R. A. (2000). On democracy: Yale University Press.
- Danilovic, V., & Clare, J. (2007). The Kantian Liberal Peace (Revisited). American Journal of Political Science, 51(2), 397-414.
- DeRouen, K. (2000). Presidents and the diversionary use of force: A research note. *International Studies Quarterly*, 44(2), 317-328.
- Dixit, A. K. (2010). Democracy, autocracy and bureaucracy. *Journal of Globalization and Development*, 1(1).
- Dixon, W. J. (1993). Democracy and the management of International Conflict. *Journal of Conflict Resolution*, 37(1), 42-68.
- Dixon, W. J. (1994). Democracy and the Peaceful Settlement of International Conflict. *The American Political Science Review, 88*(1), 14-32. doi:10.2307/2944879
- Dixon, W. J., & Senese, P. D. (2002). Democracy, Disputes, and negoiated Settlements. *Journal of Conflict Resolution*, 46(4), 547-571.
- Dorussen, H., & Ward, H. (2010). Trade networks and the Kantian peace. *Journal of Peace Research*, 47(1), 29-42.
- Doyle, M. (1983a). Kant, Liberal legacies, and Foreign Affairs. *Philosophy and Public Affairs*, 12(3), 205-235.
- Doyle, M. (1983b). Kant, Liberal Legacies, and Foreign Affairs, Part 2. *Philosophy and Public Affairs*, 12(4), 323-353.
- Doyle, M. (1986). Liberalism and World Politics. *American Political Science Review, 80*(4), 1151-1169.
- Doyle, M. (1997). Ways of War and Peace. New York: W.W. Norton & Company Inc.
- Doyle, M. (2005). Three Pillars of the Liberal Peace. *American Political Science Review*, 99(03), 463-466. doi:doi:10.1017/S0003055405051798
- Druckman, J. N., Green, D. P., Kuklinski, J. H., & Lupia, A. (2011a). Experimentation in political science. *Handbook of experimental political science*, 3-14.
- Druckman, J. N., Green, D. P., Kuklinski, J. H., & Lupia, A. (2011b). An Introduction to Core Concepts. *The Cambridge Handbook of Experimental Political Science*.
- Druckman, J. N., & Kam, C. D. (2011). Students as Experimental Participants: A Defense of the "Narrow Data Base". In J. N. Druckman, D. P. Green, J. H. Kuklinski, & A. Lupia (Eds.), *Cambridge Handbook of Experimental Political Science* (pp. 41-57). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Druckman, J. N., & McDermott, R. (2008). Emotion and the framing of risky choice. *Political Behavior*, 30(3), 297-321.
- Dyson, S. B. (2008). Text Annotation and the Cognitive Architecture of Political Leaders: British Prime Ministers from 1945–2008. *Journal of Information Technology & Politics*, 5(1), 7-18.
- Dyson, S. B., & Preston, T. (2006). Individual characteristics of political leaders and the use of analogy in foreign policy decision making. *Political psychology*, 27(2), 265-288.
- Easton, D. (1990). The Analysis of Political Structure. New York & London: Routledge.
- Elman, M. F. (1997). Conclusion: Testing the Democratic Peace Theory. In M. F. Elman (Ed.), Paths to peace: Is Democracy the Answer? Cambridge: The MIT Press.
- Elman, M. F. (2000). Unpacking democracy: presidentialism, parliamentarism, and theories of democratic peace. *Security Studies*, *9*(4), 91-126.
- Europe, C. o. (2003). European Security Strategy.
- Farber, H. S., & Gowa, J. (1995). Polities and Peace. International Security, 20(2), 123-146.
- Farber, H. S., & Gowa, J. (1997). Common Interests or Common Polities? Reinterpreting the Democratic Peace. *Journal of Politics*, *59*(2), 393-417.
- Farnham, B. R. (2000). Roosevelt and the Munich crisis: A study of political decision-making: Princeton University Press.
- Farnham, B. \overline{R} . (2001). Reagan and the Gorbachev revolution: Perceiving the end of threat. *Political Science Quarterly, 116*(2), 225-252.

- Farnham, B. R. (2003). The Theory of Democratic Peace and Threat Perception. International Studies Quarterly, 47(3), 395-415.
- Fearon, J. D. (1994). Domestic Politial Audiences and the Escalation of International Disputes. *American Political Science Review*, 88(3), 577-592.
- Fearon, J. D. (1995). Rationalist explanations for war. *International organization, 49*, 379-379.
- Fearon, J. D. (2011). Two States, Two Types, Two Actions. Security Studies, 20(3), 431-440.
- Finkel, S. E., Sigelman, L., & Humphries, S. (1999). Democratic Values and Political Tolerance. In J. P. Robinson, P. R. Shaver, & L. S. Wrightsman (Eds.), *Measures of Political Attitudes* (pp. 203-296). San Diego: Academic Press.
- Fiske, S. T., & Taylor, S. E. (1991). Social cognition, 2nd. NY: McGraw-Hill, 16-15.
- Franks, L. O. (1983). Falkland Islands Review. Retrieved from London:
- Freedman, L. (2004). The Official History of the Falklands Campaign, Volume 1: The Origins of the Falklands War: Routledge.
- Gartner, S. S., & Segura, G. M. (1998). War, casualties, and public opinion. *Journal of Conflict Resolution*, 42(3), 278-300.
- Gartzke, E. (1998). Kant we all just get along? Opportunity, willingness, and the origins of the democratic peace. *American Journal of Political Science*, 1-27.
- Gartzke, E. (2007). The Capitalist Peace. *American Journal of Political Science*, 51(1), 166-191.
- Gartzke, E., & Weisiger, A. (2014). Under Construction: Development, Democracy, and Difference as Determinants of Systemic Liberal Peace. *International Studies Quarterly*, *58*(1), 130-145. doi:10.1111/isqu.12113
- Gat, A. (2005). The Democratic Peace Theory Reframed: The Impact of Modernity. *World Politics*, 58(1), 73-100.
- Gates, S., Knutsen, T. L., & Moses, J. W. (1996). Democracy and peace: A more skeptical view. *Journal of Peace Research*, 33(1), 1-10.
- Geis, A., Brock, L., & Müller, H. (2006). Democratic Wars: Looking at the Dark Side of Democratic Peace. New York: Palgrave.
- Geis, A., Brock, L., & Müller, H. (2007). From democratic peace to democratic war? *Peace Review: A journal of social justice*, 19(2), 157-163.
- Geis, A., Brock, L., & Müller, H. (2011). From Democratic Peace to Democratic War? *Peaqce review: a Journal of Social Justice, 19*(157-163).
- Geis, A., & Wagner, W. (2011). How far is it from Königsberg to Kandahar? Democratic peace and democratic violence in International Relations. Review of International Studies, 37, 1555-1577.
- Gelpi, C. F., & Griesdorf, M. (2001). Winners or Losers? Democracies in International Crisis, 1918-94. *American Political Science Review, 95*(3), 633-647.
- George, A. L. (1969). The operational code": A neglected approach to the study of political leaders and decision-making. *International Studies Quarterly, 13*(2), 190-222.
- George, A. L., & Bennett, A. (2005). *Case Studies and Theory Development* (Vol. The MIT Press): Cambridge.
- Geva, N., DeRouen, K. R., & Mintz, A. (1993). The political incentive explanation of "democratic peace": Evidence from experimental research. *International Interactions*, 18(3), 215-229.
- Geva, N., & Hanson, D. C. (1999). Cultural Similarity, Foreign Policy Actions, and Regime Perception: An Experimental Study of International Cues and Democratic peace. *Political psychology*, 20(4), 803-8027.
- Gibler, D. M. (2007). Bordering on Peace: Democracy, Territorial Issues, and Conflict. *International Studies Quarterly*, 51(3), 509-532.
- Gibson, J. L. (2007). Political Intolerance in the Context of Democratic Theory. In *The Oxford Handbook of Political behavior* (Vol. Oxford University Press, pp. 323-341): Oxford.
- Gibson, J. L., & Duch, R. M. (1993). Political Intolerance in the USSR. The Distribution and Etiology of Mass opinion. *Comparative Political Studies*, *26*(3), 286-329.

