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## 第 1 講

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次の英文を読んで下の設問に答えなさい。設問との関連で各パラグラフに番号[①～⑧]がつけてある。【目標解答時間 20～30分】

- ① In May 1873 David Livingstone, the celebrated British missionary and explorer, died at Ilala in Central Africa, and his sun-dried body was brought home to be buried in Westminster Abbey. Through his death Livingstone issued a call for a worldwide campaign to open up Africa. He had found evidence of a new slave trade, organized  
5 by Arabs and Swahili in East Africa, that was destroying the heart of the dark continent. Livingstone's answer was not military force but the '3 Cs': Commerce, Christianity, and Civilization.
- ② The individuals who followed Livingstone out to Africa and fought greedily for their share of the continent are now half-forgotten. In their day they were famous —  
10 or infamous — praised as heroes, condemned as brutes. Each responded to Livingstone's call in his own fashion, but they all thought of the campaign in terms of romantic nationalism. There were journalists like Henry Stanley, sailors and soldiers like Pierre de Brazza and Frederick Lugard, teachers like Carl Peters, and capitalists like Cecil Rhodes. Most of them were outsiders of one kind or another,  
15 but they were no less eager nationalists for all that. To imperialism they brought an almost religious enthusiasm. Not only would they save Africa from itself; Africa would also help to save their own countries.
- ③ At first European states were reluctant to become involved. But to most of their citizens, there seemed a real risk of missing something. Africa was a lottery\* and a  
20 winning ticket might earn glittering prizes. There were dreams of an El Dorado\* in the Sahara, of a tropical Garden of Eden where golden fruit was there to be picked. There was also the chance of new markets. Europe was then suffering a serious depression in trade and there were growing stocks of unsold goods. Perhaps Africa was the answer to the merchants' prayers.
- 25 ④ Or perhaps the lottery would pay best in terms of prestige. Overseas empire would help to restore the pride of the French army, after its humiliating failure in the war with Prussia. And it would add to the self-importance of the political