



中華書局出版

中學
數學
東洋圖說

日本教育會編
中華書局發行



東洋圖說
本書係根據日本教育會編之《東洋圖說》一書翻譯而成。其內容豐富，圖文並茂，對於了解東洋之地理、歷史、文化、經濟等，均有詳盡之介紹。本書適合於中學程度之學生閱讀，亦可作為一般讀者之參考。全書共分若干章，每章均有精美之插圖，使讀者能更直觀地瞭解東洋之全貌。

中華書局

一、禮記：禮記之於禮，猶詩之於詩，書之於書，春秋之於春秋，皆其源也。禮記之於禮，猶詩之於詩，書之於書，春秋之於春秋，皆其源也。禮記之於禮，猶詩之於詩，書之於書，春秋之於春秋，皆其源也。

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1911年

一、本會定於本月十日（星期日）下午二時，在總商會禮堂，開臨時大會，討論重要事項，屆時請全體會員踴躍出席，為要。此致全體會員。

中華民國十一年九月十日

總商會 啟

1912年

臨時大會紀要

中華民國十一年九月十日

出席者：全體會員

主席：張君

一、由主席報告臨時大會之經過情形。

二、討論重要事項。

三、通過臨時大會決議案。

四、散會。

臨時大會紀要

- 一、由主席報告臨時大會之經過情形。
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- 三、通過臨時大會決議案。
- 四、散會。

其間亦有許多困難之處。然則此種困難之發生，實由於社會之進步，而非由於社會之落後。蓋社會之進步，必使個人之自由，日益擴大，而個人之自由，必使個人之責任，日益加重。此種責任之加重，實由於個人之自由，日益擴大，而個人之自由，必使個人之責任，日益加重。此種責任之加重，實由於個人之自由，日益擴大，而個人之自由，必使個人之責任，日益加重。

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THE HISTORY OF THE

The first part of the history is a general account of the state of the country at the beginning of the reign of King Henry the First. It describes the various provinces and the different customs of the people. It also mentions the great wars which were fought during his reign, and the many castles and fortifications which were built. The second part of the history is a more particular account of the reign of King Henry the Second. It describes the various wars which were fought during his reign, and the many castles and fortifications which were built. It also mentions the great battles which were fought, and the many castles and fortifications which were built.

The third part of the history is a more particular account of the reign of King Richard the First. It describes the various wars which were fought during his reign, and the many castles and fortifications which were built. It also mentions the great battles which were fought, and the many castles and fortifications which were built. The fourth part of the history is a more particular account of the reign of King John. It describes the various wars which were fought during his reign, and the many castles and fortifications which were built. It also mentions the great battles which were fought, and the many castles and fortifications which were built.

The fifth part of the history is a more particular account of the reign of King Henry the Third. It describes the various wars which were fought during his reign, and the many castles and fortifications which were built. It also mentions the great battles which were fought, and the many castles and fortifications which were built.

The first of these was the discovery of gold in California in 1848. This discovery led to a great influx of people to California, and the state became a leading state in the Union. The second was the discovery of gold in Colorado in 1859. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Colorado, and the state became a leading state in the Union. The third was the discovery of gold in Nevada in 1846. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Nevada, and the state became a leading state in the Union.

The fourth was the discovery of gold in Idaho in 1860. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Idaho, and the state became a leading state in the Union. The fifth was the discovery of gold in Montana in 1862. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Montana, and the state became a leading state in the Union. The sixth was the discovery of gold in Wyoming in 1869. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Wyoming, and the state became a leading state in the Union.

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The seventh was the discovery of gold in Utah in 1863. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Utah, and the state became a leading state in the Union. The eighth was the discovery of gold in Arizona in 1863. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Arizona, and the state became a leading state in the Union. The ninth was the discovery of gold in New Mexico in 1861. This discovery led to a great influx of people to New Mexico, and the state became a leading state in the Union. The tenth was the discovery of gold in Texas in 1845. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Texas, and the state became a leading state in the Union.

一

此物之性，能治一切瘡毒，無論新舊，一經搽之，立見奇效。其法：取此物一二錢，研成細末，用酒調成膏狀，搽於患處，每日三四次，自然收口生肌。

二

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三

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The first part of the book is devoted to a general history of the United States from its discovery to the present time. It is divided into three volumes. The first volume contains the history of the discovery and settlement of the continent, and the establishment of the first colonies. The second volume contains the history of the American Revolution, and the formation of the Constitution. The third volume contains the history of the United States from the adoption of the Constitution to the present time.

The second part of the book is devoted to a general history of the world from its discovery to the present time. It is divided into three volumes. The first volume contains the history of the discovery and settlement of the world, and the establishment of the first colonies. The second volume contains the history of the American Revolution, and the formation of the Constitution. The third volume contains the history of the United States from the adoption of the Constitution to the present time.

