|                   |           |   | "The great rule of conduct for us, in regard to foreign nations, is   |  |  |  |
|-------------------|-----------|---|---|--|--|--|
|                   |           |   | in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as<br>little political connection as possible."— 华盛顿   |  |  |  |
|                   |           | 自我扩张阶段(19<br>世纪):孤立主义   | "Peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations,   |  |  |  |
|                   |           | 直织)、加亚土文  | entangling alliances with none."—— 杰弗逊 1823年门罗宣言 美洲是美洲人的美洲,欧洲是欧洲人的欧洲  |  |  |  |
|                   |           |   | 1823年门罗宣言 美<br>标志:美西战争 (1898  |  | 医次洲是欧洲人的医次洲  |  |
|                   |           |   |   |  | irous to remove any cause of irritation and to   |  |
|                   |           |   | insure at the same time to the commerce of all nations in<br>China [the United States urges all nations claiming a sphere   |  |  |  |
|                   |           |   | of influence in China to declare] that [all nations] shall enjoy<br>perfect equality of treatment for their commerce and<br>navigation within such spheres The policy of the<br>Government of the United States is to seek a solution which |  |  |  |
|                   |           |   |   |  |  |  |
|                   |           |   |   | may bring abo                                    | out permanent safety and peace to China,<br>ese territorial and administrative entity, protect |  |
|                   | 美国外交政策的演变 | "大国的崛起":从孤立主义到世界领袖  |   | all rights guara                                 | anteed to friendly powers by treaty and  |  |
|                   |           |   | international law, and safeguard for the world the principle of 对华的"门户开放"政策 equal and impartial trade with all parts of the Chinese Empire."  |  |  |  |
|                   |           |   |   | (一) 尊重中国之主权与独立,及领土与行政之完整                         |  |  |
|                   |           |   |   | 第一条:除中国  | (二) 给予中国完全无碍之机会,以发展并维持一有力巩固之政府<br>(三) 施用各国之权势,以期切实设立并维持各国在中国全境之商务实                             |  |
|                   |           |   |   | 外缔约各国协定_   | 业机会均等之原则   |  |
|                   |           |   | "九国公约" (1922)   |  | (四) 不得因中国状况,乘机营谋特别权利,而减少友邦人民之权利,<br>并不得奖许有害友邦安全之举动   |  |
|                   |           |   |   |  | 国协定不得彼此间及单独或联合与任何一国或多国订立条约或协解,足以侵犯或妨害第一条所称之各项原则者   |  |
|                   |           |   |   | 公平订立和平条约,无秘密外交<br>无论战时或和平时期,公海航行绝对自由             |  |  |
|                   |           |   |   |  |  |  |
| 美国的外交政策:<br>外交与民主 |           |   |   |  | 即的经济障碍并建立贸易平等条约<br>R证,各国军备必须减少至保证本国内部安全的最低水平   |  |
|                   |           |   |   |  | R地的要求,平等对待殖民地人民  |  |
|                   |           |   |   |  | <b></b>  |  |
|                   |           |   | "十四条"原则(伍德罗<br>逊)   | PO-1-15X44124                                    | 比利时,恢复比利时之独立性<br>  |  |
|                   |           |   |   |  | 法国,阿尔萨斯-洛林也还法国<br>生原则,重新调整意大利边界  |  |
|                   |           |   |   |  | 奥匈各族自治,允许独立  |  |
|                   |           |   |   | 同盟国撤出  | 出罗马尼亚、塞尔维亚和黑山  |  |
|                   |           |   |   | 奥斯曼帝国的民族自决                                       |  |  |
|                   |           |   |   | 恢复波兰之  | 2独立性<br>关盟以维持世界和平  |  |
|                   |           |   | ス価以近け世界和十<br>『备竞蹇、朝鮮战争(1950-1953)、古巴导弾  |  |  |  |
|                   |           | 冷战: 两极秩序中   | 遏制共产主义 危机 (1962)、越南战争 (1955-1975)   |  |  |  |
|                   |           | 的超级大国   | 伊朗政变(1953)、猪湾事件(1961)、智利政变(1973)、阿富汗<br>对反共反苏势力的扶持<br>干涉(1979)  |  |  |  |
|                   |           | 冷战后: 单极秩序   | 经济援助 马歇尔计划、世界银行、IMF "顺利"的国际干预 海湾战争、科索沃危机  |  |  |  |
|                   |           | 中的超级大国  | "失败"的国际干预 阿富汗战争、伊拉克战争   |  |  |  |
|                   |           |   | 维持世界军事秩序  | 维持世界军事秩序 军费开支、军事基地                               |  |  |
|                   |           | 勉强的"帝国"   | 维持世界经济秩序 IMF: 国际货币组织; WTO: 世界贸易组织; WB: 世界银行   |  |  |  |
|                   |           | "There's plenty wron  | 维持世界政治秩序  |  |  |  |
|                   |           | "There's plenty wrong with our world, of course, but from the perspective of thousands of years of recorded history, in which |   |  |  |  |
|                   |           | war, despotism and poverty have been the norm, and peace, democracy and prosperity the rare exceptions our own era            |   |  |  |  |
|                   |           | has been a golden age." — Robert Kagan  "Perhaps progress we enjoy was not an inevitable evolution of                         |   |  |  |  |
|                   | 美国在当今国际秩序 |   | ne human species but rather the product of a unique and<br>erhaps fleeting set of circumstances: a particular   |  |  |  |
|                   | 中的地位      | arrangement of power in the international system that favors  a certain worldview over others Perhaps democracy has           |   |  |  |  |
|                   |           |   | ndred nations since 1950 not simply<br>rn for democracy but because the most  |  |  |  |
|                   |           | powerful nation in the world since 1950 has been a democracy. Perhaps the stunning global economic growth of                  |   |  |  |  |
|                   |           | the past six decades reflects an economic order shaped by the world's leading free-market economy. Perhaps the era of         |   |  |  |  |
|                   |           | peace we have known has something to do with the enormous power wielded by one nation." — Robert Kagan                        |   |  |  |  |
|                   |           | 自身的能力与意愿 经济、军事、道义成本过大   |   |  |  |  |
|                   |           | 有限的'帝国' 他国的抵制   |   |  |  |  |
|                   |           | 国际体系的变化   |   |  |  |  |
|                   |           | 安全  |   |  |  |  |
|                   |           | e济<br>no territorial gains sought by America or Great Britain   |   |  |  |  |
|                   | 美国外交政策的性质 |   | territorial adjustments must conform to people involved   |  |  |  |
|                   |           |   | people have right to choose their own govt.   |  |  |  |
|                   |           | 价值传播(大西洋宪章  | trade barriers lowered  |  |  |  |
|                   |           | // 回水川 (バロ/十元年  | there must be disarmament there must be freedom from want and fear  |  |  |  |
|                   |           |   | there must be freedom of the seas   |  |  |  |
|                   |           |   | there must be an association of nations. Charter is accepted by Allies, who call themselves "the United Nations"  |  |  |  |
|                   |           |   | Aines, who call t   | Allies, who call themselves "the United Nations" |  |  |
|                   |           |   |   |  |  |  |