

歷史文獻解讀

(壹)

「初太宗疾山東士人，自矜門地，昏姻多責資財，命修氏族志，例降一等，王妃主壻，皆取勳臣家，不議山東之族。而魏徵、房玄齡、李勣家皆盛與為昏，常左右之，由是舊望不減，或一姓之中，更分某房、某眷，高下懸隔。李義府為其子求昏不獲，恨之，故以先帝之旨，勸上矯其弊。壬戌，詔：〈後魏隴西李寶、滎陽鄭溫、范陽盧子遷、盧渾、盧輔、清河崔宗伯、崔元孫、前燕博陵崔懿、晉趙郡李楷等子孫，不得自為婚姻。〉仍定天下嫁女受財之數，毋得受陪門財。然族望為時所尚，終不能禁，或載女竊送夫家，或女老不嫁，終不與異姓為婚，其衰宗落譜，昭穆所不齒者，往往反自稱禁婚家，益增厚價。」（《資治通鑑卷二百·唐紀十六·高宗顯慶四年冬十月》條）

一、問（25%）：李唐、武周均力挫士族閥閱，原因何在？方法及成效如何？

(貳)

「記注之體，自東漢以來日詳，而莫備於宋。其體凡六，一曰起居注，二曰時政記，此皆所謂當時之簡；三曰日曆，又刪前二者而成。其時稍後於二者，猶不過於當時，三者皆編年之書。四曰實錄，則一朝既終，後朝整齊其事，用日曆為本，而加以臣下之事。五曰國史，則史官所作，本紀、列傳或作表、志，而不必全，亦成於當代。六則晉書以降官修之史，則一代既亡，後代整齊其事，用紀傳表志體者也。……」（劉咸炘，〈史學述林·二·紀注論〉，《推十書》冊二）

二、問（25%）：時政記、起居注、日曆、實錄各為何種內容性質之紀錄，由何職官所掌？其機構制度如何？又另就所知上列歷史紀錄至今猶存世者數種以對（不拘朝代）。

(參)

Principles of Political Economy

Laissez-faire, in short, should be the general practice: every departure, unless required by some great good, is a certain evil.

.....We have observed that, as a general rule, the business of life is better performed when those who have an immediate interest in it are left to take their own course, uncontrolled either by the mandate of the law or by the meddling (干涉) of any public functionary. The persons, or some of the persons, who do the work, are likely to be better judges than the government, of the means of attaining the particular end at which they aim. Were we to suppose, what is not very probable, that the government has possessed itself of the best knowledge which had been acquired up to a given time by the persons most skilled in the occupation; even then, the individual agents have so much stronger and more direct an interest in the result, that the means are far more likely to be improved and perfected if left to their uncontrolled choice.

.....Now any well-intentioned and tolerably civilized government may think, without presumption, that it does or ought to possess a degree of cultivation above the average of the community which it rules, and that it should therefore be capable of offering better education and better instruction to the people, than the greater number of them would spontaneously demand. Education, therefore, is one of those things which it is admissible (可承認的) in principle that a government should provide for the people....

(John Stuart Mill, *Principles of Political Economy*, Book V, ch.XI, 1909, pp. 945-7)

三、以上是彌勒在政治經濟原理一書中討論自由放任政策的一段話，請閱讀後回答下列問題：(25%)

- 自由放任的政策之優缺點為何？在甚麼情況下，政府應該開始實施自由放任的政策？(10%)
- 為何政府的努力永遠不能如同個人的努力一般有效？(7%)
- 當決定大多數人的利益時，會產生甚麼問題？(8%)

(肆)

Lectures on the Industrial Revolution

An agrarian revolution plays as large part in the great industrial change of the end of the eighteenth century as does the revolution in manufacturing industries, to which attention is more usually directed. Our next inquiry must therefore be: What were the agricultural changes which led to this noticeable decrease in the rural population? The three most effective causes were: the destruction of the common-field system of cultivation; the enclosure, on a large scale, of common and waste lands; and the consolidation of small farms into large. We have already seen that while between 1710- and 1760 some 300,000 acres were

enclosed, between 1760 and 1843 nearly 7,000,000 underwent the same process. Closely connected with the enclosure system was the substitution of large for small farms...The consolidation of farms reduced the number of farmers, while the enclosures drove the labourers off the land, as it became impossible for them to exist without their rights of pasturage for sheep and geese on common lands. Severely, however, as these changes bore upon the rural population, they wrought, without doubt, distinct improvement from an agricultural point of view. They meant the substitution of scientific for unscientific culture.

(Arnold Toynbee, *Lectures on the Industrial Revolution*, pp. 3-4)

四、以上是湯恩比在工業革命的演講中的一段，閱讀後請回答下列問題：
(25%)

- a. 何謂農業革命？為何必定出現在工業革命之前？(12%)
- b. 何謂圈地運動？英國的圈地運動如何帶來社會的利與弊？(13%)