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一、關於教育之重要性。教育為立國之本，國民教育之普及，關係國家前途至鉅。政府應加意推廣，使人人皆有受教育之機會。

論教育之重要性

教育者，立國之本也。蓋教育能啟民智，化民風，使國民皆有健全之知識與高尚之道德。故政府應加意推廣，使人人皆有受教育之機會。教育之普及，關係國家前途至鉅。

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二、法律之執行，必須公平。若執法者徇私舞弊，則法律之權威將喪失。故法律之執行，必須以公正為原則。

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此書之體裁，與前書無異。其內容則多關於天文、地理、人事之論。其言多切中肯綮，且多有發明。其論天文，則言天象之變，與人事之應。其論地理，則言山川之勢，與國運之興。其論人事，則言君臣之義，與百姓之理。其言多切中肯綮，且多有發明。其論天文，則言天象之變，與人事之應。其論地理，則言山川之勢，與國運之興。其論人事，則言君臣之義，與百姓之理。

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十二

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卷之四 雜著

論詩法 詩者天地之靈氣也。其發於心者。不可遏也。其形於言者。不可止也。故詩有六義。風、雅、頌、賦、比、興。風者。天之教也。雅者。人之教也。頌者。神之教也。賦者。直陳其事。比者。以彼喻此。興者。先言他物。以引起所言之物。此詩法之要也。然詩之有法。非徒求於字句之間。而求於心術之內。心術正。則詩法自見。心術不正。則詩法亦亂。故曰。詩者。心之華也。德之實也。德充則華茂。德薄則華落。此詩法之本也。

論書法 書者。心之跡也。字者。心之畫也。故書有八法。一曰。永字八法。二曰。八法。三曰。八法。四曰。八法。五曰。八法。六曰。八法。七曰。八法。八曰。八法。此書法之要也。然書之有法。非徒求於筆墨之間。而求於心術之內。心術正。則書法自見。心術不正。則書法亦亂。故曰。書者。心之華也。德之實也。德充則華茂。德薄則華落。此書法之本也。

論畫法 畫者。心之象也。筆者。心之跡也。故畫有六法。一曰。氣韻。二曰。骨法。三曰。用筆。四曰。用墨。五曰。設色。六曰。傳神。此畫法之要也。然畫之有法。非徒求於筆墨之間。而求於心術之內。心術正。則畫法自見。心術不正。則畫法亦亂。故曰。畫者。心之華也。德之實也。德充則華茂。德薄則華落。此畫法之本也。

論樂法 樂者。心之聲也。律者。心之節也。故樂有八法。一曰。宮。二曰。商。三曰。角。四曰。徵。五曰。羽。六曰。變。七曰。應。八曰。和。此樂法之要也。然樂之有法。非徒求於律呂之間。而求於心術之內。心術正。則樂法自見。心術不正。則樂法亦亂。故曰。樂者。心之華也。德之實也。德充則華茂。德薄則華落。此樂法之本也。

論禮法 禮者。心之節也。儀者。心之象也。故禮有八法。一曰。正氣。二曰。正容。三曰。正辭。四曰。正色。五曰。正辭。六曰。正容。七曰。正氣。八曰。正色。此禮法之要也。然禮之有法。非徒求於儀節之間。而求於心術之內。心術正。則禮法自見。心術不正。則禮法亦亂。故曰。禮者。心之華也。德之實也。德充則華茂。德薄則華落。此禮法之本也。

中國經濟史

中國經濟史之研究，其目的在瞭解中國經濟之發展與變遷。其範圍包括農業、工業、商業、交通、金融、貨幣、稅收、社會福利等。中國經濟史之研究，其方法包括文獻研究、考古學、統計學、比較研究等。中國經濟史之研究，其重要性在於瞭解中國經濟之發展與變遷，以及中國經濟之現狀與未來之發展。

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一、凡我同胞，務宜共濟艱難，共挽頹風。...

二、凡我同胞，務宜共濟艱難，共挽頹風。...

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三、凡我同胞，務宜共濟艱難，共挽頹風。...

四、凡我同胞，務宜共濟艱難，共挽頹風。...

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the first of the great principles of the American Revolution, the right of the people to be free from the oppression of a tyrannical government. This principle was the foundation of the American Republic, and it was the first step towards the establishment of a government of the people, by the people, and for the people.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

The American Revolution was a struggle for the rights of the people against the tyranny of the British government. It was a struggle for the right of the people to be free from the oppression of a tyrannical government. This struggle was the first step towards the establishment of a government of the people, by the people, and for the people.

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此其所以為難也。夫所謂難者，非難於其理之深，而難於其理之微也。夫所謂微者，非微於其理之隱，而微於其理之顯也。夫所謂顯者，非顯於其理之明，而顯於其理之晦也。夫所謂晦者，非晦於其理之幽，而晦於其理之顯也。夫所謂顯者，非顯於其理之明，而顯於其理之晦也。夫所謂晦者，非晦於其理之幽，而晦於其理之顯也。

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the first of the great principles of the American Revolution, and the first of the great principles of the American Constitution, was the principle of self-government. This principle was first established in the colonies, and it was this principle which led to the formation of the United States. The colonies were at first governed by the British, but they soon began to assert their independence, and they finally declared their independence in 1776. This was the first time that a people had ever declared their independence from a foreign power. The United States was then born, and it has since grown into the greatest and most powerful nation in the world.

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此書之體裁，雖與前書不同，然其宗旨則一也。蓋欲使天下之人，皆知其當為而為之，則必先明其理之所在。故其論理之精，其說理之詳，皆足以發人之潛思，而導之於正。其言雖平，而其意則深。其詞雖簡，而其理則周。誠足以為世道人心之指南也。且其文辭之雅潔，其氣韻之醇正，亦足以為文章之範本。嗚呼！此書之出，誠足以為天下之益也。

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The first of these was the discovery of gold in California in 1848. This discovery led to a great influx of people to California, and the state became a free state in 1850. The second was the discovery of gold in Colorado in 1859. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Colorado, and the state became a free state in 1876. The third was the discovery of gold in Nevada in 1846. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Nevada, and the state became a free state in 1864. The fourth was the discovery of gold in Idaho in 1860. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Idaho, and the state became a free state in 1890. The fifth was the discovery of gold in Montana in 1862. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Montana, and the state became a free state in 1889. The sixth was the discovery of gold in Wyoming in 1869. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Wyoming, and the state became a free state in 1890. The seventh was the discovery of gold in Utah in 1863. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Utah, and the state became a free state in 1896. The eighth was the discovery of gold in Arizona in 1863. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Arizona, and the state became a free state in 1909. The ninth was the discovery of gold in New Mexico in 1861. This discovery led to a great influx of people to New Mexico, and the state became a free state in 1906. The tenth was the discovery of gold in Texas in 1845. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Texas, and the state became a free state in 1845.

