

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、申論題：(80%，每題 20%)

1. 請說明歐洲歷史上，十四世紀到十六世紀文藝復興為何會產生？文藝復興追求的理想是甚麼並舉一人物說明？(20%)
2. 十七與十八世紀時，歐洲有三種不同的制度：封建君主 (feudal monarchy)，專制君主 (absolute monarchy) 與君主立憲 (parliamentary monarchy)，請以三個國家為例，說明三種政治制度的運作。(20%)
3. 試解釋何謂民族主義？十八、十九世紀的歐洲近代歷史上，有哪些國家經過戰爭，達到建立民族國家的目的？(20%)
4. 世界經濟體系的形成除了第一波的地理大發現之外，第二波是海外殖民與新帝國主義，試說明新帝國主義產生的原因是甚麼？並舉荷蘭或英國為例說明之。(20%)

二、翻譯：英譯中 (20%)

1. Social historians do not deny the significance of political structures or philosophical systems, but they argue that history also consists of the doings of ordinary people: family activities, death, disease, work, and leisure. For social historians, the past is much larger than was once believed. It includes many groups of people besides the elite: women, peasants and artisans, children and youth. Social historians integrate great ideas with the beliefs of large numbers of people about how the universe worked or what the good life was. (Defining social history, *World Civilization*, p. 119) (10%)
2. During the three centuries after 1450, Western civilization changed in dramatic ways. Still a largely agricultural society in 1750, the West had become unusually commercially active and had laid out a growing manufacturing sector. Government powers had expanded, and new political ideas complicated the picture. Beliefs had changed. Science came to form the center of Western intellectual life for the first time in the history of any society. (10%. The Transformation of the West, 1450-1750. *World Civilization*, p. 513) (10%)