

※ 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、閱讀引文，請用白話文回答下列問題：

亞細亞者天下一大州也人類肇生之地聖賢首出之鄉其地西起那多理亞離福島六十二度東至亞尼俺峽離一百八十度南起爪哇在赤道南十二度北至冰海在赤道北七十二度所容國土不啻百餘其大者首推中國此外曰韃而韃曰回曰印弟亞曰莫臥爾曰百兒西亞曰度兒格曰如德亞並此州鉅邦也海中有鉅島曰則意蘭曰蘇門答刺曰爪哇曰渤泥曰呂宋曰馬路古更有地中海諸島亦屬此州界內中國則居其東南自古帝王立極聖哲遞興聲名文物禮樂衣冠之美與夫山川土俗物產人民之富庶遠近所共宗仰其北極出地之度南起瓊州出地一十八度北至開平等處出地四十二度從南涉北共得二十四度徑六千音搥里東西大抵畧同其距大西洋路幾九萬開闢未始相通但海外傳聞尊稱之為大知納近百年以來西船往來貿遷始闢其途而又耶穌會中諸士幸復遍歷觀光益習中華風土今欲揄揚萬一則一統志諸書舊已詳盡至中華朝貢屬國如韃韃西番女直朝鮮琉球安南暹羅真臘之類俱悉一統志中亦不復贅故畧撮職方之所未載者於左。(引自《職方外紀》)

1. 本書為何時何人所撰寫？(5 分)
2. 文中「大知納」是何意？(5 分)
3. 作者對中國的態度為何？為什麼要撰寫此書？(15 分)

二、閱讀引文，請用白話文回答下列問題：

鳳山沙馬崎之東南有呂宋，居巽方；廈門水程七十二更。北面高山一帶，遠視若鋸齒，俗名「宰牛坑」。山有土番，屬於呂宋。與沙馬崎西北、東南遠拱，中有數島；惟一島與臺灣稍近者，名曰紅頭嶼。有土番居住，無舟楫往來；語言不通，食薯芋、海族之類；產沙金。臺灣曾有舟到其處。呂宋大山，北從「宰牛坑」延繞東南，昔為大西洋干絲臘是班呀所據。地宜粟米，長者五、六分。漳、泉人耕種營運者甚盛；年輸丁粟銀五、六金，方許居住。經商惟守一隅，四方分定，不許越界；廣納丁票，聽憑貿易。東南洋諸番，惟呂宋最盛。因大西洋干絲臘是班呀番船運銀到此交易，絲綢、布帛百貨盡消，島番土產雲集。西洋立教，建城池，聚夷族。地原系「無來由」番，今為據轄。漢人娶「無來由」番婦者，必入其教，禮天主堂。用油水畫十字於印堂，名曰「澆水」；焚父母神主。老終，歸天主堂，挖坑土親膚而埋；納貲較多寡，富者埋堂上基內，貧者埋牆外。三年一清，棄骸骨於深澗。所有家資明於公堂，天主、妻、子作三股均分。其蠱殊甚，母傳女而不傳子。即如牛皮、火腿，咒法縮小如沙，令人食而脹斃；又有蝦蟆、魚蠱之類，彼能咒解，從口躍出成盆。禁龍陽，父子、兄弟亦不得共寢席。夜啟戶，聽彼稽察；拭床席，驗有兩溫氣者，捕以買罰。晨鳴鐘為日，方許開市肆經營；午鳴鐘為夜，闔市寂閉，不敢往來；昏鳴鐘為日，燈燭輝煌如晝營生；夜半鳴鐘為夜，以閉市肆。晝夜各以三時辰為日、為夜；傍午捉夜禁，闔地皆鬼市。(引自《海國聞見錄》)

1. 「鳳山沙馬崎」、「紅頭嶼」在今日何處？(5 分)
2. 政府規定「年輸丁票銀五、六金，方許居住。經商惟守一隅，四方分定，不許越界。」可見自由貿易不足，為什麼漳、泉人仍來這裡「耕種營運」？這裡有何吸引力？(10 分)
3. 「禁龍陽」是何意？政府有何治理政策？(10 分)

三、以下這段文字敘述兩次世界大戰期間歐美地區的潮流，請閱讀以下文字後，回答下面的問題：

To many observers in the late 1930s, the day of liberal parliamentary democracy appeared to be ending. The disruptions arising from World War I and the social and economic turmoil of the depression seemed to pose problems that liberal governments could not address. Only the radical medicine of socialism, communism or right-wing dictatorships seemed capable of resolving the crisis.

