

2023 年度 早稲田大学文学部 転部試験問題

【 西洋史 コース】 ※解答は別紙 (横書)

【科目名: 一般外国語 英語】

[1] 次の英文を読み、和訳しなさい。

The industrial revolution has been described as one of those rare occasions in world history when the human species altered the framework of its existence, comparable to the Neolithic revolution when agriculture replaced hunting and gathering as the basic form of production, and thus instituting settled communities instead of migratory bands and increasing the number of people who could be supported around the world. It was a revolution in technology and the organisation of production. The revolution in technology provided power; the revolution in organisation brought about profound social changes.

The industrial revolution began in Britain in the second half of the eighteenth century. But why should it begin there, and why should it have begun when it did? The answer lies in a number of other developments - an agricultural revolution, a population explosion, technological invention, an entrepreneurial environment, an inflow of capital and a good infrastructure. Some of these factors existed in Europe, but others applied to Britain alone.

The agricultural revolution was also due to a number of factors, amongst them land reclamation, advances in the breeding of livestock and enclosures increasing the size of farms and thus productivity per unit of labour. But more important was the introduction in Norfolk of four-course field rotation based on wheat, turnips, barley and clover. This also increased animal fodder, allowing more livestock to be kept, and increasing the supply of manure. Yields of grain doubled. Elsewhere in Europe agricultural output was also increasing, but not as substantially as in Britain. But the result was a population better fed and with higher incomes. With people better fed they were more resistant to disease; with more income there was an increased demand for consumer goods.

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From A Short History Of Europe: From The Greeks And Romans
To The Present Day. Antony Alcock.
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[2] 次の英文を読み、和訳しなさい。

In the history of the city-state in Europe the year 1000 marks no turning-point: that is its advantage. For it offers a platform from which to observe changes in society and economy already under way from the ninth century which gathered pace after the millennium. These changes created the structural preconditions for an urban revival in many parts of western Europe which found political expression in the form of city-states, especially, though not exclusively, in the Italian peninsula. From the vantage-point of the year 1000 we can look back to the restoration of peace after the disruptions of the Magyar and Slav invasions in Germany and the disintegration of the Carolingian empire in France and Italy. That led to a recovery of population, manifest in the clearing of forest, the reclamation of land on poor soils, and the foundation of new settlements. To these developments, widespread throughout western Europe, were added in Italy the reassertion of the power of churchmen through the transfer of public jurisdiction to bishops and the reinvigoration of commercial life in the Mediterranean, in the first instance through Venice's privileged contacts with Byzantium, and then through the trade links forged by south Italian coastal cities with north Africa and the Levant.

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転部試験 解答用紙

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総 点

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