

Вопрос **Инфо**

Уважаемые участники!

Олимпиадное задание по направлению «Международные отношения» состоит только из двух частей с задачами, обязательными для выполнения. Это означает, что вам нужно попробовать успешно справиться с обеими частями, чтобы претендовать на призовые места.

Общая часть предполагает единое задание для всех участников.

Специальная часть состоит из региональных блоков, среди которых нужно выбрать **только один**. Выполнение заданий двух и более блоков **не принесёт** вам дополнительных баллов:

1. Россия: задание № 2
2. Азия: задание № 3
3. Европа: задание № 4
4. Северная Африка и Ближний Восток: задание № 5

Важно! При выполнении заданий по более двум и более блокам специальной части к проверке будет принята только одно из них на усмотрение жюри. Апелляции на выбор задания к проверке не принимаются.

Все задания выполняются в этой системе: решения вносите в специальное поле для ответов. При выполнении заданий вы можете пользоваться любыми онлайн-словарями и онлайн-переводчиками для перевода отдельных слов и выражений: перевод целых фрагментов текста будет считаться нарушением. Использование других ресурсов и справочных материалов строго запрещено.

Верим в ваш успех!

Вопрос 1

Балл: 40,00

I. ОБЩАЯ ЧАСТЬ

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

Jean-Jacques Rousseau The Social Contract and Discourses
Source: The Online Library of Liberty, Liberty Fund

The legislative power once well established, the next thing is to establish similarly the executive power; for this latter, which operates only by particular acts, not being of the essence of the former, is naturally separate from it. Were it possible for the Sovereign, as such, to possess the executive power, right and fact would be so confounded that no one could tell what was law and what was not; and the body politic, thus disfigured, would soon fall a prey to the violence it was instituted to prevent.

As the citizens, by the social contract, are all equal, all can prescribe what all should do, but no one has a right to demand that another shall do what he does not do himself. It is strictly this right, which is indispensable for giving the body politic life and movement, that the Sovereign, in instituting the government, confers upon the prince.

Международные отношения

It has been held that this act of establishment was a contract between the people and the rulers it sets over itself,—a contract in which conditions were laid down between the two parties binding the one to command and the other to obey. It will be admitted, I am sure, that this is an odd kind of contract to enter into. But let us see if this view can be upheld.

First, the supreme authority can no more be modified than it can be alienated; to limit it is to destroy it. It is absurd and contradictory for the Sovereign to set a superior over itself; to bind itself to obey a master would be to return to absolute liberty.

Moreover, it is clear that this contract between the people and such and such persons would be a particular act; and from this it follows that it can be neither a law nor an act of Sovereignty, and that consequently it would be illegitimate.

It is plain too that the contracting parties in relation to each other would be under the law of nature alone and wholly without guarantees of their mutual undertakings, a position wholly at variance with the civil state. He who has force at his command being always in a position to control execution, it would come to the same thing if the name "contract" were given to the act of one man who said to another; "I give you all my goods, on condition that you give me back as much of them as you please."

There is only one contract in the State, and that is the act of association, which in itself excludes the existence of a second. It is impossible to conceive of any public contract that would not be a violation of the first.

Under what general idea then should the act by which government is instituted be conceived as falling? I will begin by stating that the act is complex, as being composed of two others—the establishment of the law and its execution.

By the former, the Sovereign decrees that there shall be a governing body established in this or that form; this act is clearly a law.

By the latter, the people nominates the rulers who are to be entrusted with the government that has been established. This nomination, being a particular act, is clearly not a second law, but merely a consequence of the first and a function of government.

The difficulty is to understand how there can be a governmental act before government exists, and how the people, which is only Sovereign or subject, can, under certain circumstances, become a prince or magistrate.

It is at this point that there is revealed one of the astonishing properties of the body politic, by means of which it reconciles apparently contradictory operations; for this is accomplished by a sudden conversion of Sovereignty into democracy, so that, without sensible change, and merely by virtue of a new relation of all to all, the citizens become magistrates and pass from general to particular acts, from legislation to the execution of the law.

This changed relation is no speculative subtlety without instances in practice: it happens every day in the English Parliament, where, on certain occasions, the Lower House resolves itself into Grand Committee, for the better discussion of affairs, and thus, from being at one moment a sovereign court, becomes at the next a mere commission; so that subsequently it reports to itself, as House of Commons, the result of its proceedings in Grand Committee, and debates over again under one name what it has already settled under another.

It is, indeed, the peculiar advantage of democratic government that it can be established in actuality by a simple act of the general will. Subsequently, this provisional government remains in power, if this form is adopted, or else establishes in the name of the Sovereign the government that is prescribed by law; and thus the whole proceeding is regular. It is impossible to set up government in any other manner legitimately and in accordance with the principles so far laid down.

Вопрос 2

Балл: 60,00

II. СПЕЦИАЛЬНАЯ ЧАСТЬ

Международные отношения

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

Россия. Подготовьте развёрнутое описание двух тем:

1. Основные периоды в процессе объединения земель вокруг Москвы. Московские князья Иван Калита, Дмитрий Донской, Иван III.
2. Общественно-политическая жизнь России 1830—1840-х гг.

Вопрос 3

Балл: 60,00

II. СПЕЦИАЛЬНАЯ ЧАСТЬ

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

Азия. Подготовьте развёрнутое описание двух тем:

1. Реформы Ван Мана и крушение первой династии Хань
2. Япония в период мирового экономического кризиса 1929 – 1933 гг. и войны на Дальнем Востоке

Вопрос 4

Балл: 60,00

II. СПЕЦИАЛЬНАЯ ЧАСТЬ

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

Европа. Подготовьте развёрнутое описание двух тем:

1. Процесс объединения Германии. Австро-пруссская война 1866г. Северогерманский союз. Франко-пруссская война. Образование Германской империи.
2. Четвертая французская республика. Шарль де Голль. Кризисы на территории французского Индокитая и в Африке.

Вопрос 5

Балл: 60,00

II. СПЕЦИАЛЬНАЯ ЧАСТЬ

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

Северная Африка и Ближний Восток. Подготовьте развёрнутое описание двух тем:

1. Сирия и Ливан под французским мандатом
2. Арабские государственные образования в составе Османской империи («Дар ул-ислама»)