

知識份子在中國歷史上扮演什麼樣的角兒？評語之。

國立政治大學圖書館

請先仔細閱讀下列兩段文字，然後回答下列問題？

1. 兩位作者主要觀點為何？(7分)
2. 兩者有何異同之處？(5分)
3. 造成異同的原因何在？(7分)
4. 你對這兩種意見的看法又是如何？(6分)

資料1

Why the Industrial Revolution began in Britain is still a matter of dispute. As early as 1500 Britain had a preindustrial economy, producing cloth for export rather than primary products, and thus a cumulative process may have begun. Among other factors encouraging industrialization were the relative political stability that followed the Glorious Revolution of 1688-1689, together with a constitution that emphasized individualism, the development of a strong banking and credit system from the 17th century, and the inventiveness and enterprise that had come to be associated with nonconformity. There were too, abundant raw materials, in the form of coal, iron, and wool, while an overseas colonial empire complemented an expanding domestic market.

資料2

Two important facts have inclined historians to qualify the concept of "revolutionary" industrial change. First, the existence of a thriving commercial class, expanding markets and increasing populations prior to the Industrial Revolution suggests that the change had important antecedents. Second, the Industrial Revolution did not take place everywhere in Europe—or even in every single country—at the same time and at the same place. Unlike the French Revolution, whose history can be measured by a decade, the Industrial Revolution occurred over the span of at least a century.

近代中國遭受外力衝擊，在史學研究上也呈顯若干西方影響的特色，專從中國近現代史的研究看，請就下列問題提出看法：

- (一) 民國以來的史料學派與史觀學派：舉出兩派各在近現代史相關的代表性著述，並分述其特點、弱點，並析論兩者間的關係。
- (二) 西方現代化理論的應用：先說明理論的大旨，次說明此一理論運用在近現代史研究的成果，最後對西方理論的借用作一評估。
- (三) 新近流行的「國家」與「社會」、「公」與「私」的討論中，運用在近現代中國史的研究上，代表性的著作有那些？爭論在那裏？ (6分)

有些學者主張中國近代史始自1860年，其所持理何在？清季自強運動與日本明治維新運動皆因力衝擊而起，結果中國失敗，日本成功，試分析原因。又研究自強運動的相關史料不少，請舉五種重要史料，並扼要說明其價值。(25%)

策翻中

2. 10%

國立政治大學圖書館

1. 10%

GAZA — The Palestinian police arrested a senior military official of the Islamic militant group Hamas who had long been wanted by Israel and the Palestinian Authority, a security official said Sunday.

He named the man as Sa'd Arabeed, an aide to Mohammed Deif, the fugitive leader of Hamas's military wing, the Qassam Brigades, who tops Israel's most-wanted list.

Mr. Arabeed was arrested along with another wanted Qassam official, Khalil Sakant. "Both men have been wanted by the Palestinian Authority for four years," the security official said. (Reuters)

ALGIERS — Islamic rebels cut the throats of 10 villagers south of Algiers in the third massacre in remote areas of the violence-torn country this month, newspapers reported Sunday.

About 20 guerrillas stormed the hamlet of Mokran in Meden Province, 70 kilometers (45 miles) south of Algiers on Friday night, killing 10 people and wounding three, El Khabar and Liberte reported.

The attackers blew up the victims' homes before fleeing into nearby mountains, they said. (Reuters)

3. 10%

4. 10%

CAIRO — Egypt opposes "outside" attempts to overthrow President Saddam Hussein of Iraq and believes that any such effort would not succeed, Foreign Minister Amr Moussa said in an interview published Monday.

"As far as Egypt is concerned, we believe any outside attempt to overthrow Saddam Hussein is doomed to failure," Mr. Moussa told the weekly Al Wasat.

Asked about American attempts to bring about the downfall of Mr. Saddam, Mr. Moussa replied: "That's their business." (AFP)

GENEVA — Bowing to concerns that smallpox virus stocks be left intact to counter possible bio-terrorist attacks, the United Nations' World Health Organization on Monday agreed to recommend delaying destruction of the world's last known virus samples until no later than the end of 2002.

