

### 中國史文獻解讀 (50%)

試根據以下史料分析當時東南亞的國際形勢，並論述明朝中國所扮演的角色及其地位。

永樂三年（1405年）十月：

宋皇威物命。○壬午。賜高麗加國。題國山。拜歸。其國使。著  
 言。其王。其義。願。同。中國。屬。郡。咸。拜。咸。貢。請。封。其。山。為。一。國。之。鎮。  
 上。書。之。書。程。郭。曰。先。王。封。山。川。莫。遠。咸。貢。玉。馬。各。鎮。而  
 以。冠。異。人。亦。無。外。也。可。封。其。國。之。西。山。為。鎮。國。之。山。區。拜。其  
 地。上。賜。程。郭。文。曰。朕。惟。聖。德。之。君。大。有。功。於。天。地。者。無。間。不  
 曾。相。備。同。風。日。月。星。辰。以。之。剛。柔。者。咸。以。之。風。天。符。以。為。天  
 地。付。以。為。地。各。任。其。所。而。回。穿。萬。物。由。是。而。化。生。是。其。一。心。之  
 運。經。緯。之。妙。有。出。于。天。地。之。水。而。大。于。天。地。者。不。可。以。名。子。也。  
 昔。朕。皇。考。太。祖。聖。神。文。武。啟。明。成。運。建。德。美。功。先。天。大。者。高  
 皇帝。以。聖。人。之。位。為。三。才。之。主。宰。和。調。陰。陽。保。合。造。化。育。通。宇  
 宙。之。中。已。括。天。地。之。外。智。無。不。周。動。界。神。會。凡。在。天。地。之。中。有  
 生。之。類。莫。不。蒙。受。其。陽。自。生。自。育。而。不。自。知。如。十。餘。年。於。其。矣。

明太宗實錄卷四十七

四

朕。神。水。為。靈。賦。之。先。故。用。茲。攝。展。嘉。會。為。邦。乃。永。樂。三  
 年。九。月。丙。子。加。國。五。道。使。來。朝。具。陳。王。意。以。預。展。土。疆。和。氏。慶。物。年。風  
 俗。淳。樸。仁。義。義。願。同。中國。屬。郡。咸。拜。咸。貢。元。水。為。司。服。咸。武。貢  
 賦。頃。有。指。命。此。誠。可。嘉。賞。朕。皇。考。德。意。敷。慶。延。及。爾。用。效。於  
 斯。道。程。郭。先。聖。王。封。山。川。莫。遠。咸。貢。玉。馬。各。鎮。其。萬。國。教。文。有。命。廣  
 示。無。外。之。書。其。封。高。麗。國。之。西。山。為。鎮。國。之。山。錫。以。始。詩。助。之。  
 貞。石。永。安。此。萬。世。子。孫。國。人。與。天。無。任。清。白。西。而。非。海。中。國。通  
 輸。天。雁。地。德。載。同。風。日。月。元。景。缺。而。辰。際。石。年。木。運。金。花。寶  
 細。生。有。紀。有。國。于。茲。民。休。靡。王。好。義。恩。相。宗。願。化。內。仰。伊。幸  
 風。出。入。道。從。張。蓋。重。儀。恩。揚。龍。禮。度。泰。大。書。貞。石。表。爾。忠。爾。國  
 西。山。永。鎮。封。山。石。海。伯。翁。危。伏。皇。考。降。降。在。故。字。後。人。聖。視  
 人。在。隆。爾。某。子。孫。萬。福。宗。禮。郭。進。克。服。國。傳。依。仗。國。升。法。武

(背面仍有題目,請繼續作答)

永樂五年（1407年）九月：

而王支不附其命工部悉給錦衣 瓜哇國西王加馬板造  
使臣到加恩等來朝香御果先夏瓜哇國西王與東王相攻說  
議城東王時朝廷遣使往誘番國聖恩東王治所官軍整齊市  
易為西王兵所殺者七百十人西王則之懼生是意人謝罪  
上遣使齎加謝加馬板曰爾等南酒能作賊賣使者持本以禮  
迎送朕當嘉之爾以與東王協安而累及朝廷所遣使百七十  
餘人皆說此何事也且爾與東王均受朝廷封爵乃這意意擅

