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International Relations Issues

Учебное пособие по английскому языку для
студентов-международников

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Тематика данного учебного пособия охватывают проблемы, касающиеся международных отношений в рамках современного мира. Материалом послужили оригинальные произведения американских и британских специалистов в области международных отношений. Предлагаемые упражнения позволяют усвоить обширный лексический материал, приобрести навыки перевода и профессионального общения.

Данное пособие предназначено для студентов, получающих подготовку бакалавра в области международных отношений и политологии, а также для всех, интересующихся английским языком.

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САРАТОВСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ ИМЕНИ Н. Г. ЧЕРНЫШЕВСКОГО

ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Основной целью данного учебного пособия является обучение практическому владению английским языком для специальных целей для студентов получающих подготовку бакалавра в области международных отношений.

Пособие выполнено в соответствии с требованиями государственных образовательных стандартов высшего профессионального образования, предъявляемых к преподаванию иностранного языка в неязыковых вузах с учетом профессиональной направленности обучения.

В задачи данного учебного пособия входит развитие языковой, речевой и культурной компетенции у обучаемых.

Материалом послужили оригинальные произведения американских и британских специалистов в области международных отношений. Предлагаемая система упражнений охватывает все виды речевой деятельности, позволяет усвоить обширный лексический материал, приобрести навыки аудирования, перевода и профессионального общения.

Данное пособие предназначено для студентов, получающих подготовку бакалавра в области международных отношений и политологии, а также для всех, интересующихся английским языком.

PART I

UNIT I

THE INTERSTATE SYSTEM

Section 1

1. Learn the following terms.

policy – <i>политическая линия, курс, стратегия</i> politics – <i>политическая борьба/события, жизнь, методы, убеждения, взгляды</i> polity – <i>общественный строй, государственственный строй, государство</i>	politic – <i>политически выгодный, дипломатичный</i> political – <i>политический</i> politician – <i>политик, государственный деятель</i>
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2. Match the following. Make up sentences with the English phrases.

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. foreign policy | a. взвешенная политика |
| 2. to pursue a policy | b. четкий политический курс |
| 3. long-term policy | c. долгосрочная политика |
| 4. tough/ firm/ rigid policy | d. политическое мероприятие |
| 5. power politics | e. проводить политику |
| 6. practical politics | f. внешняя политика |
| 7. arena of politics | g. политическое поприще |
| 8. above politics | h. настоящий политический боец |
| 9. master politician | i. внепартийная позиция |
| 10. clear-cut policy | j. политика с позиции силы |
| 11. deliberate policy | k. жесткий политический курс |

3. Learn the following terminological phrases.

balance of power – <i>баланс /равновесие сил</i> a nation's sovereignty – <i>государственный суверенитет</i> territorial integrity – <i>территориальная целостность</i>

4. Fill in the blanks with the words from the box. Translate the sentences into Russian.

policy, politics, political, polity

1. The English monarchy continued to rule England until the 19th century, when the country became a constitutional monarchy, and most national ___ was decided by Parliament.

2. The House of Commons is the source of real ___ power in the United Kingdom.

3. Scholars of international relations study the ___ of ethnic conflict and nationalism, both of which can lead to international conflict and war.

4. In the 1980s the USSR had to grapple with a collapsing economy, a ravaged ecology, and a dysfunctional ___.

6. After the disintegration of the USSR the countries of the West have acquired a decisively new influence over world ___, as well as over events in the post-Soviet region through connections both bilateral and multilateral with the new autonomous states.

7. The architects of America's national security ___ at once grasp the cross-cultural interdependence

8. A multipolar balance of power has led in the past to world war. In an age of nuclear weaponry, a pluralist ___ could be even more dangerous and suicidal.

9. In ___ there are no perfectly safe courses; prudence consists in choosing the least dangerous ones.

10. The impediment to the evolution of the United States as an "ordinary" power is the degree to which Americans, particularly the foreign ___ élite, see the world in such deeply America-centric terms that they cannot conceive of the United States as anything other than as an "extraordinary" power. This idea is deeply rooted in American ___ culture: American exceptionalism, a widely-held belief among Americans, both now and in the past, that the United States is different from all other countries in the world.

11. As the synopsis suggests, Harvard University's Professor Samuel P. Huntington analyzes both the present international system and its future shape using a standard division that sees the world of world ___ as involving a range of powers of different size.

12. Power ___ is essentially a way of understanding the world of international relations: nations compete for the world's resources and it is to a nation's advantage to be manifestly able to harm others. The

world ___ contains no single actor or institution defining what is valuable for the world as a whole.

5. Translate the following fast.

International law – национальные интересы – community of nations – преобразовать европейскую дипломатию – economic reconstruction – to set a policy – международное сообщество – sound policy – гибкая политика – international system – противоречивые отношения – international relations – международное право – security policy – national interests – внутренние дела – to adopt a policy – национальная политика – to meet commitments – принимать курс – flexible policy – national policy – устанавливать политику – domestic affairs – open-door policy – внешние сношения – to reshape European diplomacy – международные отношения – contradictory attitudes – выполнять обязательства – foreign affairs – политика открытых дверей – здравая политика – external relations – политика безопасности.

6. Skim (read quickly to get the general idea) through the following text to find the main idea of every paragraph.

Almost as if according to some natural law in every century there seems to emerge a country with the power, the will, and the intellectual and moral impetus to shape the entire international system in accordance with its own values. In the seventeenth century, France under Cardinal Richelieu introduced the modern approach to international relations, based on the nation-state and motivated by national interest as its ultimate purpose. In the eighteenth century, Great Britain elaborated the concept of the balance of power, which dominated European diplomacy for the next 200 years. In the nineteenth century, Metternich's Austria reconstructed the Concert of Europe and Bismarck's Germany dismantled it, reshaping European diplomacy into a cold-blooded game of power politics.

The balance-of-power system did not purport to avoid crises or even wars. When working properly, it was meant to limit both the ability of states to dominate others and the scope of conflicts. Its goal was not peace so much as stability and moderation. By definition, a balance-of-power arrangement cannot satisfy every member of the

international system completely; it works best when it keeps dissatisfaction below the level at which the aggrieved party will seek to overthrow the international order.

Theorists of the balance of power often leave the impression that it is the natural form of international relations. In fact, balance-of-power systems have existed only rarely in human history. For the greatest part of humanity and the longest periods of history, empire has been the typical mode of government. Empires have no interest in operating within an international system; they aspire to be the international system. Empires have no need for a balance of power. In the West, the only examples of functioning balance-of-power systems were among the city-states of ancient Greece and Renaissance Italy, and the European state system which arose out of the Peace of Westphalia in 1648. The distinguishing feature of these systems was to elevate a fact of life into a guiding principle of world order.

Intellectually, the concept of the balance of power reflected the convictions of all the major political thinkers of the Enlightenment. In their view, the universe, including the political sphere, operated according to rational principles which balanced each other. Seemingly random acts by reasonable men would, in their totality, tend toward the common good, though the proof of this proposition was elusive in the century of almost constant conflict that followed the Thirty Years' War.

7. Match the following. One Russian word has two English equivalents.

to introduce	to rule	означать
to dominate	to despise	преобразовывать
adversary	to modernize	демонтировать
to disdain	to take to pieces	господствовать
to reconstruct	to mean	различить
to purport	to differentiate	пренебрегать
to distinguish	to establish	беспорядок
to dismantle	disarrangement	неприятель
dislocation	enemy	вводить

8. Translate the following.

the Concert of Europe; the Congress of Vienna; Paris Peace Conference; the Thirty Years' War; the Peace of Westphalia; the Peace of Utrecht; the First World War; the League of Nations; the French Revolution; the Versailles Treaty of 1919; the Napoleonic Wars.

9. Find the English equivalents for the following words and phrases in the text.

Национальное государство; появляется страна; основная цель; разработать концепцию; ценности; современный подход; избежать кризиса; безжалостная игра; международный порядок; национальные интересы; город-государство; международная система; политика с позиции силы; система баланса сил; форма правления; мировой порядок; размах вооруженного столкновения; государственная система; сторона, чьи интересы нарушены; философы эпохи Просвещения; в соответствии с; нравственный стимул; естественное право; «Европейский концерт».

10. Read the text (ex. 6) again and answer the following questions. Translate it paying attention to the underlined words and phrases.

1. How did the outstanding political figures of the 17th-19th centuries try to reshape the international system?
2. What does the balance-of-power system mean?
3. Can we say that balance of power is the natural form of international relations? Why? Why not?

11. The term “power” has the following meanings in Russian: *сила, мощь; могущество; власть; держава; полномочие, право*. Match the phrases and use them in the sentences of your own.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. wield/exercise power | a. прийти к власти |
| 2. to come into power | b. сильные мира сего |
| 3. the Great Powers | c. верховная власть |
| 4. to be in power | d. чрезвычайные полномочия |
| 5. party in power | e. великие державы |
| 6. to seize power | f. партия, стоящая у власти |

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| 7. emergency powers | g. находиться у власти |
| 8. supreme power | h. захватить власть |
| 9. powers-that-be | i. обладать властью |

12. Translate the following sentences with the term “power” in different meanings.

1. In each instance, by the time America got involved, the balance of power had already failed to operate, producing this paradox: that the balance of power, which most Americans disdained, in fact assured American security as long as it functioned as it was designed; and that it was its breakdown that drew America into international politics.

2. As for India, which is now emerging as the major power in South Asia, its foreign policy is in many ways the last vestige of the heyday of European imperialism, influenced by the traditions of an ancient culture.

3. Never before has any previous order had to combine the attributes of the historic balance-of-power systems with global democratic opinion and the exploding technology of the contemporary period.

4. In the Cold War world, the traditional concepts of power had substantially broken down.

5. A special commission was created to make sure countries followed through on the promises they made, but the commission has no power to enforce the industrialized countries pledge to help developing countries.

6. Cooperation among the world’s major powers has given the UN a new chance to make real its program.

7. John F. Kennedy declared confidently in 1961 that America was strong enough to "pay any price, bear any burden" to ensure the success of liberty. Three decades later, the United States is in less of a position to insist on the immediate realization of all its desires. Other countries have grown into Great Power status.

8. The concepts of the separation of powers and or checks and balances, as conceived by Montesquieu and embodied in the American Constitution, reflected an identical view.

13. The Russian term «власть» is translated into English as rule, regime; power, authority; the term «власти» has the

following equivalents: *authorities, officials, sapiential authority.* Learn the following terminological phrases. Use them in the sentences of your own.

исполнительная власть – <i>executive power</i> законодательная власть – <i>legislature</i> сторонник авторитарной власти – <i>authoritarian</i> королевская власть – <i>crown, royalty</i> местные власти – <i>local authorities</i> законные власти – <i>constituted authorities, lawful authorities</i> передача полномочий – <i>devolution of authority, delegation of powers</i> широкие полномочия – <i>large powers, discretionary power</i>	сложение полномочий – <i>abdication, resignation, stepping down</i> давать полномочия (к-л) – <i>to mandate, to empower</i> передавать свои полномочия (к-л) – <i>to delegate one's authority (to)</i> превышение полномочий – <i>abuse of authority, misuse of powers</i> предоставлять чрезвычайные полномочия (к-л) – <i>to confer emergency powers (on)</i>
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14. Translate the following sentences with the terms «власть», «власти», «полномочия» into English.

1. Власть в греческих городах-государствах ограничивалась стенами этих полисов.
2. В Древнем Риме местные власти решали вопросы, связанные с устройством повседневной жизни.
3. К началу XVI в., в ряде европейских стран начинает укрепляться королевская власть.
4. До образования национального государства власти в основном взимали налоги с населения и подавляли восстания.
5. Принцип национального суверенитета не предполагал наличия какой-либо высшей власти.
6. Один из основных вопросов современности связан с установлением роли государства и выяснением степени передачи его властных полномочий международным организациям и внутригосударственным регионам.

7. Г. Моргантау утверждал, что внешняя политика является борьбой за власть. И независимо от ее целей, основным мотивом остается стремление к власти.

8. К. Уолтц отмечает, что негосударственные участники будут играть важную роль в системе международных отношений, если смогут конкурировать со сверхдержавами по наличию полномочий и возможностей власти.

15. Render the text below into Russian and then back into English. Work in pairs.

When American thinking on foreign policy and European diplomatic traditions encountered each other at the Paris Peace Conference of 1919, the differences in historical experience became dramatically evident. The European leaders sought to refurbish the existing system according to familiar methods; the American peacemakers believed that the Great War had resulted not from intractable geopolitical conflicts but from flawed European practices. In his famous Fourteen Points, Woodrow Wilson told the Europeans that the international system should be based not on the balance of power but on ethnic self-determination, that their security should depend not on military alliances but on collective security, and that their diplomacy should no longer be conducted secretly by experts but on the basis of "open agreements, openly arrived at." Clearly, Wilson had come not so much to discuss the terms for ending a war or for restoring the existing international order, as he had to recast a whole system of international relations as it had been practiced for nearly three centuries.

