

<<国际政治理论>>

图书基本信息

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内容概要

《国际政治理论：范式与流派》对世界产生重大影响国际政治理论范式与流派进行了系统的梳理与研究，内容涉及自由主义、现实主义、英国学派、建构主义、马克思主义、规范理论、女性主义、后现代主义、历史社会学及中国传统国际政治文化等宏观理论和思想。比较全面、系统地展示了国际政治学科中多变复杂的学术场景与知识谱系。

《国际政治理论：范式与流派》适用于具有一定英语基础并渴望对国际政治理论流派有更多解析的读者学习与研究所用。

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作者简介

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发表论文30余篇。
主编教材一部，出版英语专著一部。
山东省第二批省级双语示范课程《国际政治学》项目负责人。

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章节摘录

版权页：插图： Carr wrote *The Twenty Years' Crisis* not to articulate a theory of realism, but instead to criticize British (and American) intellectuals for largely ignoring the role of power in international politics. He has made this point clear in the preface to the second edition: "The *Twenty Years' Crisis* was written with the deliberate aim of counteracting the glaring and dangerous defect of nearly all thinking, both academic and popular, about international politics in English-speaking countries from 1919 to 1939-almost the total neglect of power". For Carr, idealists held a hopelessly idealistic view of international politics, because they were determined to radically transform world politics and create a peaceful international order where statesmen cared about not the balance of power but morality, harmony of interests, international law, international organization and world government. The idealists seldom cared about the objective reality and even saw themselves as the key agents for accomplishing the idealistic task. Based on the critique of idealism, Carr forcefully made the case that power is an essential ingredient in politics and international politics are always power politics. Morality is relative and it is the product of power. Carr submitted that power has three key elements: the military component, the economic component and the power over opinion. The three categories of political power are closely interdependent, and further is difficult to imagine any state possessing one but not another for any length of time. Carr places great emphasis on the military elements of power in international politics, for "the ultima ratio of power in international politics is war". The foreign policy of a state is limited by its military strength. Carr notes links between the economic and military elements of power but argues that it is separable. For Carr, power determines morality, any international moral order must rest on some hegemony of power. Thus, great powers can formulate rules according to their own interests and standards and then spread them taking advantage of power. Meanwhile, great powers should seek a compromise and exchange interests with other states or disclaim part of vested interests to make others states in the international system accept them. In short, power has a decisive role in international politics, but morality must rest on some hegemony of power to find a foothold, thus it will be useful to stabilize international order.

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