

八十八學年度 歷史 系(所) 甲 組碩士班研究生招生考試
 科目 西洋通史 科號 4803 共 3 頁第 1 頁 *請在試卷【答案卷】內作答

西洋通史試題 (每題二十五分)

一、羅馬歷史家 Polybius (ca. 203-120 B.C.) 評論共和早期的羅馬政治，曾指出：

“As for the Roman constitution, it had three elements, each of them possessing sovereign powers: and their respective share of power in the whole state had been regulated with such a scrupulous regard to equality and equilibrium, that no one could say for certain, not even a native, whether the constitution as a whole were an aristocracy or democracy or despotism. ... The result of this power of the several estates for mutual help or harm is a union sufficiently firm for all emergencies, and a constitution than which it is impossible to find a better. For whenever any danger from without compels them to unite and work together, the strength which is developed by the State is so extraordinary, that everything required is unflinchingly carried out by the eager rivalry shown by all classes to devote their whole minds to the needs of the hour... Accordingly, the peculiar constitution of the State makes it irresistible, and certain of obtaining whatever it determines to attempt... For when any one of the three classes becomes puffed up, and manifests an inclination to be contentious and unduly encroaching, the mutual interdependency of all the three, and the possibility of the pretensions of any one being checked and thwarted by the others, must plainly checked this tendency: and so the proper equilibrium is maintained by the impulsiveness of the one part being checked by the fear of the other ...”

另一位羅馬歷史家 Suetonius (ca. A.D. 69-ca. 140) 則這樣評論 Julius Caesar 時期的羅馬政治：

“His (Caesar's) other words and actions, however, so far outweigh all his good qualities, that it is thought he abuses his power, and was justly cut off. For he not only obtained excessive honours, such as the consulship every year, the dictatorship for life, and the censorship, but also the title of emperor, and the surname of the Father of His Country.... There were, indeed, no honours which he did not either assume himself, or grant to others, at his will and pleasure. In his third and fourth consulship, he used only the title of the office, being content with the power of dictator, which was conferred upon him with the consulship.... Assuming the same license, and regardless of the customs of his country, he appointed magistrates to hold their offices for terms of years. He granted the insignia of the consular dignity to ten persons of praetorian rank. He admitted into the senate some men who had been made free of the city, and even native of Gaul, who were semi-barbarians. He likewise appointed to the management of the mint, and the public revenue of the state, some servants of his own household; and entrusted the command of three legions, which he left at Alexandria, to an old catamite of his, the son of his freedman Rufinus.”

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根據以上兩段資料和你對羅馬共和歷史的認識，討論下列問題：

- A) 兩段資料呈現的共和前、後期羅馬政治，各有何特色？差異何在？
- B) 羅馬政治如何從 Polybius 筆下那種情況演變到 Suetonius 描述的那種狀況？

二、在西洋史上，中古時代常被視為是「黑暗時代」(a dark age)。但就文化史的觀點，歐洲歷史家卻認為這個時代是「歐洲誕生」(the birth of Europe)的時期。中古時代何以說是「歐洲誕生」的時期？請予說明。

三、阿根廷的庇龍(Juan Perón)是二十世紀拉丁美洲政壇具群眾魅力的英雄人物(Charismatic Hero)。以下的史料係摘錄自庇龍的妻子艾娃兼忠誠政治伙伴(Eva Perón, 亦稱 *Evita*)所作的演講辭，這是一段包含庇龍政風(Peronism)特色的講詞。

This is why we, the peronistas, may never forget the people; our heart must always be with the humble, the comrades, the poor, the dispossessed, for this is how to carry out best the doctrine of General Perón; and so that the poor, the humble, the working forces, and we ourselves, do not forget, we have pledged to be missionaries of Perón; to do this is to expand his doctrine, not only within our own country, but to offer it to the world as well, as a hope of the rewards always wished for by the working classes.....

General Perón has defeated internal capitalism, through social economy, putting capital at the service of the economy, and not vice versa, which only gave the workers the right to die of hunger: the law of the funnel, as it is called, the wide part for the capitalists and the narrow part for the people.

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Perón has suppressed imperialist action. Now we have economic independence. He knows well all the insults he will receive for committing the "crime" of defending the country. Some Argentines allied themselves with foreigners in order to slander him, because General Perón was the first to make foreign powers respect Argentina, and treat it as an equal.

Source: E. Perón, *Historia del Peronismo* (Buenos Aires: Presidencia de la Nacion, 1951), trans. in R. Cameron, *Civilization Since Waterloo* (Itasca, Ill: Peacock, 1971), pp529-531.

1. 試就艾娃的說辭總結出庇隆政風受阿根廷人歡迎的原因。
2. 並引用上述史料討論庇隆政風和歐洲法西斯政治的相似性。(引敘史料時，請儘量指明相關字句。)

四. 試由馬歇爾計劃(Marshall Plan)產生的背景、性質以及影響論其歷史地位。