

國立臺北大學 106 學年度碩士班一般入學考試試題

系（所）組別：歷史學系

科 目：世界通史

第 1 頁 共 1 頁

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1. 解釋下列名詞

(1) Pharaoh (8 分)

(2) Feudalism (8 分)

(3) Age of Discovery (9 分)

2. 法國人喀爾文 (John Calvin, 1509–1564) 對於歐洲宗教改革後「基督新教」的發展影響深遠：著名的德國社會學家韋伯 (1864–1920) 曾以《基督新教倫理與資本主義精神》一書申論喀爾文派的深遠影響。而喀爾文所主持的瑞士日內瓦甚至被稱為「新教的羅馬」(Protestant Rome)。請申論此論點。(25 分)

3. 民族 (nation) 建構的過程中，部分的民族主義論述宣稱民族國家 (nation-state) 的形成乃是由於共同的血緣、文化、傳統以及民族性，請問你是否同意上述論點？請以十九世紀歐洲之民族主義以及民族國家形成的歷史過程為範圍進行申論。(25 分)

4. 新古典自由主義 (neo-classical liberalism) 在 1970 年代之後影響廣泛，請說明其發展的歷史背景，並請根據以下 Margret Thatcher 的談話說明其主要論點。(25 分)

I think we've been through a period where too many people have been given to understand that if they have a problem, it's the government's job to cope with it. "I have a problem, I'll get a grant." "I'm homeless, the government must house me." They're casting their problem on society. And, you know, there is no such thing as society. There are individual men and women, and there are families. And no government can do anything except through people, and people must look to themselves first. It's our duty to look after ourselves and then, also to look after our neighbour. People have got the entitlements too much in mind, without the obligations. There's no such thing as entitlement, unless someone has first met an obligation.

試題隨卷繳交