

※ 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、請根據以下兩大段落 論述戰後的台灣諸般狀況 (25 分)

第(一)

Taiwan has every possibility of becoming a model province of China. However, present conditions on the island prove to us the contrary.... We fully appreciate the good will of the governor, but regret that many of his men are corrupt. The increasing number of unemployed indicates that the social crisis is approaching followed by a political and economic crisis. Every day we see youths looking for jobs while all positions high and low are filled by strangers. News of robbery and theft is ever-present in the papers, and we even hear that some of the brothers from the mainland have organized looting parties.

The thoughts of the unemployed youths are deteriorating daily. Dissatisfied with the corruption of the officials and the extravagant rich, many of them become robbers and thieves. This year is coming to an end, and we must take steps to prevent the final crisis.

第(二)

Japan's leading authority on the subject of the confiscated properties — an economist directly involved with the registration and transfer of titles — estimated the total value of military and civilian properties handed over to the Nationalist Chinese. Using prewar "original cost" figures as a basis (i.e. not the inflated values at Shanghai or Taipei after 1945) a most conservative estimate showed the value of non-military confiscated properties to be in excess of one billion dollars. In addition the Japanese Army and Navy had each accumulated enormous stockpiles of foodstuffs, clothing, medical supplies and equipment other than arms and ammunition. These had been destined for the vast Japanese war-front in Southeast Asia and the Indies; but had not moved beyond Formosa. The total value of military supplies other than arms and ammunition was placed at two billion dollars at local market values in late 1945. The value of arms and ammunition stockpiled on Formosa is not known.

These enormous accumulations began to move out of the island in the first months of Chinese administration. Chen Yi's men claimed that as good patriots they promptly ensured the flow of military supply to the Nationalist Army fighting Communists on the mainland; but we have ample reason to believe that there was heavy "diversionary action" along the way to the official war-front.

A massive raid upon accumulated foodstocks late in 1945 precipitated one of the first major crises in Formosan relations with the new regime.

At the surrender the Japanese military had supplies sufficient to feed 200,000 troops for two years, or 250,000 men for a year and a half. They had anticipated a long siege. In addition there was on Formosa a very large backlog of unshipped rice and other foodstuffs which had accumulated near the ports waiting transport to Japan proper. The 1945 crop had been greatly reduced because of the scarcity of chemical fertilizers but even so there was an abundance.

二、梁啟超言：「辛亥革命有什麼意義呢？簡單說：一面是現代中國人自覺的結果。一面是將來中國人自發的結果。自覺，覺些什麼呢？第一，覺得凡不是中國人，都沒有權來管中國的事情。第二，覺得凡是中國人，都有權來管中國的事。第一件叫民族精神的自覺，第二件叫做民主精神的自覺。這兩種精神，原是中國人所固有；到最近二、三十年間，受了國外環境和學說的影響，於是多年潛在的本能忽然爆發，便把這回絕大的自覺產生出來。」請就此段文字，分析「辛亥革命之意義」。以上出自梁啟超〈辛亥革命之意義〉(25分)

三、請就所引用之文獻，回答以下問題：(25分)

- (一) 此文獻所敘述的主要內容為何？
- (二) 請就文獻呈現之格式、年號、內容論述當時中國、朝鮮與日本的外交關係。
- (三) 文中提到的迄今二十餘年的國家不幸，指的是什麼歷史事件？試申述之。

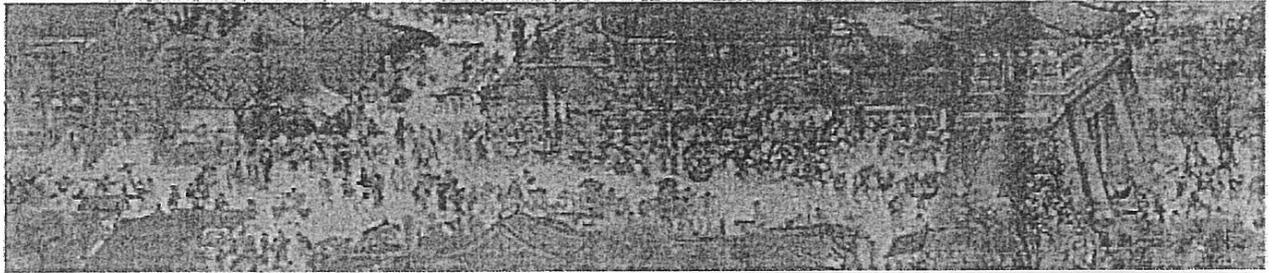


(日本佐賀縣名護屋城博物館藏)

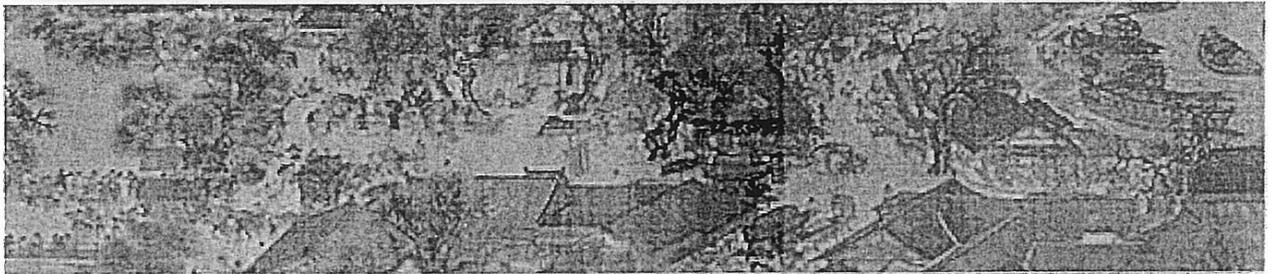
四、請就所引用之畫作，回答以下問題：（25 分）

- （一）此畫作描述的主要內容為何？
- （二）此畫作與學者們對中國歷史分期討論的關係為何？
- （三）請自 1~5 中選擇你覺得最值得討論的部分，並敘述其理由。

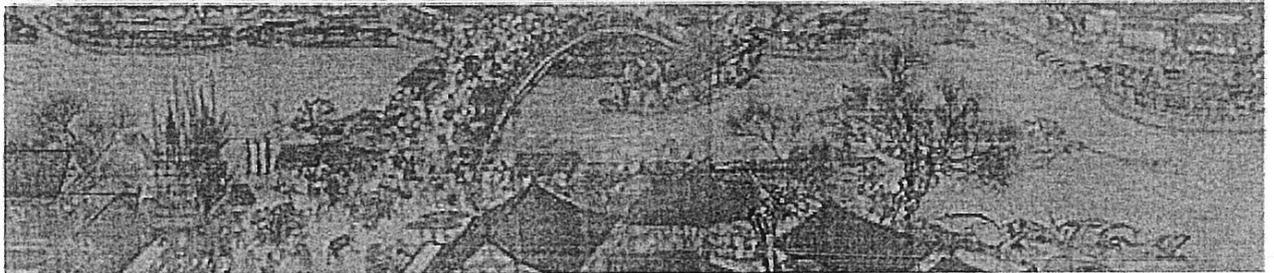
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（中國北京故宮博物院藏）