

東吳大學 105 學年度博士班招生考試試題

第 1 頁，共 2 頁

系級	政治學系博士班	考試時間	100 分鐘
科目	專業英文	本科總分	100 分

一、請將下段文字翻譯為中文。 (25%)

What kinds of stories inspire people to embrace membership in a particular political community? Like so many in social science, my model has three components. Economic stories offer material benefits for membership to current and/or future generations-both capitalist and socialist ideologies are stories of this sort. Political power stories promise personal protection and a share in great collective power-both republicanism and fascism are instances. Ethically constitutive stories claim that membership in a particular people is somehow inherent in who the members truly are, in ways that are ethically valuable. Most racial, religious, ethnic, cultural, linguistic, historical, and gendered senses of community membership, among others, are ethically constitutive accounts. On this basis I first hypothesize an empirically falsifiable behavioral regularity: all "real world" visions of political membership capable of attracting significant support, from Americanism to radical Islam to those offered by leaders of communal eco-villages, always blend together versions of all three types of stories. The emphases differ-some are more economic, some more ethically constitutive, et cetera-and the substantive particulars vary, but the three types are always present. Additionally, a political actor, party, or movement rarely succeeds in institutionalizing their pure vision of peoplehood without making concessions to opposing views. Instead, political societies are always composed through the compromised, aggregated results of contests among proponents of different societal visions, each vision offering accounts that include all three story types, in ways that are always being contested and changed. This, in a nutshell, is the politics of political identity formation. Or so I claim.

My aim here is not to demonstrate that this framework is correct or even helpful, though I hope it is. Rather, I am suggesting the sort of theory building regarding political identities that now seems advisable for scholars to undertake. This is a framework or theory that meets social science aspirations both to heuristically useful simplification, since it involves elaboration of only a few basic ideas, and also to universality, since it purports to identify basic ingredients with which political identities are constructed in all times and places. It is necessarily abstract, but not as abstract as models of pure instrumental rationality. Rather, it presumes that all people do have basic, recognizable types of substantive interests: material well being, some forms of political protection and political power, and senses of ethically constitutive identity. It also presumes that these needs can be met in a great many way.

--- cited from: Rogers M. Smith, 2004. *Identities, Interests, and the Future of Political Science, Perspectives on Politics, Vol. 2, No. 2 (Jun., 2004), pp. 309*

二、請用英文評論上段文字。 (25%)

背面尚有試題

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三、Please explain the following terms in English (25%)

- 1.Civil Disobedience
- 2.Common Good
- 3.Democratic Peace
- 4.Just War Theory
- 5.Dependency Theory

四、Please read the following article carefully, and give your comments in English (25%)

“This address advances three ideas. First, political science as a discipline has a mandate to help human beings govern themselves. Second, within this mandate we should be focusing, more than we do now, on creating legitimate coercion. In a world of increasing interdependence we now face an almost infinite number of collective action problems created when something we need or want involves a “free-access good.” We need coercion to solve these collective action problems. The best coercion is normatively legitimate coercion. Democratic theory, however, has focused more on preventing tyranny than on how to legitimate coercion.

Finally, our discipline has neglected an important source of legitimate coercion: negotiation to agreement. Recognizing the central role of negotiation in politics would shed a different light on our relatively unexamined democratic commitments to transparency in process and contested elections.”

— *Jane Mansbridge Presidential Address, APSA*