- Giddens, A. (1984). The constitution of society: Outline of the theory of structuration: Univ of California Press.
- Gilpin, R. (1986). The Richness of the Tradition of Political Realism. In R. O. Keohane (Ed.), Neorealism and Its Critics. New York: Columbia University Press.
- Gleditsch, N. P. (2008). The Liberal Moment Fifteen Years On. *International Studies Quarterly*, 52, 691-712.
- Gochman, C. S., & Maoz, Z. (1984). Militarized Interstate Disputes, 1816-1976 Procedures, Patterns, and Insights. *Journal of Conflict Resolution*, 28(4), 585-616.
- Goertz, G., & Levy, J. S. (2007). Causal Explanation, Necessary Conditions, and Case Studies. In G. Goertz & J. S. Levy (Eds.), *Explaining War and Peace*. Abington: Routledge.
- Goldstein, J. (1993). *Ideas and foreign policy: beliefs, institutions, and political change*: Cornell University Press.
- Gouldner, A. W. (1960). The norm of reciprocity: A preliminary statement. *American sociological review*, 161-178.
- Gowa, J. (1999). *Ballots and Bullets. The Elusive Democratic Peace*. Princeton: Princeton University Press.
- Gowa, J. (2011). The Democratic Peace after the Cold War. *Economics & Politics*, 23(2), 153-171.
- Green, D. P., Kim, S. Y., & Yoon, D. H. (2001). Dirty pool. *International organization*, 55(02), 441-468.
- Greenstein, F. I. (1967). The impact of personality on politics: An attempt to clear away underbrush. *American Political Science Review*, *61*(03), 629-641.
- Greenstein, F. I. (1992). Can personality and politics be studied systematically? *Political psychology*, 105-128.
- Grieco, J. M., & Gelpi, C. (2011). Let's Get a Second Opinion: International Institutions and American Support for War. *International Studies Quarterly, 55*(4), 563-583.
- Gross Stein, J. (2013). Threat Perception in International Relations. In L. Huddy, D. O. Sears, & J. S. Levy (Eds.), The Oxford handbook of Political Psychology. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Hall, P. A., & Taylor, R. C. (1996). Political science and the three new institutionalisms. *Political studies*, 44(5), 936-957.
- Harrison, E. (2010). The Democratic Peace Research Program and System-level Analysis. Journal of Peace Research, 50(6), 155-165.
- Hastings, M., & Jenkins, S. (1987). The battle for the Falklands: Pan.
- Hay, C. (1995). Structure and agency. Theory and methods in political science, 189-206.
- Hay, C., & Wincott, D. (1998). Structure, agency and historical institutionalism. *Political studies*, 46(5), 951-957.
- Hayes, J. (2012). The democratic peace and the new evolution of an old idea. *European Journal of International Relations*, 18(4), 767-791. doi:10.1177/1354066111405859
- Heffernan, R. (2003). Prime ministerial predominance? Core executive politics in the UK. *The British Journal of Politics and International Relations, 5*(3), 347-372.
- Hegre, H. (2000). Development and the liberal peace: What does it take to be a trading state? *Journal of Peace Research, 37*(1), 5-30.
- Henderson, E. A. (2004). Mistaken identity: Testing the Clash of Civilizations Thesis in Light of Democratic Peace Claims. *British Journal of Political Science*, 34(3), 539-563.
- Henrich, J., Heine, S. J., & Norenzayan, A. (2010). The weirdest people in the world? *Behavioral and brain sciences*, 33(2-3), 61-83.
- Hermann, M. G. (1980). Explaining foreign policy behavior using the personal characteristics of political leaders. *International Studies Quarterly, 24*(1), 7-46.
- Hermann, M. G. (2001). How decision units shape foreign policy: a theoretical framework. *International Studies Review*, *3*(2), 47-81.
- Hermann, M. G. (2005). Assessing leadership style: A trait analysis. *The psychological assessment of political leaders*, 178-212.
- Hermann, M. G., & Hagan, J. D. (1998). International decision making: Leadership matters. FOREIGN POLICY-WASHINGTON-, 124-137.

