

考試科目	史學與史料	所別	歷史所	考試時間	星期	日	上午第	節
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一、韋伯 (Max Weber) 在其書《新教倫理與資本主義精神》中指出宗教觀念在經濟發展的過程中起了一定的作用。韋伯又在另一本書《中國宗教》中指出儒、釋、道三教的倫理觀念在中國經濟發展的過程中不僅沒有扮演推動的作用，甚至於有負面的影響。但近來學者的研究發現韋伯的看法並不十分正確，你認為如何？評論之。(20%)

二、試以近代以來英法兩國的競爭與合作為例，討論研究主題之選定和史料之蒐集。(20%)

三、史家 Blackbourn 在討論日爾曼史時，表示：

Politics, economy and society, culture - these are three slices through the German long nineteenth century. Since total history is desirable but impossible to write, we need some broad analytical or descriptive (敘述的) categories of this kind - and I know of none better.

史家 Labarge 在討論十三世紀一位英格蘭貴族的家庭生活時，表示：

Social history, whether in the wide sweep (浮光掠影) of a general survey or the detailed examination of a single institution such as a thirteen-century household, is inevitably pieced together as a mosaic. The fragments (吉光片羽) of evidence, often insignificant in themselves, combine to form an intelligible (可理解的) picture.

另一位史家 Perrot 則表示：

For a long time historians hesitated on the threshold (門檻) of private life, held back by modesty, incompetence, and respect for a system of values according to which public figures were the heroes and makers of the only history worth recounting: the grand history of states, economies, and societies.

這三種說法的背後代表哪些史學理念？三者之間是否相關？你對這些說法又有哪些見解？

(20%)

考試科目	史學與史料
考試時間	三 月 日 上 午 第 一 節
卷別	歷史學系

四、過去學者研究晚清自強運動的成果已頗為可觀，試就所知，舉出兩位研究此一課題的著名學者，並扼要介紹他們的論著及研究論點。又自強運動為中國工業化的開始，然而中國近代工業化的發展卻頗為緩慢，其原因何在？試略加分析。(20%)

五、中國抗日戰爭歷時最久，華民死傷人數最多，財產損失更是難於估計，但到目前為止，國際間對中國戰勝軸心國日軍所作出的貢獻，不但沒有公平的評價，甚至有意無意的被貶低。

- 一、請問是什麼原因使國際間對中國抗戰在二次世界大戰中的貢獻，作出不利的解釋？
- 二、過去中國大陸及台灣的历史學者，對抗戰史一直有不同的看法，請問有那些不同？最近幾年，情形又如何？
- 三、最近抗戰史的研究的機益臻成熟，這些史料的開放，運用大有關係，請問有那些重要檔案是相當有利於抗戰史的研究？
- 四、最近幾年，史學界對抗戰史的研究，有些新的方向和成果，試列舉重要的出版物，至少兩種，並加說明。(含中文、外文著作或史料)。(20%)

1. 以下の各語を漢語で説明せよ。

一、シベリア 西伯利亞、北亞細亞の大部分を占める大平原。北緯50度から65度の間にあり、東に太平洋、西に大西洋に接する。人口は約1億人。主要な産業は農業、畜産、採鉱、林業、毛皮採取などである。

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2. 以下は、明治維新前後の日本社会の状況を示している。これを要約せよ。

一、明治維新 1853年の黒船来航を契機として、幕府は鎖国政策を放棄し、西洋列強と通商条約を締結した。これにより、日本は西洋文化を取り入れ、急速な近代化を進めた。

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考試科目	英文	所別	歷史	考試時間	6月23日 星期 2	下午第 2
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請注意：本英文筆試共有三題，每題都必須回答；必須在試卷紙上回答。

I. 請按數字秩序，將下列引文中用底線注明的單字，以中文解釋其意義（30分）

Whereas (1) the primary (2) purpose of the United States, in its relations with all other nations, is to develop and sustain (3) a just and enduring (4) peace for all; and

Whereas certain territories (5) in the West Pacific under the jurisdiction (6) of the Republic of China are now under armed attack, the threats (7) and declarations (8) have been and are being made by the Chinese Communists that such armed attack is in aid of and in preparation for armed attack on Formosa and the Pescadores (9);

