

※ 考生請注意：本試題不可使用計算機。請於答案卷(卡)作答，於本試題紙上作答者，不予計分。

一、這兩件文獻為完成於十八世紀的銅版畫組圖之局部：乾隆御題及其中一幅圖，請根據文意與圖版內容，解讀該文、圖所示的歷史發展。(25%)

西師定功於己卯越七年丙戌  
戰國始成因詳詢軍營征伐形  
勢以及結構丹青有需時日也  
夫我將士出百死一生為國宣力  
賴以有成而使其泯滅無聞朕  
豈忍為哉是以紫光閣既勒有  
功臣之像而此則名就血戰之地  
繪其攻堅斫銳斬將奪旗實蹟  
以旌厥勞而表厥勇爾時披露  
布已有成詠者即書之幀間其  
未經點筆者茲特補詠凡六事  
禮不云乎聽鼓鼙之聲則思將  
帥之臣按是圖也有不奮若是之  
感先是宵旰勤勞雖日神馳於  
連營列陣之間此則目擊心存竟  
如指揮法將士於折衝崇侮之  
際而痛定之懼予惟益欽  
天眷於無窮凜月盈於有永遑敢  
自裊坐謀伐赫濯而忘兢業哉  
乾隆丙戌孟春月詒題



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二、根據道光末年徐宗幹〈請籌議積儲〉描述的情形（下文），他認為臺灣出了什麼問題？（25%）

履其地而後，知十年前之不如二十年前也，五年前之不如十年前也，一二年內之不如五六年前也。其故安在？兩言以蔽之曰：銀日少，穀日多。銀何以日少？洋煙愈甚也。穀何以日多？洋米愈賤也。他郡縣猶或可以補救，臺地居海中，既無去路，又無來路。他郡縣不過曰穀賤傷農……臺民則無業者十之七，皆仰食於富民。富民貧，貧民益貧，而官亦因之而貧。……往年商船流通，地方繁富，鮮有飢寒者，故窮民無不以臺地為退步。今則不然，弱者為道殣，強者犯法以苟免餓死。昔無恒業，而寄居求食，易於自贍。今無生路，而惰游已慣，不耐苦勞。其謀生之難，皆自謀生之易致之也。夫生財之道，不外開其源、節其流。臺地無源可開，但通其流，而源自裕。米穀不流通，日積日多。望豐年乎？歉更甚矣；抑待歉年乎？賤如故也。蓋由內地食洋米而不食臺米也。不食臺米，則臺米無去處，而無內渡之米船。無內渡之米船，即無外來之貨船。往年春夏，外來洋元數十萬。今則來者寥寥，已數月無廈口商船矣。……而煙土之禁不弛而弛，即以每人每日約計之，須銀二錢。就臺地貴賤、貧富、良莠、男女約略吸煙者不下數十萬人，以五十萬計之，每日即耗銀十萬兩矣。此有去之日、無來之日，業數十餘年矣，安得而不窮且盜乎？穀多而銀不缺，銀少而穀易銷，尚可苟延。二者夾攻，其何以堪？（徐宗幹，《斯未信齋文編》，〈官牘〉，頁 66-68。）

三、 **Aristotle *Politics* 1270a** (words in [= ---] are added for help)

Spartan institutions are also open to criticism as regards the inequality of property, for what has come about is that some men own too much and others very little indeed. And it is the *nomoi* [= laws] which are partly responsible for the evils of this situation: for Lycurgus [= the legendary Spartan reformer] made it dishonorable, and rightly so, to buy or sell existing estates, yet he did allow freedom to alienate land by gift or bequest – despite the fact that the result is inevitable and identical! Also, nearly two fifths of the entire *chora* [= Spartan territories] is owned by women, partly because so many women inherit it as heiresses and partly because of the practice of giving large dowries. It would be better if dowries were prohibited, or else limited to a small or modest size and also the marriage of heiresses more tightly controlled; but as things stand, the guardian of the heiress can give her in marriage to whomever he likes, and in the event of his death before this has been arranged his heir can give her to whomever he likes. So here are the very reasons why, in a *chora* [= Spartan territories] capable of supporting 1,500 cavalrymen and 30,000 hoplites [= heavy infantries], there are actually fewer than 1,000 in all. And events themselves have shown up the deficiencies in the system of theirs: a

single blow was too much for the *polis*, ruined by its *oliganthropia* [= fewness in population]...

After her success in the Peloponnesian War Sparta ascended to become the dominant power in the first quarter of the 4<sup>th</sup> cent. In the Greek world. Yet everything changed for Sparta all of a sudden after her defeat at Leuctra in 371 in the hand of the Thebans. Please answer the following questions:

- a. The classical historiography has been known for its political and military nature but this passage in its analysis of Sparta is rather different. What is its nature? And what is it about?
- b. Is the explanation provided by the philosopher in this passage sufficient for the drastic change Spartan underwent?  
(25%)

#### 四、 Tacitus, *The Histories* 1, 4

... Although Nero's death had at first been welcomed with outbursts of joy, it roused varying emotions, not only in the city among the senators and people and the city soldiery, but also among all the legions and generals; for the secret of empire was now revealed, that an emperor could be made elsewhere than at Rome. The senators rejoiced and immediately made full use of their liberty, as was natural, for they had to do with a new emperor who was still absent. The leading members of the equestrian class were nearly as elated as the senators. The respectable part of the common people and those attached to the great houses, the clients and freedmen of those who had been condemned and driven into exile, were all roused to hope. The lowest classes, addicted to the circus and theatre, and with them the basest slaves, as well as those men who had wasted their property and, to their shame, were wont to depend on Nero's bounty, were cast down and grasped at every rumor.

Please answer these questions:

- a. Please describe the context of this passage.
- b. What kind of general mood does it express? Why? (Please take into account the historian himself)
- c. Please elaborate this sentence: "the secret of empire was now revealed, that an emperor could be made elsewhere than at Rome."

(25%)