

I. ОБЩАЯ ЧАСТЬ

Выполните на английском языке реферирование предложенного текста. По материалам текста дайте развернутый ответ (на английском языке) на вопрос: является ли описанная система землепользования более эффективной, чем существовавшая в эту же эпоху в Западной Европе?

1. *From Pomeranz, Kenneth. The Great Divergence: China, Europe, and the Making of the Modern World Economy. Princeton University Press, 2001, pp. 69-72:*

Naturally, both China and western Europe had enormous variations across space and time, but more and more parts of both places moved during the sixteenth to eighteenth centuries toward what Marc Bloch called “agrarian individualism.” Overall, China was closer to market-driven agriculture than was most of Europe, including most of Western Europe.

The overwhelming majority of land in all parts of China was more or less freely alienable. The early Ming (1368-c. 1430) had confiscated a good deal of land in the Yangzi Valley, but these lands always drifted back toward private status; in the mid-1500s, the government gave up and recognized all tax-paying land as otherwise unencumbered. Some land, mostly in the north, still theoretically belonged to the state and was leased to hereditary groups of soldiers or Grand Canal boatmen; the crown itself had an estate of about 700,000 acres in Qing times. But even on paper, all such land never amounted to more than 3,500,000 acres, or perhaps 3 percent of total arable. Moreover, much of this land came to be treated as private property anyway, with its supposedly hereditary tenants selling or mortgaging it and protesting indignantly (and successfully) when the government later tried to make them pay to formally remove it from state ownership.

Somewhat more land was rendered inalienable by being placed in private “charitable estates,” which were meant to provide for the widows, orphans, and ceremonial expenses of corporate lineages, or for the upkeep of temples and schools. These estates were important in a few areas—they may have held as much as 35 percent of the arable in Guangdong province—but they were trivial in most of the country. A twentieth-century survey estimated that 93 percent of all Chinese farmlands were held in fee simple.

Regardless of its owners, much land was farmed by tenants or even subtenants, and here further restrictions could come into play. Exactly how much land overall was rented is difficult to say, even for the better-documented twentieth century. In North China, rented land probably did not exceed 15-20 percent of the total; in the highly commercialized and relatively wealthy Yangzi Valley, probably close to half of land was rented. In a few places in southeast China, most of the land was rented.

Much of Western Europe’s farmland was far harder to buy or sell than that of China. Even in the nineteenth century, about 50 percent of all land in England was covered by family settlements, which made it all but impossible to sell.

II. СПЕЦИАЛЬНАЯ ЧАСТЬ

Выберите и выполните только один из блоков заданий специальной части в соответствии с выбранной вами специализацией.

Блок 1. «Региональный блок: Китай»

Дайте развернутый ответ (на английском языке) на каждый из вопросов блока.

1. How the high level of state management of Chinese officials was developed and supported in XVII-XIX cc.?
2. Please, compare socioeconomic programs of the development of China proposed by Communists and Guomindang in 20-30' XX c.

Блок 2. «Региональный блок: Корея»

Дайте развернутый ответ (на английском языке) на каждый из вопросов блока.

1. How do you think the reasons for the Republic of Korea did not support economic sanctions brought against the United States and the European Union against Russia? Do violated in connection with the balance of US influence on South Korea? Will there be political and economic threat to the US, if the Republic of Korea will go on changing policy toward rapprochement with North Korea?
2. What do you think of websites about North Korea that have emerged in recent years and is actively informing about life in North Korea? How do you rate the information on the DPRK as informative news on the North Korean sites? Your predictions on the warming of relations between North and South.

Блок 3. «Региональный блок: Япония»

Дайте развернутый ответ (на английском языке) на каждый из вопросов блока.

1. Trace the evolution of Japan's territorial disputes with northeast Asian countries. Analyze the underlying reasons and indicate Japan's position. Include leaders' names and dated events. Discuss the influence on Japan's political-economic relations with China and South Korea.
2. Discuss the features and sociocultural determinants of the interaction between business and government in Japan. Describe the government's regulatory instruments and analyze the role of business associations, such as Keidanren, Keizai Doyukai, etc., in Japanese economy.