- Hermann, M. G., & Hermann, C. F. (1989). Who makes foreign policy decisions and how: An empirical inquiry. *International Studies Quarterly*, 361-387.
- Hermann, M. G., & Kegley, C. W. j. (1995). Rethinking Democracy and International Peace: Perspectives from Political Psychology. *International Studies Quarterly*, 39(4), 511-533.
- Hermann, M. G., & Preston, T. (1994). Presidents, advisers, and foreign policy: The effect of leadership style on executive arrangements. *Political psychology*, 75-96.
- Hermann, M. G., Preston, T., Korany, B., & Shaw, T. M. (2001). Who leads matters: The effects of powerful individuals. *International Studies Review*, *3*(2), 83-131.
- Herrmann, R. K. (2013). Perceptions and Image Theory in International Relations. In L. Huddy, D. O. Sears, & J. S. Levy (Eds.), The Oxford handbook of Political Psychology. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Herrmann, R. K., Voss, J. F., Schooler, T. Y., & Ciarrochi, J. (1997). Images in international relations: An experimental test of cognitive schemata. *International Studies Quarterly*, 41(3), 403-433.
- Hetherington, M., & Suhay, E. (2011). Authoritarianism, threat, and Americans' support for the war on terror. *American Journal of Political Science*, 55(3), 546-560.
- Hobbes, T. (1651/2006). Leviathan (W. E. Krul, Trans.). Amsterdam: Boom.
- Hobson, C., Smith, T., Owen, J. M., Geis, A., & Ish-Shalom, P. (2011). Between the Theory and Practice of Democratic Peace. *International Relations*, 25(2), 147-184.
- Holsti, O. R. (1962). The belief system and national images: A case study. *Journal of Conflict Resolution*. 244-252.
- Holsti, O. R. (1970). The 'operational code'approach to the study of political leaders: John Foster Dulles' philosophical and instrumental beliefs. *Canadian Journal of Political Science*, *3*(1), 123-157.
- Holsti, O. R., & Rosenau, J. N. (1988). The domestic and foreign policy beliefs of American leaders. *Journal of Conflict Resolution*, 32(2), 248-294.
- Horowitz, M. C., McDermott, R., & Stam, A. C. (2005). Leader age, regime type, and violent international relations. *Journal of Conflict Resolution*, 49(5), 661-685.
- Horowitz, M. C., Stam, A. C., & Ellis, C. M. (2015). Why Leaders Fight: Cambridge University Press.
- Hudson, V. M. (2005). Foreign policy analysis: actor-specific theory and the ground of international relations. *Foreign policy analysis*, 1(1), 1-30.
- Huth, P. K. (2000). Territory: Why are Territorial Disputes between States a Central Cause of International Conflict? In J. A. Vasquez (Ed.), *What do we know about War?*Lanham: Rowman & Littlefield Publishers.
- Huth, P. K., & Allee, T. L. (2002). *The Democratic Peace and Territorial Conflict in the Twenthieth Century*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Immergut, E. M. (1998). The theoretical core of the new institutionalism. *Politics & Society*, 26(1), 5-34.
- Inglehart, R. (1988). The Renaissance of Political Culture. *American Political Science Review*, 82(4), 1203-1230.
- Inglehart, R. (2003). *Human values and social change : findings from the values surveys.*Leiden: Brill.
- Inglehart, R., & Welzel, C. (2003). Political Culture and Democracy. Comparative Politics, 36(1), 61-79.
- Inglehart, R., & Welzel, C. (2005). *Modernization, Cultural Change and Democracy: The Human Development Sequence.* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Ish-Shalom, P. (2006). Theory as a Hermeneutical Mechanism. *European Journal of International Relations*, 12(4), 565-598.
- Ish-Shalom, P. (2015). *Democratic Peace. A Political Biography*. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press.
- Ish-Shalom, P. (2008). Theorization, Harm, and the Democratic Imperative: Lessons from the Politicization of the Democratic-Peace Thesis. *International Studies Review*, 10(4), 680-692.

- Iyengar, S. (2011). Laboratory experiments in political science. *Handbook of experimental political science*, 73-88.
- Jackman, R. W., & Miller, R. A. (1996). A Renaissance of Political Culture? Faculties Publications: Political science, Paper 50. University of Nebraska - Lincoln. Retrieved from http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/poliscifacpub
- Jakobsen, J., Jakobsen, T. G., & Ekevold, E. R. (2016). Democratic Peace and the Norms of the Public; a multilevel analysis of the relationship between Regime type and Citizens'bellicosity, 1981-2008. Review of International Studies, Forthcoming. doi:10.1017/
- James, P., Park, J., & Choi, S.-W. (2006). Democracy and Confliuct management: Territorial Claims in the Western Hemisphere Revisited. *International Studies Quarterly*, 50(4), 803-817.
- Janis, I. L. (1982). *Groupthink: Psychological studies of policy decisions and fiasces*: Houghton Mifflin.
- Jervis, R. (1976). *Perception and Misperception in International Politics*. Princeton: Princeton University Press.
- Jervis, R. (1978). Cooperation under the Security Dilemma. World Politics, 30(2), 1167-1214.
- Jervis, R. (2006). Understanding Beliefs. Political psychology, 27(5), 641-663.
- Jervis, R. (2017). *How Statesmen Think: The Psychology of International Politics*: Princeton University Press.
- Johns, R., & Davies, G. A. M. (2012). Democratic peace or Clash of Civilizations? Target States and Support for War in Britain and the United States. *The Journal of Politics*, 74(4), 1038-1052.
- Johnson, D. D., McDermott, R., Barrett, E. S., Cowden, J., Wrangham, R., McIntyre, M. H., & Rosen, S. P. (2006). Overconfidence in wargames: experimental evidence on expectations, aggression, gender and testosterone. *Proceedings of the Royal Society of London B: Biological Sciences*, 273(1600), 2513-2520.
- Jones, D. M., Bremer, S. A., & Singer, J. D. (1996). Militarized interstate disputes, 1816–1992: Rationale, coding rules, and empirical patterns. *Conflict Management and Peace Science*, 15(2), 163-213.
- Kaarbo, J. (2003). Foreign Policy Analysis in the Twenty-First Century: Back to Comparison, Forward to Identity and Ideas. *International Studies Review*, 5(2), 155-202.
- Kaarbo, J. (2012). Coalition Politics and Cabinet Decision Making. A Comparative Analysis of Foreign Policy Choices. In. Ann Arbor: The University of Michigan Press.
- Kaarbo, J., & Hermann, M. G. (1998). Leadership styles of prime ministers: How individual differences affect the foreign policymaking process. *The Leadership Quarterly*, 9(3), 243-263.
- Kacowicz, A. M. (1995). Explaining Zones of Peace: Democracies as Satisfied powers? Journal of Peace Research, 32(3), 265-276.
- Kahl, C. H. (1998). Constructing a separate peace: Constructivism, collective liberal identity, and democratic peace. Security Studies, 8(2-3), 94-144.
- Kahneman, D. (2003). A perspective on judgment and choice: mapping bounded rationality. *American psychologist*, 58(9), 697.
- Kahneman, D., & Renshon, J. (2007). Why hawks win. Foreign policy, 34-38.
- Kahneman, D., & Renshon, J. (2009). 5 Hawkish biases. *American Foreign Policy and the Politics of Fear: Threat Inflation Since 9/11, 10,* 79.
- Kant, I. (1789/2013c). The Contest of Faculties. In H. Reiss (Ed.), *Kant:Political Writings* (Vol. Digital version, pp. 1-31). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Kant, I. (1795/2013a). Perpetual peace. In H. Reiss (Ed.), *Kant: Political Writings* (Vol. Digital edition, pp. 1-68). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Kant, I. (1797/2013b). The Metaphysics of Moral. In H. Reiss (Ed.), Kant: Political Writings (Vol. Digital Version, pp. 1-23). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Katzenstein, P. J. (1996). Introduction: Alternative Perspectives on National Security. In P. J. Katzenstein (Ed.), *The Culture of National Security*. New York: Columbia University Press.

