

2019 年度

早稲田大学

西郷

論系・【ヨーロッパ】

英語】

文

学部

転部試験問題

※解答は別紙（縦・横書）

【

【科目名： 一般外国語

[1] 次の英文を読み、和訳しなさい。

The French revolutionaries were not just crude mob orators. They were great believers in the use of symbols as a means of transmitting complicated ideas in a simple form; one symbol was capable of arousing passions and loyalties that needed no explanation, just obedience. The red, white, and blue tricolour came to represent the various revolutionary factions and was also worn as a sash, while other garments and symbols came to represent the calls for 'Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity'. Right from the start, the revolutionaries recognized the importance of symbols as propaganda: the Phrygian cup was worn as a symbol of equality, the Fasces emerged as a symbol of fraternity, and the female figure of Marianne as a symbol of liberty. A female figure was chosen partly to reflect the growing role of women in politics and partly to represent an idea to be nurtured and protected, the mother of a new kind of political child. The Bastille became a symbol of monarchical oppression, while its storming in 1789 became a symbolic gesture of defiance – even though it was largely empty of prisoners. Professor Rudé has examined the way in which crowds were manipulated by the revolutionaries with orchestrated demonstrations, fireworks, burning of effigies, and mob orators chanting 'Long Live the Third Estate!'

As revolutionary change gathered momentum the crowds got out of hand. One orator tried to reinject an element of reason:

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[2] 次の英文を読み、和訳しなさい。

Otto von Bismarck was appointed prime minister of Prussia in September 1862. He was born on All Fools' Day in 1815, the son of a Prussian Junker (member of the lesser nobility) and a mother from a successful family of civil servants. His background, combining liberal intellectualism on his mother's side and traditional Prussian noble values from his father, is said to have gifted the young Bismarck a breadth of vision and an ability to understand diverse attitudes and ambitions. He was well educated in Berlin, a city he was said to hate, and after university in Göttingen he embarked upon a career as a civil servant. When he was still only 24 years old he resigned his post and returned home to the family estate in Pomerania, but boredom soon found him engaging in Prussian politics. From 1851, in his position as Prussian representative to the Federal Diet of the Confederation in Frankfurt, he fought to maintain Prussian supremacy in the face of the Austrian challenge.

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2019 年度 早稲田大学

転部試験 解答用紙

西沢

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英 語

採 点 欄

(1)

(2)