

국제정치학

2008년 시행 외무고등고시(영어능통자) 제2차 시험

응시번호 :

성명 :

제 1 문. Contemporary international relations are characterized by newly emerging phenomena which are not adequately explained by traditional theories. Among the noticeable changes is the fact that perception of political leaders', new regional identity, and value system influence foreign policy making. The examples include Gorbachev's reform policy, Fukuda Yasuo's reemphasis on Asia relations, and Fu Jintao's softened attitude toward Dalai Lama. (total 50 points)

- 1) Against this backdrop, compare how differently neo-realism and constructivism perceive the relations between structure and agent. (30 points)
- 2) Using the constructivist perspective, explain a case in which political leader's perception, regional identity, and value system influenced South Korea's foreign policy making in the post-Cold War era. (20 points)

제 2 문. In joining the modern international world order in the 19th century, China, Japan, and Korea respectively signed the Treaty of Nanjing (1842), the Kanagawa Treaty (1854), and the Gangwhado Treaty (1876). (total 30 points)

- 1) What were the similarities and differences between the treaties? (20 points)
- 2) Describe the impact of the inequality clauses of the treaties on the different paths to modernization among the three major Northeast Asian countries. (10 points)

제 3 문. Forming an alliance is a frequently observed pattern of inter-state relationship, and is based on allegiance and commitment of participating parties to mutual or unilateral provision of security. Alliances are formed under various conditions and participating parties may differ in their calculation to join the alliance.

(total 20 points)

- 1) What are the main conditions under which alliances are formed? (5 points)
- 2) What are possible costs that could be incurred to alliance partners? (5 points)
- 3) Based on your answers to the above questions, make an assessment on the ongoing changes in the Korea-US alliance in the 2000s. (10 points)

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