2020 年度　　早稲田大学　　文　学部　転部試験問題
西洋史　論系・コース〕　　※解答は別紙（縦・横書）
英　語 〕

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【科目名：　一般外国語

[1]次の英文を読み、和訳しなさい。

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[2]次の英文を読み、和訳しなさい。

The electoral system is an important determinant of party structure, of party ideology and of the party system. Between 1867 and 1918 the electoral system in Britain underwent profound change. However, although the relationship of the electoral system to the party is central, it is also a complex one.

There are three basic misunderstandings concerning the electoral system in the period after 1867. The first is that Britain was a formal and practising liberal democracy by the end of the nineteenth century. In fact, it was not until the Fourth Reform Act of 1918 that all adult males were given the vote, and universal suffrage had to wait until 1928. The reforms of 1832, 1867 and 1884 certainly widened the franchise, but none achieved the goal of complete manhood suffrage. The existence of administrative barriers, plural voting and an undemocratic distribution of seats added to the overall picture of an incomplete liberal democracy. Second, there was no relentless pattern of progress to universal adult suffrage and few were conscious of working to such a goal. History always looks a smoother pattern of development in retrospect. The attainment of the post-1928 position was achieved by a series of haphazard jerks and 'leaps in the dark'. The third point that is not always appreciated is that the electoral laws were in a great state of legal and practical confusion throughout most of this period. The 1918 Reform Act was really the first measure of consolidation. It was the first to even attempt to impose clarity, and above all uniformity, on the heterogeneity of the electoral laws.

受験番号

氏　名

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採　点　欄

[1]

[2]