The discovery of gold in California in 1848 was the first of a series of discoveries that led to the westward expansion of the United States. The discovery of gold in Colorado in 1859 was the second, and the discovery of gold in Nevada in 1846 was the third. The discovery of gold in Idaho in 1860 was the fourth, and the discovery of gold in Montana in 1862 was the fifth. The discovery of gold in Wyoming in 1869 was the sixth, and the discovery of gold in Utah in 1863 was the seventh. The discovery of gold in Arizona in 1863 was the eighth, and the discovery of gold in New Mexico in 1861 was the ninth. The discovery of gold in Texas in 1845 was the tenth.

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The first of these was the discovery of gold in California in 1848. This led to a great influx of people to the West, and the discovery of gold in Colorado in 1859. This led to a great influx of people to the West, and the discovery of gold in Colorado in 1859. This led to a great influx of people to the West, and the discovery of gold in Colorado in 1859.

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The third of these was the discovery of gold in California in 1848. This led to a great influx of people to the West, and the discovery of gold in Colorado in 1859. This led to a great influx of people to the West, and the discovery of gold in Colorado in 1859. This led to a great influx of people to the West, and the discovery of gold in Colorado in 1859.

The fourth of these was the discovery of gold in California in 1848. This led to a great influx of people to the West, and the discovery of gold in Colorado in 1859. This led to a great influx of people to the West, and the discovery of gold in Colorado in 1859. This led to a great influx of people to the West, and the discovery of gold in Colorado in 1859.

一、論曰：夫道者，天下之歸也。而道之所在，天下亦隨之。故君子必先慎乎德，德有餘，則有人；有人，則有土；有土，則有財；有財，則有用；有用，則足以定天下，服遠人。

二、論曰：夫道者，天下之歸也。而道之所在，天下亦隨之。故君子必先慎乎德，德有餘，則有人；有人，則有土；有土，則有財；有財，則有用；有用，則足以定天下，服遠人。

論德

三、論曰：夫道者，天下之歸也。而道之所在，天下亦隨之。故君子必先慎乎德，德有餘，則有人；有人，則有土；有土，則有財；有財，則有用；有用，則足以定天下，服遠人。

四、論曰：夫道者，天下之歸也。而道之所在，天下亦隨之。故君子必先慎乎德，德有餘，則有人；有人，則有土；有土，則有財；有財，則有用；有用，則足以定天下，服遠人。

五、論曰：夫道者，天下之歸也。而道之所在，天下亦隨之。故君子必先慎乎德，德有餘，則有人；有人，則有土；有土，則有財；有財，則有用；有用，則足以定天下，服遠人。

六、論曰：夫道者，天下之歸也。而道之所在，天下亦隨之。故君子必先慎乎德，德有餘，則有人；有人，則有土；有土，則有財；有財，則有用；有用，則足以定天下，服遠人。

其後又有一人，其姓名不詳，其言曰：「吾聞公之言，心甚感佩。然公之言，雖曰為國，實為己也。夫國之興衰，繫於一人之賢否。公之賢，足以為國之光。公之不賢，足以為國之恥。公之為己，實為國也。公之為國，實為己也。公之為己，實為國也。公之為國，實為己也。」

其言雖多，然其意則一。蓋公之言，雖曰為國，實為己也。夫國之興衰，繫於一人之賢否。公之賢，足以為國之光。公之不賢，足以為國之恥。公之為己，實為國也。公之為國，實為己也。公之為己，實為國也。公之為國，實為己也。

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此項工程之進行，係由本局派員分赴各區，向各業主說明工程之重要，並發給工程說明書，以便業主了解工程之內容，及工程之進行，以便業主能如期交納工程費，俾工程能如期進行。

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附 錄 一

附 錄 二

茲將本局派員分赴各區，向各業主說明工程之重要，並發給工程說明書，以便業主了解工程之內容，及工程之進行，以便業主能如期交納工程費，俾工程能如期進行。

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附 錄 三

甲

甲

乙

丙

丙

丙

丙

... 此類之文，其體裁與前篇無異，然其內容則多屬瑣事，或為某人之自述，或為某人之書信，其間亦不乏有見解者，然其筆調多屬平實，不似前篇之激昂澎湃。此類之文，其體裁與前篇無異，然其內容則多屬瑣事，或為某人之自述，或為某人之書信，其間亦不乏有見解者，然其筆調多屬平實，不似前篇之激昂澎湃。

某某文

...

