立命館大学大学院 2024年度実施 入学試験

博士課程前期課程

文学研究科

行動文化情報学専攻/考古学•文化遺産専修

7 5++-+	中华日		専門	科目	外国語	(英語)
入試方式	実施月	コース	ページ	備考	ページ	備考
	9月	研究一貫	P.1~		P.4~	
一般入学試験	2月	1 別九一貝	P.7~		×	
一放八子改換	9月	高度探究	P.1~			
	2月	同及环九	P.7~			
	9月	研究一貫 -	P.1~			
社会人入学試験	2月		P.7~			
江ムバハ子の地域	9月					
	2月	问及沐儿				
	9月	- 研究一貫 -	P.1~			
外国人留学生入学試験	2月	別儿 吳	P.7~			
(RJ方式)	9月	高度探究	P.1~			
	2月	问及沐儿	P.7~			
	9月	研究一貫				
学内進学入学試験	2月	明九 貞				
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	2月	问及沐九				
	9月	- 研究一貫 -				
APU特別受入入学試験	2月	ᄢᇌᅧ				
ハトリオが文八八十武戦	9月	高度探究				
	2月	同反休九				

【表紙の見方】

立命館大学大学院 2024年度実施 入学試験

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入試方式	実施月	外国語(英語)		
八武万式	关心力	ページ	備考	
一般入学試験	2月	P.10~		
以因上网份化工份针除	9月			
外国人留学生入学試験 	2月			
学内進学入学試験	2月			

【表紙の見方】

2025年度 立命館大学大学院文学研究科入学試験問題 2024年9月7日

博士課程前期課程 行動文化情報学専攻 考古学・文化遺産専修

「専門科目」

全 5 ページ

- ●受験上の注意
- ① 試験中、冊子をばらしても構わないが、終了後再び綴じて提出すること (ホッチキスを貸与します)
- ② 全ての用紙に受験番号、氏名等を記入し、提出すること
- ●試験中の持込許可物件について
- ① 筆記用具、受験票、時計以外の持込は認めない

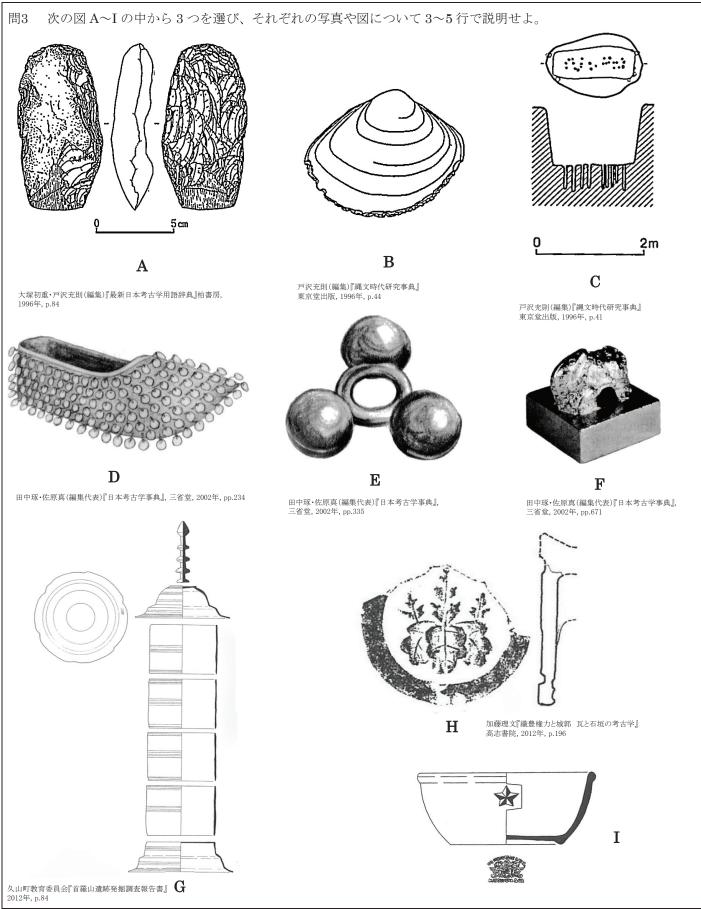


専攻・専修名	課程	科目	コース	受験番号	氏 名
行動文化情報学専攻 (考古学・文化遺産専修)	前期課程	専門科目	□研究一貫 □高度探究		

١	問1	次の	3	題の口	ロカン	أ أ	題を達	最ん.	で論述せよ。
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- (1) 日本考古学における旧石器時代・縄文時代研究の意義について、研究史を踏まえて論ぜよ。
- (2) 弥生時代から古墳時代への変化について、遺跡や遺物をあげながら多角的に論ぜよ。
- (3) 歴史時代の生産と流通の問題について代表的な研究事例を紹介し、その研究意義について論述せよ。
- 間2 次の6項目の中から3項目を選び、それぞれ3~5行程度で説明せよ。
 - (1) ミミズク土偶
 - (2) 雲根志
 - (3) プロセス考古学
 - (4) 小林行雄
 - (5) 御土居
 - (6)福井県一乗谷朝倉氏遺跡

