

Title	Meineckes politische Idee
Sub Title	
Author	米田, 治(Yoneda, Osamu)
Publisher	三田史学会
Publication year	1962
Jtitle	史学 Vol.35, No.2/3 (1962. 12) ,p.5- 6
JaLC DOI	
Abstract	
Notes	Abstract
Genre	
URL	https://koara.lib.keio.ac.jp/xoonips/modules/xoonips/detail.php?koara_id=AN00100104-19621200-0247

慶應義塾大学学術情報リポジトリ(KOARA)に掲載されているコンテンツの著作権は、それぞれの著作者、学会または出版社/発行者に帰属し、その権利は著作権法によって保護されています。引用にあたっては、著作権法を遵守してご利用ください。

The copyrights of content available on the KeiO Associated Repository of Academic resources (KOARA) belong to the respective authors, academic societies, or publishers/issuers, and these rights are protected by the Japanese Copyright Act. When quoting the content, please follow the Japanese copyright act.

Some Regal Foundations of the Financial Policies under the Early Tudor Kings

Keiichirō MORIOKA

The writer of the present article intended to analyse some legal foundations of financial policies under the early Tudor kings. Much has been discussed of the policies undertaken by early Tudor kings, especially Henry VII with eye to exacting as much of money as possible and facilitating the collection of taxes. But not enough of effort has been spent to make clear on what legal foundations these policies were legally justified.

Here, on the examination of the scholarly edition of Robert Constable's "Prerogativa Regis", established with notes by Professor S. E. Thorne, the writer attempted to show how the "Prerogativa Regis", that is the royal rights as feudal overlordship, was expanded by early Tudor kings with the intention of meeting the financial exigencies.

Meineckes politische Idee

Osamu YONEDA

Der Satz vom Primat der Außenpolitik ist Leopold von Ranke ständig ein Kerngedanke der deutschen Geschichtswissenschaft gewesen und geblieben, wenigstens bis in die jüngste Zeit. Und über die historische Forschungsgebiet hinaus spielte der Grundsatz als Stütze eines Machtstaatsgedankens auch für die politische Ideologie des deutschen Nationalismus eine führende Rolle. Jene Katastrophe aber, die Deutschland nach den Jahren des tollen Kriegs traf, hat notwendigerweise zur Revision der bisherigen historisch-politischen Gedanken geführt.

Man kann wohl sagen, daß die große Problematik der bisherigen deutschen Geschichtswissenschaft, der das obengedachte Prinzip seit Ranke fortwährend zugrunde lag, auch in Meineckes Gedanken bestanden. Denn er war ohne Zweifel einer der größten Nachfolger und Vertreter der Rankeschen geschichtswissenschaftlichen Grundeinstellung.

Andererseits ist es nicht zu übersehen, daß das Individualitätsprinzip auch Meineckes Denken richtgebend bestimmte. An dem Prinzip knüpfte sich alles, was Meinecke lieb und teuer war in seiner Betrachtung der geschichtlichen Welt. Es muß hier die Frage gerichtet werden, wie er auf Grund des Satzes vom Primat der Außenpolitik den Gedanken der Individualität, besonders

denselben der individuellen, ziviler Freiheit, entwickelte. Von einem solchen Aspekt her stellt sich die Beziehung von Individuum und Machtstaat bei Meineckes politischer Idee.

Freiherr von Stein and his *Städteordnung*

Ryusuke TOBATA

The self-government of medieval German cities grew considerably, but the absolutism in the 18th century utterly destroyed it, and made it stagnant. Freiherr von Stein and his collaborators tried to revive the self-government by making citizens take part in the administration of cities, and drafted the *Städteordnung* (it was proclaimed on the 19th of November, 1808).

The present paper intends to approach the problems of German self-government by considering the contents of the *Städteordnung* and its enforcement.

First, as to its contents, the *Städteordnung* consisted of two opposite elements: traditional and modern.

Second, as to its enforcement, the *Städteordnung* confronted various difficulties, most of them having been due to its own defect, which did not succeed to harmonize the traditional elements with the new reality of modern society.

Finally, what thought affected such complex contents of the *Städteordnung*? Stein, who contributed most to its drafting, was a politician of conservative calibre and an admirer of English traditionalism.

But the conditions of German cities at that time were quite foreign to those of English cities. Thus, confronting to the reality of German cities, the thought of Stein was obliged to change itself and adopt new foreign elements. The *Städteordnung* was drafted in the line of two opposite elements: the one similar to English traditionalism, the other similar to the French physiocracy.

A Study of the Divine Kingship—The Deification of the Nabataean Kings

6

Hideo OGAWA

Almost every Hellenistic state had deified rulers and it was not only the powerful Diadochi but petty native rulers of minor kingdoms that received divine honour, when their courts were imbued with several oriental ideas and customs.