

【I】 次の文章を読み、下の設問に答えよ。

Classical liberalism has been in decline for more than a century. Since the second half of the nineteenth century, in the U.S. as well as in Western Europe, public affairs have increasingly been shaped instead by socialist ideas. In fact, the twentieth century may well be described as the century *par excellence* of socialism: of communism, fascism, national socialism, and most enduringly of social democracy including modern American “liberalism” and neoconservatism.

Assuming that the course of human history is determined by ideas (rather than “blind forces”) and historical changes are the result of ideological (ア) in public opinion, it follows that the socialist transformation of the last hundred years must be understood as the result of liberalism’s intellectual—philosophical and theoretical—defeat, i.e., the increasing rejection in public opinion of the liberal doctrine as faulty. In this situation, liberals can react in two ways. On the one hand, they may still want to maintain that liberalism is a (イ) doctrine and that the public rejects it in spite of its truth. In this case, one must explain why people cling to false beliefs, even if they are aware of correct liberal ideas. Does the truth not always hold its own attraction and rewards? Furthermore, one must explain why the liberal truth is *increasingly* rejected in (ウ) of socialist falsehoods. Did the population become more indolent or degenerate? If so, how can this be explained? On the other hand, one may consider the rejection as indicative of an error in one’s doctrine. In this case, one must reconsider its theoretical foundations and identify the error which can (エ) not only for the doctrine’s rejection as false but more importantly for the actual course of events. In other words, the socialist transformation must be explained as an intelligible and systematically predictable progressive deconstruction and degeneration of liberal political theory originating in and logically arising from this error as the ultimate source of all subsequent socialist confusion.

(Adapted from Hans-Hermann Hoppe, *Democracy: The God That Failed*, Routledge, 2017, pp. 221, 224.)

※ページ下部に出典を追記しております。

1. 空所(ア)～(エ)に入る最も適切なものを、それぞれ a～d から選べ。

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|------------|------------|
| (ア) a. boundaries | b. expectations | c. grounds | d. shifts |
| (イ) a. sham | b. solitary | c. sound | d. strange |
| (ウ) a. favor | b. lieu | c. memory | d. spite |
| (エ) a. account | b. apologize | c. apply | d. ask |

2. 下線部を和訳せよ。

※WEB 掲載に際し、以下のとおり出典を追記しております。

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【Ⅱ】 次の文章を読み、下の設問に答えよ。

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1. 下線部(1)を和訳せよ。
2. 下線部(2)を和訳せよ。
3. 下線部(3)を和訳せよ。
4. 次の英文を本文中のふさわしい位置に挿入した時、その直前に来る 3 語を記せ。

This rapidity is worth considering.

〔以 下 余 白〕

受験番号	
氏名	カナ
	漢字

この欄以外に受験番号、氏名を記入しないこと。
漢字氏名がない場合は、ひらがなで記入すること。

2025 年度 早稲田大学大学院文学研究科入学試験

解答用紙（横書）

【博士後期課程】 一般外国語 英 語

総 点

【 I 】

1.
- (ア)

- (イ)

- (ウ)

- (エ)

2.
- _____

【Ⅱ】

1.
2.
3.
4.

〔以下余白〕