

## ОБЩАЯ ЧАСТЬ

### Задание 1 (40 баллов).

**Прочтите текст, изложите основные идеи автора и дайте их оценку (на русском языке)**

#### *Var I.*

Among the various meanings of the term "balance of power," one of the more common is a mere factual description of the distribution of political power in the international scene at any one time. But, in another sense, the term is used to mean a theoretical principle acting as a guide to foreign policy-making in any and all international situations, so that the preponderance of any one state may be avoided. Expanding this notion and assuming that almost all states guide their policies by this principle, a general system of the balance of power is thought to come about, a system in which each participating state has a certain role. Such a system may take the form of two or more power blocs in mutual opposition to each other and it may exist with or without the benefit of a balancer, i.e., a state willing and able to throw its weight on either scale of the balance, to speak in terms of the classical metaphor, and thus presumably bring about the diplomatic or military victory of the bloc so supported, or possibly prevent any change in existing conditions. In addition to these various shades of theoretical meaning implying some sort of system, the term "balance of power" has frequently been used to describe the existence of a political equilibrium, i.e., such a distribution of power that each state (or each major state) is the approximate equal of every other. On the other hand, the term is commonly employed to connote the exact opposite of the equilibrium notion; it then comes to be identical with a notion of hegemony.

#### *Var II.*

How does the balance of power then become a system? It stands to reason that if all the states of Europe (or the world) were to base their policies on the prescription of the balance of power, a "system" would come about in the sense that the least movement toward hegemony by one would immediately result in the coalition of the other states into an opposing alliance. The ever-present readiness to do just that and the constant vigilance declared necessary to prevent any one state's hegemony would in themselves produce this system of the balance of power. It is at this point that the theory grows more fanciful. The earlier doctrines, based on the guide-and-system idea, contented themselves with the so-called simple balance. The analogy is that of a pair of scales, and the supposition was that there would be only two major states, with their satellites, in the "system." The idea of a strict physical equilibrium-or slight hegemony-would then apply. Later doctrines, however, introduced the notion of the complex balance, on the analogy of the chandelier. More than two states, plus satellites, were postulated, and the necessity for preserving the freedom of all from the lust for dominance by any one was thought to involve the setting into motion of various weights and counterweights on all sides of the chandelier. It is this system which is closely related to the idea of the "balancer," introduced into the theory by British writers during the

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seventeenth century and a commonplace in the eighteenth. It implied, of course, the existence of powers sufficiently unconcerned by the merits of whatever the issue of the crisis was to be willing to "add their weight" to whichever side was the weaker, and thus prevent the possible victory-and implied hegemony of the stronger. The balance of power considered as a guide was the reasoning process at the base of the system

**СПЕЦИАЛЬНАЯ ЧАСТЬ**

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

**Блок 1. Европейские исследования**

**Задание 2 (60 баллов). Дайте развернутые ответы**

1. Концепции государства у Т. Гоббса и Ж.-Ж. Руссо: общее и различное
2. Холодная война и возникновение европейской интеграции: причинно-следственная связь

**Блок 2. Азиатские исследования**

**Задание 3 (60 баллов). Дайте развернутые ответы**

1. Маоизм и его связь с современностью
2. Причины и основные события Второй мировой войны в Азии