

考試科目	史學與史料	所別	歷史	考試時間	5月11日(文)第一節
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一、凡論及府兵制度者，都會提到西魏大統十六年「廣募關隴豪右」一事，認為此事是五胡、北朝以來國家搏成上的重大轉折，建構了爾後締造統一帝國的動力。試從南北朝以降政治整合的角度，闡述此事之歷史意義。(25分)

二、中央研究院歷史語言研究所(以下簡稱史語所)為現代中國重要之學術研究機構，對臺灣史學亦造成重大影響。請依序回答下列問題：(25分)

甲、史語所成立之宗旨與過程；

乙、重要領導人及其主導之研究動向；

丙、史語所的大型研究計畫與出版品；

丁、研究人員的重要成果；

戊、史語所對現代中國史學與臺灣史學的影響(包括正面與負面均可)。

三、國共關係是中國現代史上一個重要的問題，請就1924到1949這25年間國共關係的發展做一說明，並請分析國共關係各個不同階段的國際因素。(25分)

四、何謂希臘正教(Greek Orthodox Church)?何謂羅馬公教(Roman Catholic Church)?兩者的關係為何?教義有何區別?我們應如何認識這兩個宗教?(25分)

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註 試題隨卷繳交

考試科目	英文	所別	歷史所	考試時間	5月11日(六)第三節
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Please translate the following paragraphs into plain Chinese, and comment on them with examples.

1. Ultimate history we cannot have in this generation; but we can dispose of conventional history, and show the point we have reached on the road from one to the other, now that all information is within reach, and every problem has become capable of solution. (33%)
2. In his (Lord Acton) letter of instructions to contributors to the first *Cambridge Modern History* he announced the requirement "that our Waterloo must be one that satisfies French and English, German and Dutch alike; that nobody can tell, without examining the list of authors where the Bishop of Oxford laid down the pen, and whether Fairbairn of Gasquet, Liebermann or Harrison took it up." (34%)
3. Even Sir George Clark, critical as he was of Acton's attitude, himself contrasted the "hard core of facts" in history with the "surrounding pulp of disputable interpretation"—forgetting perhaps that the pulpy part of the fruit is more rewarding than the hard core. (33%)

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試題隨卷繳交