

## 【英語】

次の英語の文章を読んで以下の〔問1〕から〔問9〕に答えなさい。文章の左にある〔1〕～〔8〕は段落の番号を表している。なお、文末に《語句説明》がある。

〔1〕 The Constitution's<sup>(ア)</sup> first three articles set forth the structure of the new government with three separate and coequal branches<sup>(イ)</sup>: a Congress, divided into two houses, to make laws; a president to enforce them; and a Supreme Court to interpret them. The structure reflected the classical republican tradition, which envisioned a mixed regime where power was divided to avoid tyranny and to promote a public spirit among the people.

〔2〕 The framer's vision of republic hearkened back to ancient Greek ideas about political organization. In one of his most celebrated works, *The Politics*, Aristotle, the fourth-century BCE philosopher, was concerned with the most practicable rather than the ideal state. He observed that society was naturally divided into three social classes: royalty, nobility, and the common people.<sup>(ウ)</sup> In terms of governmental decision-making, this division falls into the categories of the one, the few, and the many. Only one ruler, a king or prince, comes from the royal class, a few from the aristocracy, and many from the people. In government, each class corresponds to a political body organized along these lines:

	Rule by the One	Rule by the Few	Rule by the Many
Society	Royalty	Nobility	Common People
Government	Monarchy	Aristocracy	Democracy

〔3〕 To ensure the government represents all three classes, the political structure must guarantee that each has a role in making decisions and setting policy. The mixed regime, or republic, balances the three elements 【 a 】 decision-making, if only indirectly through representatives.

〔4〕 Early republics defined citizens as only male property owners and excluded all others.<sup>(エ)</sup> Landowning citizens possessed a stake in society; they were public spirited and had the desire and qualifications to participate in decision-making. No one held office for a long period of time, because when citizens rotate in and out of office they avoid corrupting influences. The great Renaissance theorist Niccolo Machiavelli argued in his *Discourses on Livy* that this public spiritedness promoted virtue (*virtú*), the highest ideal a republican citizen could achieve. Rooted in Latin *res publica*, the term *republic* literally means the “public thing.” In the eighteenth century, the framers used the word republic, or *res publica*, to refer to the “common good,” the “public good,” or the “good of all.” Three examples<sup>(オ)</sup> from history illustrate how the republic and the balance of the mixed regime work in practice: ancient

Rome; Renaissance Florence; early modern England. In each, the mixed regime combined all three forms of government. They supplied the republic with what Aristotle and Machiavelli thought was the most practicable way to achieve the common good. The structure followed this scheme:

	The One	The few	The Many
Rome	The Consuls	The Senate	The Council
Florence	<i>Consigliere de justicia</i>	The Senate	The Great Council
England	The King	House of Lords	House of Commons

5 While Americans believed that this pattern provided a model, many of them also thought that Britain did not have a true republic<sub>(劣)</sub> because of its hereditary king and nobility. Six months before the formal break with Britain in 1776, pamphleteer Thomas Paine wrote that its two remaining ancient tyrannies, the king and the Lords, dominated the “new republican materials” in the Commons. “The two first, by being hereditary,” he contended, “are independent of the people; wherefore in a *constitutional sense* they contribute nothing towards the freedom of the state.”

6 The Americans’ first constitution, the Articles of Confederation<sub>(\*)</sub> (1781-1788), did not follow the historic pattern of the classical republic... Only one branch existed, a Congress, which had no authority to raise revenue. (中略)

7 The government also lacked an independent judiciary. After some Americans saw its shortcomings, they reconsidered the structure of their republic. After a rancorous debate, they ratified the Constitution in 1788, paralleling the ancient Roman Republic and its political heirs:

	The One	The Few	The Many
United States	The President	The Senate	The House of Representatives

8 The Congress, with its bicameral legislature, and the president had links to the people through the electoral process, though mostly indirectly. The framers also created an unelected, unaccountable judiciary independent of the other two branches<sub>(劣)</sub>. The judges served terms “during good behavior,” which means they remained in office until they retired, resigned, died, or were removed by Congress through impeachment. Congress could never lower the judges’ compensation to influence their decisions. Americans thus engage in a political experiment in ratifying a constitution that they hoped would achieve the good of all.

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 出典： Jack Fruchtman, *American Constitutional History: A Brief Introduction*, Second Edition, 2022, pp. 1-4.

《語句説明》

set forth: 示す、表明する	coequal: 同格の	branch: 部門
Supreme Court: 最高裁判所	envision: (将来に向けて)心に描く	
tyranny: 専制政治	mixed regime: 混合政体	framer: 起草者
hearken back to~: ~に耳を傾ける	BCE: 紀元前 (Before Common Era)	
aristocracy: 貴族政	Monarchy: 君主政	virtue: 徳
hereditary: 世襲の	contend: 主張する	wherefore: それゆえに
judiciary: 司法権	shortcomings: 欠点	rancorous: 恨みのある
ratify: 批准する	unaccountable: 弁明を求められない	

〔問1〕本文第1段落の下線部(ア)の示す Constitution とは、次のうちどれか。下記の選択肢①～④から選びなさい。

- ① 日本国憲法
- ② アメリカ合衆国憲法
- ③ ワイマール憲法
- ④ フランス人権宣言

〔問2〕本文第1段落の下線部(イ)に関し、立法権を有する部門として挙げられるものはどれか。下記の選択肢①～④から選びなさい。

- ① 議会
- ② 裁判所
- ③ 大統領
- ④ 首相

〔問3〕本文第2段落の下線部(ウ)に関し、アリストテレス (Aristotle) が Common People による政治体制として挙げたとして、筆者が紹介しているものはどれか。下記の選択肢①～④から選びなさい。

- ① 君主政
- ② 貴族政
- ③ 民主政
- ④ 帝政

〔問 4〕 本文第3段落の空欄 【 a 】 に、次の単語を並べ替えて入れ、正しい英文を完成させなさい。

[ that / participate / to / in / ensure / citizens ]

〔問 5〕 本文第4段落の下線部(エ)の文を和訳しなさい。

〔問 6〕 本文第4段落の下線部(オ)の「3つの例」を表すものとして正しいものはどれか。下記の選択肢①～④から選びなさい。

- ① 立法者が共和政という語によって言及しようとした、共通善(common good)、公共善(public good)、ないし、最高善(good of all)
- ② 歴史上、共和政および混合政体のバランスが実際にいかに機能していたかを示す、古代ローマ、ルネサンス期フィレンツェ、近世イングランド
- ③ 君主政・貴族政・民主政という政治体制
- ④ 古代ローマの共和政で採られた、執政官(Consul)・元老院(Senate)・民会(Council)という体制

〔問 7〕 本文第5段落の下線部(カ)の文を、文中の「them」を具体的に明らかにしたうえで和訳しなさい。

〔問 8〕 本文第6段落の下線部(キ)の連合規約(the Articles of Confederation)の特徴として、誤っているものはどれか。下記の選択肢①～④から選びなさい。

- ① アメリカ合衆国最初の憲法といわれている
- ② (アメリカ合衆国憲法が発効した)1788年まで用いられた
- ③ 連合会議(Congress)を設置した
- ④ 独立した司法権を認めた

〔問 9〕 本文第8段落の下線部(ク)のような制度設計が、なぜ重要だと考えられるか。「三権分立」というキーワードを必ず用いて、あなたの考えを日本語で、80字以内で述べなさい。

[英語出題 以上]