Both the American and the European approaches to foreign policy were the products of their own unique circumstances. The anguishing dilemmas of security that tormented European nations did not touch America for nearly 150 years. When they did, America twice participated in the world wars which had been started by the nations of Europe. In each instance, by the time America got involved, the balance of power had already failed to operate. Europe was thrown into balance-of-power politics when its first choice, the medieval dream of universal empire, collapsed and a host of states of more or less equal strength arose from the ashes of that ancient aspiration. When a group of states so constituted are obliged to deal with one

another, there are only two possible outcomes: either one state becomes so strong that it dominates all the others and creates an empire, or no state is ever quite powerful enough to achieve that goal. In the latter case, the pretensions of the most aggressive member of the international community are kept in check by a combination of the others; in other words, by the operation of a balance of power.

16. Using the map below talk on the Concert of Europe, its aims, decisions and leading personalities.



**THE INTERSTATE SYSTEM
Section 2**

1. Read the text and translate it into Russian in writing paying attention to the underlined words and phrases.

The European balance-of-power system is a concept of world order that represented a blending of the traditions of the Roman Empire and the Catholic Church. The world was conceived as mirroring the Heavens. Just as one God ruled in Heaven, so one emperor would rule over the secular world and one pope over the Universal Church.

The emerging states of Europe needed some principle to regulate their relations. They found it in the concepts of *raison d'état* and the balance of power. Each depended on the other. *Raison d'état* asserted that the well-being of the state justified whatever means were employed to further it; the national interest supplanted the medieval notion of a universal morality. The balance of power replaced the nostalgia for universal monarchy with the consolation that each state, in pursuing its own selfish interests, would somehow contribute to the safety and progress of all the others. The earliest and most comprehensive formulation of this new approach came from France, which was also one of the first nation-states in Europe. The principal agent for this French policy was Cardinal de Richelieu, First Minister of France from 1624 to 1642. Few statesmen can claim a greater impact on history. Richelieu promulgated the concept of *raison d'état* and practiced it relentlessly for the benefit of his own country. Under his auspices, *raison d'état* replaced the medieval concept of universal moral values as the operating principle of French policy.

By 1618, the German-speaking territory of Central Europe, most of which was part of the Holy Roman Empire, was divided into two armed camps—the Protestants and the Catholics. The fuse that set off the war was lit that same year in Prague, and before long all of Germany was drawn into the conflict. As Germany was progressively bled white, its principalities became easy prey for outside invaders. By the time the war ended in 1648, Central Europe had been devastated and Germany had lost almost a third of its population. In the crucible of this tragic conflict, Cardinal Richelieu grafted the principle of *raison d'état* onto French foreign policy, a principle that the other European states adopted in the century that followed.

2. Match the following.

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. to take over | a. колебаться |
| 2. pristine | b. вступать во владение |
| 3. preponderant | c. изначальный |
| 4. world censure | d. союз |
| 5. to face down | e. общественное порицание |
| 6. to oscillate | f. подавлять |
| 7. to vindicate | g. отстаивать |

8. high-minded

h. преобладающий

9. alliance

i. благодородный

3. Fill in the blanks with the words from the box. Translate the text into Russian. The term “nation” can be translated both as «государство» and «народ».

nation; borders; interstate system; boundaries; territory; nations; war.

One of the most important rules of the ___ (1) is that ___ (2) should respect each other's internationally recognized ___ (3). Almost all of the world's land falls under the control of existing ___ (4) except Antarctica. Under the ___ (5), no ___ (6) has the right to invade or take over another's ___ (7) or interfere with the actions of a government within its own ___ (8). But defining the ___ (9) of a ___ (10) is more complicated than it may first appear. For example, many of today's ___ (11) resulted from wars in which winners expanded their rule by taking ___ (12) from losers. Some nations have ___ (13) that were imposed upon them by another ___ (14) that colonized them before they gained independence. These ___ (15) can create many problems. They can also split up previously existing ___ (16) or ethnic groups so that they are in different ___ (17). This division has become a major source of conflict and ___ (18).

4. Read the following text and fill in the blanks with the missing prepositions and adverbs.

After the dislocations caused ___ (1) the French Revolution and the Napoleonic Wars, the leaders ___ (2) Europe restored the balance ___ (3) power ___ (4) the Congress of Vienna ___ (5) 1815 and softened the brutal reliance ___ (6) power by seeking to moderate international conduct ___ (7) moral and legal bonds. Yet by the end of the nineteenth century, the European balance-of-power system returned ___ (8) the principles of power politics and in a far more unforgiving environment. Facing ___ (9) the adversary became the standard method ___ (10) diplomacy, leading ___ (11) one test of strength ___ (12) another. Finally, in 1914, a crisis arose ___ (13) which no one shrank. Europe never

fully recovered world leadership ____ (14) the catastrophe of the First World War. The United States emerged as the dominant player but Woodrow Wilson soon made it clear that his country refused to play ____ (15) European rules.

5. Translate the following into Russian.

France = the French Republic; Great Britain = Britain = the United Kingdom = the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; Austria = the Republic of Austria; Germany = the Federal Republic of Germany; the United States = the United States of America; Korea: North Korea = the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, South Korea = the Republic of Korea; Australia = the Commonwealth of Australia, Thailand = the Kingdom of Thailand; the Philippines = the Republic of the Philippines; China = the People's Republic of China, the Chinese Empire; Japan; Spain = the Kingdom of Spain; Sweden = the Kingdom of Sweden; the Netherlands = the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Holland.

6. Prepare a mini-presentation about one of the states from Exercise 5. Specify its geographical position, capital, political system, borders, international organizations it enters etc.

7. The Russian term «деятель» can be translated into English as “figure» or «worker”. Match the following phrases and use them in the sentences of your own.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| 1. политический деятель | a. scientist, man of science |
| 2. общественный деятель | b. politician, political figure |
| 3. научный деятель | c. honoured worker |
| 4. заслуженный государственный деятель | d. cultural workers |
| 5. заслуженный деятель | e. elder |
| 6. деятели культуры | f. statesman |
| 7. государственный деятель | g. public figure, public man |

8. Render the following into English.

Ришелье (1585–1642), французский государственный деятель. Полное имя и титул – Арман Жан дю Плесси, кардинал, герцог де Ришелье, прозванный «Красным кардиналом». К концу 1620-х годов французское правительство имело возможность принимать более активное участие в международных делах, что побудило Ришелье к действиям. В это время велась Тридцатилетняя война. Дом Габсбургов был главным врагом французской монархии, поначалу Ришелье удерживался от вмешательства в конфликт. Однако Франция все же была вовлечена в войну.

II

Меттерних Клеменс (1773-1859), князь, министр иностранных дел и фактический глава австрийского правительства в 1809-21, канцлер в 1821-48. Противник объединения Германии; стремился помешать укреплению позиций России в Европе. Во время Венского конгресса 1814-15 подписал в январе 1815 секретный договор с представителями Великобритании и Франции против России и Пруссии. Меттерних один из организаторов Священного союза.

III

Бисмарк Отто фон Шенхаузен (Schonhausen) (1815-98), князь, государственный деятель Германии, осуществил объединение Германии. Он был одним из главных организаторов Тройственного союза 1882, направленного против Франции и России; при этом считал, что война с Россией была бы крайне опасной для Германии. Свою внешнюю политику Бисмарк строил, исходя из ситуации, сложившейся в 1871 после поражения Франции во франко-прусской войне. С помощью сложной системы союзов, Бисмарку удавалось поддерживать мир в Европе; Германская империя стала одним из лидеров международной политики.

9. Make a bilingual translation of the following interview.

If you want to create a new international law, new order for peace and development that allows the survival of all nations of this	В истории уже имеется прецедент. Это Вестфальский мирный договор.
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planet, how is it possible to get this peace together, if some peoples hate each other?	
What does the Peace of Westphalia state?	Мир - это величайшая цель международного сообщества.
What principle was implemented in the Peace Treaty of Westphalia?	Подписание Вестфальского мира в 1648 г. стало важнейшей в историческом развитии вехой, ознаменовавшей формирование новой политической системы, в основу которой была положена идея национального государства
Why is the Peace of Westphalia so important?	Благодаря Вестфальскому миру впервые было учреждено Европейское сообщество суверенных государств, был также сделан большой шаг к созданию международного права и участия государства в реорганизации экономики.
What is the reason for the functioning of the Peace Treaty of Westphalia today?	В этом документе поднимаются вопросы непреходящего мира, истинной дружбы и идеи прощения во имя мира.

10. Complete the following sentences, using the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Translate the sentences into Russian.

- In the 20th century international relations (to become) truly global for the first time.
- Torn between nostalgia for a pristine past and yearning for a perfect future, American thought has oscillated between isolationism

and commitment, though, since the end of the Second World War, the realities of interdependence (to predominate).

3. Since the time America (to enter) the arena of world politics in 1917, it (to be) so preponderant in strength and so convinced, of the tightness of its ideals that this century's major international agreements have been embodiments of American values—from the League of Nations.

4. Though other republics existed, none (to create) consciously to vindicate the idea of liberty. No other country's population (to choose) to head for a new continent and tame its wilderness in the name of freedom and prosperity for all.

5. Nations have pursued self-interest more frequently than high-minded principle, and (to compete) more than they (to cooperate). There is little evidence to suggest that this age-old mode of behavior (to change), or that it is likely to change in the decades ahead.

6. When there is no longer a single threat and each country perceives its perils from its own national perspective, those societies which (to nestle) under American protection (to feel) compelled to assume greater responsibility for their own security.

7. China too faces a world order that is new to it. For 2,000 years, the Chinese Empire (to unite) its world under a single imperial rule. Before the nineteenth century, China never (to have) a neighbor capable of contesting its pre-eminence and never (to imagine) that such a state could arise.

8. Japan had also cut itself off from all contact with the outside world. For 500 years before it was forcibly opened by Commodore Matthew Perry in 1854 Japan (not to deign) even to balance the barbarians off against each other or to invent tributary relationships, as the Chinese had.

9. Before the arrival of the British, the subcontinent (not to rule) as a single political unit for millennia. But after it established unified rule, the British Empire (to undermine) by the very values of popular government and cultural nationalism it (to import) into India. Yet, as a nation-state, India is a newcomer.

11. Translate the following sentences, paying attention to adverbial modifiers.

A

1. It were as if the fishbowl had been smashed by external forces.

Belief in the habits of thought associated with the hegemony of the 1763-2004 Anglo-Dutch Liberal system, is an example of the kind of delusion which leads an entire culture into the risk of the kind of systemic breakdown of that culture which could now go so far as to plunge much of this planet into what is described as a new dark age.

2. The history of European civilization itself warns those who have come to know the principles of the modern scientific method, that the study of the principal characteristics of relatively distinct civilizations, can not be adduced by limiting attention to the evidence of a mere century, nor even hundreds of years; the characteristics of European civilization, as if in cycles, are expressed in thousands, or, argued, traceable back even tens of thousands, of years.

3. It is, as if to say, that a single person in a culture, by being and acting so, may supply a characteristic which becomes part of that culture as a whole, even a redeeming part of a culture which might be predominantly brutish in every other way.

4. It is as if sheeted Adam Smith, with lantern and spade, is walking toward the potter's field where his spiritual remains will be buried, soon, by the action of his own invisible hand.

5. Each side has behaved as if the other had freely chosen its mode of diplomatic behavior and could have, were it wiser or less bellicose, selected some other, more agreeable, method.

6. By the end of the Second World War in 1945, the United States was so powerful (at one point about 35 percent of the world's entire economic production was American) that it seemed as if it was destined to shape the world according to its preferences.

7. By pursuing its own selfish interests, each state was presumed to contribute to progress, as if some unseen hand were guaranteeing that freedom of choice for each state assured well-being for all.

8. In the aftermath of the communist collapse, it has been assumed that hostile intentions have disappeared, and, since the Wilsonian tradition rejects conflicting interests, American post-Cold War policy has been conducted as if traditional foreign policy considerations no longer apply.

В

1. В XXI веке существуют как бы «два мира» в системе международных отношений: в одном происходят существенные перемены, в то время как другой остается неизменным.

2. Внешнеполитические решения принято разрабатывать и

принимать коллективно, при этом предпочтение отдается, как правило, более рискованному решению, так как ответственность за риск как бы разделяется между всеми членами группы.

3. По мнению С. Хантингтона существуют переходные зоны, в которых разные цивилизации как бы взаимодействуют друг с другом.

4. Расстановка сил была такова, что Президент и его кабинет оказались, как бы противопоставлены конгрессу, большинство которого выражало недовольство не только внешней политикой президента, но и его методами.

