# 2025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

( 夏期•一般選抜 ) 問題

専門科目 宗教学 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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### (夏期・一般選抜)問題

	専門和	4目( 宗	教学	専攻分野)			
問1. 次に対	挙げる5~	つのテーマ	から1つ	つを選び、	それを主題として扨	った学説を複数挙げながら、	概要を
述べかつ論語	平しなさい	<b>、解答</b> 机	の【 ]	には選択し	したテーマの番号を	記入すること。	
	①儀礼	②政教分	<b>)離 ③</b> 5	宗教と疫病	④東アジアの宗教	( ⑤スピリチュアリティ	
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問2. 次の用語についてそれぞれ3行以内	内で解説しなさい。		
(1)ピューリタン			
(2)氏神		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
(3)James G. Frazer			
	,		
(4)ユタ			
(5)宗教浮動人口			
	<u> </u>		
(6)聖なるもの			
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#### 問3. 次の英文を読み、下の(1)~(3)の問いに答えなさい。

出典: Owen Davies, Magic: A Very Short Introduction, Oxford University Press, 2012, pp.46-47.

#### Disenchantment?

In a 1917 lecture, the German sociologist Max Weber (1864–1920) coined the term 'Entzauberung der Welt' - the 'disenchantment' or 'demagification' of the world. The latter word is awkward but it is a more accurate translation of Entzauberung, Yet 'disenchantment' has become the literary norm in scholarly discourse, so I shall stick with it. Entzauberung encapsulated Weber's history of the transition to modernity through the elimination of magic from religion. For Weber, magic was an impotent art; it promised to give humans control over a natural world governed by spirits, but was ever destined to fail He sketched out distinctions between religion and magic but was well aware that they were neither hard and fast, nor necessarily fitted the historical evidence. He thought the earliest forms of religion were essentially magical, and that aspects of 'magical religion' survived through subsequent stages of human thought - as was evident in Roman Catholicism. So far, so familiar. After all, Weber was influenced by the anthropological and sociological theories described in the previous chapter. Weber's ideas are introduced here because of his view that 'only ascetic Protestantism completely eliminated magic'.

In his Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism (1904), published years before he came up with the encapsulating term Entzauberung, Weber postulated that Protestantism was a

watershed in the development of modern Western society. Its disenchanting effect on both individual psychology and social organization promoted scientific rationalism and a capitalist ethic. As he later explained, a disenchanted world 'means that one can, in principle, master all things by calculation... One need no longer have recourse to magical means.' It did not mean the end of religion, the denial of a divine principal, but rather an ambiguous freedom from the bondage of a life preoccupied with maintaining relations with supernatural forces.

(1)本文は下線部(1)にあるマックス・ウェーバーの"Entzauberung der Welt"というドイツ語の概念につい
て説明したものである。この概念について本文の内容をもとに簡潔に説明せよ。
(2)下線部(2)の文章を日本語に翻訳せよ。
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(3)下線部(3)の文章を日本語に翻訳せよ。