

## I. ОБЩАЯ ЧАСТЬ

Выполните на английском языке реферирование предложенного текста и развернуто ответьте на поставленные внизу вопросы.

- 1.1. From *David P. Fields*. Foreign Friends. Syngman Rhee, American Exceptionalism, and the Division of Korea. University Press of Kentucky: Kentucky, 2019, pp. 4-12.

The idea that Americans have a special mission to the world is older than the United States itself. It was brought to North America by the Puritans and best epitomized in a few lines of John Winthrop's sermon "A Model of Christian Charity", given aboard the *Abrella* in 1630: "For we must consider that we shall be as a city upon a hill. The eyes of all people are upon us". Winthrop's now famous lines were just the closing rhetorical flourish in what was a lengthy sermon aimed at preparing his fellow colonizers for a period of immense hardship, interdependence, and confrontation as they tried to fashion a model politico-religious society on Massachusetts Bay. His primary objective was highlighting the extreme self-sacrifice necessary for communal and individual survival in their new environment. The very next lines warn that if they should fail to become that "city upon a hill", it was not the people of the world who would be harmed by the lack of a beacon, but they themselves, as God's blessing would be withdrawn and they would become a "by-word" among the nations. From its very iteration, the American mission entailed both the privilege of being chosen and also angst over the possibility of failure.

Despite the fact that Winthrop wrote his sermon for a particular group of people faced with a particular historical challenge, his invocation to his fellow colonists to build up a "city upon a hill" in North America has survived and thrived up to the present and has become a foundational text for understanding American exceptionalism...

As the United States emerged as a global power in the late nineteenth and early centuries, the meaning of the American mission, if not the idea itself, remained contested. Could the United States better serve the world through exemplary action at home or by actively promoting the American synthesis of political, religious, and individual liberty abroad? Those who favored exemplary action at home have often been maligned as "isolationists", but in fact isolationism has never enjoyed more than fleeting popular and/or regional support in American history. What is often described as the United States' retreat into isolationism after World War I could more accurately be described as a return to American unilateralism. The senators who led the fight against the Versailles Treaty and American membership in the League of Nations argued that these would blind the United States to European empires and prevent it from exercising its special destiny abroad.

The twentieth century saw debates over the American mission shift fundamentally from arguing over its application to arguing over its existence. This shift in the debate was made possible by subtle changes in the meaning of American exceptionalism over time. For much of American history, American exceptionalism was a description not of American identity but of American opportunity...

*Foreign Friends* is a study of both American exceptionalism defined as a special American mission and how the Korean independence movement invoked such a mission to

influence American policy prior to the division of Korea in 1945...Showing the complexity of American exceptionalism, at least partially explains why the belief remains so potent in American society. While American exceptionalism as the uniqueness of the United States can easily be debunked by historians, sociologists, and statisticians, American exceptionalism as a mission is immune to these same attacks...The idea of an American mission will exist as long as some Americans want to believe in it. Its vitality is enhanced further by non-Americans who are willing to invoke it...Invoking the American mission provided the Koreans with an entry into American foreign policy debates and garnered them a great deal of sympathy among the American people. However, it did not provide them with a means of actually determining American policy toward Korea. Their strategy of invoking the American mission earned them hearing in the United States, but they had no way to control what lessons Americans would draw from their invocations or what the policy implications might be.

**1.2. How do you think the author assesses American exceptionalism in his article? How division of Korea can be explained through “American mission”?**

**1.3. How American mission as an attitude of the USA towards itself and the outer world can be applied to the USA foreign policy in Asia in the 20th century? Apply some facts that will back up your point of view.**

## **II. СПЕЦИАЛЬНАЯ ЧАСТЬ**

**Выберите и выполните только один из блоков заданий специальной части.**

### **Блок 1. «Региональный блок: Китай»**

**Дайте развернутый ответ (на английском языке) на каждый из вопросов блока.**

1. Could you explain the appearance of the following terms in China's foreign policy – “the Chinese dream”, “the great revival of the great Chinese nation” and “a shared future for mankind”?
2. What are the reasons for the deceleration of China's economic growth? Figure out the main problems of the Chinese economy at the present stage?

### **Блок 2. «Региональный блок: Корея»**

**Дайте развернутый ответ (на английском языке) на каждый из вопросов блока.**

1. What are the main challenges to the national development of the DPRK during Kim Jong Un rule?
2. Explain the reasons of the political conflict in South Korea in 2016-2017 which caused Park Geun-hye's impeachment and early presidential elections in May 2017?

### **Блок 3. «Региональный блок: Япония»**

**Дайте развернутый ответ (на английском языке) на каждый из вопросов блока.**

1. What are perspectives of constitution revision during premiership of Abe Shinzo?
2. Figure out major problems and perspectives of Japan's relations with South-East Asian countries since World War II?

