

本試題是否可以使用計算機：可使用，不可使用（請命題老師勾選）

一、古之婦學，如女史女祝女巫，各以職業為學，略如男子之專藝而守官矣。至於通方之學，要於德言容功。德隱難名，功粗易舉。至其學之近於文者，言容二事為最重也。蓋自家庭內則，以至天子諸侯卿大夫，莫不習於禮容。至於朝聘喪祭，后妃夫人內子命婦，皆有職事。平日講求不預，臨事何以成文？漢之經師，多以章句言禮，尚賴徐生善為容者。蓋以威儀進止，非徒誦說所能盡也。是婦容之必習於禮，後世大儒且有不得聞也。至於婦言，主於辭命。古者內言不出於閫，所謂辭命，亦必禮文之所須也。孔子云：「不學詩，無以言。」善辭命者，未有不深於詩。乃知古之婦學，必由禮而通詩，六藝或其兼擅者耳。後世婦學之失傳，其秀穎而知文者，方自謂女兼士業，德色見於面矣。不知婦人本自有學，學必以禮為本，捨其本業而妄託於詩，而詩又非古人知所謂習辭命而善婦言也。是則即以學言，亦如農夫之舍其田，而士失出疆之贄矣，何足徵婦學乎？嗟乎！古之婦學必由禮以通詩；今之婦學，轉因詩而敗禮。禮防決而人心風俗不可復言矣。夫固由無行之文人，倡邪說以陷之。彼真知婦學者，其視為無行文人，若糞土然，何至為所惑哉？飾時髦之中駟，為閨閣之絕塵，彼假藉以品題，不過憐其色也。無行文人，其心不可問也。嗚呼！己方以為才而炫之人，人且以為色而憐之。不知其故而趨之，愚矣；微知其故而亦且趨之，愚之愚矣。女子佳稱，謂之靜女；靜則近於學矣。今之號為才女者，何其動耶？何擾擾之甚耶？噫！（章學誠著，《文史通義》卷五，〈婦學〉）

問題：

1. 試論上述婦學觀的基礎背景及議論重點。(15分)
2. 上文對於今昔才女的評價有何不同？作者是否也抱持「女子無才便是德」的態度？試請分析。(10分)

二、紳為一邑之望，士為四民之首。在紳士與州縣，既不若農工商賈，勢分懸殊，不敢往事。而州縣與紳士，亦不若院道司府，體統尊嚴，不輕晉接。然其中優劣不等，淑慝攸異，則待之固自有道。待之之道無他，日以禮法神之而已。有等凭藉門第、倚恃護符、包攬錢糧、起滅詞訟、出入衙門、武斷鄉曲者，廉訪確實者，是必具祥參革，嚴加懲處，使頑紳劣士，知所斂跡，不敢妄為。蓋良莠不除，非所植嘉谷也。殘暴不去，非所以安良善也。果其爵尊望重、德邵年高、品行端方、學問宏博者，有司臨蒞縣邦，則交際自不可少。地方利弊，可以採訪。政事得失，可以諮詢。歲時伏腊，講射讀法之餘，可以親正人而聞正言。上之有裨於吏治，次之有益於身心，所謂事賢友仁，端在乎是，正不必謝客為高也。惟是紳士家人子弟，必預為告誡，而有犯即懲。紳士之餽送禮遺，當婉為謝絕，而一物不受。事非切己，毋令干預以茲弊；法不容情，毋為袒護以長奸。總之，款接不可不恭，酬酢無庸太密，此其所以敦體統而杜奔競也。若夫拜門生，講世誼，貸銀錢，假什物，則皆大礙官箴，甚於功令。有司正己率人，慎勿蹈之，如此則輕重得宜，禮法兼備，而於待紳士之道，其庶幾矣。（田文鏡撰，《欽頒州縣事宜》，〈待紳士〉）