5. Пространство является как бы интеллектуальным символом интуитивно переживаемого времени, и все то в восприятии времени, что характерно для данной культуры, находит себе точный коррелят в восприятии пространства.

6. Какими бы обособленными страны мира не были, они, по сути, являются не отдельными островами в океане, а будто бы великими волнами океана мировой политики, которые, сливаясь, сталкиваются с волнами иного измерения, нарушая ритма в подъеме и упадке отдельных волн.

12. Match the following phrases with their definitions.

1. International law	a) is political action by a person or group which makes use of or is intended to increase their power or influence
2. Foreign policy	b) is the branch of knowledge that deals with the state and systems of government; the scientific analysis of political activity and behaviour.
3. International relations	c) is a body of rules established by custom or treaty and recognized by nations as binding in their relations with one another
4. Political Science	d) deals with the relationships between states, or between persons or entities in different states.

5. Power politics	e) consists of self-interest strategies chosen by the state to safeguard its national interests and to achieve its goals within international relations milieu.
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13. Translate the following text at sight.

1. Throughout the history of the interstate system, the relationships between nations have been structured in various ways, depending on how power was distributed among them. Power may be concentrated in one or two nations, which then set and enforce the rules for other countries. The predominance of one nation is called *hegemony*.

2. Power may also be distributed more equally among half-dozen great powers and other somewhat weaker nations. In this case, alliances between nations play a crucial role in structuring their interactions. Power can also be distributed relatively equally among nations or alliances of nations. This is called a balance of power. Some scholars and political leaders believe that peace is best preserved this way because no nation can win a war easily. The evidence for this theory is not strong.

3. The opposite proposition, called *power transition theory*, has more support. This theory suggests that peace is most likely when one nation predominates, or when two opposing but equally powerful nations do. In this theory, major wars are likely when a challenger starts to surpass a dominant nation in power.

4. Today, many of the foundations of the interstate system are being challenged by changes in technology and international norms. The idea of territorial integrity and a nation's sovereignty are being undermined. Neither ballistic missiles nor television signals respect borders. Television, the mass media, telephones, and the Internet are erasing the boundaries between nations, blending once-distinct cultures together and expanding transnational connections.

5. Mass communication is also drawing worldwide attention to domestic issues that in the past were of little concern to other nations, such as human rights, the status of women, environmental practices, and democracy. In addition, the territories of nations are changing. Some nations are becoming integrated into larger entities—for

example, the European Union. Others are fragmenting into smaller units.

6. These changes have led to a debate among scholars about whether the interstate system will survive in its current form or evolve into another system that does not yet exist. Some scholars believe nations—with their different cultural identities, boundaries, and governments—are becoming obsolete. Other scholars think that the interstate system will endure. Both are right to some extent.

14. Translate the following text in writing.

В настоящее время территория является одним из признаков национального государства. Национальное государство стало единицей построения политической системы мира после подписания Вестфальского мира в 1648 г., поскольку уже тогда понимали, что зарождающийся миропорядок мог основываться только на национальных интересах. Суверенные национальные государства взаимодействовали между собой, образуя систему международных отношений. Внешняя политика, которая представляет собой действия государства и его институтов за пределами своей суверенной территории для реализации национальных интересов, на заре становления государственно-центристской модели мира отличалась от современной. Однако уже в XVII в. цель внешней политики заключалась в урегулировании межгосударственных отношений. Государственно-центристская система мира, положившая конец междоусобным войнам, привела к многочисленным межгосударственным конфликтам в последующие периоды, в том числе к мировым войнам XX столетия.

На международной арене государства взаимодействовали через союзы, согласовывая свои внешнеполитические действия. Понятие «баланс сил», которое впервые употребили при заключении Утрехтского мира в 1713 году, положившего конец борьбе за испанское наследство между Францией и Испанией, с одной стороны, и коалицией государств во главе с Великобританией, получило широкое распространение во второй половине XX в. На рубеже XVIII и XIX вв. Великобритания стала претендовать на мировое господство. Ее соперники Франция, Испания, Швеция, Нидерланды стали терять былую

мощь. Наполеоновские войны, последовавшие за французской революцией 1789 г., закончились поражением Франции. В 1815 г. нарушенный принцип национального суверенитета был восстановлен Венским конгрессом. Система международных отношений, получившая название «Концерт Европы», стала создаваться в рамках Вестфальской модели мира.

15. Read the text below. Discuss four levels of analysis. Give examples of explanations for some international events, using these levels of analysis.

The individual level of analysis locates the cause of events in individual leaders or the immediate circle of decision makers within a particular country. It focuses on human actors on the world stage identifying the characteristics of human decision making.

The domestic level of analysis locates causes in the character of the domestic system of specific states. Thus, war is caused by aggressive or warlike states, not by evil, inept, or misguided people or the structure of power in the international system. The failure of domestic institutions may also cause war.

The interstate (or international or systemic) level of analysis concerns the influence of the international system upon outcomes. Thus it focuses on the interactions of states themselves, without regard to their internal makeup or the particular individuals who lead them. This level pays attention to states' relative power positions in the international system and the interactions among them. It has been traditionally the most important of the levels of analysis.

To these three levels can be added a fourth, the global level of analysis. It seeks to explain international outcomes in terms of global trends and forces that transcend the interactions of states. This level deserves particular attention because of the growing importance of global-level processes. The evolutions of human technology, of certain worldwide beliefs, and of humans' relationship to the natural environment are all processes at the global level that influence international relations. The global level is also increasingly the focus of IR scholars studying transnational integration through worldwide scientific, technical, and business communities. Another pervasive global influence is the lingering effect of historical European imperialism.

Levels of analysis offer different sorts of explanations for international events. For example, there are many possible explanations for the 2003 U.S.-led war against Iraq. At the individual level, the war could be attributed to Saddam Hussein's irrational gamble that he could defeat the forces arrayed against him; or to President Bush's desire to remove a leader he personally deemed threatening. At the domestic level, the war could be attributed to the rise of the powerful neoconservative interest groups who convinced the Bush administration and Americans that Saddam was a threat to U.S. security in a post-September 11 world. At the interstate level, the war might be attributed to a lack of a balancer to U.S. power. With no state willing to back Iraq militarily, the United States (as the largest global military power) was free to attack Iraq without fear of a large-scale military response. Finally, at the global level, the war might be attributable to a global fear of terrorism or even a clash between Islam and the West.

16. Discuss the prospects of the international system development in the 21st century. Include the following issues.

1. Has global power shifted from West to East? What are the implications of the changing distribution of global power from?
2. Is America's global appeal waning? What are the symptoms of America's domestic and international decline?
3. Did America waste the unique global opportunity offered by the peaceful end of the Cold War?
4. What are America's recuperative strengths and what geopolitical reorientation is necessary to revitalize America's world role?
5. What would be the likely geopolitical consequences if America declined from its globally preeminent position? Who would be the almost immediate geopolitical victims of such a decline? What effects would it have on the global-scale problems of the 21st century?

UNIT II

HUMAN RIGHTS

1. **Study the following definition.**

Human rights is a broad notion that all people, simply by being human, deserve certain economic and political freedoms of opportunity such as freedom from various kinds of deprivations including freedom from oppression, unlawful imprisonment and execution, torture, persecution, and exploitation.

2. Match the following. One Russian word has two English equivalents.

resignation	to approve	предшественник
to confer	partners	союзники
commitment	precursor	одобрять
predecessor	step-down	вести переговоры
allies	obligation	обязательство
to endorse	to negotiate	уход в отставку

3. Match the following.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. stalled negotiations | a. уделять больше внимания проблемам |
| 2. Conference on Security and Co-operation | b. определять политику |
| 3. strategic nuclear delivery systems | c. зашедшие в тупик переговоры |
| 4. a two-time contender | d. конференция по безопасности и сотрудничеству |
| 5. advocated more attention to problems | e. стратегические ядерные ракетносители |
| 6. to fashion policies | f. дважды кандидат |

4. Translate the following fast.

противоречивый – secretary of state – стратегия холодной войны – to pursue policies – уделять больше внимания ч-л – national security adviser – злоупотребление правами человека – abusive regimes – провозгласить новую политику – pro-American regimes – отойти от методов холодной войны – the Panama Canal Zone – отказаться от канала – to transfer ownership and control of

the canal to Panama – отеческая опека – an affluent foreign-occupied island – неприкрытая политика умиротворения – to be stalled for years – строить отношения с латиноамериканскими государствами – to undermine abusive governments – заложить основу ч-л. – to guarantee its neutrality – право вторгнуться в зону канала – to take office – возникновения внешней угрозы – conservatives warned.

5. Match the following.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| 1. contender | a. to give to |
| 2. region | b. intrusion |
| 3. to present | c. nominee, candidate |
| 4. negotiations | d. penetration |
| 5. interference | e. talks |
| 6. breakthrough | f. area, vicinity |

6. Make a bilingual translation.

<p>1. Carter's foreign policy was as controversial as his domestic policy. Saying that American foreign policy was preoccupied by Cold War strategies, the president advocated more attention to the economic and social problems of the so-called Third World, including abuses or lack of human rights</p>	
	<p>2. Государственный секретарь в правительстве Картера осознал всю значимость "холодной войны", однако он стремился проводить политику, в центре которой находились права человека и</p>

	<p>вопросы экономического развития. Советник Картера по национальной безопасности, несгибаемый воин "холодной войны", настаивал на приоритете европейской политики. Он воспринимал Третью мировую войну только в контексте "холодной войны" и беспокоился о том, что повышенное внимание к правам человека может ослабить проамериканские, но недемократические режимы.</p>
<p>3. Latin America seemed to Carter the best place to sound a new tone in American policy and move away from the Cold War perspective that had coloured U.S. relations in the region. Carter wanted the United States to abandon its "paternalism" and instead fashion policies that considered each Latin American nation's internal priorities. He believed that Panama and the Panama Canal presented an excellent opportunity to chart a new course for U.S. policy in Latin America</p>	
	<p>4. Зона панамского канала походила на богатый, занятый иностранными войсками остров</p>

	<p>внутри страны. Для жителей Панама это было ежедневным напоминанием о неравенстве их государства и США. Переговоры в Панаме о передаче контроля над каналом зашли в тупик задолго до того, как Картер стал президентом. В течение года были подписаны договоры, гарантировавшие передачу канала в собственность Панаме и его нейтральный статус.</p>
<p>5. Carter was pleased, but the American public was not. Nearly 80 percent of those asked opposed giving up the canal - it was American built and run and should remain that way, they said. Ronald Reagan labelled the agreement outright appeasement, and Republican senator Jesse Helms of North Carolina promised to kill it in the Senate. He failed - by a single vote, but only after an amendment gave the United States the responsibility to intervene if the canal was ever threatened by an outside force.</p>	
	<p>6. Картер надеялся содействовать защите прав человека в Латинской</p>

	Америке, несмотря на то, что консерваторы предупреждали, что если приоритетом внешней политике США окажутся права человека, то под угрозой окажутся проамерикански настроенные, но недемократические правительства.
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7. Match the following.

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. obscurity | a. достижение |
| 2. electorate | b. предъявить обвинение |
| 3. to stun diplomats | c. заниматься, интересоваться |
| 4. to bring charge | d. неизвестность |
| 5. concern | e. избиратели |
| 6. breakthrough | f. ошеломить адвокатов |

8. Fill in the blanks with the words from the box. Translate the text.

pledged; President; presidency; presidential; commitment; confer; agreement; strategic nuclear delivery systems; charted; trust; final act; government; sovereign equality; State of the Union address, powers; allies

When Gerald Ford became __ (1) upon Richard Nixon's resignation, he __ (2) to be "the __ (3) of all the people. To fill the vacant vice __ (4) Ford named Nelson Rockefeller, himself a two-time contender for nomination as __ (5) candidate and a prominent former governor of New York State. In world affairs, the new __ (6) continuation of the widely endorsed policies of his predecessor. Ford reaffirmed United States __ (7) to the nation's traditional __ (8) and announced plans to visit the People's Republic of China as well as the Soviet Union. In November 1974, he flew to Vladivostok to __ (9) with the Soviet leader. The two men reached tentative __ (10) on limiting the number of both countries' __ (11) Negotiations on a

Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty, which began in 1972, were continuing between the two __ (12) well into 1979. On August 1, 1975, Ford and the leaders of 34 nations signed the __ (13) of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe. Participants __ (14) to respect each other's __ (15) and to co-operate in the field of human rights, for their own citizens and those of other nations. On January 15, 1975, in his first __ (16), he said to the American people: "the State of the Union is not good," and __ (17) a new course for the United States. Gerald Ford will be remembered as the __ (18) who restored the __ (19) and confidence of many Americans in their institutions and __ (20).

