

- 一、有一位學者如此評論奧古斯丁政治思想：「西元第五世紀時出現的奧古斯丁「政治神學」，推翻了人本主義政治思想的重要基本信念，但事後從整個西方政治史與政治思想史來看，「政治神學」的出現，也並不是對近代民主政治的出現毫無裨益。」請分析這段話背後的可能理由為何？（25%）
- 二、霍布斯(Thomas Hobbes)的國家理論認為「主權國家」——「利維坦」(Leviathan)——的出現對人類文明的發展至為重要，因為它乃透過提供了「正義的尺度」(*justitiae mensura*, the measure of justice)而帶來秩序與安定。今天的世界中大多數的國家可說均照著霍布斯「契約論」模型而建立，但為何屢屢不見秩序與安定？試分析其原因。（25%）
- 三、請簡述並比較古典時期希臘亞里斯多德(Aristotle)、羅馬波里比烏斯(Polybius)，以及近代的布丹(Bodin)、孟德斯鳩(Montesquieu)等4位思想家的政體分類理論。（25%）
- 四、西洋近代政治思想的核心觀念之一是自由。下列三個引文，出自霍布斯(Hobbes)、洛克(Locke)與盧梭(Rousseau)（並未按照次序）。請：(1) 辨識三個引文分別出自哪一位思想家，並且加以簡單翻譯（意譯即可）；(2) 基於這三個引文對於自由的說明，關連到各個思想家對於政治共同體基本性質或目的之觀點，加以申論。（25%）
1. It is necessary to draw a careful distinction between *natural liberty* (which is limited solely by the force of the individual involved) and *civil liberty* (which is limited by the general will), and between possession (which is merely the effect of the force or the right of the first occupant) and property (which is based on a positive title). To the preceding acquisitions could be added the acquisition in the civil state of *moral liberty*, which alone makes man truly the master of himself. For to be driven by appetite alone is slavery, and obedience to the law one has prescribed for oneself is (moral) liberty.
 2. LIBERTY, or FREEDOM, signifieth (properly) *the absence of opposition*; (by opposition, I mean external impediments of motion;) and may be applied no less to irrational, and inanimate creatures, than to rational. The *liberty of a subject*, lieth therefore only in those things, which in regulating their actions, the sovereign hath praetermitted (i.e., omitted): such as is the liberty to buy, and sell, and otherwise contract with one another; to choose their own abode, their own trade of life, and the like.
 3. The *natural liberty* of man is to be free from any superior power on earth, and not to be under the will or legislative authority of man, but to have only the law of nature for his rule. The *liberty of man, in society*, is to be under no other legislative power, but that established, by consent, in the commonwealth; nor under the dominion of any will, or restraint of any law, but what that legislative shall enact, according to the *trust* put in it.

試題隨卷繳回