

一、解釋名詞：(25%)

- (1) 輪臺詔書
- (2) 坊市制
- (3) 《資治通鑑》
- (4) 分成租 (分益租)
- (5) 買撲 (撲買)

二、試論劉子健教授對宋史研究的學術貢獻。(25%)

三、明朝前後期的發展與文化面貌各具特點且大不相同。明代中晚期(十六世紀以降)的社會，在諸多新舊力量的激盪中，出現許多異彩紛呈的多元化面貌。請陳述明代中後期社會生活與文化思潮的特色，並探討這些特色之所以形成的原因。(25%)

四、日治時期在臺灣的發展歷程中，有著舉足輕重的影響。就個人的觀察與判斷，請具體論述此一歷史時期為臺灣所帶來最重要的影響或得失。(25%)



國立中正大學九十九學年度碩士班招生考試試題  
系所別：歷史學系 科目：史學方法與史學理論

第 3 節

第 1 頁，共 1 頁

- 一、蘭克 (Ranke, 1795-1886) 是 19 世紀實證主義史學集大成者，強調嚴謹、客觀的治學態度，並尋求史學的科學化。但是到了 20 世紀，他的史學觀點和方法遭受質疑、批判，為什麼？與傳統史學展開論戰的人是否真的取得突破性成就？ (25%)
- 二、中國歷史家吸收西方史學理論，引進不少新的觀念、思潮或方法，產生諸如歷史人口學、社會歷史學、計量史學、比較史學、口述史學、心態史學、文化史學等。請擇一、二，舉例並詳述當代中國史家的見解、貢獻或其侷限性。(25%)
- 三、二十世紀上半葉中國史學深受西方史學衝擊，但其間卻名家輩出。論者認為近代史家最能上承清儒之謹嚴，下啓研究之新途者，當推海寧王國維。試論王氏史學思想及其主要史學成就。(25%)
- 四、倡言「大歷史」的當代史家黃仁宇雖已辭世，但其著作仍深深影響華人世界。(1) 請試舉任何一本黃氏著作，並概述其主要史學思想。  
(2) 請說明黃氏可能受到哪些史學理論的影響。(25%)

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系所別：歷史學系 科目：中英文文獻翻譯

第4節

第1頁，共1頁

一、依序作答，標點古文（原文抄錄並標點），並譯成白話文。（50%）

1. 韓子曰儒以文亂法而俠以武犯禁二者皆譏而學士多稱於世云至如以術取宰相卿大夫輔翼其世主功名俱著於春秋固無可言者及若季次原憲閭巷人也讀書懷獨行君子之德義不苟合當世當世亦笑之故季次原憲終身空室蓬戶褐衣蔬食不厭死而已四百餘年而弟子志之不倦今游俠其行雖不軌於正義然其言必信其行必果已諾必誠不愛其軀赴士之困既已存亡死生矣而不矜其能羞伐其德蓋亦有足多者焉（史記游俠列傳）（25%）

2. 夫地方既入版圖土番人民均屬赤子善後之計尤宜周詳此地若棄為荒陬復置度外則今臺灣人居稠密戶口繁息農工商賈各遂其生一行徙棄安土重遷失業流離殊費經營實非長策況以有限之船渡無限之民非閱數年難以報竣使渡載不盡苟且塞責則該地之深山窮谷竄伏潛匿者實繁有徒和同土番從而嘯聚假以內地之逃軍閃民急則走險糾黨為崇造船制器剽掠濱海此所謂藉寇兵而齎盜糧固昭然較著者（恭陳棄留台灣疏）（25%）

二、請依序作答，將以下英文敘述翻譯成中文。（50%）

1. “The flowering of Greek civilization during the first millennium B.C.E. is nonetheless a watershed in the development of Western civilizations... Human dignity, individual liberty, participatory government, artistic innovation, ... confidence in the creative powers of the human mind – the Greek espoused all of these values, although, as ever in human affairs, practice often fell short of their ideals.” (15%)

2. “Whatever the pre-revolutionary attitude of the Bolsheviks to democracy in and outside the party, to free speech, civil liberties and toleration, the circumstances of the years 1917-21 imposed an increasingly authoritarian mode of government on (and within) a party committed to any action that was (or seemed) necessary to maintain the fragile and struggling Soviet power.” (15%)

3. “The three good ones\* are those which we have just named; the three bad ones result from the degradation of the other three, and each of them resembles its corresponding original, so that the transition from the one to the other is very easy. Thus monarchy becomes tyranny; aristocracy degenerates into oligarchy; and the popular government lapses readily into licentiousness. So that a legislator who gives to a state which he founds either of these three forms of government, constitutes it but for a brief time; for no precautions can prevent either one of the three that are reputed good from degenerating into its opposite kind; so great are in these the attractions and resemblances between the good and the evil.” (From “The Circle of Governments” by Niccolò Machiavelli) (20%)

\* “The three forms of government” are as follow: the monarchical, the aristocratic, and the democratic.