9. Read the following text and fill in the blanks with the missing prepositions and adverbs.

Jimmy Carter was a new face __ (1) the American political horizon. Rising from relative obscurity __ (2) the Presidency during a two-year campaign characterised __ (3) its hard work and attention __ (4) detail. Jimmy Carter excited a large portion of the electorate. Carter seemed to appeal __ (5) those outside of the mainstream __ (6) American politics, asking them __ (7) countless speeches and gatherings, to send an "outsider" __ (8) Washington. President Carter's first year brought him face __ (9) face __ (10) the everyday realities of American politics. In his foreign policy, Mr. Carter stunned many diplomats __ (11) announcing that United States relations __ (12) other nations would be based __ (13) a concern __ (14) the rights of humans - the Carter "human rights" doctrine. The policy brought charges of interference __ (15) internal affairs of other nations __ (16) some governments, but was well received __ (17) the majority of world leaders. He could count __ (18) his victories the ratification of the Panama Canal Treaty, which guarantees the neutrality of the Canal __ (19) the year 2000. January 1, 1979, marked a new era __ (20) Chinese-American relations. Carter's tireless effort to help cement a permanent peace in the Middle East resulted __ (21) the signing of a Peace Treaty which promised to end the cycle of Mideast wars. The Middle East breakthrough was Carter's

most ambitious foreign policy achievement.

10. Complete the text replacing Russian phrases in brackets with the English ones from the box.

suffered serious setbacks; signed the SALT II treaty; security interests; expressed reservations; last year; the treaty required ratification by two-thirds of the Senate; to grapple with; political scientists; Iranian desert; servicemen; hostages; members of the Senate; strategic arms limitations talks; domestic problems; rescue mission; secure the hostages freedom

In 1980, the (последний год) of his Administration, President Carter (потерпела серьезные неудачи) in the area of foreign policy. His negotiators had culminated seven years of (переговоры по ограничению стратегических вооружений) with the Soviet Union when he and the Soviet chairman (подписать договор ОСВ -II). Under the U.S. Constitution, (две трети голосов в Сенате должны одобрить договор). Many (члены сената) (проявили осторожность) about the treaty, questioning if it would protect American (интересы безопасности).

Militants in Iran seized the U.S. Embassy in Tehran took some 60 Americans as (заложники). Unable to persuade Iran to release them, President Carter ordered military (меры по спасению), which failed, resulting in the deaths of eight American (военнослужащие) when their aircraft collided in the (иранская пустыня). Carter's failure to (освободить заложников) was considered by (политологи) a factor in his defeat in the 1980 presidential elections. President Carter also (бороться с) with serious (внутренние проблемы).

11. The term “agreement” can be translated into Russian as 1) договор; 2) соглашение; 3) договоренность; 4) согласие. Match the following.

ironclad agreement	предварительная договоренность
armistice/ceasefire agreement	двустороннее соглашение
to carry out an agreement	соглашение о прекращении военных действий

contractual agreement	заключить договор
tentative agreement	твердая договоренность
to break / denounce an agreement	выработать соглашение
bilateral agreement	договор
to come to (conclude, negotiate, reach, work out) an agreement	денонсировать договор, разорвать соглашение

12. Make a bilingual translation.

<p>1. Внешняя политика Картера была такой же противоречивой, как и внутренняя. Утверждая, что американская внешняя политика определяется императивами "холодной войны", президент призывал уделять больше внимания экономическим и социальным проблемам стран так называемого "третьего мира", включая нарушения или несоблюдение прав человека.</p>	
	<p>2. Carter's secretary of state, recognised Cold War concerns but was eager to pursue policies that focused on human issues and economic development. Carter's national security adviser and an uncompromising Cold Warrior put Europe first. Concerned about the Third World only in its Cold War context, he worried that an emphasis on human rights</p>

	<p>might weaken regimes that were pro-American but abusive.</p>
<p>3. Латинская Америка казалась Картеру наилучшим местом, чтобы провозгласить новые веяния американской политики и отойти от политики «холодной войны», которые определяли поведение США в регионе. Картер хотел, чтобы США отказались от своего «патернализма» и вместо этого строили отношения с латиноамериканскими государствами с учетом внутриполитического развития каждой из этих стран. Он полагал, что Панама и панамский канал предоставляют прекрасную возможность для формирования новой политики США в Латинской Америке.</p>	
	<p>4. The Panama Canal Zone lay like an affluent foreign-occupied island within Panama. To Panamanians it was a daily reminder of the inequalities between themselves and the United States. When Carter took office, negotiations to turn control of the canal over to Panama had been stalled for years. Within a year, two treaties were written laying</p>

	the groundwork for transferring ownership and control of the canal to Panama and guaranteeing its neutrality.
5. Картер был доволен, но американская общественность не разделяла его чувств. Почти 80% опрошенных выразили свой протест по поводу отказа от прав США на канал. Они мотивировали тем, что американцы построили и управляли каналом, считая, что такая ситуация должна сохраниться. Рональд Рейган назвал соглашение неприкрытой политикой умиротворения, а сенатор-республиканец от Северной Каролины Джесс Хелмз пообещал сделать все, чтобы соглашение не получило поддержки в Сенате. Однако договор был одобрен с преимуществом в один голос.	
	6. Carter also hoped to promote human rights throughout Latin America, although conservatives warned that letting human rights drive policy might undermine pro-American but abusive governments.

13. Read the text, study the table below it, listen to the talk by

Hans Rosling “New Insights on Poverty” (http://video-subtitle.tedcdn.com/talk/podcast/2007/None/HansRosling_2007-low-en.mp4)
and give a presentation on the situation with poverty in the world and the ways to fight it.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights

In the Universal Declaration of Human Rights it is said:

“Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care” (Article 25).

Poverty's death toll

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), poverty accounts for 30% of human deaths (i.e. 18 million) each year.

Of course you don't die of poverty but of its consequences: starvation, bad sanitation-induced disease, other diseases (e.g. HIV/AIDS), lack of water, and conflicts over resources, etc...

Who lives in poverty?

After plenty of debates and critiques, the World Bank finally recognized that nearly 1.5 billion people are living in extreme poverty. This represents the number of people living below the World Bank's international poverty line of \$1.25 a day - using the 2005 purchasing power parity (PPP) definition. But, if you're concerned with a more accurate state of poverty in the world, using the brand new \$2-a-day poverty line, we then arrive at some 2.6 billion people living below that line - and in poverty.

- The 1-10% richest of in any country account for 50% of the country's wealth (in terms of ownership of capital).

- In poorer countries, inequalities are even worse - i.e. the rich represent much less than 1%. In fact at the world level, in 2000, the top 10% represented 85% of global capital.

- Hunger and malnutrition affect over 850m people, even though the global food production could accommodate a few billions more on earth (some estimates say up to 12-15 billions). The problem is either with the distribution and diffusion of resources (e.g. lack of roads and

infrastructure) or insufficient income.

- Bad sanitation threatens the lives of more than 2.5 billion people, while another billion lacks access to clean water. Water-related problems affect half of humanity.

- About 1 billion people can't read, or even sign their names. At a time when more and more experts talk about investing in computer literacy, achieving basic literacy in some parts of the world is still the priority for so many governments. Lack of education is a major cause of unemployment worldwide.

- As far as women are concerned, the usual view is that "women produce half of the world's food, work two-thirds of the world's working hours, earn only 10 percent of the world's income, and own less than 1 percent of the world's property" (hopeinternational.org). These numbers count altogether paid and unpaid work (or work that would be paid in developed countries) like child-care and elder-care as well as helping in the fields or small family farming.

- More than 350 of the richest people on earth have more money than some 50% of the rest of humanity. This is not even about redistributing resources. This is an issue with the system at large.

People Living on Less than \$2 per day (PPP) in Selected Large Developing Countries			
<i>Country</i>	<i>% of Population Living on \$2 per day or less (PPP) (2005)</i>	<i>Population (2009)</i>	<i>Poverty Headcount Approximation (unadjusted for income / pop. growth 2005-10)</i>
Bangladesh	81%	162,220,762	131,934,146
Brazil	18%	193,733,795	35,530,778
China	36%	1,331,460,000	483,033,716
Egypt	18%	82,999,393	15,321,688
India	76%	1,155,347,678	873,425,905
Indonesia	54%	229,964,723	123,643,352
Pakistan	60%	169,708,303	102,351,077
<i>Total</i>		<i>3,325,434,654</i>	<i>1,765,240,662</i>

Global Sherpa 2011; Source: World Bank.

14. Talk on the topic “Success and Defeat of Carter’s Human Rights Policy”.

UNIT III

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

1. Answer the following questions.

1. What is G8?
2. What countries comprise G20?
3. What do you know about 6 Nations?
4. What countries do 6 Nations consist of?
5. What is the attitude of G8 to G20?
6. What is the relationship of G8, G29, 6 Nations and other international organizations?

2. Learn the following phrases. Use them in the sentences of your own.

wrangle over – спорить (с кем-	be at loggerheads – иметь
--------------------------------	---------------------------

<i>л. о чем-л.)</i>	<i>резкие разногласия</i>
formal talks – <i>официальные переговоры</i>	to inch – <i>двигаться медленно или осторожно</i>
current talks – <i>текущие переговоры</i>	to achieve a breakthrough – <i>достигнуть победы</i>
ballpark – <i>диапазон, внутри которого возможно сопоставление</i>	intermediate – <i>переходный</i>
address – <i>обращать внимание на, исследовать</i>	conspicuously – <i>видимо; заметно, очевидно</i>
maintain momentum – <i>сохранить темп</i>	long haul – <i>долгий путь</i>

3. Match the following. Make up sentences of your own.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. 6 Nations | a. переговоры ШОС |
| 2. to normalize relations | b. предстоять в будущем |
| 3. common ground | c. шанхайская «Шестерка» |
| 4. to meet privately | d. замороженные реакторы |
| 5. Six-nation talks | e. совместное заявление |
| 6. frozen reactors | f. общие темы |
| 7. joint statement | g. урегулировать отношения |
| 8. lie ahead | h. встретиться неофициально |

4. Explain in English the meanings of the underlined phrases in the text below, translate them into Russian and then translate the whole text.

On July 29 Six-nation talks in Beijing aimed at ending North Korea's nuclear weapons program entered a new stage, as the countries began to wrangle over a joint statement of principles that may move them toward further disarmament negotiations. "Today I think we went into a new phase," the United States' chief negotiator, Christopher R. Hill, told reporters. "We began to look at actual texts, actual words on paper."

The United States and North Korea met privately again on Friday to discuss the proposed joint statement. Although those discussions were difficult and disagreements remained, common ground was emerging. "They, too, were trying to stay in the ballpark," Mr. Hill

said of North Korea's terms. "We've got a way to go," he added. "We are addressing the tough questions." The talks, which include China, South Korea, Japan and Russia, have involved a daily multiple-interpreter waltz of bilateral meetings and joint discussions. The chief South Korean negotiator told reporters that the talks may extend into next week, China's official New China News Agency reported. The agency also reported that American and North Korean delegates were to meet privately again, but Mr. Hill would not confirm that. Mr. Hill, talking to reporters as he left his hotel room in the morning, said, "We are here for the long haul, and we are here until we make some progress." He likened the negotiations to pushing a rock up a "very steep hill," and said the participating countries needed to maintain momentum if they were to avoid damaging delays.

The Americans and North Koreans remain at loggerheads over the "sequence" of North Korean disarmament moves and corresponding rewards from the United States and its allies, Mr. Hill said. North Korea has insisted that the United States resume economic aid and give the government enhanced political recognition before it moves to disarm; but the United States has insisted that North Korea disarm first. "It's not going to be so easy, because the D.P.R.K. has ideas about how we have to normalize relations," Mr. Hill said, referring to North Korea as the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The two sides also discussed the North's uranium enrichment program, which it could be using to assemble nuclear weapons, he said. Mr. Hill suggested that the United States and North Korea could still inch past their deep disagreements, including whether North Korea could have a civilian nuclear power program, to agree on principles and then leave specifics for future talks. "I believe that if everyone agrees where we're going, we can agree on the intermediate steps," he said after the meetings. "We're making progress." The most difficult negotiations still lie ahead, however, as the countries move from broad principles to specific steps and concessions, observers said. "It's encouraging that we've now had four rounds of bilaterals, but we'll need many more of them to achieve a breakthrough," said Peter Beck, a Seoul-based analyst of North Korea's nuclear program for the International Crisis Group, a private organization that provides advice on security issues.

The "Agreed Framework" that the United States and North Korea signed in October 1994 "took hundreds of hours of negotiations". Under that agreement, North Korea froze its nuclear

reactors at Yongbyon, 60 miles north of Pyongyang, North Korea's capital, and in return the United States supported an international effort to supply North Korea with oil and promised to help build two internationally monitored nuclear reactors. That deal fell apart in 2002.

