

考試科目	中國通史	所別	歷史學系 1121	考試時間	3 月 6 日(六) 第 1 節
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- 一、出土古代簡帛文獻在古史研究上具有哪些重要意義？25%
- 二、中古時期婦女的角色經歷了哪些重大轉變？25%
- 三、宋元時期印刷術帶來了哪些深遠的社會文化影響？25%
- 四、請說明明末至清中葉以前歐洲傳教士在華活動的大勢。25%



考試科目	世界通史	所別	歷史 1121	考試時間	3月6日(六)第一節
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1. 西元九世紀以後，歐洲人使用的字母系統除了希臘字母 (Greek alphabet) 與拉丁字母 (Latin alphabet) 之外，又出現了西里爾字母 (Cyrillic alphabet)。請討論此字母系統出現的背景，並上溯其源頭至上古時期，以說明西方字母文字傳播的路徑與動力。(25%)
2. 如果有以下幾種選擇：(1) 西元一世紀羅馬貴族婦女；(2) 西元十二世紀法國女修道院的院長；(3) 十四世紀佛羅倫斯商人的妻子；(4) 十六世紀西班牙的女王。上述四種女性，你願意選擇當哪一種？並請說明你思考的經過。(25%)
3. 目前政府正在籌畫一連串關於辛亥百年的慶祝活動，做為歷史研究者，此時也正是思索革命史的好時機。若從西方歷史來看，歐、美兩洲曾發生幾次驚天動地的革命行動，它們改變了當地原有的政治、社會結構，且對一般人民的生活有長期而深刻的影響。請以英國光榮革命、美國獨立革命、法國大革命三者，思索「革命」的本質與意義。順此思考，你是否可以提出一些研究革命史的角度與觀點？(25%)
4. 今年世界博覽會 (World's Fairs) 將在上海舉行，對中國人來說這是非常稀有的經驗，但對歐美各國而言，世博會是從十九世紀下半葉以來經常性的盛會。第一屆世博會在 1851 年於英國倫敦舉行 (通稱為 the First Great Exhibition)，此後歐美各國曾多次主辦世博會，如法國在 1855 年、1867 年於巴黎舉行世博會、奧匈帝國在 1873 年於維也納舉辦。進入二十世紀，美國成為最常舉行世博會的國家。有學者認為世博會是主辦國的國家再現 (representations)，對國家形象的建構具有重要意義。你是否可以從這個觀點解釋十九世紀至二次世界大戰前的世博會？這個觀點是否還有欠缺之處，如何調整？(25%)

考試科目	中國近現代史與 台灣史	所別	歷史學系 1121	考試時間	3 月 6 日(六)第 3 節
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1. 論者常依政權移轉做為臺灣歷史分期的依據，似乎顯示臺灣的歷史具有「斷裂性」，你贊成此種歷史分期的方式嗎？理由為何？如果你不贊成，請舉出至少三個能具有代表性及涵蓋面向較為廣泛整體的實例，說明由清末、日治到戰後臺灣的歷史，具有何種「連續」的面向。
(25%)
2. 臺灣史研究的趨勢及重要研究成果為何？並簡要介紹這些研究成果的主要論點。(25%)
3. 抗戰勝利後，相繼有重慶會談及政治協商會議之舉行，請分別說明重慶會談及政治協商會議舉行的原因以及對戰後政局的影響。(25%)
4. 何謂士紳階層？士紳階層在傳統中國社會中具有何種功能？士紳階層在十九世紀後期發生何種變化？士紳階層對辛亥革命有何影響？請分別說明。(25%)

考試科目

歷史英文

所別

歷史學系^{11>}

考試時間

3月6日(中)第四節

I. Comprehension. Please read the following two writings and then answer the accompanying questions, in English. (Total points: 30)

A.

It is a true old saying, that a King is as one set on a stage, whose smallest actions and gestures, all the people gazingly doe behold: and therefore although a King be never so precise in the discharging of his office, the people, who see but the outward part, will ever judge of the substance, by the circumstances; and according to the outward appearance, if his behavior be light or dissolute, will conceive pre-occupied conceits of the king's inward intention: which although with time (the truer of all truth) it will evanish, by the evidence of the contrary effects, yet interim patitur iustus [these Latin words mean: meanwhile the just man suffers]; and prejudged conceits will, in the mean time, breed contempt, the mother of rebellion and disorder. And besides that, it is certain, that all the indifferent actions and behavior of a man, have a certain holding and dependence, either upon virtue or vice, according as they are used or ruled: for there is not a middes [modern English = middle, noun] betwixt them, nor more then [modern English = than] betwixt their rewards, heaven and hell.