- Kegley, C. W., & Hermann, M. G. (1995). The Political Psychology of Peace through Democratization. *Cooperation and Conflict*, 30(1), 5-30.
- Kegley, C. W., & Hermann, M. G. (1997). Putting Military Intervention into the Democratic Peace A Research Note. *Comparative Political Studies*, 30(1), 78-107.
- Kegley Jr, C. W., & Hermann, M. G. (1995). Military intervention and the democratic peace. *International Interactions*, 21(1), 1-21.
- Keller, J. W. (2005). Leadership Style, Regime Type, and Fopreign Policy Crisis Behavior: A Contingent Monadic Peace? *International Studies Quarterly*, 49(2), 205-231.
- Keller, J. W., & Yang, Y. E. (2008). Leadership Style, Decision Context, and the Poliheuristic Theory of Decision Making: An Experimental Analysis. *Journal of Conflict Resolution*, 52(5), 687-712. doi:10.1177/0022002708320889
- Kertzer, J. D. (2017). Microfoundations in international relations. *Conflict Management and Peace Science*, 34(1), 81-97.
- Kertzer, J. D., & Brutger, R. (2016). Decomposing audience costs: Bringing the audience back into audience cost theory. *American Journal of Political Science*, 60(1), 234-249.
- Kertzer, J. D., & McGraw, K. M. (2012). Folk Realism: Testing the Microfoundations of Realism in Ordinary Citizens. *International Studies Quarterly*, 56(2), 245-258.
- Kesselman, M., Krieger, J., Allen, C. S., Hellman, S., Ost, D., & Ross, G. (2006). *European politics in transition*: Houghton Mifflin Company.
- Kinsella, D. (2005). No Rest for the Democratic Peace. *American Political Science Review*, 99(03), 453-457. doi:doi:10.1017/S0003055405051774
- Klugman, J. (1985). Hawks and doves. Political psychology, 573-589.
- Kowert, P. A., & Hermann, M. G. (1997). Who takes risks? Daring and caution in foreign policy making. *Journal of Conflict Resolution*, 41(5), 611-637.
- Krosnick, J. A. (1999). Maximizing Questionnaire Quality. In J. P. Robinson, P. R. Shaver, & L. S. Wrightsman (Eds.), Measures of Political Attitudes (pp. 37-57). San Diego and London: Academic Press.
- Lau, R. R., Brown, T. A., & Sears, D. O. (1978). Self-interest and civilians' attitudes toward the Vietnam War. Public Opinion Quarterly, 42(4), 464-482.
- Layne, C. (1994). The Myth of the Democratic Peace. International Security, 19(2), 5-49.
- Lebow, R. N. (1981). *Between Peace and War. The Nature of International Crisis*. Baltimore and London: The Johns Hopkins University Press.
- Lebow, R. N. (2008). A Cultural Theory of International Relations. Cambridge University Press.
- Lebow, R. N. (2010). Why Nations Fight: Past and Future Motives for War. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Levitsky, S., & Way, L. A. (2010). *Competitive authoritarianism: hybrid regimes after the cold war*: Cambridge University Press.
- Levy, J. (1988). Domestic Politics and War. *Journal of Interdisciplinary History*, 18(4), 653-673.
- Lieberman, E. S. (2005). Nested analysis as a mixed-method strategy for comparative research. *American Political Science Review*, 99(03), 435-452.
- Liebes, T. (1992). Decoding television news: The political discourse of Israeli hawks and doves. Theory and society, 21(3), 357-381.
- Lijphart, A. (1975). II. The comparable-cases strategy in comparative research. *Comparative Political Studies, 8*(2), 158-177.
- Linz, J. J. (2000). Totalitarian and authoritarian regimes: Lynne Rienner Publishers.
- Linz, J. J., & Stepan, A. (1996). *Problems of Democratic Transition and Consolidation*. Baltimore and London: The John Hopkins University Press.
- Lobell, S. E., Ripsman, N. M., & Taliaferro, J. W. (2009). *Neoclassical realism, the state, and foreign policy*: Cambridge University Press.
- Mahoney, J. (2007). The Elaboration Model and Necessary Causes. In G. Goertz & J. S. Levy (Eds.), *Explanations of War and Peace*. Abington: Routledge.
- Maoz, I. (2003). Peace-building with the hawks: Attitude change of Jewish-Israeli hawks and doves following dialogue encounters with Palestinians. *International journal of intercultural relations*, 27(6), 701-714.

- Maoz, I., & McCauley, C. (2005). Psychological correlates of support for compromise: A polling study of Jewish-Israeli attitudes toward solutions to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. *Political psychology*, 26(5), 791-808.
- Maoz, Z. (1993). The onset and initiation of disputes. *International Interactions, 19*(1-2), 27-47. doi:10.1080/03050629308434818
- Maoz, Z. (1997). The Controversy of the Democratic Peace: Rearguard Action or Cracks in the Wall? *International Security*, 22(1), 162-198.
- Maoz, Z., & Abdolali, N. (1989). Regime Types and International Conflict 1816-1976. *Journal of Conflict Resolution*, 33(1), 3-35.
- Maoz, Z., & Russett, B. (1993). Normative and Structural Causes of Democratic Peace, 1946-1986. American Political Science Review, 87(3), 624-638.
- March, J. G., & Olsen, J. P. (1989). Rediscovering Institutions.
- Margaret Thatcher Foundation. (1991-2016). http://www.margaretthatcher.org/archive/.
- McDermott, R. (2004). *Political psychology in international relations*: University of Michigan Press.
- McDermott, R. (2011). Internal and External Validity. In J. N. Druckman, D. P. Green, J. H. Kuklinski, & A. Lupia (Eds.), Cambridge Handbook of Experimental Political Science (pp. 27-40). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- McDermott, R., Cowden, J., & Koopman, C. (2002). Framing, uncertainty, and hostile communications in a crisis experiment. *Political psychology*, *23*(1), 133-149.
- McDermott, R., & Cowden, J. A. (2001). The effects of uncertainty and sex in a crisis simulation game. *International Interactions*, *27*(4), 353-380.
- McIntyre, M. H., Barrett, E. S., McDermott, R., Johnson, D. D., Cowden, J., & Rosen, S. P. (2007). Finger length ratio (2D: 4D) and sex differences in aggression during a simulated war game. *Personality and Individual Differences*, 42(4), 755-764.
- Mearsheimer, J. J. (2001). *The Tragedy of Great Power Politics*. New York: W.W. Norton. *Measures of Political Attitudes*. (1999). (Vol. 2): Academic Press.
- Merkel, W. (2004). Embedded and Defective Democracies. Democratization, 11(1), 33-58.
- Merton, R. K. (1940). Bureaucratic structure and personality. Social forces, 560-568.
- Meyer, J. W., & Rowan, B. (1977). Institutionalized organizations: Formal structure as myth and ceremony. *American journal of sociology*, 340-363.
- Mickiewicz, E. (2014). *No Illusions: The Voices of Russias Future Leaders*: Oxford University Press.
- Mill, J. S. (1859/2001). On Liberty. Ontario: Batoche Books Limited.
- Mintz, A. (2004). How do leaders make decisions? A poliheuristic perspective. *Journal of Conflict Resolution*, 48(1), 3-13.
- Mintz, A. (2007). Behavioral IR as a Subfield of International Relations. *International Studies Review*, 9(1), 157-172.
- Mintz, A., & Geva, N. (1993). Why Don't Democracies Fight Each Other? An Experimental Study. *Journal of Conflict Resolution*, 37(3), 484-503.
- Møller, J., & Skaaning, S.-E. (2010). Beyond the Radial Delusion: Conceptualizing and Measuring Democracy and Non-democracy. *International Political Science Review*, 31(3), 261-283.
- Moore, C. (2013). Margaret Thatcher: The Authorized Biography, Volume One: Not For Turning: Penguin UK.
- Morelli, A., & De Neuter, W. (2003). Elementaire principes van oorlogspropaganda: bruikbaar bij koude, warme of lauwe oorlogen: EPO.
- Morgan, T. C., & Anderson, C. J. (1999). Domestic support and diversionary external conflict in Great Britain, 1950–1992. *The Journal of Politics*, 61(03), 799-814.
- Morgan, T. C., & Campbell, S. H. (1991). Domestic Structure, Decisional Constraints, and War. *Journal of Conflict Resolution*, *35*(2), 187-211.
- Morgan, T. C., & Schwebach, V. L. (1992). Take two democracies and call me in the morning: A prescription for peace? *International Interactions*, 17(4), 305-320.
- Morgenthau, H. (1978). Politics among Nations. The Struggle for Power and Peace. Fifth Edition, Revisited. New York: Alfred A. Knopf.