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其間必有其所以然之故也。夫所謂道者。非徒名號而已。實有以名號而實之者。故曰道者。道也。名者。名也。名實相副。則道之名。不虛也。若夫名不副實。則道之名。虛也。虛名之設。徒亂人心。而無益於實。故君子必先慎乎名。名正則言順。言順則事成。事成則功立。功立則名實相副。而道之名。不虛也。此所以為治國之要也。

論名

夫名者。實之賓也。實者。名之主也。名實相副。則道之名。不虛也。若夫名不副實。則道之名。虛也。虛名之設。徒亂人心。而無益於實。故君子必先慎乎名。名正則言順。言順則事成。事成則功立。功立則名實相副。而道之名。不虛也。此所以為治國之要也。

論實

1875

1876

1877

1878

The first of these was the... the second... the third... the fourth... the fifth... the sixth... the seventh... the eighth... the ninth... the tenth... the eleventh... the twelfth... the thirteenth... the fourteenth... the fifteenth... the sixteenth... the seventeenth... the eighteenth... the nineteenth... the twentieth... the twenty-first... the twenty-second... the twenty-third... the twenty-fourth... the twenty-fifth... the twenty-sixth... the twenty-seventh... the twenty-eighth... the twenty-ninth... the thirtieth... the thirty-first... the thirty-second... the thirty-third... the thirty-fourth... the thirty-fifth... the thirty-sixth... the thirty-seventh... the thirty-eighth... the thirty-ninth... the fortieth... the forty-first... the forty-second... the forty-third... the forty-fourth... the forty-fifth... the forty-sixth... the forty-seventh... the forty-eighth... the forty-ninth... the fiftieth... the fifty-first... the fifty-second... the fifty-third... the fifty-fourth... the fifty-fifth... the fifty-sixth... the fifty-seventh... the fifty-eighth... the fifty-ninth... the sixtieth... the sixty-first... the sixty-second... the sixty-third... the sixty-fourth... the sixty-fifth... the sixty-sixth... the sixty-seventh... the sixty-eighth... the sixty-ninth... the seventieth... the seventy-first... the seventy-second... the seventy-third... the seventy-fourth... the seventy-fifth... the seventy-sixth... the seventy-seventh... the seventy-eighth... the seventy-ninth... the eightieth... the eighty-first... the eighty-second... the eighty-third... the eighty-fourth... the eighty-fifth... the eighty-sixth... the eighty-seventh... the eighty-eighth... the eighty-ninth... the ninetieth... the ninety-first... the ninety-second... the ninety-third... the ninety-fourth... the ninety-fifth... the ninety-sixth... the ninety-seventh... the ninety-eighth... the ninety-ninth... the hundredth...

1879

1880

1881

The first of these was the... the second... the third... the fourth... the fifth... the sixth... the seventh... the eighth... the ninth... the tenth... the eleventh... the twelfth... the thirteenth... the fourteenth... the fifteenth... the sixteenth... the seventeenth... the eighteenth... the nineteenth... the twentieth... the twenty-first... the twenty-second... the twenty-third... the twenty-fourth... the twenty-fifth... the twenty-sixth... the twenty-seventh... the twenty-eighth... the twenty-ninth... the thirtieth... the thirty-first... the thirty-second... the thirty-third... the thirty-fourth... the thirty-fifth... the thirty-sixth... the thirty-seventh... the thirty-eighth... the thirty-ninth... the fortieth... the forty-first... the forty-second... the forty-third... the forty-fourth... the forty-fifth... the forty-sixth... the forty-seventh... the forty-eighth... the forty-ninth... the fiftieth... the fifty-first... the fifty-second... the fifty-third... the fifty-fourth... the fifty-fifth... the fifty-sixth... the fifty-seventh... the fifty-eighth... the fifty-ninth... the sixtieth... the sixty-first... the sixty-second... the sixty-third... the sixty-fourth... the sixty-fifth... the sixty-sixth... the sixty-seventh... the sixty-eighth... the sixty-ninth... the seventieth... the seventy-first... the seventy-second... the seventy-third... the seventy-fourth... the seventy-fifth... the seventy-sixth... the seventy-seventh... the seventy-eighth... the seventy-ninth... the eightieth... the eighty-first... the eighty-second... the eighty-third... the eighty-fourth... the eighty-fifth... the eighty-sixth... the eighty-seventh... the eighty-eighth... the eighty-ninth... the ninetieth... the ninety-first... the ninety-second... the ninety-third... the ninety-fourth... the ninety-fifth... the ninety-sixth... the ninety-seventh... the ninety-eighth... the ninety-ninth... the hundredth...

... 此... 其... 之... 而... 亦... 且... 故... 夫... 若... 則... 必... 有... 無... 也... 矣... 哉... 乎... 耶... 歟... 矣... 哉... 乎... 耶... 歟...

卷之三

... 此... 其... 之... 而... 亦... 且... 故... 夫... 若... 則... 必... 有... 無... 也... 矣... 哉... 乎... 耶... 歟... 矣... 哉... 乎... 耶... 歟...

... 此... 其... 之... 而... 亦... 且... 故... 夫... 若... 則... 必... 有... 無... 也... 矣... 哉... 乎... 耶... 歟... 矣... 哉... 乎... 耶... 歟...

... 此... 其... 之... 而... 亦... 且... 故... 夫... 若... 則... 必... 有... 無... 也... 矣... 哉... 乎... 耶... 歟... 矣... 哉... 乎... 耶... 歟...

... 此... 其... 之... 而... 亦... 且... 故... 夫... 若... 則... 必... 有... 無... 也... 矣... 哉... 乎... 耶... 歟... 矣... 哉... 乎... 耶... 歟...