Whereas the secure possession (10) by friendly government of the Western Pacific Island chain (11), of which Formosa is a part, is essential (12) to the vital (13) interests of the United States and all friendly nations in or bordering (14) upon the Pacific Ocean; and

Whereas the President of the United States on January 6, 1955, submitted (15) to the Senate for its advice and consent (16) to ratify (17) a Mutual Defense Treaty between the United States of America and the Republic of China, which recognizes (18) that an armed attack in the West Pacific area directed against territories, therein (19) described, in the region of Formosa and the Pescadores would be dangerous to the peace and safety of the parties to the treaty: Therefore be it

Resolved (20) by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (21) That the President of the United States be and he hereby is authorized (22) to employ (23) the Armed Forces of the United States as he deems (24) necessary for the specific purpose of securing and protecting Formosa and Pescadores against armed attack, this authority (25) to include the security and protection of such related positions and territories of that area now in friendly hands and the taking of such other measures as he judges to be required or appropriate (26) in assuring the defense of Formosa and Pescadores.

This resolution (27) shall expire (28) when the President shall determine that the peace and security of the area is reasonably assured (29) by international conditions created by action of the United Nations or otherwise (30) and shall so report to the Congress. (*Congressional Resolution on the Defense of Formosa, January 29, 1955. U.S. Public Law, 84th Congress.*)

考試科目	英文	所別	研碩	考試時間	6月23日 下午第2 星期
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II. 請以中文翻譯下列選文 (30分)

In this crisis I hope I may be pardoned if I do not address the House at any length today. I hope that any of my friends and colleagues, or former colleagues, who are affected by the political reconstruction, will make allowance, all allowance, for any lack of ceremony with which it has been necessary to act. I would say to the House, as I said to those who joined this government: "I have nothing to offer but blood, toil, tears and sweat." We have before us an ordeal of the most grievous kind. We have before us many, many long months of struggle and suffering. You ask what is our policy? I will say. It is to wage war, by sea, land, and air, with all our might and with all the strength that God can give us: to wage war against a monstrous tyranny, never surpassed in the dark, lamentable catalogue of human crime. That is our policy. You ask, What is our aim? I can answer in one word: Victory-victory at all cost, victory in spite of all terror; victory, however long and hard the road may be; for without victory, there is no survival. Let that be realized, no survival for the British Empire; no survival for all that the British Empire has stood for, nor survival for the urge and impulse of the ages, that mankind will move forward towards its goal. But I take up my task with buoyancy and hope. I feel sure that our cause will be not suffered to fail among men. At this time I feel entitled to claim the aid of all, and I say, "Come, then, let us go forward together with our united strength." (Winston S. Churchill, *The Second World War: Their Finest Hour*. Pp. 25-26).

III. 請以中文翻譯下列選文 (40分)

The savage, like ourselves, feels the oppression of his impotence before the powers of Nature, he is willing to prostrate himself before his gods, without inquiring whether they are worthy of his worship. Pathetic and very terrible is the long history of cruelty and torture, of degradation and human sacrifice, endured in the hope of placating the jealous gods; surely the trembling believer thinks, when what is most precious has been freely given, their lust for blood must be appeased, and more will not be required.... Since the independence of ideals is not yet acknowledged, Power may be freely worshipped, and receive an unlimited respect, despite its wanton infliction on pain.

But gradually, as morality grows bolder, the claim of the ideal world begins to be felt; and worship, if it not to cease, must be given to gods of another kind than those created by the savage. Some, though they feel the demands of the ideal, will still consciously reject them, still urging that naked Power answer to Job out of the whirlwind; the divine power and knowledge are paraded, but of the divine goodness there is no hint. Such also is the attitude of those who, in our own day, base their morality upon the struggle for survival, maintaining that the survivors are necessarily the fittest. But others, not content with an answer so repugnant to the moral sense, will adopt the position which we have become accustomed to regard as specially religious, maintaining that, in some hidden manner, the world of fact is really harmonious with the world of ideals. Thus Man creates God, all-powerful and all-good, the mystic unity of what is and what should be. (Bertrand Russell, "A Free Man's Worship.")