5. Match the following.

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. to dispute over | a. to stay in the ballpark |
| 2. within the frames | b. to inch |
| 3. to prove | c. to be at loggerheads |
| 4. lengthy way | d. to address |
| 5. to discord (in) | e. to wrangle over |
| 6. to win a victory | f. to agree |
| 7. to move slowly | g. long haul |
| 8. transitional | h. to disarm |
| 9. to concentrate on | i. intermediate |
| 10. to consent | j. confirm |
| 11. to remove weapons | k. to achieve a breakthrough |

6. Answer the following questions.

1. What were Six-nation talks in Beijing aimed at? What countries comprise 6 Nations?
2. Why did Six-nations according to Christopher R. Hill enter a new stage?
3. What did Mr. Hill liken the negotiations to? How do you understand his phrase?
4. Why do the Americans and North Koreans remain at loggerheads? Has the situation changed today?
5. Why was the uranium enrichment program discussed?
6. What did North Korea do under the "Agreed Framework"?

7. Find English equivalents for the following words and phrases in the text.

Программа по ядерному разоружению; дальнейшие переговоры по разоружению; вступить в новую фазу; обсуждать внесенное совместное заявление; разногласия остались; двусторонние встречи; совместные дискуссии; должностное лицо; чиновник (крупный, влиятельный); служащий (государственный); представители; делать успехи; страны-участники; иметь резкие разногласия по поводу последовательности действий в вопросе ...; политическое признание; урегулировать отношения; основные принципы; от общего к частному; вопросы безопасности.

8. Translate the following phrases fast.

достигнуть победы – intermediate stage – joint statement – internationally monitored nuclear reactors – authorized person – опровергнуть заявление – current negotiations – secretly making weapons-grade uranium – плюралистическая однополярность – вести переговоры на высшем уровне – four rounds of bilaterals – создать ядерное оружие – a civilian nuclear power program – политическое признание – промежуточные ступень – bilateral meetings – совместное обсуждение – confirm – текущие переговоры – “uni-multipolar” world – уполномоченное лицо – to refute an allegation.

9. Translate the following text in writing.

Внеплановый визит главы Пентагона в Киргизию и Таджикистан свидетельствует о том, насколько серьезно отнеслись США к требованию Шанхайской организации сотрудничества (ШОС) вывести американские военные базы из Центральной Азии. Нефтяной картель ОПЕК является примером успешного объединения стран, не входящих в «золотой миллиард». Несмотря на имеющиеся политические и экономические разногласия, одиннадцать стран ОПЕК оказывают серьезное влияние на экономику и политику энергозависимых государств. Сенату США не нравится такое положение дел.

«Шестерка» против «Восьмерки». На июльском саммите в Астане ШОС - организация шести государств, созданная для регулирования внутренних, региональных проблем, неожиданно

заявила о себе как об участнице глобального политического процесса. Целью своего участия «шанхайская шестерка» провозгласила создание «справедливого миропорядка, базирующегося на подлинно партнерских отношениях без претензии на монополию и доминирование в международных делах». Американские аналитики пришли к выводу: пополнившись новыми членами из числа наблюдателей ШОС, может сформировать опасную для гегемонии США ось «Пекин-Москва-Тегеран». В перспективе возможно появление крупного военно-политического альянса, под знаменем которого соберутся все государства, недовольные своим положением в современном мире. Поскольку в «недовольных» странах сосредоточено четыре пятых населения Земли и 75% мировых ресурсов сырья, а четыре потенциальных члена этого альянса (Россия, КНР, Индия, Пакистан) обладают ядерным оружием, возникновение такого блока приведет к обрушению сложившегося миропорядка. И тогда станет явью то, что американский футуролог Хантингтон назвал «конфликтом цивилизаций»: противостояние процветающего Запада и бедного, но многолюдного и недовольного своим положением Востока.

10. Match the following. Translate into Russian. Make a mini-presentation on one of the topics in every group:

1) International organizations, corporations, funds, associations, alliances, coalition, movements:

1. IGOs	a. Non-Governmental Organizations
2. IOs	b. European Court of Justice
3. IMF	c. Association of South East Asian Nations
4. NGOs	d. Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
5. ECJ	e. International Atomic Energy Agency
6. ASEAN	f. World Trade Organization
7. OPEC	g. international organizations
8. WTO	h. intergovernmental organizations

9. IAEA	i. International Monetary Fund
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2) *Interstate documents, treaties, agreements, committees, conferences:*

1. EASR	a. General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs
2. UDHR	b. North American Agreement on Environmental Cooperation
3. NAFTA	c. North American Agreement on Labor Cooperation
4. SORT	d. Conference for Security and Cooperation in Europe
5. GATT	e. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
6. NAAEC	f. Strategic Offensive Reductions Treaty
7. NAALC	g. North American Free Trade Agreement
8. CSCA	h. Universal Declaration of Human Rights
9. UNCTAD	i. East-Asian Strategy Report

11. Translate the following phrases.

ASEAN Way; ASEAN Path; ASEANization; ASEAN Post-Ministerial Conference; the ASEAN Regional Forum

12. Read the following text and fill in the blanks with the missing prepositions and adverbs. Translate the text.

States often take actions through, within, or ___ (1) the context of IGOs organizations whose members are national governments. The UN and its agencies are IGOs. So are most ___ (2) the world's economic coordinating institutions such ___ (3) the World Bank and the IMF. IGOs fulfill a variety of functions, and they vary ___ (4) size from just a few states ___ (5) virtually the whole UN membership. For example, the OPEC seeks to coordinate the production and pricing policies ___ (6) its 12 member states. The WTO sponsors

negotiations __ (7) lowering trade barriers worldwide and enforces trade rules. Military alliances such as NATO and political groupings such as the African Union are also IGOs.

Together, IGOs and NGOs are referred __ (8) simply as IOs. By one count there are now more than 25,000 NGOs and more than 5,000 IGOs. In this world __ (9) interlaced connections, states are still important. But __ (10) some extent they gradually are being pushed aside as companies, groups, and individuals deal more directly __ (11) each other across borders, and as the world economy becomes globally integrated. Now more than ever, IR extends beyond the interactions of national governments.

13. Read the text about some organs of the United Nations. Sentences A-D have been removed from the text. Match them to the correct boxes.

A. By the mid-1990s, support for peacekeeping activities had become especially important.

B. Each member state has one vote.

C. The one exception to this is the power of the Secretary-General to bring situations that are likely to lead to a breakdown of international peace and security to the attention of the Security Council.

D. However, the decisions reached by the General Assembly only have the status of recommendations, rather than binding decisions.

The recognition of power politics through veto power in the Security Council can be contrasted with the universalist principles underlying the other organs of the United Nations. All UN member states are represented in the General Assembly – a parliament of nations – which meets to consider the world's most pressing problems.

1

A two-thirds majority in the General Assembly is required for decisions on key issues such as international peace and security, the admission of new members, and the UN budget. A simple majority is required for other matters, but in recent years, a special effort has been made to reach decisions through consensus, rather than by a formal

vote.

2

One of the few exceptions is the General Assembly's Fifth Committee, which makes decisions on the budget that are binding on members.

At its 2001/02 session, the General Assembly considered more than 180 different topics, including globalization, conflict in Africa, the protection of the environment, and the consolidation of new democracies. Since the General Assembly resolutions are non-binding, they cannot force action by any state, but its recommendations are an important indication of world opinion and represent the moral authority of the community of nations.

The Secretariat carries out the substantive and administrative work of the United Nations as directed by the General Assembly, the Security Council, and the other organs. At its head is the Secretary-General, who provides overall administrative guidance. The Secretariat also carries out a number of research functions and some quasi-management functions.

3

Yet the role of the Secretariat remains primarily bureaucratic and it lacks the political power and the right of initiative of, for instance, the Commission of the European Union.

4

Compared with its League predecessor the Secretary-General has the remarkable expansion of the diplomatic role. Moreover, the Secretary-General is empowered to become involved in a large range of areas that can be loosely interpreted as threats to peace, including economic and social problems and humanitarian crises.

14. To write a good summary study the following tips.

How to make a good summary:

1. A summary begins with an introductory sentence that states the article's title and author.
2. A summary must contain the main thesis or standpoint of the text, restated in your own words. (To do this, first find the thesis statement in the original text.)
3. A summary is written in your own words. It contains few or no quotes.

4. A summary is always shorter than the original text, often about 1/3 as long as the original. It is the ultimate fat-free writing. An article or paper may be summarized in a few sentences or a couple of paragraphs. A book may be summarized in an article or a short paper. A very large book may be summarized in a smaller book.

5. A summary should contain all the major points of the original text, and should ignore most of the fine details, examples, illustrations or explanations.

6. The backbone of any summary is formed by crucial details (key names, dates, events, words and numbers). A summary must never rely on vague generalities.

7. If you quote anything from the original text, even an unusual word or a catchy phrase, you need to put whatever you quote in quotation marks ("").

8. A summary must contain only the ideas of the original text. Do not insert any of your own opinions, interpretations, deductions or comments into a summary.

9. A summary, like any other writing, has to have a specific audience and purpose, and you must carefully write it to serve that audience and fulfill that specific purpose.

Summary Structure

1. The introduction (usually one paragraph)

- contains a one-sentence thesis statement that sums up the main point of the source
- also gives the title of the source, provides the name of the author of the source
- should not offer your own opinions or evaluation of the text you are summarizing

2. The body of a summary essay (one or more paragraphs)

- paraphrases and condenses the original piece
- includes important data but omits minor points
- includes one or more of the author's examples or illustrations (these will bring your summary to life)

3. The conclusion

re-states the main thesis expressed in the introduction.

Useful Phrases and Link-Words

The Introduction

Author X's article, "(the title of the article, paper, book, web page, etc)", emphasizes the problem of/between... The author supports this assertion by...

The article "(the title of the article)", written by X, deals with the problem of (discusses the issue of, reveals the problem of, explores ideas on, examines how) ... (go on to the main point...)

According to author X in "(the title of the article)" ... (go on to the main point...)

Author X, a well-known ..., in his/her article "(the title of the article)" describes (raises a question of, lays the foundations of) ... (go on to the main point).

The Body Paragraphs Links and Transitions

- Sequencing ideas and adding information
Firstly, secondly, finally; The first (second, third) point is ; In the first place; To start/begin with; And In addition to; As well as; Also; Too; Eventually; Furthermore; Moreover; What is more; Apart from this / that; Besides; Lastly
- Giving a reason
Due to / due to the fact that ; Owing to / owing to the fact that; Because; Because of; Since; As
- Contrasting ideas
But; However ; Although / even though; Despite / despite the fact that; In spite of / in spite of the fact that ; Nevertheless / Nonetheless; Regardless; On the contrary; On the other hand; While; Whereas; Unlike; In theory... in practice...
- Providing similar ideas
Similarly; Likewise; In a similar manner; Like; In the same way; Analogously
- Giving a result
Therefore; So; Consequently; This means that; As a result
- Giving examples
For example; For instance; Namely; Specifically; As an illustration
To demonstrate; To illustrate; As shown by; As illustrated by; As expressed by

The Conclusion

- To emphasize a point
Again; Obviously; Truly; Undoubtedly; As a matter of fact; For this reason; In fact; To emphasize; As was previously stated; To put it differently; In other words

- Summarising
In short; In brief; In summary; To summarise; To sum up; In a nutshell ; To conclude; In conclusion; All in all; All things considered; Taking everything into account; Finally; On the whole.

Study a summary sample.

The article entitled «So far, so good» reviews the economic situation in the UK.

To begin with, the author tells his readers about the main goal of the new coalition government which is cutting budget deficit down to 10% of the GDP in 2010. They are planning to achieve it through decreasing government spending, as unlimited injections into the economy may exacerbate the situation.

Secondly, the author points out that GDP is growing faster in the second quarter, compared to the first, to be more precise, by 1.2%. In practice, if we take into account all the underlying conditions and analyze the figures, the economy has really been growing at a rate of 3.2 % a year, which is higher than the predicted expansion of 2.35%. In addition, it is mentioned that the growth has been driven by the private sector through rise in production and output.

Furthermore, the employment rose compared to the previous quarter: the number of people working has increased by 178,000, the employment rate went up by 0.2%.

Finally, the fact that the recovery on its most depends on the private sector cannot be ignored. Businesses need to feel confident enough to invest more and expand the exports while pound is relatively weaker. But the good news is that the government has this opportunity not to rush into decisions and actions and carefully chose its strategy, without fearing the second dip of the recession to happen here and *now*.