The United States and Russia have kept the only known stocks of the lethal virus in laboratories.

An earlier view that the virus stocks should be destroyed faded recently amid fears that some samples could have been sold, stolen or smuggled to terrorist groups, which could potentially use them for biological attacks. (UPI)

5. 10%

SAN'A, Yemen — Yemeni tribesmen blew up a pipeline operated by Hunt Oil Co. on Monday, an official said.

The pipeline carries oil from the Safer field in Marib province to a port on the Red Sea.

Last Wednesday, the same pipeline was blown up and technicians from the company were able to repair it. Tribesmen have targeted the Dallas-based Hunt company to try to force the government to improve services to the area. (AP)

6. 15%

7. 35%

MEXICO CITY — A jailed general who is considered a prisoner of conscience by human rights groups was moved to a civilian facility because of friction between the general, other inmates and military-prison administrators, according to reports here.

General Jose Francisco Gallardo was moved from the First Military Region Prison to a civilian jail in Nezahualcoyotl, a suburb of Mexico City, the news service Notimex said, citing a Defense Ministry news release. The move came one day after a group of 125 university professors petitioned President Ernesto Zedillo to free General Gallardo, saying he was unfairly imprisoned because of his criticism of internal military justice administration.

General Gallardo was arrested in 1993 and is serving a 28-year sentence after he was convicted last year of misuse of public funds, destruction of army property and illegal enrichment. (Reuters)

Social stratification in traditional China was based in general on the Mencian principle that those who labor with their mind rule and those who labor with their physical strength are ruled. But this was only a broad principle which did not coincide exactly with the actual stratificational practice. We have found that throughout the past two thousand years not all those who labored with their mind were members of the ruling class, nor was traditional Chinese society a two-class society. While it is partially true that social stratification in Ming-Ch'ing society differs somewhat from that in the modern West because high statuses were determined primarily by higher academic degrees and position in the bureaucracy, yet the power of money was increasingly felt. Before 1450 money could indirectly help its possessor to attain higher academic degrees and statuses; after 1451 money could be directly translated into higher statuses through the purchase of studentships, offices, and official titles. This is partially shown by statistics on the initial qualifications of Ch'ing officials (tables 2 and 3) and the high ratios of academic success of salt-merchant families (table 6 and commentaries). In the light of our knowledge of late Ch'ing institutional history it may indeed be said that money, after 1850 at the latest, had overshadowed higher academic degrees as a determinant of higher statuses. Since education has become increasingly important as a determinant of social status in the advanced industrial societies of the modern West, we find that between late Ch'ing times and the rise of Communism in China in 1949 social stratification in China and in the West became increasingly similar.

科目 目次	外文(日文)	開 発 系 級	歴史研究所	日 期	6月10日	試 題	國 立 政 治 大 学 圖 書 館
				冊 次	第3冊	編 號	

1. 上記の文章について、以下の問いに答えなさい。30%

- 1. 全文を中国語に訳しなさい。20%
- 2. 原語語について、その意味を中国語で記しなさい。10%

1. ⁽¹⁾一八七五年生まれのある日本人が、一九四五年の七〇歳の時に、五〇年前の二〇歳(一八九五年)をふりかえつたとすれば、日本近代の歴史は大激動の時代だったと痛感するだろう。同じように、中国人もその大激動を痛感することである。いや、世界の人のこととして、⁽²⁾まことに二〇世紀前半の五〇年は、ひとりひとりの人生に深く刻みこまれた集団的記憶を数しつづけた時代であった。

そして一九九五年は、一九四五年から五〇年を隔た年であり、この半世紀の激動もその前の半世紀に際らふも知らぬばかりと深ききもつものであろう。しかし、⁽³⁾二〇世紀前半の五〇年は、今日の日本にとつてもなおその歴史的現場の影響を受けているという点で、とりわけ大きな位置を占めている。今日の日本社会は、一九四五年以来の面影であるともいふ、それよりさらに半世紀前からの歴史を相織している。まことに、今日、日本人の「歴史認識」が問われる理由があるように思われる。