- Morikawa, T., Hanley, J. E., & Orbell, J. (2002). Cognitive requirements for hawk-dove games: A functional analysis for evolutionary design. *Politics and the Life Sciences*, 3-12.
- Morlino, L. (2009). Are there hybrid regimes? Or are they just an optical illusion. *European Political Science Review*, 1(2), 273-296.
- Morton, R. B., & Williams, K. C. (2010). Experimental political science and the study of causality: From nature to the lab: Cambridge University Press.
- Mousseau, M. (1997). Democracy and Militarized Interstate Collaboration. Journal of Peace Research, 34(1), 73-87.
- Mousseau, M., Hegre, H., & Oneal, J. (2003). How the Welth of Nations Conditions the Liberal Peace. *European Journal of International Relations*, 9(2), 277-314.
- Munck, G. L., & Snyder, R. (2007). Visions of Comparative Politics. Comparative Political Studies, 40(1), 45-47.
- Newton, K. (2007). Social and Political Trust. In *The Oxford Handbook of Political Behavior* (pp. 342-361). Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Nye, J. S. (1990). Soft power. Foreign policy(80), 153-171.
- Obama-Administration. (2010). The National Security Strategy 2010.
- Oneal, J. R., Oneal, F. H., Maoz, Z., & Russett, B. (1996). The liberal peace: Interdependence, democracy, and international conflict, 1950-85. *Journal of Peace Research*, 33(1), 11-28.
- Oren, I. (1995). The subjectivity of the democratic peace: Changing US perceptions of imperial Germany. *International Security*, 20(2), 147-184.
- Oren, I. (2009). The Unrealism of Contemporary Realism: The Tension between Realist Theory and Realists' Practice. *Perspectives on Politics*, 7(2), 283-301.
- Owen, J. (1994). How Liberalism Produces Democratic Peace. *International Security*, 19(2), 87-125.
- Paris, R. (2010). Saving liberal peacebuilding. Review of International Studies, 36(02), 337-365.
- Peceny, M., Beer, C. C., & Sanchez-Terry, S. (2002). Dictatorial Peace? *American Political Science Review, 96*(1), 15-26.
- Perugini, M., Gallucci, M., Presaghi, F., & Ercolani, A. P. (2003). The personal norm of reciprocity. *European Journal of Personality*, 17(4), 251-283.
- Pickering, J. (2002). Give me shelter: Reexamining military intervention and the monadic democratic peace. *International Interactions*, 28(4), 293-324.
- Pinker, S. (2011). The better angels of our nature: The decline of violence in history and its causes: Penguin UK.
- Popper, K. (1959/1992). The Logic of Scientific Discovery. New York: Routledge.
- Post, J. M. (2004). Leaders and their followers in a dangerous world: The psychology of political behavior: Cornell University Press.
- Powell, W. W. (1991). Expanding the scope of institutional analysis. *The new institutionalism in organizational analysis*, 183, 203.
- Putnam, R. D. (1993). Making Democracy Work. Civic Traditions in Modern Italy.
 Princeton: Princeton University Press.
- Pye, L. W. (1972). Culture and Political Science: Problems in the Evaluation of the Concept of Political Culture. Social Science Quarterly 53(2), 285-296.
- Rathbun, B. C., Kertzer, J. D., Reifler, J., Goren, P., & Scotto, T. J. (2016). Taking foreign policy personally: Personal values and foreign policy attitudes. *International Studies Quarterly*, 60(1), 124-137.
- Rawls, J. (1999). The Law of Peoples. In. Cambridge: Harvard University Press.
- Ray, J. L. (1995). Democracy and International Conflict. An evaluation of the Democratic Peace Proposition. Columbia: University of South Carolina.
- Ray, J. L. (1998). Does Democracy Cause Peace? *Annual Review of Political Science, 1, 27-46.*
- Redd, S. B., & Mintz, A. (2013). Policy Perspectives on National Security and Foreign Policy Decision Making. *Policy Studies Journal*, 41(S1), S11-S37.

