

系所組別：歷史學系

考試科目：歷史文獻解讀

考試日期：0222，節次：4

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※ 每題 25 分

一、以下取自梁啟超著《中國歷史研究法》一書。

「得史料之途徑，不外兩種：一曰在文字記錄以外者；二曰在文字記錄者。在文字記錄以外者，此項史料之性質，可略分為三類：曰現存之實蹟；曰傳述之口碑；曰遺下之古物。現存之實蹟及口碑，此所謂實蹟，指其全部現存者。質言之，則現代史蹟—現在日日所發生之事實，其中有構成史料價值者之一部分也。吾儕居常慨歎於過去史料之散亡。當知後之視今，猶今之視昔；吾儕今日不能將其耳聞目見之史實，搜輯保存，得毋反欲以現代之信史，責望諸吾子孫耶？所謂現在日日發生之事實，有構成史料之價值者何耶？例如本年之事若粵桂川湘鄂之戰爭，若山東問題日本之提出交涉與我之拒絕，若各省議會選舉之醜態，若京津間中交銀行擠兌風潮，若上海商教聯合會之活動……等。凡此等事，皆有其來因去果將在史上確能占有相當篇幅，其資料皆瑯瑯在吾前，吾輩不速為收拾以貽諸方來，而徒日日歛歛，望古遙集，奚為也？其漸漸已成陳迹者，例如三年前學界之五四運動，如四年前之張勳復辟。如六年前之洪憲盜國，如十年前之辛亥革命，如二十年前之戊戌政變，拳匪構難，如二十五年前之甲午戰役……等等躬親其役或目覩其事，猶有存者，採訪而得其口說，此即口碑性質之史料也。司馬遷作《史記》多用此法。如云：『吾如淮陰，淮陰人為余言，……』（淮陰侯列傳贊）如云：『吾視郭解，狀貌不及中人，言談無足採者。』（游俠列傳贊）。凡此皆用現存之實蹟或口碑為史料之例也。」

問題：

1-1 請闡釋說明上文所言之旨要。(12%)

1-2 其中有關採訪而得其口說之「口碑性質之史料」，其要件為何？(13%)

二、以下為有關民國初年的一段論述，請閱讀後，回答以下問題。

2-1 What's the main idea of the the following paragraphs? (15%)

2-2 What's your opinion On the Dictatorship of Yuan Shikai? (10%)

On October 10("double Ten"), 1911, a revolt at Wuchang(opposite Hankou) touched off the defection of most provinces which declared their independence of the Qing regime. The professional agitators of the Revolutionary League, who had made Sun Yatsen their leader in Tokyo in 1905, set up the Chinese Republic on January 1,1912,at Nanjing, with Sun as provisional president.

There was general agreement that China must have a parliament to represent the provinces, that unity was necessary to forestall foreign intervention, and that the reform-minded Yuan Shikai, Li Hongzhang's Successor and chief trainer of China's New Army, was the one man with the capacity to head a government. Through a

(背面仍有題目,請繼續作答)

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noteworthy series of Compromises, China avoided both prolonged civil war and peasant rising as well as foreign intervention. The Qing emperor abdicated, Dr. Sun Yatsen, and in March 1912 Yuan became president.....

Yuan Shikai, like a dynastic founder, was a military man, later to be called the “father of the warlords.” As an experienced Qing official, Yuan was versed in the inherited repertoire of legal, administrative, fiscal, and military arrangements that could manipulate the people from the top down by using regulations as well as arms, rewards, and punishments, playing upon their hopes and fears to secure their compliance. (Origins: John King Fairbank, *China: A New History* pp250-251)

三、試說明這幅畫反映出哪個時代、地區的歷史事件？圖中這位人士怪異的服裝及面具有何意義？
(25%)



四、這是一份十八世紀末期在愛爾蘭街頭發放的傳單。如果您是當時的路人：

- 4-1 您的族群背景有能是哪幾種可能性？(6分)
- 4-2 這份傳單顯現出甚麼樣的時代背景？(9分)
- 4-3 文中傳遞重要的訊息為何(6分)？
- 4-4 這份傳單的用意為何(4分)？

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以下為這份傳單經打字及歷史學家補字(找其他破碎的傳單互相比較)後的文字：

LIBERTY, EQUALITY, FRATERNITY, UNION!

IRISHMEN:

You have not forgotten Bantry Bay—you know what efforts France has made to assist you. Her affections for you, her desire for avenging your wrongs and insuring your independence, can never be impaired.

After several unsuccessful attempts, behold Frenchmen arrived amongst you.

They come to support your courage, to share your dangers, to join their arms and to mix their blood with yours in the sacred cause of liberty! They are the forerunners of other Frenchmen, whom you shall soon enfold in your arms.

Brave Irishmen, our cause is common; like you, we abhor the avaricious and bloodthirsty policy of an oppressive government; like you, we hold as indefensible the right of all nations to liberty; like you, we are persuaded that the peace of the world shall ever be troubled as long as the British Ministry is suffered to make with impunity a traffic of the industry, labor and blood of the people.

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But exclusive of the same interests which unite us, we have powerful motives to love and defend you.

Have we not been the pretext of the cruelty exercised against you by the Cabinet of St. James? The heartfelt interest you have shown in the grand events of our revolution—has it not been imputed to you as a crime? Are not tortures and death continually hanging over such of you as are barely suspected of being our friends? Let us unite, then, and march to glory.

We swear the most inviolable respect for your properties, your laws, and all your religious opinions. Be free! be masters in your own country. We look for no other conquest than that of your liberty—no other success than yours.

The moment of breaking your chains has arrived; our triumphant troops are now flying to the extremities of the earth to tear up the roots of the wealth and tyranny of our enemies. That frightened Colossus is mouldering away in every part. Can there be any Irishman base enough to separate himself at such a happy conjuncture from the grand interests of his country? If such there be, brave friends, let him be chased from the country he betrays, and let his property become the reward of those generous men who know how to fight and die!

Irishmen, recollect the late defeats which your enemies have experienced from the French; recollect the claims of Honscoote, Toulon, Quiberon, and Ostend; recollect America, free from the moment she wished to be so.

The contest between you and your oppressors cannot be long.

Union! Liberty! the Irish Republic! such is our shout. Let us march. Our hearts are devoted to you; our glory is in your happiness.