一、

二、

三、

四、

五、

六、

七、

八、

九、

此等文字，其意固在勸導，然其辭氣未免過於嚴厲，且多有指斥之處，恐非君子所宜有也。且其言及於名教，尤為人所不齒。夫君子之於小人，雖欲其改過，然必先示之以寬，而後嚴之。若一見其不善，即行指斥，則小人將何所措乎？

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三

四

五

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六

七

雜著

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其後，（一） 乃由是而論，（二） 則其所以為國者，（三） 亦不過此而已。

論國之強弱

夫國之強弱，（一） 視乎民之貧富，（二） 而民之貧富，（三） 視乎政之善惡。

故善政之國，（一） 民必富，（二） 民富則國必強。

（一） 夫國之強弱，（二） 視乎民之貧富，（三） 而民之貧富，（四） 視乎政之善惡。

（一） 故善政之國，（二） 民必富，（三） 民富則國必強。

此書之體裁，蓋仿《史記》之體，而參以《漢書》之體，其體裁之宏富，固非尋常所能及也。其書之內容，則以《史記》之體裁，而參以《漢書》之體，其內容之宏富，固非尋常所能及也。

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此書之體裁，與前書無異，其內容則多屬雜著，其間有論及當時社會之弊病，亦有論及個人之修養，其言多切中肯綮，誠為當時社會之良藥也。

論學問之進步

論學問之進步

夫學問之進步，非一日之功，亦非一人之力，蓋學問之進步，乃社會之進步，亦即人類之進步也。故欲求學問之進步，必先求社會之進步，而欲求社會之進步，必先求個人之進步。此三者相輔相成，缺一不可。

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一、科學之進步，與社會之進步，其關係之密切，實非他種事業所能及也。科學之進步，能使人類之生活，日趨於幸福。而社會之進步，則能使人類之生活，日趨於文明。科學與社會，二者相輔相成，不可分離。科學之進步，往往能引發社會之進步。例如，蒸汽機之發明，使人類進入了工業革命時代；電報之發明，使人類進入了信息時代；電腦之發明，使人類進入了信息時代。社會之進步，往往能促進科學之進步。例如，社會之安定，能使科學家心無旁騖地從事研究；社會之繁榮，能為科學家提供充足之經費。科學與社會，二者相輔相成，不可分離。

二、科學與社會之關係，實為人類文明之基石。科學之進步，能使人類之生活，日趨於幸福。而社會之進步，則能使人類之生活，日趨於文明。科學與社會，二者相輔相成，不可分離。科學之進步，往往能引發社會之進步。例如，蒸汽機之發明，使人類進入了工業革命時代；電報之發明，使人類進入了信息時代；電腦之發明，使人類進入了信息時代。社會之進步，往往能促進科學之進步。例如，社會之安定，能使科學家心無旁騖地從事研究；社會之繁榮，能為科學家提供充足之經費。

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the first of these was the discovery of gold in California in 1848. This discovery led to a great influx of people to California, and the state became one of the most populous in the Union. The discovery of gold also led to the discovery of silver in Nevada in 1859. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Nevada, and the state became one of the most populous in the Union.

The discovery of gold and silver in California and Nevada led to the discovery of gold in Colorado in 1859. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Colorado, and the state became one of the most populous in the Union. The discovery of gold and silver in California and Nevada also led to the discovery of gold in Arizona in 1863. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Arizona, and the state became one of the most populous in the Union.

The discovery of gold and silver in California, Nevada, Colorado, and Arizona led to the discovery of gold in Idaho in 1860. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Idaho, and the state became one of the most populous in the Union. The discovery of gold and silver in California, Nevada, Colorado, and Arizona also led to the discovery of gold in Montana in 1865. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Montana, and the state became one of the most populous in the Union.

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The discovery of gold and silver in California, Nevada, Colorado, Arizona, Idaho, and Montana led to the discovery of gold in Utah in 1863. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Utah, and the state became one of the most populous in the Union. The discovery of gold and silver in California, Nevada, Colorado, Arizona, Idaho, and Montana also led to the discovery of gold in Wyoming in 1869. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Wyoming, and the state became one of the most populous in the Union.

The discovery of gold and silver in California, Nevada, Colorado, Arizona, Idaho, Montana, and Utah led to the discovery of gold in New Mexico in 1861. This discovery led to a great influx of people to New Mexico, and the state became one of the most populous in the Union. The discovery of gold and silver in California, Nevada, Colorado, Arizona, Idaho, Montana, and Utah also led to the discovery of gold in Texas in 1865. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Texas, and the state became one of the most populous in the Union.

The discovery of gold and silver in California, Nevada, Colorado, Arizona, Idaho, Montana, Utah, and New Mexico led to the discovery of gold in Oregon in 1865. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Oregon, and the state became one of the most populous in the Union. The discovery of gold and silver in California, Nevada, Colorado, Arizona, Idaho, Montana, Utah, and New Mexico also led to the discovery of gold in Washington in 1865. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Washington, and the state became one of the most populous in the Union.

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一、農業生產之發展
二、商業之興盛
三、手工業之進步
四、交通之便利
五、社會之安定

中國經濟史

中國經濟史之研究，旨在探討中國經濟之發展與變遷。其範圍包括農業、商業、手工業、交通及社會等各個方面。以下將分別論述之。

一、農業生產之發展
中國農業之發展，可分為古代、中世及近世三個時期。古代農業以農耕為主，工具簡單，生產力低下。中世農業則開始使用牛力，並引入新作物，生產力有所提高。近世農業則引入機械及化學肥料，生產力大增。此外，灌溉工程之興建，亦對農業生產之發展有重大貢獻。

The first of these was the discovery of gold in California in 1848. This discovery led to a great influx of people to California, and the state became a free state in 1850. The second was the discovery of gold in Colorado in 1859. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Colorado, and the state became a free state in 1876. The third was the discovery of gold in Nevada in 1846. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Nevada, and the state became a free state in 1864. The fourth was the discovery of gold in Idaho in 1860. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Idaho, and the state became a free state in 1890. The fifth was the discovery of gold in Montana in 1865. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Montana, and the state became a free state in 1889. The sixth was the discovery of gold in Wyoming in 1869. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Wyoming, and the state became a free state in 1890. The seventh was the discovery of gold in Utah in 1863. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Utah, and the state became a free state in 1896. The eighth was the discovery of gold in Arizona in 1863. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Arizona, and the state became a free state in 1909. The ninth was the discovery of gold in New Mexico in 1861. This discovery led to a great influx of people to New Mexico, and the state became a free state in 1906. The tenth was the discovery of gold in Texas in 1845. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Texas, and the state became a free state in 1845.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

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The first part of the book discusses the early history of the United States, from the time of the first European settlers to the American Revolution.

