

2011年度 学士入試 文学部 西洋史コース 専門科目

[1] 次の英文を訳しなさい。

Without a doubt, one of the most significant turning points in the course of human history was the transition from a prehistoric society to one that was historic in the fullest sense of the word. This transition was, and still is, referred to in various ways. Those scholars who primarily look at aspects of urban settlement, call it the 'urban revolution'. Those who place emphasis on socio-political aspects, refer to the emergence of the 'early state'. Those who privilege the socio-economic structure (social stratification, labor specialization), speak of 'the origin of complex society'. And finally, those who take the origin of writing as a result that gives meaning to the entire process, and see writing as an unparalleled instrument for providing knowledge of past societies, call it 'the beginning of history' *tout court*.

Mario Liverani "Uruk: The First City" Equinox, 2006

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In short, Saint-Simon interprets the Revolution as the rising of the middle class to class-consciousness, consciousness of its real place and the fact that it could satisfy its demands by simply blowing away the few simple rules, the completely hollowed-out earlier classes - the clergy and the aristocracy and the army which had been sitting on their shoulders, suppressing them, with no *raison d'être* that applied in the new world. And the lawyers, what part had they played? They supplied arguments, slogans to the new bourgeoisie; but any slogans become obsolete in time, and their slogans - 'All Power for the People', 'Human Liberty' and so forth - were just as hollow as the slogans of the reactionaries whom they opposed. No doubt they performed a very necessary task, the task of termites, in boring under the old building, which had to collapse. They are the scavengers, the gravediggers, who are expected to remove the semi-ruined old regime, but they are not going to build a new citadel - that will need creative persons, constructive abilities, not people trained in circumventing, in pettifogging, in writing pamphlets under conditions of censorship in which you say one thing and mean another, not sly, cunning, ultimately small-minded lawyers with minds not attuned to the big constructive task of the future. But since the lawyers were the only people the lower classes trusted, because it was they who wrote the revolutionary pamphlets and put them in power, the revolution was lost. The revolution ought to have been conducted by the people who really were the new men, by the great new merchants, the great new captains of industry, the great new bankers, the people who belonged to the modern world.

Isaiah Berlin, "Freedom and Its Betrayal", Princeton University Press, 2002

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