15. Summarize the text in 100 words in writing, using summary tips above.

The League of Nations and the United Nations were designed as global collective security bodies, intended to deter aggression by the expectation of a concerted response from member states. To make that kind of response palatable, all members were given a veto in the League Council, while in the UN the five permanent members of the Security Council had to agree for joint action to take place. But global collective security has at most worked only once as fully intended, in the 1991 Persian Gulf War. Both bodies have nonetheless made other major contributions to world order. Under their auspices, international regimes and intergovernmental organizations designed to solve problems in areas such as labour standards, the liberalization of international trade, and the financing of international development have developed.

Except for the period just after World War II, the largest number of intergovernmental organizations has been created to foster interstate trade. For many years the next largest group focused on conflict management, though by the 1980s economic development intergovernmental organizations had become more numerous. Nevertheless, wealthy states are represented disproportionately in contemporary intergovernmental organizations.

Not surprisingly, these institutions have had a mixed record of achievement. The League failed to uphold the principle of collective security during the interwar years, but fostered economic, social, and human-rights work quite advanced for its era. The United Nations has played a key role in decolonization and development. Its officials nurtured the development of peacekeeping, a form of conflict management in which neutral forces monitor agreements between warring parties and seek to prevent new violence.

The two agencies chiefly responsible for management of the world economy, the International Monetary Fund and World Bank, have mainly been praised by the wealthy countries, but have often been castigated by the poorer ones on grounds of insensitivity to their needs. Overall, international institutions have broadened the agenda of international politics and have affected the way in which many international problems, especially socioeconomic ones, have been handled. And even though the UN and other global organizations with broad mandates have often been seen only as "talking shops", the organizations and regimes with narrower mandates have been more effective. At the same time, international institutions rarely acted

decisively on major security issues during the twentieth century, and there is little reason to think that this pattern will soon change.

17. Talk on the role of international organizations in international relations. Give examples.

UNIT IV

US PRESIDENTIAL DOCTRINES

1 Answer the following questions.

1. What US Presidential Doctrines do you know?
2. Is it necessary for every state to have its own doctrine?
3. When was the first state doctrine formulated?

2. Learn the following terms.

insurrection – <i>восстание</i> unworthy regimes – <i>недемократические страны</i> policy of containment – <i>политика сдерживания</i> superior military posture – <i>доктрина военного превосходства</i>	anticipatory use of force – <i>предупреждающее использование силы</i> imminent attack – <i>упреждающее нападение</i> preemption – <i>нанесение упреждающего удара</i> rogue nation – <i>государство-изгой</i>
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3. Match the following. Make up sentences with the English phrases.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. to ensure world peace | a. ассигновать, выделять |
| 2. insurgency | b. сопротивляться агрессии |
| 3. to declare | c. мятеж, восстание |
| 4. failing economy | d. военная тропа |
| 5. military aid | e. угрожать |
| 6. to appropriate | f. гарантировать всеобщий мир |
| 7. to resist aggression | g. падение экономики |

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 8. to go beyond the definition | h. самооборона |
| 9. to threaten | i. военная помощь |
| 10. self-defense | j. объявлять |
| 11. belligerent path | к. выходить за рамки
определения |

4. Match the following. One Russian word has two English equivalents.

to ensure	to promise	восстание
insurrection	power	упреждающий
to pledge	preemptive	гарантировать
imminent	rebellion	мощь
preventive	to guarantee	заверять, обещать
might	impending	неминуемый

5. Work in groups of three. One student reads a text, another translates it into Russian and the third one translates it back into English.

A. The Truman Doctrine:

After the Potsdam Conference, hopes that good relations between the superpowers would ensure world peace soon faded as a result of the Stalinization of Eastern Europe and Soviet support of communist insurgencies in various parts of the globe. Events came to a head in 1947 when Britain, weakened by a failing economy, decided to pull out of the eastern Mediterranean. Harry S. Truman on March 12, 1947, declared immediate economic and military aid to the governments of Greece, threatened by Communist insurrection, and Turkey, under pressure from Soviet expansion in the Mediterranean area. As the United States and the Soviet Union struggled to reach a balance of power during the Cold War that followed World War II, Great Britain announced that it could no longer afford to aid those Mediterranean countries, which the West feared were in danger of falling under Soviet influence. The U.S. Congress responded to a message from Truman by promptly appropriating \$400,000,000 for this purpose. The doctrine has been criticized for committing the United States to the support of unworthy regimes and for taking on greater burdens than it was safe to assume.

B. The Eisenhower Doctrine:

On Jan. 5, 1957 President Dwight D. Eisenhower delivered a foreign policy pronouncement promising military or economic aid to any Middle Eastern country needing help in resisting communist aggression. The doctrine was intended to check increased Soviet influence in the Middle East, which had resulted from the supply of arms to Egypt by communist countries as well as from strong communist support of Arab states against an Israeli, French, and British attack on Egypt in October 1956. Eisenhower proclaimed, with the approval of Congress, that he would use the armed forces to protect the independence of any Middle Eastern country seeking American help. The Eisenhower Doctrine represented no radical change in U.S. policy; the Truman Doctrine had pledged similar support to Greece and Turkey 10 years earlier. It was a continuation of the U.S. policy of containment of or resistance to any extension of the Soviet sphere of influence. The doctrine was subsequently invoked to assist governments in Jordan and in Lebanon, where two battalions of U.S. Marines were landed near Beirut on July 15 and 16, 1958, to prevent Communist intervention in a rebellion then in progress in that country.

C. The Bush Doctrine

In the year 2002 the war-minded muscle men in the Bush White House came up with a doctrine that is seemingly geared to positioning this nation for world domination in perpetuity. That doctrine was based on this nation's current superior military posture. The new Bush doctrine is called Preemption. But under international law this doctrine has long been accepted. This Preemption is understood to be an anticipatory use of force by any nation when there is an imminent attack on that nation. The Bush Doctrine of Preemption goes beyond that definition and beyond the generally accepted standard for nations. This Administration has broadened the meaning. Preemption to include preventive war where force may be used without any indication that an imminent attack is to occur to ensure that a serious threat to the United States does not grow over time. The doctrine of preemption threatens to attack rogue nations, which pose a danger to the United States, whether or not they are demonstrably linked to terrorist organizations of global reach. The administration argues that the continued spread of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) technology to states with a history of aggression creates an unacceptable level of risk, and presents a compelling case

for taking anticipatory actions to defend the USA, even if uncertainty remains as to the time and place of the enemy's attack. This doctrine contradicts the classical concept of a just war which requires, among other stipulations, that war must only be conducted in self-defense.

D. The Bush Doctrine (continuation)

The doctrine of preemption – the idea that the United States can legitimately attack a nation that is not imminently threatening but may be threatening in the future – is a radical new twist on the traditional idea of self-defense. Such a doctrine does not allow any nation to develop a weapon system in their own land for defense or offense, if America decides that the developing nation is a rogue nation or that at some times in the future it may threaten it. A rogue nation may be any nation. The Bush Administration has already labeled and placed a number of nations into a category he calls an Axis of Evil, which are rogue nations. This is a doctrine that is already a failure. It is adopted to maintain US world dominance, but dominance in a world is not a factor of mere military might. Already, the actions of this White House show that this Administration could never maintain the leadership of the world. The Bush Presidency, if continuing on the same belligerent path they now travel, could actually form an axis of nations against the USA from among those nations that are currently friendly and allied with it. Seemingly, the purpose of this Doctrine is to announce to small nations to not develop nuclear or chemical weapons; stay under-developed and allow the USA to stay on top.

6. Translate the following phrases fast.

Superior military posture; anticipatory use of force; muscle men; to gear to positioning; preventive war; a serious threat to; in perpetuity; demonstrably linked to; unacceptable level of risk; to defend the country; ante-bellum assertions: to present a compelling case for; to label a number of nations; world domination; bad intelligence; to stay on top.

7. Find the English equivalents for the following words and phrases in the text.

Доктрина упреждающего удара; современное военное превосходство; предупреждающее использование войск;

выходить за рамки данного определения; недемократические страны; приводить доводы; беспрецедентный уровень угрозы; развивающиеся страны; самооборона; абсолютно новый поворот; в глобальном масштабе; сохранить превосходство в мире; оборона или наступление; разрабатывать оружие массового уничтожения; относить ряд стран в категорию ...; всемирный размах; продолжать оставаться ведущей страной; довоенные заверения; агрессивный путь; объединиться с; слаборазвитые страны.

8. Answer the following questions.

1. What happened in the White House in 2002?
2. What is implied under Preemption Doctrine?
3. What threatens the rogue nations? What country do rogue nations threaten?
4. What could the Preemption Doctrine have formed if the Bush Presidency had continued the same belligerent policy?
5. What was the Preemption Doctrine to underdeveloped nations?
6. Give examples of preventive wars that have occurred in history.

9. Read the text about some organs of the United Nations. Sentences A-D have been removed from the text. Match them to the correct boxes. Make a summary of the text.

A. These two themes provided the title of the administration's 1996 national security report, stating that, American national security policy is based on enlarging the community of market democracies while deterring and limiting a range of threats to the United States, American allies, and American interests.

B. These included vigorous support of the quasi-public *National Endowment for Democracy*, aid to democratizing countries of the world.

C. The policy theme drawn by the Clinton administration was the need to move from a strategy of containment to one of enlargement, i.e., of expanding the community of nations adhering to political democracy and free market principles.

D. According to President Clinton, in his first major foreign policy address, democracy is rooted in compromise, not conquest.

Given the empirical evidence, theoretical plausibility, and ethical appeal of the claim that democracies do not fight each other, it is not surprising that the proposition should have been embraced by policymakers.

1

The justification for enlargement was not only couched in terms of democracy's domestic virtues, but also of its international benefits—including the democratic peace, which was initially accounted for in terms of a largely cultural explanation.

2

Democracy rewards tolerance, not hatred. Democracies rarely make war on one another. They make more reliable partners in trade, in diplomacy, and in the stewardship of our global environment.

Soon, the foreign policy of the United States came to be defined by the coupled concepts of engagement and enlargement: the first involving active internationalism, the second encouraging democracy and market economies in those parts of the world in which they had not fully taken root.

3

Democracy was to be promoted because democracies create free markets that offer economic opportunity, make for more reliable trading partners and are far less likely to wage war on one another.

The commitment went well beyond rhetoric, and the administration could indeed point to numerous examples of its efforts at enlargement.

4

Policies included support for South Africa's democratic transformation, and for similar efforts in Cambodia. Enlargement ranged from the military intervention designed to restore democracy in Haiti, to such actions as hosting the *Summit of the Americas*, which reaffirmed the members' commitment to democracy.

Surprisingly in light of the above, the national security reports submitted in the following two years no longer explicitly referred to the goal of enlargement, subsuming it under the more general heading of engagement.

10. Match the following.

The salient elements of the Bush Doctrine may be summarized as:

1. Preemption	A. The policy that indicates the US intends to take actions as necessary to continue its status as the world's sole military superpower.
2. Unilateralism	B. A policy of actively promoting democratic tenets throughout the world, as "America has no empire to extend or utopia to establish. We wish for others only what we wish for ourselves - safety from violence, the rewards of liberty, and the hope for a better life."
3. Strength Beyond Challenge	C. A policy of pre-emptive war, should the US or its allies be threatened by rogue states that are engaged in the production of weapons of mass destruction.
4. Extending Democracy, Liberty, and Security to All Regions	D. The right for the US to pursue unilateral military action when acceptable multi-lateral solutions cannot be found.

11. Match the following collocations and use them in sentences of your own.

aggressive appeasement audacious belligerent		безответственная политика политика взаимных уступок политика жестокой экономики политика открытых дверей
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brink-of-war carrot and stick cheeseparings consistent give-and-take irresponsible open door position of strength safe short-sighted stop-and-go wait-and-see	policy	выжидательная политика политика с позиции силы агрессивная политика осторожная политика политика умиротворения недальновидная политика политика сдерживания и стимулирования воинственная политика политика «кнута и пряника» безрассудная политика политика балансирования на грани войны
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12. Read the passage below. Do you think Iraq was George Bush's error or there is another explanation?

David Kay – George Bush's personal weapons inspector, has demystified that Iraq had no weapons of mass destruction and that the ante-bellum assertions of the danger from Iraq were wrong.

Should George Bush express regret to the American people?

No – not according to David Kay. You see, it wasn't George Bush's error. It was bad intelligence. Kay said: I think if anyone was ill-treated by the intelligence it was the president of the United States rather than the vice versa. Was George Bush ill-treated?

Someone should pass on to Mr. Kay the eternal words of W.C. Fields that "you can't cheat an honest man."

13. Nowadays in the globalized world some states are given different labels. Here is a list of some of them. Define each and make a presentation on one of them. Enlist the states that are labeled or treated as such in the international system.

Failed states; client states; rogue states; unrecognized state; ochlocracy; fragile state; pariah [pə'raɪ ə] state; umbrella states; banana republic.