明太宗實錄卷七一

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滅之而據其地遠更遠命有失於此乎方將興師討而遠至  
到加恩等語胡請果朕以爾等過地生兵不道但合百七十  
人者死於無辜至可已也即斬其金六萬兩償死者之命且降  
爾庶幾可保爾土地人民不然爾罪之歸朕不可已決而之事  
可鑒矣○乙亥朔王極第六子生賜名祝祥○丙子兵部奏

永樂五年（1407年）十月：

品各處人畜馬匹各有差○年且遣使問王昭保等所請  
刺意使各軍節節制等奉表貢別家戰馬孔雀等物賜鈔幣  
製衣命信都親王欽命文靖以琛表先占城回遣使朝貢既  
還至而上親視其舟且酒于明通節使表誠誠于且香亦占  
城使者親留不意事聞于朝又疏門各制及滿刺加國王表意

人訴道羅強暴於其奪其所受朝廷印語商人等敢不能安生  
至是賜物諭昭保等所請滿刺加占城麻門各制知與滿均  
受朝命以病而去而不得滿強劫其朝使奪其瑞印天有賜  
道福喜賜滿者南蘇俄父子覆報在商可以盡其其即遣占城  
使者及麻門各制滿刺加所愛印語自合安分守禮 睦海境  
庶幾永享太平 戊戌朔封越南王暹○去書命胡金吾左

永樂六年（1408年）十一月：

朕至之日北不者老軍民祇於通津迎候勿違出○瓜哇國西

明太宗實錄卷八六

三

王都馬板遣使立烈加恩等敬黃金馬山謝罪禮部言臣所償  
金尚質五萬置下法司治之 上曰朕於遠人欲其從罪而已  
宜利其金耶今既能知過所負金悉免之仍遣使賞物諭意并  
賜之鈔幣○真威國遣使奉職等來朝貢方物賜鈔幣○暹羅  
國王將使群得囉滿刺遣使虎部無宜味奈表道行牙貢方  
物謝賜如切責之罪○癸未辰有星如五大青白色有光出參

永樂九年（1411年）七月：

視果如所聞者悉棄之 滿剌加國王拜里迷蘇剌李其子  
及浩直五百四十餘人入朝 上聞之命其監去第去致涉  
海道以奉命遣官督復命有使來會問管是日奉表入見  
獻方物 上御長天門宴管之別尊王妃 凡浩直年仍命元保

春日格相王上尊命遣都王全填製衣二製銀鑲衣一襲及  
金銀器皿惟授同侍賜王妃及其子保浩直保定文野野製  
衣有差 北按漢西監教御史魏源言天下浙州縣樂局奉以

永樂十一年（1413年）九月：

嘗奮如及降等往勞之○癸未瓜哇國王西都馬板遣使亞烈  
沙麻耶等貢方物既還勅諭都馬板曰前內官吳賓曾還言王  
恭事朝廷理行勅使有加無替比聞王以滿剌加國索得卷之  
地而限其權限惟誠行人若果許之必有勅諭王既無朝廷勅  
書王何敢為下人浮言限勿聽之今賜王文時紗羅王可領也  
○乙酉上陽師賜文武群臣宴○丙戌伊王孫長子生賜名額  
朕○丁亥賜慶王俱西馬四匹○陞西安府知府儲儀為山東