The second part of the book discusses the period from the American Revolution to the Civil War, including the War of 1812 and the Missouri Compromise.

The third part of the book discusses the period from the Civil War to the present, including Reconstruction and the Progressive Era.

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此其所以為道也。然則道之於人，豈易言哉！

夫道者，天之經也，地之義也，民之行也。自天地

剖判，聖人作，而道始明。然則道之於人，豈易言哉！

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the first of these was the discovery of gold in California in 1848. This discovery led to a great influx of people to California, and the state became a leading agricultural and mining state. The discovery of gold also led to the discovery of gold in Colorado, and the state became a leading mining state.

The second of these was the discovery of oil in Texas in 1859. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Texas, and the state became a leading oil-producing state. The discovery of oil also led to the discovery of oil in Oklahoma, and the state became a leading oil-producing state.

The third of these was the discovery of silver in Nevada in 1859. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Nevada, and the state became a leading silver-producing state. The discovery of silver also led to the discovery of silver in Idaho, and the state became a leading silver-producing state.

1848

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The first section of the document discusses the early history of the United States, focusing on the period from the late 18th century to the early 19th century. It covers the political and social changes that shaped the young nation, including the formation of the federal government and the expansion of territory.

The second section continues the narrative, detailing the challenges faced by the United States during the early 19th century. It explores the tensions between different regions and the impact of international events on the domestic scene.

The third section provides a detailed account of the mid-19th century, a period of rapid growth and change. It examines the economic developments, the westward expansion, and the growing divide between the North and the South.

The fourth section discusses the latter part of the 19th century, highlighting the industrial revolution and the rise of the United States as a major world power. It also touches upon the social reforms and the challenges of the Reconstruction era.

The fifth section covers the final years of the 19th century, focusing on the Gilded Age and the Progressive Era. It describes the economic boom, the rise of big business, and the efforts to address social and political issues.

The sixth section concludes the document with a summary of the key events and trends of the 19th century. It reflects on the progress made and the challenges that remained, providing a comprehensive overview of the period.

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

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夫道之於世也，猶水之於木也。水涸則木亡，道廢則國亂。故君子必先慎乎德，德薄而位高，位高而祿厚，祿厚而心放，心放則國亂。此言德與位、祿之關係，以及心放之害。

又曰：德者本也，財者末也。外本而內末，自滅其國也。此言本末之別，及外本內末之害。

又曰：夫德，小者，大者，其德足以化民。此言德之大小，及其化民之功。

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此其所以為難也。夫所謂難者，非難於其理之深，而難於其理之廣。理之深，則易於窮；理之廣，則難於盡。故君子必先其難而後其易，必先其廣而後其深。此其所以為難也。

論學之難

夫學之難者，非難於其理之深，而難於其理之廣。理之深，則易於窮；理之廣，則難於盡。故君子必先其難而後其易，必先其廣而後其深。此其所以為難也。夫所謂難者，非難於其理之深，而難於其理之廣。理之深，則易於窮；理之廣，則難於盡。故君子必先其難而後其易，必先其廣而後其深。此其所以為難也。

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一、論天運之無常。天運之無常，非謂天運之無常也。天運之無常，非謂天運之無常也。天運之無常，非謂天運之無常也。

二、論人事之有常。人事之有常，非謂人事之有常也。人事之有常，非謂人事之有常也。人事之有常，非謂人事之有常也。

論天運之無常

天運之無常，非謂天運之無常也。

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其間必有其所以然之故也夫

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論 德 性 之 修 養

德性之修養，乃人生之第一要務。蓋德性者，人之所由以立於世者也。若德性不修，則雖有才智，亦不過為庸碌之輩耳。故君子必先其德，而後其學。德者本也，學者末也。本末有序，則學無所歸。此修德之根本也。

德性之修，非一日之功，必日積月累。如欲求其速效，則必求其捷徑。然德性之修，無捷徑可尋。必由誠實而始，由克己而進。誠者，天之道也；思誠者，人之道也。至誠而不動者，天下亦未嘗有也。故君子必先誠其意，而後致其知，而後格其物，而後正其心，而後齊其家，而後治其國，而後平天下。

此即所謂格致誠正之學也。其所以為格者，窮至事物之理，而極其至也。其所以為致者，推極其至也。其所以為誠者，無所不誠也。其所以為正者，身正而心正也。此四者，皆修德之階梯也。

德性之修，必資於友。蓋德性之修，非一人之功，必資於友。友之益於德，如木之於水，如魚之於水。若無友，則德性必枯。故君子必慎其友。與善人居，如入芝蘭之室，久而自芳也。與不善人居，如入鮑魚之肆，久而自臭也。

德性之修，必資於行。蓋德性之修，非徒知也，必資於行。如欲求其德性之修，則必資於行。行而後知，知而後行。知行合一，則德性自修。此即所謂知行合一之學也。

德性之修，必資於心。蓋德性之修，非徒知也，必資於心。心如明鏡，則德性自修。心如昏鏡，則德性自敗。故君子必先正其心，而後格其物，而後致其知，而後誠其意，而後齊其家，而後治其國，而後平天下。

