

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、解釋名詞 (Identification)：5 小題任選 4 小題作答，20%

1. Calvinism
2. Mercantilism
3. The Edict of Nantes
4. Isaac Newton
5. John Locke

二、Essay Questions：60%

1. 為何農業文明社會很容易發展出父權的社會 (patriarchal societies)，解釋為何婦女在農業社會的地位總是比較低的原因？(20%)
2. 試說明十六世紀以來歐洲人義大利、西班牙、葡萄牙與英國人在歷史上向海外探險的動力與因素為何？並解釋‘哥倫布交換’ (‘Columbian Exchange’) 包括食物、疾病與文化等形成的影響。(20%)
3. 試說明科學革命的重要內容，並舉例說明新的科學知識與方法與對歐洲文化的影響。(20%)

三、翻譯：(20%)

1. About 30% of the foods consumed in the world today come from plants of American origin. These plants – corn and the potato are the most important among them – began to be spread after 1500. China and Africa, encountering American foods through contacts with European traders, adopted them eagerly. Corn became a staple in the African diet. Europeans, ironically, were more conservative. The potato began to gain ground later with fried potatoes (French fries) sold on Paris streets in the 1680s. (10%)
2. All societies produce cultures: combinations of the ideas, objects, and patterns of behavior that result from human social interaction. But not all societies and cultures generate the surplus production that permits the levels of specialization, scale, and complexity that distinguish civilizations from other modes of social organization. All peoples are intrinsically capable of building civilizations, but many have lacked the resource base, historical circumstances, or desire to do so. (10%)