

一、試從春秋戰國變動期的角度，分別說明：

(1)商鞅變法的各項內容 (10%)

(2)商鞅各項改革之間的整體關聯。 (18% 每小題3%)

1. 立戶籍 2. 郡縣制 3. 什伍連坐

4. 開阡陌 5. 分異之法 6. 墾草令

二、郡望彭城的唐·劉秩，在評論漢唐間選舉制度變遷時，指出：「漢氏失馭，曹魏僭竊，中正取士，權歸著姓。雖可以鎮伏眡庶，非尚賢之術。……隋氏罷中正，舉選不本鄉曲，故里閭無豪族，井邑無衣冠。人不土著，萃處京師。士不飾行，人弱而愚。」根據你對漢唐間選舉制度及其變遷的認識，說明：劉秩所謂「士不飾行，人弱而愚」一語的可能意涵。 (22%)

三、江南在中國歷史上有其重要的經濟地位。試述其歷史發展過程。(25%)

四、史家常視清中葉是朝代由盛轉衰的關鍵期。請舉數例說明這個問題。(25%)

一、不同民族、不同地域、不同信仰之間的文化衝突與交融，是今日世界重要的課題之一。回到過去的歷史中，不同文化之間的衝突與融合也曾深刻影響歷史的發展。請分別以希臘化時代的猶太教徒、西歐中古時代的基督徒、文藝復興時代的基督徒，這三者面對古代希臘與羅馬文化的態度為主，討論異質文化間的衝突與融合。(25%)

二、一五五九年法國的學者 Louis Le Roy 在作品中寫下：「請傾聽我們共同的母親歐洲的聲音。」一六二三年，英國學者 Francis Bacon 也用了「我們歐洲人」一詞。這兩人生活的時代，還出現了許多以歐洲為題的圖像、地圖、歷史著作，這些都顯示歐洲在十六世紀初，便已形成明顯的歐洲認同。請討論自中古時代至十六世紀，歐洲認同形成的原因與其內涵，並討論此一認同的形成是否代表歐洲處於整合的程中？(25%)

三、試從教育和宣傳兩方面，比較第一次世界大戰後的法西斯和共產黨兩種專制獨裁政權，並分析其相關政策形成的原因和影響。(25分)

四、試分別敘述三位^{法國啟蒙}啓蒙時期重要思想家的思想，並分析其對法國大革命的影響。(25分)

一、清政府於一九〇一年開始推動的改革，通稱為「清末新政」，請說明清末新政的主要內容與影響。並分析新政與之前進行的二次改革——自強運動、變法維新的異同。(25分)

二、請說明下列事件發生的原因、經過與影響：(25分)

三一八慘案

五卅慘案

三二〇事件

一二九運動

雙十二事變

三、民國三十五年，中華民國的一位政治領導人在一篇演講中指出：

我代表國民政府提出憲草于大會，當然尊重大會的意見，同時我以人民代表的立場，為保護政權發展民權著想，對於今天國民政府所提出的憲法草案我是贊成的，擁護的。我認為五五憲草在今天是不適用的。我今天將我十四年來對於憲法的體驗貢獻于代表諸君，希望諸君為國家民族深長考慮，奠立憲政實施良好的初基。

請根據上述史料回答下列問題：

(1) 這位政治人物是誰？

(2) 請問為什麼他不支持五五憲草？(任舉兩項原因)

(3) 這次大會的名稱為何？

(25分)

四、日治時期台灣菁英的政治抗爭的訴求，從撤廢六三法變成設置議會請願運動？其原因為何？試說明之。(25分)

I 請閱讀下段文字，再回答相關兩問題。

‘History, as written and taught, is a craft, though it can be much more. As its best it can be an art form. It has scientific aspects, too, with respect to certain more or less agreed-on criteria of proof and to the use of certain mechanical techniques. But, it seems to me it must at least be a craft, in the sense that the skills involved can be learned—that the practices involved are tested through time and that practitioners know, more or less, whether a certain presentation, analysis, proof, or documentary interpretation is sound or not. Like any other craft, standards of quality can be recognized among those who practice it. That is why it seems to me the guildlike training in the graduate schools, when it is handled right, makes sense.’

Bernard Bailyn, *On the Teaching & Writing of History*, pp. 49-50

1. 請將上段文字譯為準確而通順的中文。(15 %)
2. 請簡要解釋作者所謂的‘guildlike training’(行 9)。(10 %)

II 請閱讀下段文獻，再回答相關兩問題。

‘Calvin, being thus restored at the urgent entreaty of his Church, proceeded to set it in order. Seeing that the city (Geneva) stood greatly in need of discipline, he declared that he could not properly fulfill his ministry unless, which Christian doctrine, a regular presbytery with full ecclesiastical authority was established. At that time, therefore, laws for the election of a presbytery, and for the due maintenance of that order, were passed, agreeable to the Word of God and with the consent of the citizens themselves.’

Theodore Beza, *Life of Calvin* (account of 1541)

1. 請將上段文字譯為準確而通順的中文。(15 %)
2. 請簡要解釋以下兩詞：
 - (1) Calvin (行 1) (5%)
 - (2) Presbytery (行 4) (5%)

3. (以下一段文字是十九世紀史學家 Leopold von Ranke 的所寫，請將此段文字譯成中文，並回答下列一個簡答題。)

"If we were to assume, in common with many a philosopher, that all of mankind is developing from a given original state to a positive goal, we could conceive this process in two ways. Either a general guiding will promotes the development of the human race from one point to another or there is in mankind a vestige* of spiritual nature which of necessity drives things toward a certain goal. I would not consider these two views to be philosophically tenable** or historically demonstrable."

單字解釋

*vestige: trace or sign; small remaining bit of evidence of what once existed.

**tenable: that can be defended successfully.

翻譯成中文 (20%)

- 3-a. 請問，Ranke 接下來所要討論的是什麼 (他很顯然不太贊成的) 史觀？ (7%)

4. (請閱讀下列文章，一共三段，不必翻譯，只要簡要地回答下列問題。)
(Evidence)

We shall then have face to face the archetypes of the two chief categories into which the innumerable varieties of documents at the disposal of the historian are divided. The evidence of the first group is intentional; that of the second is not.

...and when the medievalist, in this year of our Lord 1942, leafs through the archives of the commercial correspondence of the Cedame family of Lucca, he is guilty of an indiscretion which would be loudly decried by the financiers of our own day, if he took the same liberty with their files.

...We have only to compare the Roman history of Rollin or even that of Niebuhr with any of those short summaries we read today. The former draw the heart of their matter from Livy, Suetonius, or Florus. The latter are constructed in large measure out of inscriptions, papyri, and coins. Only in this way could whole sections of the past have been reconstructed. This is true of all prehistory, as well as of almost all economic history and almost all history of social structures. Even in the present, who among us would not prefer to get hold of a few secret chancellery papers or some confidential military reports, to have all the newspapers of 1938 or 1939.

- 4-a. 請問，本文作者認為那一類的 evidence 比較重要？ (7%)
4-b. 請問，本文作者認為應該如何處理這兩類 evidence？ (8%)
4-c. 請問，為何第二段的 financiers of our day 會有那樣的反應？ (8%)