此即所謂正心之學也。其所以為正者，心正而身正也。心正而身正，則德性自修。此即所謂正心之學也。

德性之修，必資於身。蓋德性之修，非徒知也，必資於身。身如木，則德性自修。身如石，則德性自敗。故君子必先齊其家，而後治其國，而後平天下。

此即所謂齊家之學也。其所以為齊者，身齊而家齊也。身齊而家齊，則德性自修。此即所謂齊家之學也。

德性之修，必資於國。蓋德性之修，非徒知也，必資於國。國如木，則德性自修。國如石，則德性自敗。故君子必先治其國，而後平天下。

此即所謂治國之學也。其所以為治者，國治而天下平也。國治而天下平，則德性自修。此即所謂治國之學也。

德性之修，必資於天下。蓋德性之修，非徒知也，必資於天下。天下如木，則德性自修。天下如石，則德性自敗。故君子必先平天下。

此即所謂平天下之學也。其所以為平者，天下平而德性自修也。天下平而德性自修，則德性自修。此即所謂平天下之學也。

德性之修，必資於心、身、家、國、天下。蓋德性之修，非徒知也，必資於心、身、家、國、天下。心、身、家、國、天下，皆德性之階梯也。此即所謂格致誠正之學也。

此即所謂格致誠正之學也。其所以為格者，窮至事物之理，而極其至也。其所以為致者，推極其至也。其所以為誠者，無所不誠也。其所以為正者，身正而心正也。此四者，皆修德之階梯也。

德性之修，必資於友。蓋德性之修，非一人之功，必資於友。友之益於德，如木之於水，如魚之於水。若無友，則德性必枯。故君子必慎其友。與善人居，如入芝蘭之室，久而自芳也。與不善人居，如入鮑魚之肆，久而自臭也。

德性之修，必資於行。蓋德性之修，非徒知也，必資於行。行而後知，知而後行。知行合一，則德性自修。此即所謂知行合一之學也。

德性之修，必資於心。蓋德性之修，非徒知也，必資於心。心如明鏡，則德性自修。心如昏鏡，則德性自敗。故君子必先正其心，而後格其物，而後致其知，而後誠其意，而後齊其家，而後治其國，而後平天下。

此即所謂正心之學也。其所以為正者，心正而身正也。心正而身正，則德性自修。此即所謂正心之學也。

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The first part of the book is devoted to a general history of the United States from its discovery to the present time. It is divided into three volumes. The first volume contains the history of the discovery and settlement of the continent, and the establishment of the first colonies. The second volume contains the history of the American Revolution, and the formation of the Constitution. The third volume contains the history of the United States from the adoption of the Constitution to the present time.

The second part of the book is devoted to a general history of the world from its discovery to the present time. It is divided into three volumes. The first volume contains the history of the discovery and settlement of the world, and the establishment of the first colonies. The second volume contains the history of the American Revolution, and the formation of the Constitution. The third volume contains the history of the United States from the adoption of the Constitution to the present time.

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The first part of the book is devoted to a general history of the United States from its discovery to the present time. It is divided into three volumes. The first volume contains the history of the discovery and settlement of the continent, and the establishment of the first colonies. The second volume contains the history of the American Revolution, and the formation of the Constitution. The third volume contains the history of the United States from the adoption of the Constitution to the present time.

The second part of the book is devoted to a general history of the world from its discovery to the present time. It is divided into three volumes. The first volume contains the history of the discovery and settlement of the world, and the establishment of the first colonies. The second volume contains the history of the American Revolution, and the formation of the Constitution. The third volume contains the history of the United States from the adoption of the Constitution to the present time.

The third part of the book is devoted to a general history of the world from its discovery to the present time. It is divided into three volumes. The first volume contains the history of the discovery and settlement of the world, and the establishment of the first colonies. The second volume contains the history of the American Revolution, and the formation of the Constitution. The third volume contains the history of the United States from the adoption of the Constitution to the present time.

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the first of these is the fact that the population of the country has increased very rapidly since the beginning of the century.

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The second of the causes mentioned above is the fact that the population of the country has increased very rapidly since the beginning of the century. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the country has a high birth rate and a low death rate. The third of the causes mentioned above is the fact that the population of the country has increased very rapidly since the beginning of the century. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the country has a high birth rate and a low death rate.

The fourth of the causes mentioned above is the fact that the population of the country has increased very rapidly since the beginning of the century. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the country has a high birth rate and a low death rate. The fifth of the causes mentioned above is the fact that the population of the country has increased very rapidly since the beginning of the century. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the country has a high birth rate and a low death rate.

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The first of these is the fact that the population of the country has increased very rapidly since the beginning of the century. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the country has a high birth rate and a low death rate. The second of the causes mentioned above is the fact that the population of the country has increased very rapidly since the beginning of the century. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the country has a high birth rate and a low death rate.

The third of the causes mentioned above is the fact that the population of the country has increased very rapidly since the beginning of the century. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the country has a high birth rate and a low death rate. The fourth of the causes mentioned above is the fact that the population of the country has increased very rapidly since the beginning of the century. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the country has a high birth rate and a low death rate.

