

## 2025 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 】

[1] 次の英文を読み、和訳しなさい。

In their combination of intensity and geographical extent, the 1848 revolutions were unique – at least in European history. Neither the great French Revolution of 1789, nor the July Revolution of 1830, nor the Paris Commune of 1870, nor the Russian revolutions of 1905 and 1917 sparked a comparable transcontinental cascade. 1989 looks like a better comparator, but there is still controversy as to whether these uprisings can be characterized as ‘revolutions’. In 1848, by contrast, parallel political tumults broke out across the entire continent, from Switzerland and Portugal to Wallachia and Moldavia, from Norway, Denmark and Sweden to Palermo and the Ionian Islands. This was the only truly European revolution that there has ever been.

But it was also in some respects a global upheaval, or at least a European upheaval with a global dimension. The news of revolution in Paris had a profound impact on the French Caribbean, and the measures adopted by London to avoid revolution on the British mainland triggered protests and uprisings across the British imperial periphery. In the young nations of Latin America, too, the European revolutions galvanized liberal and radical political elites. Even in far-off Australia, the February Revolution created political waves – though it was not until 19 June 1848 that the news of the February events reached Sydney in the Colony of New South Wales – a reminder of what the Australian historian Geoffrey Blainey once mournfully described as ‘the tyranny of distance.’

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[2] 次の英文を読み、和訳しなさい。

The feudal bond established in the first place a special relationship between the lord and a man whom we should call a cavalry officer, whom they called a vassal. It enabled the lord both to recruit a knight and to reward him. The vassal knelt before his lord, and placed his hands between his: and so became his man. This was the act of homage. Then he rose and swore a solemn oath to keep faith, to be true to his lord. By this act he performed fealty. These oaths, and the bond they established, had their origin in the relation of lord and follower in the courts of the barbarian chieftains and they had a powerful religious aura, though this did not always prevent them being broken. ‘They are faithful to their lords’, wrote William of Malmesbury of the Normans, ‘but swift to break faith for a slight occasion. A breath of ill-fortune and they are plotting treachery, a bag of money and their mind is changed.’ Yet treachery was the greatest crime in the feudal code: loyalty and generosity its supreme virtues. The lord gave his vassal protection, and rewarded him; the vassal swore to serve his lord. The special feature of feudalism was that the reward took mainly the form of endowment with land. Knights were often maintained in their lord’s household; but the ‘domestic knight’ was either a young apprentice hoping to receive his reward in due course, or an anomaly, if a rather common anomaly. Feudal conceptions reckoned that a plot of land should be the normal basis of the feudal contract, and this notion was never lost sight of, however common the domestic knight and the vassal who held a money fief might become.

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転部試験 解答用紙

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【 科目名： 一般外国語 】

総	点

———ここから記入すること———

——これより先の余白には絶対に記入しないこと——