

2021 年度

早稲田大学

文

学部

転部試験問題

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【科目名： 一般外国語

西洋文

論系・コース

※解答は別紙 (縦 横書)

英語

[1] 次の英文を読み、和訳しなさい。

In 1688 the Parliament assembled at Westminster still served only England and Wales. Scotland had its own independent legislature in Edinburgh, while Ireland had a separate but subordinate Parliament in Dublin. The union of the English and Scottish legislatures in 1707 created a British Parliament which in 1801 further merged with the Irish Parliament. This second parliamentary union was to last until 1922, when independent Eire was created for 26 counties. The unions of 1707 and 1801 both changed the balance of British politics, the first strengthening the Whig party for much of the eighteenth century and the second changing the nature of British politics by introducing a semi-autonomous Irish element at Westminster until the early twentieth century.

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The Early Parties and Politics in Britain, 1688-1832,  
Melinda Zook, History: Reviews of New Books  
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(<http://www.tandfonline.com>)

[2] 次の英文を読み、和訳しなさい。

The second half of the eleventh century was a particularly decisive time in the history of the church. To mention only three of the more important developments, the popes emerged as the leaders of an international reform movement in western Europe; they became involved in a dispute with the empire whose effects were to be long-lasting; and they directed the military efforts of Christendom against Islam, most notably in the First Crusade. The papal reform movement, the investiture contest, and the crusades went far beyond any previous precedents for papal activity, and were to have a profound impact upon the future history of the church. Behind them lay one of the most remarkable features of this period: the influence of monasticism. In general it has been rare for a monk to become pope, but from 1073 to 1118 the chair of St Peter was continuously occupied by men with monastic training, and monastic advisers were prominent in the formulation of papal policy. Monasticism was itself in turmoil, for while existing abbeys were expanding rapidly many new ones were being founded and challenges to traditional ideals were being vigorously expressed. Yet monasticism was only one (although a very important) element in an international movement for the reform of the church and redefinition of the place of the laity within it. Behind these developments were major changes in society. A new structure of lordship was emerging, along with a money economy and urban communities. Closely related with these social changes was a great expansion of learning, the first stages in the movement which was to produce the distinctive medieval contribution to European scholarship.

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The Papal Monarchy, The Western Church from 1050 to 1250, Colin Morris,  
Oxford University Press; Reproduced with permission of the Licensor  
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