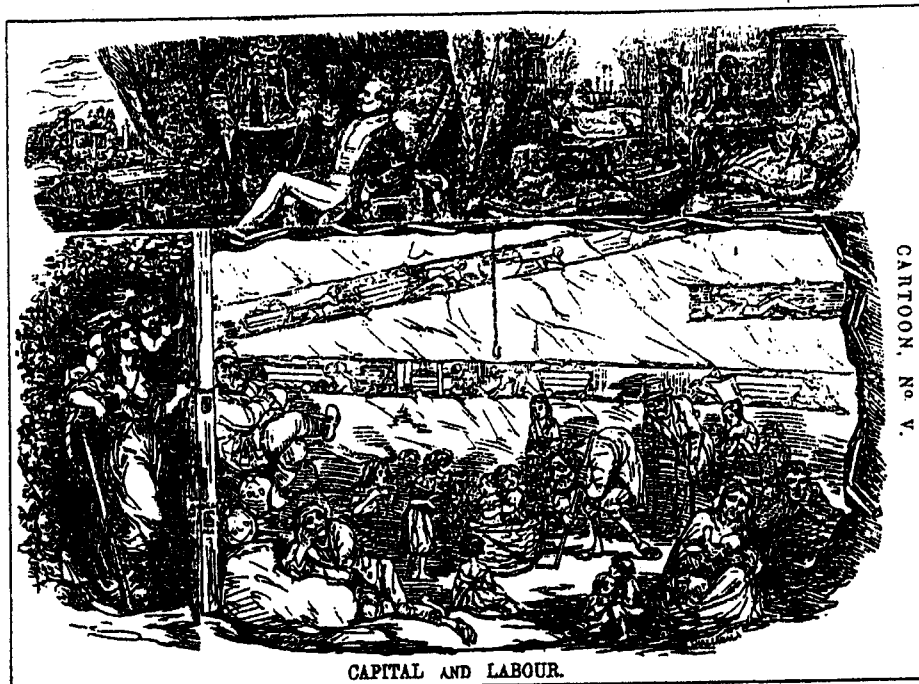
問題：

1. 何謂「官箴」？試論本文主旨。(10分)
2. 據上文，試說明地方鄉紳與地方官的關係？再就地方官的立場論析鄉紳的社會地位與角色。(15分)

（背面仍有題目，請繼續作答）

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三、該圖與文字顯示十九世紀前葉英國工業革命之後社會出現極大的貧富差距，說明工業革命之後社會問題與其產生的原因。(25%)



At all times it is a bewildering thing to the poor weaver to see his employer removing from house to house, each one grander than the last ... while all the time the weaver, who thinks he and his fellows are the real makers of this wealth, is struggling on for bread for his children, through the vicissitudes of lowered wages, short hours, fewer hands employed, etc. And when he knows trade is bad ... he would bear and endure much without complaining, could he also see his employers were bearing their share; he is ... bewildered and (to use his own word) 'aggravated' to see that all goes on just as usual with the mill-owners. Large houses are still occupied, while spinners' and weavers' cottages stand empty because the families that once filled them are obliged to live in rooms or cellars. Carriages still roll along the streets, concerts are still crowded by subscribers, the shops for expensive luxuries still find daily customers, while the workman loiters away his unemployed time in watching these things, and thinking of the pale, uncomplaining wife at home, and the wailing children asking in vain for enough of food, - of the sinking health, of the dying life of those near and dear to him. The contrast is too great. Why should he alone suffer from bad times?

Elizabeth Gaskell, *Mary Barton*, 1848.

編號： 29  
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國立成功大學九十六學年度碩士班招生考試試題

共 3 頁，第 3 頁

系所：歷史學系 ~~一般生~~，在職專班

科目：歷史文獻解讀

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四、閱讀該段文字後說明 1830 年代憲章運動的興起與其重要主張（15%），後來此運動雖未成功，但對英國民主政治的貢獻極大，並請說明憲章運動的重要貢獻。（10%）

Chartists supported the National Charter. The National Charter was drawn up in the form of a petition to Parliament calling for the establishment of a democratic system of government. It had six famous points, the vote for all adult males (1918) ; payment for members of Parliament (1911) ; each Parliamentary constituency should have roughly the same number of voters (1885) ; voting should be by secret ballot (1872) ; MPs should not need to have a minimum amount of property before being allowed to take a seat in Parliament (1858) ; general elections to be held once a year. These are listed together with the date when the relevant point became part of the British electoral system. It is much more important to understand: that these points were not new, most had been actively supported by radical politicians for at least 50 years. (25%)