

※ 注意：請於試卷上「非選擇題作答區」內依序作答，並應註明作答之大題及其題號。

一、下面是 John J. Mearsheimer 於 2019 年在著名國際關係期刊上發表文章的摘要，請先閱讀再回答以下問題。

The liberal international order, erected after the Cold War, was crumbling by 2019. It was flawed from the start and thus destined to fail. The spread of liberal democracy around the globe—essential for building that order—faced strong resistance because of nationalism, which emphasizes self-determination. Some targeted states also resisted U.S. efforts to promote liberal democracy for security-related reasons. Additionally, problems arose because a liberal order calls for states to delegate substantial decisionmaking authority to international institutions and to allow refugees and immigrants to move easily across borders. Modern nation-states privilege sovereignty and national identity, however, which guarantees trouble when institutions become powerful and borders porous. Furthermore, the hyperglobalization that is integral to the liberal order creates economic problems among the lower and middle classes within the liberal democracies, fueling a backlash against that order. Finally, the liberal order accelerated China's rise, which helped transform the system from unipolar to multipolar. A liberal international order is possible only in unipolarity. The new multipolar world will feature three realist orders: a thin international order that facilitates cooperation, and two bounded orders—one dominated by China, the other by the United States—poised for waging security competition between them.

(一) 請問關於 Mearsheimer 上文的主張，你同意嗎？是哪些部分你贊同呢？不是的話，又是他上述的理由中哪些你不贊同？(15%)

(二) 事實上，Mearsheimer 在國際關係理論中占有一席之地，請問他所主張的主義被稱作什麼？這主義最重要的論述是什麼？(15%)

二、美國國務卿蓬佩奧(Mike Pompeo)於 2020 年 7 月 13 日發表聲明，主張中國對南海大部分區域近海資源的主張「完全非法」，批評中國以「霸凌」方式企圖控制南海，美國與東南海盟友共享的利益遭受來自中國「前所未有的威脅」。請問：(一)南海爭議的內容是什麼？(5%)(二)美國為什麼要重視南海區域？(15%)

三、請翻譯下列名詞為中文，並在十句話內闡釋其內涵及舉例說明其對當代國際關係的重要性：

1. Resource Curse (5%)
2. Cap and Trade (5%)
3. Strategic Ambiguity (5%)
4. Rally-around-the-flag Effect (5%)
5. Transnational Advocacy Network (5%)

見背面

四、下圖為 1820 至 2017 年間國家涉入彼此戰爭比例的示意。圖中，橫軸代表年份，每一個長條所對應的縱軸數字代表國家涉入彼此戰爭的比例。請據此逐一回答下列各題：

1. 若將「國家涉入彼此戰爭比例」作為衡量「國際體系衝突程度」的量化指標，請用文字轉換圖中量化指標所蘊含的訊息，對過去兩百年來觀察到的國際體系衝突程度加以描述。(5%)
2. 請簡述「結構現實主義」(structural realism) 的基本假設，並評估該理論的基本假設與過去兩百年來觀察到的國際體系衝突程度是否一致？(5%)
3. 請簡述「戰爭議價理論」(bargaining theory of war) 的基本假設，及其解釋戰爭發生的主要命題，並應用此一理論分析過去兩百年來觀察到的國際體系衝突程度的變化。(15%)

國家涉入彼此戰爭比例