⁽⁴⁾少くとも、二〇〇五年のタリム・スタイルにおいて今日と将来を構えようとする要請もたれている。この点、⁽⁵⁾今もなお懸念であるが、二〇世紀を生も抜いた漢字(一九〇一)をどういふか、二〇世紀中国の大激動を日本の側からどう捉えようか、をめぐって異同性をまなめた人生を歩み、そのその歴史的イノベットの道い人綱であつたこととなる。

1. 全文を中国語に訳しなさい。20%

以上の文脈を踏襲するに、語彙語の成語土教も実用ありし西語漢語を漢字大正八年に三の類は全、母門教育認識をもち、実業学校も欠けし、本質人にとつて半世紀教育も不備である。之を以て期間と改める教育の認識の教育主眼の認識とあるれば、昭和後二十五年間の自覚政治の勢力は大部分を経済に教育するに、教育は何教育からなるものしを以て、西語教育と認め、之れを以て政治の運用と相違するにたれ教育の全語である。昭和、昭和認識の認識とあるに、西語教育する自覚と教育の認識するにたれ。同じ教育の認識は内閣より認識するに能たなるのである。本質人はたゞに自覚にたれ母門教育を改める認識をもちしものなり、大正八年に三の類は全の西語漢語を、既に昭和政治の認識は、教育の認識を取つたのである。昭和母門の認識は教育主眼の認識とあるに、西語教育の認識は、昭和、昭和認識の認識をもちしものなり、西語教育の認識をもちしものなり、西語教育の認識をもちしものなり。

三、日記の文章を中国語に訳さない。25%

織田が清國制度の調査を依頼されたのは明治三十六年のことである。當時彼は法科大学長の職にあった。當初、京大の同僚岡松を通じて打診がなされた折、彼は仕事の困難であることを考へて中々引受けようとはしなかつたので、後藤が自ら京都に織田の私宅を訪れて懇請した。後藤新平は次のようにその抱負を述べて織田の承諾を促した。「曰ク、清國制度ヲ調査スルノ意為ナラザルコト吾亦之ヲ知ル。然レドモ其事業ハ固ヨリキノ支部人ノ能クスル所ニ非ズ。又之ヲ西洋人ニ望ムベカラズ。我邦人ノ近世法理ニ通ジ且漢文ヲ解スル者ニシテ始メテ此ニ任ズルコトヲ極ベシ。支部ノ開發ハ其物質上ニ於ケルト精神上ニ於ケルトニ論ナク弊リテ日本人ノ雙肩ニ在リ。豈ヒ天職ヲ棄テテ可ナランヤ。今我輩清國調査會ガ清國制度ノ調査ヲ企畫スルハ固ヨリ臺灣舊慣ノ淵源ヲ尋ヌルノ意ニ出プト雖モ、又以テ支部ノ開發ガ日本人ノ天職タル所以ヲ中外ニ表明スルノ一端ト爲サントスルモノナリ。吾等ク此道ヲ担セ。」と、研究の成果は、一面には漢譯にして清國の要人に呈し、他面には歐文にして廣く世界の讀者に頒布しようというのであった。けれどこれにより「支那ノ開發ガ日本人ノ天職タル所以ヲ中外ニ表明」しようと考えたわけである。この抱負の頗る大なることに驚きながらも、なお迷途する織田に對し、後藤はさらに、年月を要することほししい、一切の事をあげて君の自由に任せて、何等注文にしない、と諭言した。かくてついに織田は「古語にも人生常氣に感ずとあるとほり、……當然應じて要望の調査を引受くることに決意したのであつた。」

四、左記の語句を中国語で訳さない。20%

1. 試合 6. 大切

2. 真似 7. 世話

3. 納得 8. 師走

4. 説得 9. 真面目

5. 一緒 10. 生意氣