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一

此書之體裁，蓋仿《史記》之《世家》而為之。其敘事之法，亦仿《史記》之《世家》而為之。其敘事之法，亦仿《史記》之《世家》而為之。

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此書之體裁，蓋仿《史記》之《世家》而為之。其敘事之法，亦仿《史記》之《世家》而為之。其敘事之法，亦仿《史記》之《世家》而為之。

三

此書之體裁，蓋仿《史記》之《世家》而為之。其敘事之法，亦仿《史記》之《世家》而為之。其敘事之法，亦仿《史記》之《世家》而為之。

四

此書之體裁，蓋仿《史記》之《世家》而為之。其敘事之法，亦仿《史記》之《世家》而為之。其敘事之法，亦仿《史記》之《世家》而為之。

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此書之體裁，蓋仿《史記》之《世家》而為之。其敘事之法，亦仿《史記》之《世家》而為之。其敘事之法，亦仿《史記》之《世家》而為之。

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此書之體裁，蓋仿《史記》之《世家》而為之。其敘事之法，亦仿《史記》之《世家》而為之。其敘事之法，亦仿《史記》之《世家》而為之。

七

此書之體裁，蓋仿《史記》之《世家》而為之。其敘事之法，亦仿《史記》之《世家》而為之。其敘事之法，亦仿《史記》之《世家》而為之。

一、凡屬國家之政務，皆由君主與大臣共議之。君主之權，在於任命與罷免大臣。大臣之權，在於執行君主之命令。此二者，不可偏廢也。

二、凡屬國家之法律，皆由君主制定之。君主之權，在於制定與修改法律。大臣之權，在於執行法律。此二者，不可偏廢也。

一、凡屬國家之政務，皆由君主與大臣共議之。君主之權，在於任命與罷免大臣。大臣之權，在於執行君主之命令。此二者，不可偏廢也。

二、凡屬國家之法律，皆由君主制定之。君主之權，在於制定與修改法律。大臣之權，在於執行法律。此二者，不可偏廢也。

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其所以然者何也蓋此等事皆由人心之動靜而發也人心之動靜又由外物之誘引而動也外物之誘引又由耳目之接觸而起也故欲求其所以然者必先求其所以動靜之由而後可以知其所以然之理也

夫人心之動靜猶如水之動靜也水之動靜由風之吹拂而起人心之動靜由物之誘引而起風之吹拂猶如物之誘引也人心之動靜猶如水之動靜也水之動靜由風之吹拂而起人心之動靜由物之誘引而起風之吹拂猶如物之誘引也

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The first of these was the discovery of gold in California in 1848. This discovery led to a great influx of people to California, and the state became a free state in 1850. The second was the discovery of gold in Colorado in 1859. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Colorado, and the state became a free state in 1876. The third was the discovery of gold in Nevada in 1846. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Nevada, and the state became a free state in 1864. The fourth was the discovery of gold in Idaho in 1860. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Idaho, and the state became a free state in 1890. The fifth was the discovery of gold in Montana in 1865. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Montana, and the state became a free state in 1889. The sixth was the discovery of gold in Wyoming in 1869. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Wyoming, and the state became a free state in 1890. The seventh was the discovery of gold in Utah in 1845. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Utah, and the state became a free state in 1896. The eighth was the discovery of gold in Arizona in 1847. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Arizona, and the state became a free state in 1909. The ninth was the discovery of gold in New Mexico in 1845. This discovery led to a great influx of people to New Mexico, and the state became a free state in 1906. The tenth was the discovery of gold in Texas in 1845. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Texas, and the state became a free state in 1845.

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The first of these was the discovery of gold in California in 1848. This discovery led to a great influx of people to California, and the state became a free state in 1850. The second was the discovery of gold in Colorado in 1859. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Colorado, and the state became a free state in 1876. The third was the discovery of gold in Nevada in 1846. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Nevada, and the state became a free state in 1864. The fourth was the discovery of gold in Idaho in 1860. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Idaho, and the state became a free state in 1890. The fifth was the discovery of gold in Montana in 1865. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Montana, and the state became a free state in 1889. The sixth was the discovery of gold in Wyoming in 1869. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Wyoming, and the state became a free state in 1890. The seventh was the discovery of gold in Utah in 1845. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Utah, and the state became a free state in 1896. The eighth was the discovery of gold in Arizona in 1847. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Arizona, and the state became a free state in 1909. The ninth was the discovery of gold in New Mexico in 1845. This discovery led to a great influx of people to New Mexico, and the state became a free state in 1906. The tenth was the discovery of gold in Texas in 1845. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Texas, and the state became a free state in 1845.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

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The first of these was the fact that the United States had a large and growing population. This was due to a number of factors, including the high birth rate, the immigration of people from other countries, and the westward expansion of the country. The second factor was the fact that the United States had a large and growing economy. This was due to the fact that the country had a large and growing population, and it had a large and growing economy. The third factor was the fact that the United States had a large and growing military. This was due to the fact that the country had a large and growing population, and it had a large and growing economy.

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The fourth factor was the fact that the United States had a large and growing military. This was due to the fact that the country had a large and growing population, and it had a large and growing economy. The fifth factor was the fact that the United States had a large and growing military. This was due to the fact that the country had a large and growing population, and it had a large and growing economy. The sixth factor was the fact that the United States had a large and growing military. This was due to the fact that the country had a large and growing population, and it had a large and growing economy.

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五言古詩
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城上高樓，雲際孤樓。
樓中望遠，樓外登遊。
樓中之樂，樓外之憂。
樓中之樂，樓外之憂。

五言古詩
二 登樓賦
城上高樓，雲際孤樓。
樓中望遠，樓外登遊。
樓中之樂，樓外之憂。
樓中之樂，樓外之憂。

一、總論

二、本國

三、外國

四、附錄

五、索引

六、參考書目

七、其他

八、附錄

九、索引

十、參考書目

一、總論

二、本國

三、外國

四、附錄

五、索引

六、參考書目

七、其他

八、附錄

九、索引

十、參考書目



一、總論

二、本國

三、外國

四、附錄

五、索引

六、參考書目

七、其他

八、附錄

九、索引

十、參考書目

一、總論