## 國立政治大學 111 學年度 碩士暨碩士在職專班 招生考試試題

第1 頁,共2頁

- 一、歷史上,人類常常在築牆,例如近年美國川普總統主政時期所欲建立的美墨高牆,又如 20 世紀冷戰時期的柏林圍牆。回到古代,羅馬人所築的牆,是建築史上重要的遺產與人類工藝的里程碑。羅馬人不僅在西元前 4 世紀為羅馬城構築厚牆;在所征服之地,也以城牆圍繞主要城市,如西元前 3 世紀西班牙哥多華(Córdoba)的城牆、西元 1 世紀英格蘭契斯特(Chester)的城牆,以及西元 2 世紀在蘇格蘭南方所建立的長城——哈德良長城(Hadrian Wall)。此長城不僅做為抵擋北方「蠻族」的屏障,也被視為文明(羅馬化)的邊境。請從羅馬人的牆,討論羅馬對西方文明的影響,以及「牆」在古代及中古西方歷史中所代表的意義。(25%)
- 二、法國年鑑學派史家布勞岱(Fernand Braudel, 1902-1985),在其名著《菲利普二世時代的地中海與地中海世界》(The Mediterranean and the Mediterranean World in the Age of Philip II)中,提到島嶼的重要性,他說:
- "A precarious, restricted, and threatened life, such was the lot of the islands, their domestic life at any rate. But their external life, the role they have played in the forefront of history far exceeds what might be expected from such poor territories. The events of history often lead to the islands. Perhaps it would be more accurate to say that they make use of them."

你認為在西元 1500 年之前,島嶼在世界文明中所扮演的角色是什麼?島嶼如何形塑這段時期從近東至大西洋區域的文明發展?可舉例說明。(25%)

- 三、三十年戰爭(1618-1648)是近代早期歐洲規模最大的一場戰爭,直到 20 世紀初,它所造成的死亡人數才被第一次世界大戰超越。試說明三十年戰爭的起因與其對後世的影響。 (25%)
- 四、十九世紀史家蘭克 (Leopold von Ranke, 1795-1886) 於 1836 年在他所主編的《歷史政治期刊》(*Historisch-politische Zeitschrift*)上發表了〈政治談話錄〉(Politisches Gespräch),以下是擷取自其英譯版的三段文字:

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第2頁,共2頁

考試科目 世界通史 系所別 歷史學系 考試時間 2月10日(四)第二節

"All states ... are motivated by special tendencies of their own. It would be ridiculous to explain them as ever so many police departments for the benefit of those individuals who, let us say, have made a contract for the protection of private property. Rather, these tendencies are of a spiritual nature, and the personalities of all citizens are determined, even ineradicably molded by them."

"[States are] individualities, analogous one to another... Instead of the passing conglomerations which the contractual theory of the state creates like cloud formations, I perceive spiritual substances, original creations of the human mind — I might say, thoughts of God."

"States are spiritual substances, by necessity and idea different from each other. The forms of the constitution and the different institutions are necessitated by the general conditions of human existence; they are, however, modified by this idea, and develop their fullest reality only through it. Hence they are necessarily divergent. Up to a certain point private and public affairs are identical. Private life, too, is dependent on the idea which animates the state."

試藉由上述文字闡述蘭克對「國家」的觀點。(25%)

註

一、作答於試題上者,不予計分。