永樂十七年（1419年）十月：

楊村王更檢司○癸未○遣使諭暹羅國王三緝波德刺札的  
曰朕朕聞 天命君主華夷體 天地好生之心以為治一視  
同仁無間故此王能敬天事大修政養育朕心而嘉其非一日

此者高利加國王亦思罕吞兒沙刺 夫能離乃父之志於妻  
子謂朝貢莫才大之誠無王兵與然聞王再致欲加之兵夫  
兵者凶器而兵相開務必俱傷故好兵非仁者之心况高利加  
國王已內屬則為朝廷之臣使如有過當申理於朝廷不務出  
此而加兵是不有朝廷矣此必非王之意或有左右假王之  
名弄兵以逞私忿王宜深思勿為所惑 暹羅國無侵及交  
非的宜有竊賊王其留意焉○遣中官楊三保于余物往賜焉

永樂十九年（1421年）四月：

賜浩直戶子當子科選賜之紗幣○辛亥遣暹羅王三緝波  
德刺札的補選使各賜銀六十人百官加贈使滿剌加國之理  
賜紗文時紗羅有差○壬子江子孫主亮引明賜 命百司治

(背面仍有題目,請繼續作答)

Please translate the following 10 passages (1-10) into Chinese (5% x 10=50%):

NB: a. The following passages are all taken from *The Economist*; you do not have to translate the origins of these passages which are bracketed;  
b. Please mark your answers with numbers.

- (1). Wei Jingsheng, China's leading campaigner for democracy, was sentenced to 14 years in prison for criticising the government and calling for independence for Tibet. His trial was brief and the sentence was assumed to have been decided beforehand. (*The Economist, Politics and Current Affairs*, December 16th 1995)
- (2). China criticized Britain for giving Vietnamese boat people asylum in Hong Kong, "causing heavy social and economic problems", and demanded that the 22000 in the colony be sent home soon. China is worried that boat people will still be in Hong Kong when it takes over in 1997. (*The Economist, Politics and Current Affairs*, January 20th 1996)
- (3). Palestinians flocked (90% turnout in Gaza, 68% in the West Bank) to vote for a president and council. They gave 66 of the 88 seats to Yasser Arafat's Fatah but also voted for articulate critics, who are now calling on the new president to share power. (*The Economist, Politics and Current Affairs*, January 27th 1996)
- (4). Ethiopia Jews clashed with Israeli police in an angry protest in Jerusalem after discovering that blood donated by Ethiopians had been secretly dumped for fear that it was HIV-positive. (*The Economist, Politics and Current Affairs*, February 3rd 1996)
- (5). North Korea said that the United States was providing it with food aid after flood damage to the country's crops; \$2m has apparently been donated through the United Nations food programme. South Korea has opposed food aid to the North. (*The Economist, Politics and Current Affairs*, February 10th 1996)
- (6). The Bosnian Serbs broke off contact with the Bosnian government in Sarajevo after the arrest of eight Bosnian Serb officers, including a general and a colonel, whom the Bosnian government accused of war crimes. (*The Economist, Politics and Current Affairs*, February 10th 1996)
- (7). South Korea and Japan quarrelled over the ownership of three small islands in the Sea of Japan; South Korea said it would conduct military exercises near the islands. There were anti-Japanese demonstrations in Seoul. The islands, known as Tokdo in Korean and Takeshima in Japanese, are surrounded by rich fishing grounds. (*The Economist, Politics This Week*, February 17th 1996)
- (8). A Survey of illicit drugs showed that their use among American teenagers is rising; that only 36% of teenagers admit to being frightened of drugs (47% last year); and that an increasing number say that "being high feel good". (*The Economist, Politics This Week*, February 24th 1996)
- (9). Germany's main opposition party, the Social Democrats, demanded that unlimited immigration of Ethnic Germans from the former Soviet Union, where up to 2m may still live, should be stopped. (*The Economist, Politics This Week*, March 23rd 1996)
- (10) The European Union imposed a worldwide ban on exports of beef from Britain after the British government conceded a possible link between a new strain of deadly Creutzfeld-Jakob disease and eating beef products infected with BSE, known as mad-cow disease. British ministers claimed that the country's beef is safe. But a large part of Britain's almost 12m-strong cattle herd may have to be destroyed before the ban is lifted. (*The Economist, Politics This Week*, March 30th 1996)