

京大過去問 2021年 第2問

次の文章を読み、下の設問(1)~(3)に答えなさい。

One of the early significant responses to Charles Darwin's thinking came from a highly-talented journalist, George Henry Lewes. Having read a piece by Lewes, Darwin wrote to a friend, saying that the author of that article is "someone who writes capitably, and who knows the subject." Indeed, as a modern scholar states, "apart from Thomas Huxley, no other scientific writer dealt with Darwin's theory with such fairness and knowledge as Lewes" at that time. Here is what Lewes wrote (with modification) about the background of Darwin's most famous book:

The Origin of Species made an epoch. It proposed a hypothesis surpassing all its predecessors in its agreement with facts, and in its wide reach. Because it was the product of long continued research, and thereby gave articulate expression to the thought which had been inarticulate in many minds, its influence rapidly became European; because it was both old in purpose and novel in conception, it agitated the schools with a revolutionary excitement. No work of our time has been so general in its influence. This extent of influence is less due to the fact of its being a masterly work, enriching science with a great discovery, than to the fact of its being a work which clashed against one and chimed with the other of the two great conceptions of the world that have long ruled, and still rule, the minds of Europe. One side recognized a powerful enemy, the other a mighty champion. It was immediately evident that the question of the "origin of species" derived its significance from the deeper question which loomed behind it. What is that question?

(a)If we trace the history of opinion from the dawn of science in Greece through all succeeding epochs, we shall observe many constantly-reappearing indications of what may be called an intuitive feeling rather than a distinct vision of the truth that all the varied manifestations of life are but the flowers from a common root — that all the complex forms have been evolved from pre-existing simpler forms. This idea about evolution survived opposition, ridicule, refutation; and the reason of this persistence is that the idea harmonizes with one general conception of the world which has been called the monistic because it reduces all phenomena to community, and all knowledge to unity. This conception is irreconcilable with the rival, or dualistic, conception, which separates and opposes force and matter, life and body. The history of thought is filled with the struggle between these two general conceptions. I think it may be said that every man is somewhat by his training, and still

more by his constitution, predisposed towards the monistic or the dualistic conception. There can be little doubt that the acceptance or the rejection of Darwinism has, in the vast majority of cases, been wholly determined by the monistic or dualistic attitude of mind.

(b)And this explains, what would otherwise be inexplicable, the surprising ease and passion with which men wholly incompetent to appreciate the evidence for or against natural selection have adopted or “refuted” it. Elementary ignorance of biology has not prevented them from pronouncing very confidently on this question; and biologists with scorn have asked whether men would attack an astronomical hypothesis with no better equipment. Why not? They feel themselves competent to decide the question from higher grounds. Profoundly convinced of the truth of their general conception of the world, they conclude every hypothesis to be true or false, according as it chimes with, or clashes against, that conception.

So it has been, so it will long continue. The development hypothesis is an inevitable deduction from the monistic conception of the world; and will continue to be the battle-ground of contending schools until the opposition between monism and dualism ceases. For myself, believing in the ultimate triumph of the former, I look on the development hypothesis as one of the great influences which will by its acceptance, in conjunction with the spread of scientific culture, hasten that triumph.

Darwin seems to have liked Lewes’s observations on his work, for when he read this and other related pieces, he wrote to the journalist and encouraged him to publish them in a book form. Although from the point of view of today’s science what he says may be dated, Lewes remains a highly interesting writer.

- (1) 文章全体から判断して、『種の起源』が大きな影響力を持った要因としてLewesが最重要視しているものを、第2パラグラフ（The Origins of Species からWhat is that question?まで）から選び、日本語で書きなさい。
- (2) 下線部(a)を和訳しなさい。
- (3) 下線部(b)を和訳しなさい。