- Reiter, D., & Tillman, E. R. (2002). Public, Legislative, and Executive Constraints on the Democratic Initiation of Conflict. *Journal of Politics*, *64*(6), 935-948.
- Risse-Kappen, T. (1991). Public Opinion, Domestic Structure, and Foreign Policy in Liberal Democracies. *World Politics*, 43(4), 479-512. doi:10.2307/2010534
- Risse-Kappen, T. (1995). Democratic peace—warlike democracies? A social constructivist interpretation of the liberal argument. *European Journal of International Relations*, 1(4), 491-517.
- Rosato, S. (2003). The Flawed Logic of Democratic Peace Theory. *American Political Science Review*. 97(4), 585-602.
- Rose, G. (1998). Neoclassical realism and theories of foreign policy. World Politics, 51, 144-172.
- Rousseau, D. L. (2005). Democracy & War. Institutions, Norms, and the Evolution of International Conflict. Stanford: Stanford University Press.
- Rousseau, D. L. (2006). *Identifying Threats and Threatening Identities*. Stanford: Stanford University Press.
- Rousseau, D. L., & Garcia-Retamero, R. (2007). Identity, Power, and Threat Perception: A Cross-National Experimental Study. *Journal of Conflict Resolution*, 51(5), 744-771.
- Rummel, R. (1983). Libertarianism and International Violence. *Journal of Conflict Resolution*, 27(1), 27-71.
- Russett, B. (1993a). *Grasping the Democratic Peace*. Princeton: Princeton University Press. Russett, B. (1993b). *Grasping the Democratic Peace*. *Principles for a Post-Cold War World*. Princeton. NJ: Princeton University Press.
- Russett, B. (2005). Bushwhacking the democratic peace. *International Studies Perspectives*, 6(4), 395-408.
- Russett, B., & Oneal, J. (2001). *Triangulating Peace*. New York & London: W.W. Norton & Company.
- Sarkees, M. R., & Wayman, F. (2010). Resort to War: 1816 2007: CQ Press.
- Sartori, G. (1987). The Theory of Democracy Revisited Chatham: Chatham House.
- Saunders, E. N. (2009). Transformative choices: leaders and the origins of intervention strategy. *International Security*, 34(2), 119-161.
- Saunders, E. N. (2011). *Leaders at war: how presidents shape military interventions*: Cornell University Press.
- Schafer, M., & Walker, S. G. (2006). Democratic Leaders and the Democratic Peace; The Operational Codes of Tony Blair and Bill Clinton. *International Studies Quarterly*, 50(4), 561-583.
- Schedler, A. (2006). Electoral authoritarianism: The dynamics of unfree competition.
- Schedler, A., & Sarsfield, R. (2007). Democrats with adjectives: Linking direct and indirect measures of democratic support. *European Journal of Political Research*, 46(5), 637-659. doi:10.1111/j.1475-6765.2007.00708.x
- Schultz, K. A. (1999). Do Democratic Institutions Constrain or Inform? Contrasting Two Institutional Perspectives on democracy and War. *International organization*, 53(2), 233-266.
- Schultz, K. A. (2005). The Politics of Risking Peace: Do Hawks or Doves Deliver the Olive Branch? *International organization*, *59*(01), 1-38.
- Schweller, R. L. (2010). *Unanswered threats: political constraints on the balance of power*. Princeton University Press.
- Scott, W. R. (2001). *Institutions and Organizations*. Thousand Oaks: Sage Publications.
- Seligman, A. B. (2000). *The problem of trust*: Princeton University Press.
- Seligson, M. A. (2002). The Renaissance of Political Culture or the Renaissance of the Ecological Fallacy? *Comparative Politics*, 34(3), 273-292.
- Shapiro, R. Y., & Mahajan, H. (1986). Gender Differences in Policy Preferences: A Summary of Trends from the 1960s to the 1980s. *Public Opinion Quarterly*, *50*(1), 42-61.
- Sheafer, T., & Shenhav, S. (2013). Political Culture Congruence and Political Stability: Revisiting the Congruence Hypothesis with Prospect Theory. *Journal of Conflict Resolution*, *57*(2), 232-257. doi:10.1177/0022002712446127

- Sherman, D. K., & Cohen, G. L. (2006). The psychology of self-defense: Self-affirmation theory. *Advances in experimental social psychology*, 38, 183-242.
- Simon, H. A. (1972). Theories of bounded rationality. *Decision and organization, 1*, 161-176.
- Siverson, R. M. (1995). Democracies and war participation: In defense of the institutional constraints argument. *European Journal of International Relations*, 1(4), 481-489.
- Smith, A. (1776/2005). Wealth of nations. Chicago: University of Chicago Bookstore.
- Smith, J. M., & Price, G. (1973). lhe Logic of Animal Conflict. Nature, 246, 15.
- Smith, T. W. (2003). Developing comparable questions in cross-national surveys. *Cross-cultural survey methods*, 69-92.
- Sobek, D. (2009). The Causes of War. Cambridge: Polity Press.
- Spiro, D. E. (1994). The Insignificance of the Liberal Peace. *International Security*, 19(2), 50-86.
- Steinberg, B. S. (2008). Women in power: The personalities and leadership styles of Indira Gandhi, Golda Meir, and Margaret Thatcher (Vol. 4): McGill-Queen's Press-MQUP. Storig, H. J. (2010). Geschiedenis van de filosofie: Spectrum.
- Taliaferro, J. W., Lobell, S. E., & Ripsman, N. M. (2009). Introduction: Neoclassical Realism, the State, and Foreign Policy. In S. E. Lobell, N. M. Ripsman, & J. W. Taliaferro (Eds.), Neoclassical Realism, the State, and Foreign Policy. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Tarrow, S. (1995). Bridging the quantitative-qualitative divide in political science. *American Political Science Review*, 89(02), 471-474.
- Tarrow, S. (2004). Bridging the quantitative-qualitative divide. *Rethinking social inquiry: Diverse tools, shared standards*, 171-180.
- Tessler, M., & Robbins, M. D. (2007). What leads some ordinary Arab men and women to approve of terrorist acts against the United States? *Journal of Conflict Resolution*, 51(2), 305-328.
- Tessler, M., & Warriner, I. (1997). Gender, feminism, and attitudes toward international conflict: Exploring relationships with survey data from the Middle East. *World Politics*, 49(02), 250-281.
- Thatcher, M. (1995). The downing street years: HarperCollins Publishers.
- Thompson, W. R. (1996). Democracy and Peace: Putting the Cart before the Horse? *International organization*, 50(1), 141-174.
- Tir, J. (2010). Territorial diversion: Diversionary theory of war and territorial conflict. *The Journal of Politics*, 72(02), 413-425.
- Tomz, M., & Weeks, J. L. (2013). Public Opinion and the Democratic Peace: An Experimental Investigation. *American Political Science Review*, 107(4), 849-865.
- Tversky, A. (1972). Choice by elimination. *Journal of mathematical psychology*, 9(4), 341-367.
- Ungerer, J. L. (2012). Assessing the Progress of the Democratic Peace Research Program. *International Studies Review*, *14*(1), 1-31.
- Uslaner, E. M. (2002). The moral foundations of trust: Cambridge University Press.
- Van Belle, D. (1997). Press Freedom and the Democratic Peace. *Journal of Peace Research*, 34(4), 405-414.
- Vasquez, J. A. (2000). What do we know about War? In J. A. Vasquez (Ed.), What Do We Know about War? Lanham: Rowman & Littlefield Publishers.
- Verba, S., & Brody, R. A. (1970). Participation, policy preferences, and the war in Vietnam. *Public Opinion Quarterly, 34*(3), 325-332.
- Walker, S. G., & Schafer, M. (2006). Structural international relations theories and the future of operational code analysis. In *Beliefs and Leadership in World Politics* (pp. 237-248): Springer.
- Walt, S. M. (1998). International relations: one world, many theories. Foreign policy, 29-46.
- Waltz, K. N. (1967). The Politics of Peace. International Studies Quarterly, 11(3), 199-211.
- Waltz, K. N. (2000). Structural Realism after the Cold War. *International Security*, 25(1), 5-41.