14. Analyze the text below and translate it into Russian paying attention to the underlined phrases.

A secret blueprint for US global domination reveals that President Bush and his cabinet were planning a premeditated attack on Iraq to secure 'regime change' even before he took power in January 2001.

The blueprint, uncovered by the *Sunday Herald*, for the creation of a 'global Pax Americana' was drawn up for Dick Cheney (now vice-president), Donald Rumsfeld (defence secretary), Paul Wolfowitz (Rumsfeld's deputy), George W Bush's younger brother Jeb and Lewis Libby (Cheney's chief of staff). The document, entitled 'Rebuilding America's Defence: Strategies, Forces and Resources for a New Century', was written in September 2000 by the neo-conservative think-tank Project for the New American Century (PNAC).

The plan shows Bush's cabinet intended to take military control of the Gulf region whether or not Saddam Hussein was in power. It says: 'The United States has for decades sought to play a more permanent role in Gulf regional security. While the unresolved conflict with Iraq provides the immediate justification, the need for a substantial American force presence in the Gulf transcends the issue of the regime of Saddam Hussein.'

The PNAC document supports a 'blueprint for maintaining global US pre-eminence, precluding the rise of a great power rival, and shaping the international security order in line with American principles and interests'.

This 'American grand strategy' must be advanced for 'as far into the future as possible', the report says. It also calls for the US to 'fight and decisively win multiple, simultaneous major theatre wars' as a 'core mission'.

The report describes American armed forces abroad as 'the cavalry on the new American frontier'. The PNAC blueprint supports an earlier document written by Wolfowitz and Libby that said the US must 'discourage advanced industrial nations from challenging our leadership or even aspiring to a larger regional or global role'.

The PNAC report also:

- refers to key allies such as the UK as 'the most effective and efficient means of exercising American global leadership';
- describes peace-keeping missions as 'demanding American political leadership rather than that of the United Nations';
- reveals worries in the administration that Europe could rival the USA;
- says 'even should Saddam pass from the scene' bases in Saudi

Arabia and Kuwait will remain permanently -- despite domestic opposition in the Gulf regimes to the stationing of US troops -- as 'Iran may well prove as large a threat to US interests as Iraq has';

– spotlights China for 'regime change' saying 'it is time to increase the presence of American forces in Southeast Asia'. This, it says, may lead to 'American and allied power providing the spur to the process of democratization in China';

– calls for the creation of 'US Space Forces', to dominate space, and the total control of cyberspace to prevent 'enemies' using the internet against the US;

– hints that, despite threatening war against Iraq for developing weapons of mass destruction, the US may consider developing biological weapons – which the nation has banned – in decades to come. It says: 'New methods of attack – electronic, 'non-lethal', biological – will be more widely available ... combat likely will take place in new dimensions, in space, cyberspace, and perhaps the world of microbes ... advanced forms of biological warfare that can 'target' specific genotypes may transform biological warfare from the realm of terror to a politically useful tool';

– pinpoints North Korea, Libya, Syria and Iran as dangerous regimes and says their existence justifies the creation of a 'world-wide command-and-control system'.

Tam Dalyell, the Labour MP, father of the House of Commons and one of the leading rebel voices against war with Iraq, said: 'This is garbage from right-wing think-tanks stuffed with chicken-hawks – men who have never seen the horror of war but are in love with the idea of war. Men like Cheney, who were draft-dodgers in the Vietnam war.

'This is a blueprint for US world domination – a new world order of their making. These are the thought processes of fantasist Americans who want to control the world. I am appalled that a British Labour Prime Minister should have got into bed with a crew which has this moral standing.'

15. Answer the following questions.

1. What were the reasons for drawing up such an ambitious blueprint?
2. How did the report describe American armed forces and their

- tasks?
3. According to the report how did the US see their mission in the world?
 4. Who, from their point of view, threatens the country? Are these threats real? What ways to fight them have they chosen?
 5. What is the opinion of the British Labour MP on the Americans plans?

16. Complete the text replacing Russian phrases in brackets with the English ones from the box.

domestic law; to take effective collective measures; supreme law; threats to the peace; United Nations Charter; international peace and security; sovereign equality; by peaceful means; war powers; military force; settle their international disputes; a sovereign nation; measures provided for; enacted; inadequate; Security Council; acts of aggression; ineffectiveness; Supporters; settle their international disputes; breaches of the peace; the United Nations; specifies

Critics of the Bush doctrine argue that the (Устав ООН) has been ratified by the United States, thereby making it a treaty binding of the US government as (внутригосударственное право). Therefore, they say, the doctrine is in violation of Article 2 of the (Устав ООН), which states, "All Members shall (урегулировать международные разногласия) (мирным способом) in such a manner that (международный мир и безопасность), and justice, are not endangered."

(Сторонники) of the doctrine quote Article 1 of the (Устав ООН): "To maintain (международный мир и безопасность), and to that end: (принять эффективные коллективные меры) for the prevention and removal of (угрозы миру)." Further, they claim, (Организация Объединенных Наций) is not a world government, the US is (суверенное государство) with a Constitution that (устанавливает) the (право на объявление войны) of both the President and the Congress and is the (высшее право) of the US. As Article 2 of the (Устав ООН) states: "The Organization is based on the principle of the (суверенное равенство) of all its Members."

(Сторонники) find further support in Article 41 and 42 of the (Устав ООН), which lay out the gradual approach to "(угрозы миру),

(нарушение общественного порядка), and (акт агрессии)." Article 42 states that should the peaceful sanctions (предусмотренные) by Article 41 be "(не отвечать требованиям) or proven to be inadequate", (вооруженные силы) may be used. They argue that after 10 years of (бездейственность), the UN sanctions under Article 41 have proven to be ineffective and measures (предусмотренные) under Article 42 should be (определены). Many members of the (Совет Безопасности) did not share this view.

17. Translate the following fast.

Отвернуться от – foreign policy – давно существующая традиция – unilateralist in approach – вызвать негодование в мире – foreign affairs – находиться под сильным влиянием к-либо – the assumptions specify – традиционное предположение – the National Endowment for Democracy – стагнация и чувство обиды – freedom flourishes – жизненно важные стратегические интересы – national success and dignity – успех свободы – essential principles – традиция, берущая начала со времен – weaknesses and flaws – наследник ч-либо.

18. Study the US Presidential Doctrines. Prepare a presentation on one of them.

Many U.S. Presidents outlined a key goal, attitude, or stance for U.S. foreign affairs, which were subsequently dubbed their "doctrines".

- ***The Monroe Doctrine:*** The Americas should be free from future European colonization and free from European interference in sovereign countries' affairs located in the Americas, such as the United States, Mexico, Gran Colombia and others. Monroe Doctrine, which barred European intervention in the Western Hemisphere, was viewed ambivalently, with some South American suspicions that its real motivation was self-serving. Political and cultural antagonism gradually surfaced, especially among the politically active parts of the middle-class intelligentsia.

- ***The Theodore Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine:*** That the U.S. has the right to pre-emptively intervene in the affairs of

Latin American and particularly Caribbean countries whose indebtedness or institutional disarray might otherwise lead to intervention by European powers.

- **The Truman Doctrine**, the Doctrine of containment was a key U.S. Cold War policy to restrict the territorial growth of communist rule. It read: Communism must be prevented from spreading because of the domino theory.

- **The Eisenhower Doctrine**: the New Look was the name given to the national security policy of the United States. It reflected Eisenhower's concern for balancing the Cold War military commitments of the United States with the nation's financial resources and emphasized reliance on strategic nuclear weapons to deter potential threats, both conventional and nuclear, from the Eastern Bloc of nations headed by the Soviet Union. In other words, non-Communist governments must receive aid and support from the U.S., because otherwise they are in danger of falling under Soviet influences. This doctrine gave the U.S. president the right to use force in the Middle East against any form of communist aggression.

- **The Kennedy Doctrine**: The United States will oppose the formation of any Latin American Communist, Soviet-aligned government. (applied to Cuba)

- **The Johnson Doctrine**: U.S. will intervene in the Western Hemisphere to prevent a Communist threat to any government.

- **The Nixon Doctrine**: When direct U.S. military presence is not possible, the U.S. shall train and assist native anti-Communist rebels in the country of the conflict. (applied to Vietnam)

- **The Carter Doctrine**: An attempt by any outside forces to gain control of the Persian Gulf region will be regarded as an assault on the vital interests of the United States of America, and such an assault will be repelled by any means necessary, including military force.

- **The Reagan Doctrine**: Anti-Communist rebels must be supported to combat Soviet influence and promote democracy. (applied to Latin America, Afghanistan)

- **The Clinton Doctrine**: The best way to maintain stability in large areas that hold U.S. interests is to combat instability in small areas, before the conflicts can intensify and spread. (applied to Kosovo)

- **The Bush Doctrine**: U.S. will make no distinction between

individual terrorists and states who harbor them, and that the security of the United States is best maintained through the spread of democracy in the Middle-East. (applied to Afghanistan, Iraq)

- **The Obama Doctrine:** The Obama Doctrine has never been fully defined. President Obama himself has expressed a dislike for an overly "doctrinaire" approach to foreign policy. When asked about his doctrine, Obama has replied that the United States would have to "view our security in terms of a common security and a common prosperity with other peoples and other countries." On April 16, 2009, E.J. Dionne wrote a column for The Washington Post defining the doctrine as "a form of realism unafraid to deploy American power but mindful that its use must be tempered by practical limits and a dose of self-awareness." The Obama Doctrine has been praised by some as a welcome change from the dogmatic and aggressive Bush Doctrine. Others, such as Bush appointee and former United States Ambassador to the United Nations John Bolton, have criticized it as overly idealistic and naïve, promoting appeasement with the country's enemies.

19. Topics for discussion:

1) Is it necessary for a country to have the Presidential Doctrine? Why? Why not? Give your grounds.

2) Listen to Kennedy's speech on Cuban Missile Crisis, Oct. 22, 1962 : <http://channel.nationalgeographic.com/killing-kennedy/interactives/eight-great-kennedy-speeches/>

and Clinton's Foreign Policy Speech at the Grand Hyatt Hotel in San Francisco, CA, 1999:

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6ndShX16mIw>

Talk about their views on foreign policy.

UNIT V

THE NEW DIMENSION OF POWER

1. Answer the following questions.

1. When did the USA start the first overseas war of conquest?
2. What provided the basis for America's expanding geopolitical

ambitions?

3. Was World War I a European war or a global one?
4. Why were Americans thought to be bystanders to global politics at the turn of the 19th century?
5. What was the first truly global war?
6. How long did the USA and the USSR contest for global supremacy/?

2. Make sure you know how to pronounce the following.

Hawaii [hə'waɪi:]; Philippines ['fɪlɪpi:z]; Monroe [mən'rəu]; Eurasia [ju(ə)'reɪʒə]; Western Hemisphere ['westən'hemɪsfɪə]; Panama Canal [pænə'nɑ:kə'næl]; Europe ['juərəp]; Atlantic [ət'læntɪk]; Europe ['juərəp]; European [juərə'pi:ən]; America [ə'merɪkə]; Pacific Ocean Pacific [pə'sɪfɪk 'əʊʃ(ə)n]; Germany ['dʒɜ:mənɪ].

3. Match the following words with their definitions.

1. overseas	a) search
2. supremacy	b) a person who is present at an event without participating in it.
3. domination	c) involvement
4. preponderance	d) tending to recall or talk of the past
5. outcome	e) one that pays to a ruler or nation for protection
6. engagement	f) abroad
7. bystander	g) the condition of being greatest in power
8. quest	h) rule; control
9. tributaries	i) superiority; importance
10. reminiscent	j) a natural result; consequence

4. Read and analyze the text. Find words, phrases and names that can cause language difficulties. Consult dictionaries, the Internet and reference books. Translate the text into Russian.

The Spanish-American War in 1898 was America's first overseas war of conquest. It thrust American power far into the Pacific, beyond Hawaii to the Philippines. By the turn of the century, American strategists were already busy developing doctrines for a two-ocean naval supremacy, and the American navy had begun to challenge the notion that Britain "rules the waves." American claims of a special status as the sole guardian of the Western Hemisphere's security – proclaimed earlier in the century by the Monroe Doctrine and subsequently justified by America's alleged "manifest destiny" – were even further enhanced by the construction of the Panama Canal, which facilitated naval domination over both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

The basis for America's expanding geopolitical ambitions was provided by the rapid industrialization of the country's economy. World War I provided the first occasion for the massive projection of American military force into Europe. A heretofore relatively isolated power promptly transported several hundred thousand of its troops across the Atlantic – a transoceanic military expedition unprecedented in its size and scope, which signaled the emergence of a new major player in the international arena. Just as important, the war also prompted the first major American diplomatic effort to apply American principles in seeking a solution to Europe's international problems.