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2025年度 立命館大学大学院文学研究科入学試験問題

2024年9月7日

博士課程前期課程 行動文化情報学専攻 考古学・文化遺産専修

「外国語」(英語)

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問1 次の文章(1)・(2)を和訳せよ。

(1)

An anonymous source has been quoted as saying that historical archaeology is an expensive way of finding out what we already know. A cynical assessment, perhaps, but unfortunately a significant amount of work has been done which has produced very little knowledge that is truly new, or that could not be obtained from documentary sources. Other scholars see the field as a handmaiden to history and would argue that archaeology has little to offer beyond a kind of footnoting of conventional historiography. This, too, has been the case in many instances. But neither position need be the proper one; it is less a matter of what is being done and more a matter of how one goes about doing it, and what questions are asked of the material. The complex set of sites and artifacts investigated at Flowerdew Hundred, covering the entire period from the initial colonial settlement to the Civil War, serves to focus our attention on five issues that appear to have considerable relevance to historical archaeology and its future course of growth and development. Not everyone will agree with these statements; some of them are directly opposed to conventional

*Flowerdew Hundred はアメリカ合衆国バージニア州にある遺跡

wisdom, but they form a coherent set of related considerations.

(2)

The artifacts, house foundations, abandoned wells, and all of the other things unearthed by the historical archaeologist provide us with a rich basis on which to construct varied aspects of the past, often detailing that which otherwise might remain less visible in a very literal sense. As such, they provide access to new perspectives on history and, in many instances, permit us to make statements that would have been impossible in the absence of the archaeology. This is the very justification for the field of historical archaeology and for the time and money expended to pursue it. Done with imagination and sophistication, historical archaeology can be a challenging and stimulating intellectual endeavor. But there is yet another aspect of all the things uncovered by trowel and shovel, one that is less recognized and thus less valued. Objects of the past, when encountered in the course of excavation, can have a powerful emotional impact. When an excavator stands in the bottom of a cellar that was filled in 1675, that person is the first to have stood there in over three centuries. Past and present come face to face. The same applies to all of the material remains of the past. When the complete, unused clay smoking pipe was taken from the fill of the grave at site 77, the person lifting it from the soil was the first to touch it since it was placed there at the end of the eighteenth century. Thus an object can link, in a subtle but powerful way, two human beings separated by hundreds of years. We cannot say the same about objects of equivalent age that have somehow survived above ground, for they have been handled by hundreds, perhaps thousands of people during the time since they were originally in use. But with archaeological objects, which have been sleeping in the earth since they were buried, one senses the connection with their owners in a much more direct way, one that, if any emotion can be expressed, is a moving experience.

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間2 次の英文を和訳せよ。

Contextual Seriation. Here it is the duration of different artifact styles (shape and decoration) that governs the seriation. The pioneer of the method was Flinders Petrie. Working at Diospolis Parva in Upper Egypt at the very end of the 19th century, he excavated several predynastic graves that could be neither stratigraphically linked to each other nor tied into the historical king-lists of the subsequent dynastic period. Petrie wanted to put the graves into chronological order, so he began by making an inventory of their contents. Each grave was allocated a separate slip of paper listing its artifact types.

Petrie then placed the separate slips parallel to each other, one above the other in a column, and kept rearranging their position up or down the column. He believed that the best arrangement would be the one where the greatest number of individual types had the shortest duration across the various slips. In this way he arrived at a sequence of assemblages – and thus of graves – arranged in what he thought was their relative chronological order.

Subsequent work in Egypt has largely vindicated Petrie and shown that his serial ordering of the graves does in fact generally reflect their true chronological sequence.

Reprinted from *Archaeology*, by Colin Renfrew and Paul Bahn, Thames & Hudson Ltd, London. Copyright © 1996 Thames & Hudson Ltd, London.