- Ward, M. D., Siverson, R. M., & Cao, X. (2007). Disputes, Democracies, and Dependencies: A Reexamination of the Kantian Peace. American Journal of Political Science, 51(3), 583-601.
- Weart, S. R. (1998). Never at War. In. New Haven: Yale University Press.
- Weeks, J. L. (2008). Autocratic Audience Costs: Regime Type and Signaling Resolve. *International organization, 62*(Winter), 35-64.
- Weeks, J. L. (2012). Strongmen and Straw Men: Authoritarian Regimes and the Initiation of International Conflict. *American Political Science Review, 106*(2), 326-347.
- Welzel, C. (2007). Individual Modernity. In R. J. K. Dalton, H. (Ed.), *The Oxford Handbook of Political Behavior*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Wendt, A. (1999). Social theory of international politics: Cambridge University Press.
- Widmaier, W. W. (2005). The Democratic Peace is What States Make of It: A Constructivist Analysis of the US_Indian 'Near-Miss' in the 1971 South Asian Crisis. *European Journal of International Relations*, 11(3), 431-455.
- Williams, M. C. (2001). The discipline of the democratic peace: kant, liberalism and the social construction of security communities. *European Journal of International Relations*, 7(4), 525-553.
- Wood, A. W. (1999). Kant's Ethical Thought. Cambridge: Cmbridge University Press.
- Wood, A. W. (2008). *Kantian Ethics*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- World Value Survey (2010-2014).
- Yarhi-Milo, K., Kertzer, J. D., & Renshon, J. (2016). Tying Hands, Sinking Costs, and Leader Attributes.

Appendix 1: Ethical Approval

The research project was reviewed by the Human Subjects Research Review Office (HSRRC) of Bingham University under Protocol Number: 3389-14 and Protocol title: Liberal norms and support for war in comparative cross-regime perspective: evaluating the presence and influence of liberal norms.

The project has received an expedited approval pursuant to the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) regulations, 45 CFR 46.110(7). Experiments were conducted, in all countries, following the above mentioned

Experiments were conducted, in all countries, following the above mentioned regulations.

Appendix 2: Experimental scenarios (in English)

Number of experimental group written here

Dear participant,

This survey is part of a study run by Femke Avtalyon-Bakker, a PhD candidate from Leiden University in the Netherlands. This survey is for academic purposes only. This is not a marketing study; nor is it a test of your knowledge. There are no right or wrong answers. Your answers will be registered without using identifiable information and cannot be connected to your identity in any way. Completing the study should take about 10-15 minutes.

What do you have to do?

The survey consists of two parts:

- 1. On the next page you will find a story about two countries. These countries are completely fictitious, but you are asked to imagine that you have lived your whole life in one of these countries—simply called "My Country." Imagine then that you are an advisor to the government of My Country. After carefully reading the story, please answer the questions that follow the story. Please make your judgment on the basis of the information provided in the story and remember that it is a fictional story. If needed, you can look back at the story when answering the questions.
- 2. The second section poses a series of questions about your personal views on a few different topics. Please answer honestly about your personal opinions and preferences. Again, your answers will not be linked to your identity in any way.

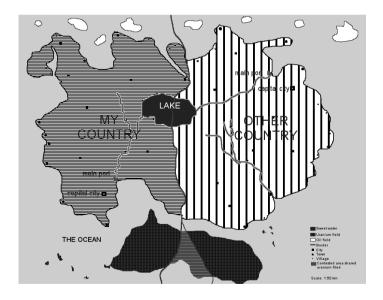
If you have any questions about this study, please contact Femke Avtalyon-Bakker at f.e.avtalyon@fsw.leidenuniv.nl

Thank you for your participation!

Imagine that you have lived your entire life in My Country, a neighboring state of Other Country. My Country and Other Country together form a large island in the Island region of The Ocean, about 130 miles off the continent. The countries are **very similar** to each other in population and territory size, economic and military power and rely on their own resources, as evidenced below:

	My Country	Other Country
Danielation (manufa)	50 102 207	40.007.422
Population (people)	50.102.307	49.987.432
Territory size (m ²)	86.354	86.012
Economy (GPD/capita)	\$ 31.448	\$ 31.977
Industry	High-tech	High-tech
	Tourism	Tourism
Resources	Oil fields	Oil fields
	Uranium fields	Uranium fields
	Sweet (drinking) water	Sweet (drinking) water
Military	2 year obligatory military service	2 year obligatory military service

This area is of great importance to the world because one of the world's largest concentrations of uranium (which forms the basis for nuclear power) is located near the shores of these countries. Both countries own several uranium fields and have agreed to exploit these fields only for peaceful purposes (such as nuclear energy and medical use). There is, however, one large uranium field with contested borders (please see the map) that is the source of disputes between My Country and Other Country.



Treatment Regime-type						
(Group I: liberal-democracy) (Group II: autocracy)						
In Other Country there are several political	In Other Country only 1 political party exists.					
parties. Since 1919, democratic elections have	Since 1919, elections have been held on an					

been held every 4 years, and all adult citizens may choose their representatives for the national government. The citizens of Other Country feel that they are able to hold their representatives responsible for their policies and actions.

The state of Other Country does not have control over the media outlets (public and commercial TV & radio, newspapers, the internet) and does not monitor the internet and social media.

If citizens have concerns about public matters, they have the right to voice them publicly and may come together in groups to protest. Largescale protests are allowed, as long as these are peaceful.

The citizens of Other Country also feel that they can say whatever and be whomever they want, without fearing repercussions from the state or society.

irregular basis, but the composition of the national government does not really change. The citizens of Other Country do not feel that they can hold their representatives responsible for their policies and actions.

The state of Other Country controls all media outlets (TV & Radio, two newspapers, the internet) and monitors the internet and social media when representatives of the state believe it is in the best interest of the country to do so.

If citizens have concerns about public matters, they have to report to the National Security Offices to get permission to protest, which is granted only sporadically. Large-scale protests usually lead to numerous arrests.

The citizens of Other Country do not feel free to say whatever or be whomever they want without fear of repercussions from the state or society.

