

2026年度 早稲田大学文学部 学士入学試験問題

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 【科目名： 専門科目 】

次の英文2題について、その両方を和訳しなさい。

[I]

The existence of sumptuary law at the gateway to modernity also invites an inquiry that focuses on the attempt to understand the anxieties and tensions that accompanied the experience of modernity. Sumptuary laws speak to us, usually indirectly, about the impact of plagues, famines and crises of all kinds that were such a significant feature of late medieval and early modern life. These concerns went hand in hand with the ubiquitous preoccupation with a 'world turned upside-down' which might well be treated as the most pervasive social-psychological response to the onset

of modernity. I will adopt as a general heuristic strategy in order to explain the dynamics of sumptuary regulation of keeping to the fore the question: with what social tensions or anxieties was the specific sumptuary legislative activity connected? It is not just the perceived experiential anxieties that should be of concern; these provide a starting point, but this methodological strategy requires exploration of the deeper level of the structural tensions, the forms of class, gender and status relations that constitute the bedrock on which sumptuary legislation rested and of which it can best be regarded as a barometer of both popular and governmental anxiety. A further difficulty is that the surface anxieties, what people said they were concerned about, hid one or more layers of 'displaced anxiety', anxieties which were not necessarily spoken and probably not even perceived in consciousness.⁵

Alan Hunt, *Governance of the Consuming Passions: A History of Sumptuary Law* (New York, 1996).

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[II]

What the state did and what its citizens expected it to do were transformed between 1914 and 1945. The number of *civil servants* increased from 282,000 in 1914 to 387,000 in 1939 and to over 500,000 following the Second World War. Government spending grew from under 12 per cent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP)* before the First World War to 26 per cent in 1937 and 37 per cent in the later 1940s. War costs, particularly interest payments on money borrowed to fight, account for part of this, but not all. The government spent a growing proportion of national wealth in peacetime even when it was able to reduce its interest payments. Whereas its spending had increased by only 1 per cent (adjusted to allow for price increases) between 1900 and 1913, it grew by 8.5 per cent between 1920 and 1934.

The government had to spend more because people now thought it had more responsibilities. It was widely believed that the poor and the sick had a right to help and that the government should not only run its own budget but manage the country's economy to achieve full employment and prosperity. Why did the state's role grow so rapidly?

Michael Willis, *Democracy and the State 1830-1945* (Cambridge, 1999).

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