The interwar period also departed from the nineteenth-century ideal of laissez-faire economics, in which central governments assumed little responsibility for guiding the economies of their countries. The German inflation of the early 1920s, the worldwide financial collapse of the late 1920s, the vast unemployment of the early 1930s, and the agricultural crisis of both decades roused demands for government action as millions of people experienced real and often sudden economic hardship and suffering. One reason of these demands was simply that more governments were responsible to mass democratic electorates. Governments that failed to address the problems were put out of office. This happened to the Republicans in the United States, the Socialist and Liberal parties in Germany and all governments that failed to deal with the depression. Paradoxically, many democratic electorates actually turned themselves over to politically authoritarian regimes as they searched for social and economic stability.

Extreme forms of nationalism in Europe spawned authoritarianism. The authoritarian governments of Germany, Italy all had agendas of nationalistic aggression. They shared the nineteenth-century conviction that territorial expansion was essential to national prestige and economic security. As a result they were prepared to move wherever they saw fellow nationals living outside their borders (a legacy of the creation of nation-states in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries) or where they could establish dominance over other peoples and thus become imperial powers. Italy invaded Ethiopia. Germany sought union with German-speaking peoples in Austria and Czechoslovakia and to expand throughout Eastern Europe. In turn, those actions challenged the dominance of Great Britain and the vital security interests of the United States. By the end of the 1930s, the authoritarian regimes and the liberal democracies stood on the brink of a major confrontation. (Craig, Graham, Kagan, Ozment, Turner, *The Heritage of World Civilizations*. 'The interwar period in Europe and the United States.' pp. 954-5)

1. Why did economic crisis of the Great Depression in 1929 lead to the rise of authoritarian regimes such as Fascism in Germany and Italy during this period? Why did authoritarian governments seem can solve economic hardship and social instability? (13%)
2. What was the relationship between extreme nationalism and the outbreak of World War II? (12%)

四、以下這段文字敘述二十世紀全球化的潮流及其問題，請閱讀以下文字後，回答下面的問題：

Two remarkable political and economic developments have shaped our era: democratization and globalization.....An unprecedented series of economic linkages, generally termed globalization, has paralleled the spread of democracy. This process has included the forging of new trade and manufacturing agreements among the industrial nations. Globalization has reduced trade barriers, including tariffs and other regulations that have hindered the circulation of goods, services, and labor among nations. The emergence of such worldwide trading and investment networks has led to the consolidation of economic enterprises as owners of capital seek to locate their centers of production in the most advantageous labor and resource markets. The giant corporations of the United States, Europe and Asia now operate in a multinational setting.

Globalization's supporters believe that it will produce more goods and services at a lower cost to consumers than a highly regulated economy could. Its critics argue that globalization will concentrate power in the hands of unregulated corporations and that governments have surrendered too much of their authority to regulate the economy, preserve the environment, and protect workers. The critics also believe that the new economic structures mean that poor nations, many of them the emerging nations become poorer so that rich nations can become richer. Globalization rode the wave of prosperity that seems to have crested in the late 1990s. It remains to be seen what will occur in the more difficult times of our present decade.

The debate over globalization has made both its admirers and detractors more aware of the vast areas of deep poverty that persist around the world, especially in South and Central America, the Caribbean, Africa, and much of Asia—regions that still struggle with legacy of European colonialism. Most of these regions were impoverished by early stages of globalization in the late nineteenth century before globalization achieved its present momentum, but the enormous and widely advertised prosperity of so much of the Northern Hemisphere has made the poorer regions more conscious of their poverty and especially in Africa and the Middle East, ripe for political extremism. ....As the most prosperous nation and the unchallenged superpower, the United States has become the target of those suffering from and opposed to globalization.

(Craig, Graham, Kagan, Ozment, Turner, *The Heritage of World Civilizations*. 'The interwar period in Europe and the United States.' pp. 1090-1)

1. Why did globalization become predominant in the end of the 20<sup>th</sup>-century? What are the arguments of the proponents and opponents of globalization? (13%)
2. How has the legacy of European colonialism in the end of the 19<sup>th</sup>-century affected the Middle East and Africa in the late 20<sup>th</sup>-century? (12%)