At the moment, the country you live in (My Country) is caught up in a heated conflict with Other Country. The conflict is about these issues:

Treatment Aggressor

(Group IV: Non-invasive)
1. Other Country has started to exploit the
uranium field in the contested area, despite
recognizing the contested status of the area.
2. Intelligence evidence shows that Other Country
is secretly considering starting a nuclear
weapons program.
My Country has condemned the actions of Other
Country and has demanded that Other Country
cease exploiting the uranium field in the
contested area.
Other Country refuses to do so and told My
Country to back off.
Country to ouch off.
My Country has also insisted that Other Country
immediately terminate all plans to begin building
a nuclear weapons program, but Other Country

Country seems very high.

used for peaceful purposes only.	denies such plans exist and maintains that the uranium will be used for peaceful purposes only.

r 						
Treatme	nt Threat					
(Group V: Hard power)	(Group VI: Soft power)					
The governments of My Country and Other	The governments of My Country and Other					
Country have already held negotiations for	Country have already held negotiations for					
several weeks to resolve these issues, but they	several weeks to resolve these issues, but they					
have not reached a resolution yet. The tensions	have not reached a resolution yet. The tensions					
between both states remain high.	between both states remain high.					
Two days ago, the political leaders of Other	Two days ago, the political leaders of Other					
Country publicly accused My Country of	Country publicly accused My Country of					
delivering false evidence about nuclear weapons,	delivering false evidence about nuclear weapons					
expelled My Country's ambassador, and pulled	plans, expelled My Country's ambassador, and					
back their own diplomatic staff. Other Country	pulled back their own diplomatic staff. Other					
also unilaterally closed the border to all traffic	Country has threatened to stop all trade					
between the two countries and stopped all trade	payments. However, the borders remain open to					
payments to My Country. Other Country is also	all traffic, and trade vessels continue to reach the					
preventing trade vessels from entering the port of	port of My Country without restrictions.					
My Country. Other Country has openly held	Intelligence evidence shows that Other Country					
military exercises near the border with My	has not made any attempts to mobilize its army					
Country, and intelligence evidence shows that	and has refrained from holding military					
Other Country has started to mobilize its military	exercises. The threat to My Country still seems					
troops; its navy, air, and land forces are now	relatively low.					
ready to attack My Country. The threat to My						

Yesterday was the last meeting in which an attempt was made to negotiate a settlement between My Country and Other Country. However, they have been unable to settle their differences. The negotiators for My Country left yesterday's negotiations with the strong impression that Other Country is not going to alter its position and informed the leaders of My Country that Other Country might pose a serious danger to the safety of My Country.

The leaders of My Country have been discussing the matter over the last 24 hours and have called you in to give advise. The government sees two possible courses of action:

- A. Force: To attack Other Country in defense of My Country with a pre-emptive strike that will seize the Capital city and the main port of Other Country in order to force Other Country to resolve the conflict.
- B. Diplomacy: To return and continue the negotiations with Other Country until the conflict is resolved.

At the request of My Country's leaders, please answer the questions below, choosing the answer that fits best with your personal views regarding how the conflict should be handled.

Question 1:

What do you advise the government of My Country to do?

[] Attack (pre-emptive strike) [] Negotiate further

Question 2:

Based on the story you just read, how much would you approve or disapprove of the following actions that My Country might take?

		Strongly disapprove	Disapprove	Somewhat disapprove	Neither approve, nor disapprove	Somewhat approve	Approve	Strongly approve
2a	Continue to negotiate with Other Country							
2b	Attack Other Country							
2c	Start a nuclear missiles program in My Country							
2d	Freeze all diplomatic and economic relations with Other Country							
2e	Block the main port of Other Country							

Question 3:

If you had known that My Country and Other Country have strong economic ties that affe	ect
both populations (many jobs in My Country depend upon good economic relations between	en
the two countries), what would have been your answer to question 1?	

[] Attack (pre-emptive strike) [] Negotiate further

Question 4:

Based on the story you just read, please indicate how much you agree with the following statements:

		Fully disagree	Disagree	Somewhat disagree	Neither agree, nor disagree	Somewhat agree	Agree	Fully agree
4a	The conflict with Other Country is very threatening.							
4b	Other Country is very likely to attack My Country.							
4c	Other Country is very similar to My Country.							
4d	Other Country is very democratic.							
4e	The actions of Other Country are violating the territory of My Country.							
4f	The uranium conflict with Other Country frightens me as a citizen of My Country.							
4g	If the political leaders of My Country decided to go to war with Other Country, they would have my full support.							
4h	If My Country went to war with Other Country over the uranium conflict, I would be willing to fight as a soldier for My Country.							
4i	I like Other Country.							
4j	Other Country is very similar to the real country I live in.							

Question 5:

Did the conflict between My Country and	Your Country	remind you of	f a real-world	conflict?	If so,
please name or describe the conflict below.					

	Questions 6-38 Please indicate how much you agree with the following statements:	Fully disagree	Disagree	Somewhat disagree	Neither agree, nor	Somewhat agree	Agree	Fully agree
	Tono wing statements.	ee		lisagree	ee, nor	gree		
6.	It is important to teach children that they are in control of their own future.							
7.	I trust people that I know from my neighborhood.							
8.	If someone does me a favor, I am ready to return it.							
9.	It is necessary that everyone, regardless of whether I like their views or not, can express themselves freely.							
10.	To help somebody is the best policy to be certain that s/he will help you in the future.							
11.	States are generally not trustworthy: they will attempt to expand their territory if they have the chance.							
12.	I feel that I have completely free choice and control over my life.							
13.	Women have the same rights as men.							
14.	Governments tax the rich and subsidize the poor.							
15.	It is the best interest of the world if the USA maintains its position as one of the worlds most powerful nations, even if it means going to the brink of war.							
16.	Civil rights protect people from state oppression.							
17.	In general, I trust other people when I first meet them.							
18.	I would never permit a person to say things on television that contradict my way of thinking.							
19.	In general, international organizations are ineffective because they lack the power necessary to change the behavior of powerful states.							
20.	People choose their leaders in free elections.							
21.	I believe there are many sides to most issues.							
22.	I think that all will be well.							
23.	It is important to teach children tolerance and respect for others.							
24.	Gay people should be able to participate openly in a society.							

25.	I do not believe that others have good intentions.				
26.	The use or threat of nuclear weapons is a necessary instrument for states in order to survive as a state.				
27.	It is important to teach children to defend themselves physically if necessary.				
28.	People obey their rulers.				
29.	Everybody thinks of themselves first, so I will have to protect myself and my family before I consider others.				
30.	I believe that when I behave properly, others will also behave properly.				
31.	I believe that events in my life are determined by myself only.				
32.	It is not important to behave according to the expectations of your society.				
33.	I trust what other people say.				
34.	I don't have the feeling that I decide upon life goals by myself.				
35.	People from a minority group should be free to live their lives as they wish, even if I do not like them.				
36.	I believe people are basically moral.				
37.	The army takes over when government is incompetent.				
38.	The best way for us to keep peace is by trying to work out agreements at the bargaining table rather than by having a very strong military so other countries won't attack us.				
39.	My conscience guides my decisions about how to behave towards others.				
40.	What is your age?				
	years old				
41.	I am:				
	[] a. Male [] b Female				
42.	In which country are you born?				
	[] a. USA [] b. Other country, namely				
43.	Have you lived most of your life in:				
	[] a. USA [] b. Other country, namely				