

文学部 アジア史コース

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以下の全文を和訳しなさい。

The last years of the Five Dynasties era

The end of T'ang imperial rule in 907 resulted in seventy-two years of political division, the emergence of nine kingdoms in the south, the Sha-t'o-ruled kingdom of Northern Han (951-79) (in Shansi), and a succession of five short-lived dynasties located in the traditional center of the Chinese imperium in the Yellow River valley. While the southern kingdoms (891-979) lasted for decades in relative peace and prosperity, the north was in a constant state of war, and each of the so-called Five Dynasties (907-60) rapidly supplanted one another through regicides, army mutinies, and war. This political fragmentation and instability invited military incursions and sometimes drew into the region armies of the Sha-t'o Turks and Khitan (Ch'i-tan). Further west, in the region of Kansu, former T'ang territories were controlled by Tibetan, Uighur, and Tangut warlord states. The most successful of these frontier groups were the Khitan, who incorporated the Sixteen Prefectures (a region encompassing modern Peking) into their own Liao empire (907-1125).

The decline of administrative order in the late T'ang dynasty gave rise to widespread banditry and separatist regional military governors (*chieh-tu shih*). The notorious Chu Wen (r. 907-12), for example, deserted the Huang Ch'ao rebellion (875-84) to become a T'ang military governor, then murdered and deposed the last two T'ang emperors to found his own Later Liang dynasty, which lasted sixteen years (907-23), the longest of the northern dynasties. Chu Wen's life, however, was taken in the fifth year of his reign by one of his sons, who was killed in turn by a half brother after only one year on the throne.

In the words of the historian Ma Tuan-lin (c. 1254-1323), the provincial military governors of the late T'ang empire were either insurgent soldiers or bandit leaders who had murdered or expelled former military governors and had their usurpations ratified by the helpless T'ang court. The military governors expanded their territories at one another's expense in destructive battles, pillaging and ravaging whether they won or lost. Ch'ang-an (modern Hsi-an in Shensi) was ruined, Lo-yang (in Honan) was depopulated, and much of the north was devastated. Under such leaders, the lawlessness of the late T'ang period spread and intensified.

注 Sha-t'o 沙陀 Han 漢 Shansi 山西 Kansu 甘肅 chieh-tu shih 節度使
Chu Wen 朱溫 Huang Ch'ao 黃巢 Ch'ang-an 長安 Hsi-an 西安
Shensi 陝西 Lo-yang 洛陽 Honan 河南