Be careful then, my Son, so to frame all your indifferent actions and behavior, as they may serve for the furtherance and forth-setting of your inward virtuous disposition.

The whole indifferent actions of a man, I divide in two sorts; in his behavior in things necessary, as food, sleeping, raiment, speaking, writing, and gesture; and in things not necessary, though convenient and lawful, as pastimes or exercises, and using of company for recreation.

From Johann P. Sommerville ed., *King James VI and I: Political Writings* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1994), pp. 49-50

The above passages are from King James' (James VI & I, King of Scotland and England) *Basilicon Doron Or His Maiesties Instructions to His Dearest Sonne, Henry the Prince*, written in about 1599. Based on your understanding of the writings, please answer the following two questions, in English.

- 1). According to King James, how are kings perceived (or judged) by their people? (5 points)
- 2). What advice did King James give to his son about how a king should behave? Be specific. (10 points)

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試題隨卷繳交

考試科目	歷史英文	所別	歷史學系 ¹¹²¹	考試時間	3月6日(六)第四節
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I. Comprehension.

B.

*The Body of
 B. Franklin, Printer,
 Like the cover of an old Book,
 Its Contents torn out.
 And stript of its Lettering & Gilding
 Lies here, Food for Worms.
 But the Work, shall not be lost;
 For it will, as he believ'd,
 Appear once more
 In a new and more elegant Edition
 Corrected and improved
 By the Author*

Quoted in Robert Darnton, "History of Reading," *New Perspectives on Historical Writing*,
 ed. by Peter Burke, University Park: The Pennsylvania State University Press, 1992, p.161

The above epitaph was written by Benjamin Franklin (1706-1790), an American inventor, statesman, diplomat, essayist and journalist. Please answer the following two questions, in English.

1. What metaphor did Benjamin Franklin use for his life (or the life of any person)? (5 points)
2. In his opinion, how will people be remembered after death? (10 points)

II. Translation. Please translate, from English into Chinese, the underlined sentences from the following two passages. (Total points: 40)

A. (20 points)

Such marks of grandeur and recognition were owed to all emperors and, since the emperor was viewed in categories that were cosmic and institutional rather than human, personal sources on emperors of China are rare. Most of them are hopelessly remote from us, hidden behind their various screens. But though K'ang-hsi was fully conscious of the inherited weight of imperial tradition, he was also, luckily, a man who expressed his private thoughts with candor and freshness not normally found in those who govern great empires. To be sure, these personal expressions are scattered and often fragmentary, dispersed in a mass of formal edits and utterances that were couched in stereotyped language. By searching carefully it is possible, however, to hear the unmistakably authentic voice of a man talking about his attitudes and values in his own words. p.xii

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II. Translation.

A. (continuation)

It was after such stylistic and organizational experiment that I decided to present the preceding varied material by constructing an autobiographical memoir out of K'ang-hsi's own words. This seemed at once the best way to organize the many fragments I had assembled, to convey K'ang-hsi's own directness, and to catch the shifting levels of self-awareness that he showed in his public and private broodings. p. xxi-xxii

Jonathan D. Spence, *Emperor of China: Self-Portrait of K'ang-hsi*, NY: Vintage Books, 1974

B. (20 points)

If I do not record all their most celebrated achievements or describe any of them [the famous persons] exhaustively, but merely summarize for the most part what they accomplished, I ask my reader not to regard this as a fault. For I am writing biography not history, and the truth is that the most brilliant exploits often tell us nothing of the virtues or vices of the man who performed them, while on the other hand a chance remark or a joke may reveal far more of a man's character than the mere feat of winning battles in which thousands fall or marshalling great armies, or laying siege to cities.

By Plutarch (c. 46-120 CE), Greek historian and biographer. Quoted in Ernst Breisach, *Historiography: Ancient, Medieval and Modern*, Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1994, p. 71.

III. Essay. (Total points: 30)

The authors of the above writings express their different views about how a person is viewed by posterity. In your own words, and in English, please write a short commentary (300 words) discussing the issue(s) of biography in historical writing.

備註	試題隨卷繳交
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