

國立清華大學 106 學年度碩士班考試入學試題

系所班組別：歷史研究所甲、乙、丁組

考試科目（代碼）：世界史（2903、3003、3103）

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*請在【答案卷、卡】作答

- 一、請解釋「季風亞洲」一詞的由來，並就其地理位置和物產，論述其在世界史發展進程中的重要性。(34%)
- 二、試舉出一個具體事證(例如人物、物品或事件等)，思考在世界史脈絡下，中國與其他地區或國家之間的多元文化交流與互動的現象，並請論述其對各自的影響。(33%)
- 三、以下這份文件，是一名英國國會議員在 1765 年發表的一篇文章，針對英國國會是否有權對北美殖民地的人民徵稅進行討論。請說明其背景，並分析他的論點。(33%)

The Objections to the taxation consider'd 1765, by Soame Jenyns (MP 1741-1780, member of the Board of Trade and Plantations) (Text modernized by Hsien-chun Wang)

The right of the Legislature of Great-Britain to impose taxes on her American Colonies, and the expediency of exerting that right in the present conjuncture, are propositions so indisputably clear, that I should never have thought it necessary to have undertaken their defence, had not many arguments been lately flung out, both in papers and conversation, which with insolence equal to their absurdity deny them both. As these are usually [mixed] up with several patriotic and favorite words such as Liberty, Property, Englishmen, etc., which are apt to make strong impressions on that more numerous part of mankind, who have ears but no understanding, it will not, I think, be improper to give them some answers: to this, therefore, I shall singly confine myself, and do it in as few words as possible, being sensible that the fewest will give least trouble to myself and probably most information to my reader.

...

First then, that no Englishman is or can be taxed but by his own consent as an individual: this is so far from being true, that it is the very reverse of truth; for

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no man that I know of is taxed by his own consent; and an Englishman, I believe, is as little likely to be so taxed, as any man in the world.

Secondly, that no Englishman is or can be taxed but by the consent of those persons whom he has [chosen] to represent him; for the truth of this I shall appeal only to the candid representatives of those unfortunate counties which produce [cider], and shall willingly acquiesce under their determination.

Lastly, that no Englishman is, or can be taxed, without the consent of the majority of those, who are elected by himself, and others of his fellow-subjects, to represent them. This is certainly as false as the other two; for every Englishman is taxed, and not one in twenty represented: copyholders, leaseholders, and all men possessed of personal property only, [choose] no representatives; Manchester, Birmingham, and many more of our richest and most flourishing trading towns send no members to parliament, consequently cannot consent by their representatives, because they [choose] none to represent them; yet are they not Englishmen? or are they not taxed?

...

But it is urged, that the Colonies are by their charters placed under distinct Governments, each of which has a legislative power within itself, by which alone it ought to be taxed; that if this privilege is once given up, that liberty which every Englishman has a right to, is torn from them, they are all slaves, and all is lost.

The liberty of an Englishman ... [is] an exemption from taxes imposed by the authority of the Parliament of Great Britain; nor is there any charter, that ever pretended to grant such a privilege to any colony in America; and had they granted it, it could have had no force; their charters being derived from the Crown, and no charter from the Crown can possibly supersede the right of the

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whole legislature: their charters are undoubtedly no more than those of all corporations, which [empower] them to make byelaws, and raise duties for the purposes of their own police, [forever] subject to the superior authority of parliament; and in some of their charters, the manner of exercising these powers is specified in these express words, "according to the course of other corporations in Great-Britain": and therefore they can have no more pretence to plead an exemption from this parliamentary authority, than any other corporation in England.

It has been moreover alleged, that, though Parliament may have power to impose taxes on the Colonies, they have no right to use it, because it would be an unjust tax; and no supreme or legislative power can have a right to enact any law in its nature unjust: to this, I shall only make this short reply, that if Parliament can impose no taxes but what are equitable, and the persons taxed are to be the judges of that equity, they will in effect have no power to lay any tax at all. No tax can be imposed exactly equal on all, and if it is not equal, it cannot be just: and if it is not just, no power whatever can impose it; by which short syllogism, all taxation is at an end; but why it should not be used by Englishmen on this side the Atlantic, as well as by those on the other, I do not comprehend.

（完）