

2019年度

早稲田大学

文部 学部 学士入学試験問題  
西洋史 コース

※解答は別紙 (縦・横書)

【科目名:

専門科目

[1] 次の英文を訳しなさい。

I have here undertaken the exacting task of commenting on the Dutch national tradition of political thought from a standpoint shaped by study of the English-language tradition. The difficulty attending any such comparative history is that one all too easily finds oneself talking about the absence in one tradition of what is to be found in another, and thus laying oneself open to the question whether there is any point in trying to explain why it is not to be found where it is absent. There are, however, times when this risk must be run.

The Dutch ancien régime was a republic; the English was a constitutional and parliamentary monarchy. The Dutch Patriots were therefore radical republicans, attacking a republican structure that could be conservatively defended; one might expect that the American revolutionaries, and any English or Scottish radicals who proved to be like them, were republicans in the simple sense that they were attacking a monarchy that answered for itself in monarchic terms. But things were by no means as simple as that. The Patriot attack was directed against both the old republic and what looked like its monarchic component, the House of Orange, which indeed emerged in the nineteenth century as a constitutional and parliamentary monarchy. By contrast, Anglo-American radicalism was aimed at the alliance of king and parliament. Much of what was “republican” in the latter political tradition had been formulated to explain, or to criticize, how this alliance worked. The political debates we find in the 1770s and 1780s shared concepts, language, and texts; but we have to reckon with some sharp differences between the two contexts in which they did so.

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The Dutch Republic in the Eighteenth Century: Decline, Enlightenment, and Revolution, by Margaret C. Jacob and Wijnand W. Mijnhardt. Copyright (c) 1992 by Cornell University. Published by Cornell University Press

[2] 次の英文を訳しなさい。

Before 1866 Germany as a political entity did not exist. After the dissolution of the Holy Roman Empire in 1806 and the defeat of Napoleon in 1814, a loose confederation consisting of thirty-eight states was established. The rulers of the individual states possessed sovereignty over their territories and there was no German head of state or parliament, only the rather ineffective Federal Diet which met at Frankfurt. Prussia and Austria were the largest and most powerful members of the Confederation. During the period 1815 to 1848, known as the *Vormärz* (literally pre-March or the period prior to the March 1848 revolutions) Prussia began to consolidate her economic strength aided by the formation of the German Customs Union (*Zollverein*) while Austria, which chose to remain outside this trading network, continued as the dominant political and cultural force within the Confederation.

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