

<<当代中国外交与国际关系>>

图书基本信息

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内容概要

The major purpose of this book is to provide an introduction to contemporary Chinese foreign affairs and international relations. However, it also provides an overview of Chinese security environment and current trend of international politics. The specific content of the book naturally reflects my own methodological, theoretical, and pedagogical convictions. I believe that good foreign policy analysis combines the objectives and the methods of both the scientific and the humanistic approaches to political analysis. I have given some attention to normative analysis as well.

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作者简介

仇华飞，江苏宝应人，同济大学政治与国际关系学院副院长、教授、博士生导师，1996年7月毕业于复旦大学历史系世界地区国别史专业，获历史学博士学位。

2006年8月至2007年7月美国纽约州立大学政治学系富布莱特高级访问学者，2009年8月至2010年9月先后是美国约翰·霍普金斯大学高级国际问题研究院，芝加哥大学政治系高级研究学者。

2012年1月至2月在德国柏林自由大学高级研究学者。

2012年8月至2012年9月在美国乔治敦大学、莱斯大学讲学。

2005年以来先后主持国家哲学社会科学基金项目，上海市哲学社会科学规划课题系列项目，上海市浦江计划特殊人才项目，上海市哲学社会科学重大课题，国家哲学社会科学重大委托课题子课题，两次主持并完成上海市教委人文社会科学重点课题。

出版学术专著《中美经济关系研究1927-1937》、《早期中美关系研究1784-1844》、《美国的中国学研究》等，在国内外各种学术期刊上发表中英文学术论文90余篇。

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章节摘录

版权页： Chapter One China and World Understanding the origins and forces that have shaped China's foreign policy provides a framework in which to view both the changes and the continuities in Chinese foreign policy from 1949. The origins of China's foreign policy can be found in its size and population, historical legacy, worldview, nationalism, and Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. In China, Marxism found a similar link between the moral quality of a social class and its rule society. So the propensity of both Confucianism and Marxism to explain and justify policy in terms of historical principles probably contributed to the intellectual appeal of various grand theories of international relations to the leaders of the People's Republic of China. The first generations of PRC leaders have usually felt a need to frame their foreign policies in terms of broad historical epochs and categories. So these various historical schemes were rooted in the China's immediate political situation and needs, they also reflected traditional Chinese notions about the appropriate relationship between power and morality. Power had to serve a moral purpose, which was derived from a study of history. The legitimacy of political power in contemporary China is still rooted squarely in interpretations of history, just as it was in traditional China. Three international factors—the foreign policies of the superpowers, the structure of the international system, and China's calculation of its relative power and interests were obviously important but played a relatively minor role during this period. The reasons that domestic factors dominated were the newness of the Chinese revolution and the role of Mao himself. Historical Legacy and Worldview China's long and rich history as the world's oldest continuous civilization has affected Chinese foreign relations in various ways. For centuries the Chinese empire enjoyed basically unchallenged greatness and self-sufficiency. China saw itself as the cultural center of the universe, a view reflected in the concept of the Middle Kingdom (Zhongguo "中国", the Chinese word for China). For the most part, it viewed non-Chinese peoples as uncivilized barbarians.

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