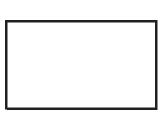
2025年度 立命館大学大学院文学研究科入学試験問題 2025年2月8日

博士課程前期課程 行動文化情報学専攻 考古学・文化遺産専修

「専門科目」

全 6 ページ

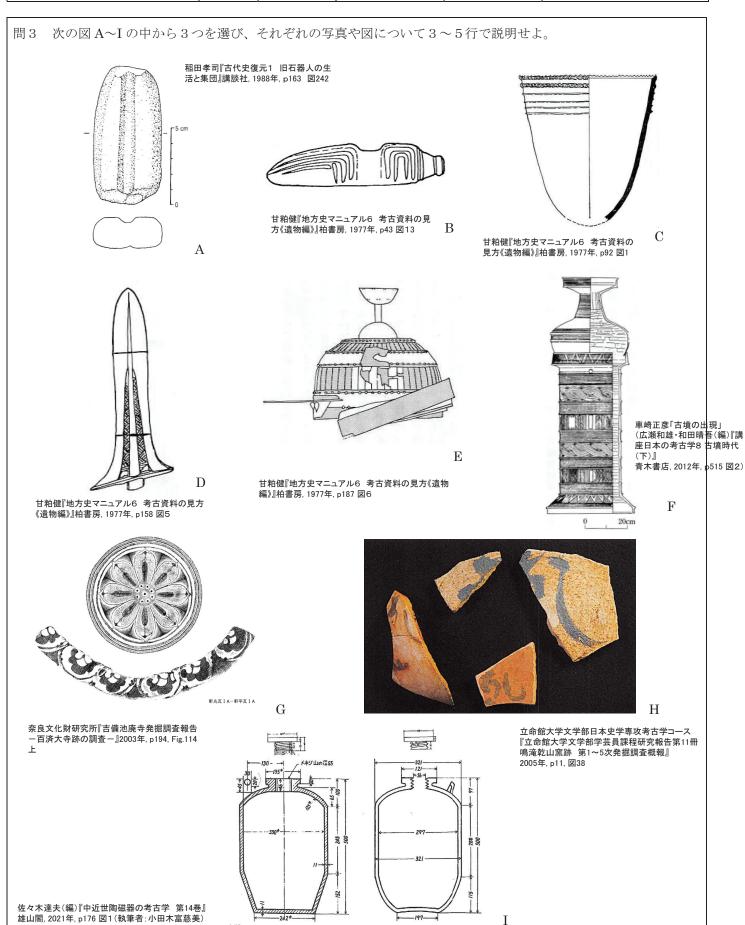
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- 問1 次の3題の中から1題を選んで論述せよ。
- (1) 自らの研究に即して、旧石器・縄文時代の研究の意義を論ぜよ。
- (2) 自らの研究に即して、弥生・古墳時代の研究の意義を論ぜよ。
- (3) 歴史考古学の研究の特質について、先史考古学と対比しながら、具体的な研究事例に即して説明せよ。
- 問2 次の6項目の中から3項目を選び、それぞれ3~5行程度で説明せよ。
- (1) 年輪年代法
- (2) 大串貝塚
- (3) 楯築墳丘墓
- (4) ルイス・ビンフォード
- (5)倭城
- (6) 高輪築堤

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2025年度 立命館大学大学院文学研究科入学試験問題

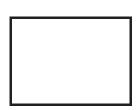
2025年2月8日

博士課程後期課程 行動文化情報学専攻 考古学・文化遺産専修

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(考古学・文化遺産 専修)	[交为] 床往	(英語)		

問 次の文章を和訳せよ (ただし、() の中は訳さなくてよい)。

The beginning of the Kofun period

Shortly after the birth of this unified polity, the Hashihaka mounded tomb, the oldest keyhole-shaped tomb, was built in the Yamato Basin, signaling the start of the Kofun period and the emergence of *kofun*. While Hashihaka is under the jurisdiction of the Imperial Household Agency and off-limits to archaeological excavation, typo-chronological dating of pottery found atop the mound and radiocarbon dating of organic samples taken from the pottery's surface reveal with great certainty that it was built in the mid-3rd century. Combined with the Chinese record that Himiko died around 250 AD, it is highly likely that Hashihaka is the final resting place of Himiko.

The physical materialization of the sociopolitical hierarchy and the development of a means to communicate this hierarchy beyond the death of each king in an age essentially without writing were certainly effective in enabling the Yamato polity, which was born with the rise of Himiko, to not only realize a major epoch in the process of state formation, but also to subsequently maintain its status. This is the significance behind the 'Keyhole Tomb Order', wherein elite rank was visually represented in tomb shape (the four shapes discussed above) and size (see contribution NAKAKUBO, Figure 2). Considering this, it would certainly seem appropriate to mark the start of the Kofun period with the death of Himiko. In this case, the start of the Kofun period thus signifies the establishment of a unified polity maintained even beyond the death of the paramount leader.

※the Imperial Household Agency···宮内庁

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Hashihaka presents several significant evolutionary developments over the preceding burial mounds. First was a monumental increase in tomb size. The largest burial mound of the Yayoi period measured approximately 80m in length, a far cry from the 280m of Hashihaka (Figure 3a). A construction project of this scale would of course have required a considerable labor force. Made completely of mounded earth, the aggregate labor force is believed to have been over 1.3 million workers (ISHIKAWA 1989). This is equivalent to 2000 workers laboring every day for 2 years. Considering that the estimated aggregate labor force of the largest Yayoi-period burial mound was approximately 45,000 workers, not only did kofun construction require a much larger labor force to be marshaled, but the Kofun period can also be said to have witnessed a qualitative difference in the nature of labor organization.

> Burial Mounds in Europe and Japan, by Thomas Knipf, Werner Steinhaus and Shin'ya FUKUNAGA, 2018, ARCHAEOPRESS ARCHAEOLOGY