

2024年度

大学院文学研究科博士課程前期2年の課程入学試験

( 冬期・社会人特別選抜 ) 問題

筆記試験 西洋史 専攻分野

試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子を開いてはいけない。

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次のⅠ～Ⅲの設問すべてに解答しなさい。解答は順不同で構わない。また解答紙は3ページ以下である。

Ⅰ. 西洋古代史に関する次の3つの用語・事象について説明しなさい。

(1) 「アテナイ帝国」

(2) 「3世紀の危機」

(3) ニケーア公会議 (325年)

Ⅱ. 次の英文を全訳しなさい。

(出典 : G. Ostrogorsky, trans. J. Hussey, *History of the Byzantine State*, Oxford, 1980.)

The influence of Byzantine culture was even more penetrating and affected both East and West. It was not so marked in Roman and Germanic countries as in Slav lands, but all the same, the cultural contribution of Byzantium to the West is by no means negligible. The Byzantine state was the instrument by means of which Graeco-Roman antiquity survived through the ages, and for this reason Byzantium was the donor, the West the recipient. This was particularly true at the time of the renaissance, when there was such passionate interest in classical civilization and the West found that it could satisfy its longing to explore the treasures of antiquity from Byzantine sources. Byzantium had preserved the heritage of the ancient world and in so doing had fulfilled its mission in world history. It had saved from destruction Roman law, Greek literature, philosophy and learning, so that this priceless heritage could be passed on to the peoples of western Europe who were now ready to receive it.

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Ⅲ. 次の英文を読み、以下の設問に答えなさい。

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(出典 : James P. Levy, *Appeasement and Rearmament : Britain, 1936-1939*, Lanham, 2006)

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①

Chamberlain saw the writing on the wall after Austria was absorbed into the Reich. Czechoslovakia would likely be next. Hitler wanted the Sudetenland, and to avoid war, Chamberlain meant him to get it. In July, he sent Lord Runciman to Prague to act as a mediator between Edvard Beneš, the Czech president, and Heinlein, head of the Sudeten Germans. Neither side had any interest in compromise. As the summer waned, it looked as if war might be in the offing. Nobody but Hitler wanted it, and that was his great advantage. The standoff inside Czechoslovakia left all of the statesmen of Europe staring down the barrel of another world war before the end of 1938.

Chamberlain and Daladier had sound strategic reasons for avoiding war in 1938. The British Army could never match the German Army in numbers or equipment, even if successive British governments were prepared to lavish large sums of money on it, which they were not. British military intelligence estimated that the German Army contained forty-three infantry divisions, three panzer divisions, one mountain and one light division, and a cavalry brigade, plus twenty-one to twenty-four *Landwehr* (National Guard-type) divisions. In all, they estimated the Germans could mobilize seventy-four divisions. In actuality, the Germans had the potential to mobilize seventy-five divisions. In contrast, the British Army could send two divisions to support the French and another two some weeks later. The Czechs could potentially field thirty-four divisions.

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(1) 傍線部①を全訳しなさい。

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(2) 下線部②に関連して、この時期の英仏の外交政策（いわゆる「宥和政策 (appeasement)」）の内容について説明しなさい。

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