Woodrow Wilson's famous Fourteen Points represented the injection into European geopolitics of American idealism, reinforced by American might. The fusion of American idealism and American power thus made itself fully felt on the world scene. Strictly speaking, however, World War I was still predominantly a European war, not a global one. But its self-destructive character marked the beginning of the end of Europe's political, economic, and cultural preponderance over the rest of the world. In the course of the war, no single European power was able to prevail decisively – and the war's outcome was heavily influenced by the entrance into the conflict of the rising non-European power, America. Thereafter, Europe would become increasingly the object, rather than the subject, of global power politics.

However, this brief burst of American global leadership did not produce a continuing American engagement in world affairs. Instead, America quickly retreated into a self-gratifying combination of

isolationism and idealism. Although by the mid-twenties and early thirties totalitarianism was gathering strength on the European continent, American power remained disengaged.

Americans preferred to be bystanders to global politics. Consistent with that predisposition was the American concept of security, based on a view of America as a continental island. American strategy focused on sheltering its shores and was thus narrowly national in scope, with little thought given to international or global considerations. The critical international players were still the European powers and, increasingly, Japan.

The European era in world politics came to a final end in the course of World War II, the first truly global war. Fought on three continents simultaneously, with the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans also heavily contested, its global dimension was symbolically demonstrated when Germany's defeat was sealed by the two extra-European victors, the United States and the Soviet Union, which became the successors to Europe's unfulfilled quest for global supremacy. The next fifty years were dominated by the bipolar American-Soviet contest for global supremacy. In some respects, the contest between the United States and the Soviet Union represented the fulfillment of the geopoliticians' fondest theories: it pitted the world's leading maritime power, dominant over both the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans, against the world's leading land power, paramount on the Eurasian heartland. The geopolitical dimension could not have been clearer: North America versus Eurasia, with the world at stake. The winner would truly dominate the globe. There was no one else to stand in the way, once victory was finally grasped.

Each rival projected worldwide an ideological appeal that was infused with historical optimism. Each rival was clearly dominant within its own space. And each used its ideology to reinforce its hold over its respective vassals and tributaries, in a manner somewhat reminiscent of the age of religious warfare. The combination of global geopolitical scope and the proclaimed universality of the competing dogmas gave the contest unprecedented intensity.

5. Find the English equivalents for the following words and phrases in the text.

Захватническая война; господство на море; единственный

защитник западного полушария; вооруженные силы, армия; дипломатические усилия; решение международных проблем; международная арена; военная экспедиция; геополитические амбиции; беспрецедентный по масштабу и силе; культурное преимущество; результат войны; участие в международных делах; неограниченные вливания; самоуничтожающийся; глобальная руководящая роль; морская держава

6. Match the following collocations and use them in sentences of your own.

conventional costly destructive general / global limited / restricted local long maritime nuclear preventive offensive predatory total undeclared just / unjust world	war	затяжная наступательная локальная грабительская всеобщая необъявленная справедливая / несправедливая с применением обычного вооружения затяжная разрушительная мировая дорогостоящая всеобщая / глобальная ограниченная морская ядерная
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7. Read the following text and fill in the blanks with the missing prepositions and adverbs. Translate the text.

The United States' early foreign policy ___ (1) the Western Hemisphere was essentially one ___ (2) Great Power interventionism. Franklin Roosevelt's Good Neighbor policy, announced in 1933, marked the turn ___ (3) cooperation. President Kennedy's 1961 Alliance for Progress introduced foreign aid and economic cooperation.

During the Cold War, most ___ (4) the nations of Latin America were governed ___ (5) authoritarian governments committed ___ (6) state control of their economies. Starting in the mid-1980s, Latin America shook ___ (7) its economic paralysis and began to advance with remarkable unanimity ___ (8) democracy and market economics. Brazil, Argentina, and Chile abandoned military government ___ (9) favor ___ (10) democratic rule. Central America ended its civil wars. Nearly everywhere, state-dominated economies were progressively opened ___ (11) market forces.

The Enterprise for the Americas Initiative announced ___ (12) Bush in 1990, and the battle for a North American Free Trade Agreement ___ (13) Mexico and Canada successfully concluded ___ (14) Clinton in 1993, represents the most innovative American policy toward Latin America ___ (15) history. After a series of ___ (16) and downs, the Western Hemisphere seems ___ (17) the verge of turning ___ (18) a key element of a new and humane global order. A group of democratic nations has pledged itself to popular governments, market economies, and hemisphere-wide free trade. Everywhere in the Western Hemisphere nationalistic methods of economic management are being replaced ___ (19) free economies hospitable ___ (20) foreign investment and supportive ___ (21) open international trading systems.

8. Complete the text replacing Russian phrases in brackets with the English ones from the box.

equal time, nominees, broadcast nationally, insisted on, inexperience, recent phenomenon, to outline his agenda, exploit an opponent's weakness, a standard feature, memorable reason, with first televised encounter, brought down the house, at all

Most Americans may not realize that formal presidential debates are a somewhat ___ (1). Such debates were not ___ (2) of 20th-century American politics until the first televised debate between John

F. Kennedy and Richard Nixon in 1960. Even after that, presidential candidates refused to debate ___ (3) during the 1964, 1968, and 1972 campaigns. On September, 26 1960 Kennedy and Nixon made history ___ (4) between two presidential candidates. The public began to expect debate between candidates; debates became an American institution. Although the 1960 debates were popular with the public and ___ (5) on network television, presidential debates took a hiatus until 1976. Their absence is due, for the most part, to incumbents refusing to debate and federal communications laws which required ___ (6) for all presidential candidates, even minor ones. In 1964 and 1972, Presidents Johnson and Nixon had seen no reason to jeopardize their massive leads by engaging in a debate. Since 1976, debates have played an important role in presidential campaigns. Debates can rarely change the momentum of a campaign, but they can help candidates ___ (7), help deflect attacks, and provide a national audience some new ideas. In 1976, the League of Women Voters Education Fund, a non-partisan public interest group, sponsored a series of three presidential debates between ___ (8) Jimmy Carter and Gerald Ford. When, in 1980, President Carter refused to participate in a debate that included both Republican challenger Ronald Reagan and independent John Anderson, the League ___ (9) Anderson's inclusion and proceeded to hold a televised Reagan-Anderson debate without Carter. Ronald Reagan was able to use the first debate ___ (10) to a national audience, and many believe he could not have won the presidency without the debates. The '84 debates were notable for another, more ___ (11). This was the election in which President Reagan, then 73 and potentially deemed too old by some voters for re-election, ___ (12) by saying, "I will not make age an issue in this campaign. I am not going to exploit, for political purposes, my opponent's youth and ___ (13)." From that moment on, his age was never an issue in the campaign.

9. Translate the following words and phrases fast.

At the turn of the century – preponderance – наблюдатель – rapid industrialization – быстрый рост – heretofore – применять принципы – in favor of – побуждать – unanimity – единственный защитник – narrowly national strategy – строго говоря – exploit an opponent's weakness – геополитические амбиции – thereafter –

быть поставленным на карту – in size and scope – господство на море – quest for global supremacy – на грани – engagement in world affairs – взлеты и падения.

10. Match the following collocations and use them in sentences of your own.

<p>To bring the ~ to an end To bring about/trigger off/unleash To declare/proclaim To incite/stir up To launch a ~ against smb. To lessen the danger of To make/wage ~ on/against To make profits from To plunge a country into To rush into</p>	<p>war</p>	<p>вести войну против наживаться на войне ввергнуть страну в войну прекратить войну ввязаться в войну объявлять войну разжигать войну уменьшить опасность войны развязать войну начать войну против кого-либо</p>
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11. Read the text about some organs of the United Nations. Sentences A-D have been removed from the text. Match them to the correct boxes.

- | |
|---|
| <p>A. Eventually, that knowledge led to imperial rivalries, which in turn led to two destructive wars for world domination, and then to the global systemic confrontation of the Cold War.</p> |
| <p>B. The states located on the Western European shores of the North Atlantic Ocean were the first to set out, self-consciously and vigorously, on the world at large.</p> |
| <p>C. Eventual political independence from Europe by both Americas was then followed by large-scale European migration into the</p> |

Western Hemisphere.

D. The very notion of a globally dominant power is a recent historical development.

1

For millennia, people lived in isolated communities, unaware of the existence of their more distant neighbors. Migrations and sporadic collisions with outsiders took place in a setting of total ignorance of the world at large. It has only been within the last eight hundred years or so that an initially vague awareness of the presence of distant “others” permeated the human consciousness, first through expeditions and mapping of once-unknown areas and then through colonization and large migrations.

2

In recent times, space exploration has dramatized the new appreciation of the relative “smallness” of the earth, while photographs from outer space taken at night have conveyed the vivid contrast between the illuminated concentrations of urbanized humanity— especially in what is usually described as the West—and the darker, less technologically advanced, but increasingly crowded regions of the rest of the world.

3

They were driven by a potent mix of maritime technological advancement, proselytizing passion, visions of monarchical and personal glory, and out-and-out material greed. Partially as a result of this head start, they controlled territory far away from their continental home bases for nearly half a millennium. The geographic scope of the West thus expanded—first by conquest and then by settlement—from Europe’s Atlantic shores to the Western Hemisphere. Portugal and Spain conquered and colonized South America while Britain and France did the same in North America.

4

In the meantime, the Western European maritime states bordering on the Atlantic also reached into the Indian and Pacific Oceans, establishing dominion over today’s India and Indonesia, imposing a patronizing presence in parts of China, carving up almost all of Africa and the Middle East, and seizing scores of islands in the Pacific and

Indian Oceans as well as in the Caribbean Sea.

12. Topics for discussion:

1) Listen to the first J.F. Kennedy-Nixon Televised Presidential Debate:

<http://www.history.com/topics/us-presidents/kennedy-nixon-debates>

What helped JFK to win at the debate? Did it help decide the presidential election?

2) Listen to President Barack Obama and Republican candidate Mitt Romney Debate

<http://www.c-span.org/video/?308543-1/presidential-candidates-debate>

What were their views on unemployment and energy policy?

13. Summarize the following text in writing.

From the sixteenth century until the midpoint of the twentieth, this combination of cultural and political outreach made the European states of the North Atlantic politically dominant in areas spanning the globe. (In that respect, their imperial domains differed fundamentally from the much earlier but essentially isolated and contiguous regional empires—such as the Roman, Persian, Mughal, Mongol, Chinese, or Incan—each of which conceived of itself as the center of the world but with little geographic knowledge of the world beyond.) Tsarist Russia massively expanded its land-based empire from the seventeenth through the nineteenth centuries, but it similarly absorbed only adjoining territory with the brief exception of Alaska. The same was true of the Ottoman Empire's expansion in the Middle East and Southeast Europe.

But while the European maritime powers on the Atlantic Coast ranged over the world, the prolonged conflicts among them weakened their geopolitical position relative to rising powers from within the European continent and from North America. The material and strategic cost of prolonged war in the Low Countries and German provinces during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries exhausted Iberian power, while Dutch prominence began to wane during the late seventeenth century in the face of ascending Britain on the seas and assertive France next door on land. By the time the smoke cleared in

the mid-eighteenth century, Great Britain and France stood as the only remaining competitors in the struggle for imperial dominance. Their transoceanic rivalry for colonial possessions expanded during the nineteenth century into a contest for supremacy over Europe itself, before turning early in the twentieth century into a joint alliance against a rising European continental power that not coincidentally also had entered the global colonial competition—Germany. From the consequent two world wars, Europe emerged devastated, divided, and demoralized. Indeed, after 1945 a vast Eurasian land power, the Soviet Union, victoriously ensconced in Europe's geographic middle, seemed poised—like the Mongol Empire some seven hundred years earlier—to sweep even further westward.

Meanwhile, across the North Atlantic, the United States spent the nineteenth century developing its industrial and military capabilities in felicitous geographic isolation from the devastating continental and imperial rivalries of Europe.

14. Talk on the following issues expanding:

- **Manhattan Project:** A project begun in 1942—during World War II (1939–45)—with the goal of building an atomic weapon before scientists in Germany or Japan did.

- **Korean War (1950–53):** A conflict that began when North Korean communist troops crossed the thirty-eighth parallel into South Korea.

- **American exceptionalism** is the only clearly articulated view of American foreign policy, which holds that Americans criticize power politics and old-fashioned diplomacy, mistrust powerful standing armies and entangling peacetime commitments, make moralistic judgments about other people's domestic systems, and believe that liberal values transfer readily to foreign affairs.

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Вопросы международных отношений

Учебное пособие для студентов-международников

САРАТОВСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ ИМЕНИ П.А. ЧЕРНЫШЕВСКОГО