2024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。

Historians agree that the Age of Revolutions, which began around 1770, was an enormous crisis in the history of Europe and the world. But there is no agreement on its nature, its causes, or its results. Many believe that there was not one crisis, but several, occurring simultaneously. Others think that the upheavals in various countries, all occurring in the same generation, must have been part of one great secular movement.

The most influential recent version of the single-crisis theory appeared in the United States and France in the late 1950s. According to its proponents, this was the age of the 'democratic revolution', or the 'Atlantic revolution', or the 'world revolution of the west', the work of 'a single revolutionary movement, which manifested itself in different ways and with varying success in different countries, yet in all of them showed similar objectives'. Its objectives were democratic: 'against the possession of government, or any public power, by any established, privileged, closed, or self-recruiting groups of men.' Democratic meant anti-aristocratic.

It is undeniable that by the 1790s the European world was full of revolutionaries who saw themselves as part of a single movement dedicated to the overthrow of all previously established authorities. Their opponents were only too ready to see them as part of a single great conspiracy. The words 'democrat' and 'aristocrat' were freely tossed around as terms of abuse and loathing. But the revolutions of the 1790s were not brought about by revolutionaries, nor were they the product of a revolutionary movement. They were situations resulting from the collapse of the previous order; the situations produced the revolutionaries, not the revolutionaries the situations. The collapse of the old order resulted, in general, not from attacks by those excluded from its richest rewards, but from conflicts between its main beneficiaries—rulers and their ruling orders.

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[2]次の英文を読み、和訳しなさい。

Between March 1985 and October 1987, I lived and studied in West Berlin, a place that no longer exists. It was a walled city islanded in Communist East Germany, ringed by a palisade of concrete slabs, 'a cage,' as one visiting Italian journalist put it, 'in which one feels free.' No one who lived there will forget the unique atmosphere of this marooned western citadel – a vibrant, multi-ethnic enclave, a haven for youthful refuseniks dodging West German military service, and a symbol of the Cold War in which formal sovereignty still rested with the victorious powers of 1945. There was little in West Berlin to invoke the Prussian past, which seemed as remote as antiquity.

Only when you crossed the political border at Friedrichsstrasse station, passing through turnstiles and metal corridors under the scrutiny of unsmiling guards, did you encounter the heart of the old Prussian city of Berlin – the long line of graceful buildings on Unter den Linden and the breathtaking symmetries of the Forum Fredericianum, where Frederick the Great advertised the cultural pretensions of his kingdom. To cross the border was to travel back into the past, a past only partly obscured by wartime devastation and decades of post-war neglect. A tree had sprouted in the broken dome of the eighteenth-century French Church on the Gendarmenmarkt, its roots reaching deep into the stonework. Berlin Cathedral was still a blackened hulk disfigured by the artillery and rifle fire of 1945. For an Australian from easygoing seaside Sydney, these crossings had an inexhaustible fascination.

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転部試験　解答用紙

【　　西洋史コース　】

【 科目名：　一般外国語　　英語 】

総　点

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