

# 你一定要结识的名人

**The Celebrities that You Must Know**  
**历史沉淀下来的无价珍宝**

**岁月留给世人的生存圣经**

在岁月的长河中，在历史的篇章里，  
有许多人被视为伟大。

他们崇高的人格，伟大的功绩，  
使人类牢牢记住他们的名字。

他们深邃的目光，深刻而崇高的思想与风范  
超越常人，达到众人难以企及的高度。

在人类社会，他们宛若夜空中灿烂的群星，  
在黑暗里闪烁着神圣、耀眼的光芒，

照亮你我，激励人生……



Stratford-upon-Avon, a country town. He was the eldest son of Mary Arden, daughter of a local town owner, and her husband, Shakespeare (c. 1530 - ), a glover and woodworker. In 1568 John Shakespeare was made a mayor of Stratford. His wool business prospered in the 1570s, and in 1584 he was fined £40, with 140 men, for failing to provide surety to keep the peace. There is no record that his fine was paid. Later the same commissioners reported that he and eight other men had failed to attend court "for fear of process for the family's position restored in the 1590s by the efforts of William Shakespeare, and in 1596 he was granted a coat of arms, find the right to keep the peace. There is no record that his fine was paid. Later the same commissioners reported that eight other men had failed to attend court for the family's position restored in the 1590s by the efforts of William Shakespeare, and in 1596 he was granted a coat of arms.



# 你

## 一生要结识的名人

The Celebrities that You Must Know

方雪梅 编译

在这里，我们要下最大的决心，  
不让这些人白白牺牲；我们要使国家在上帝的福佑中得到自由的新生命；要使这个民有、民治、民享的政府永世长存。

不恶意向，宽以待人；坚守正义，就如上帝教导我们的正义一样，让我们努力来完成我们的使命——抚平民族的创伤……

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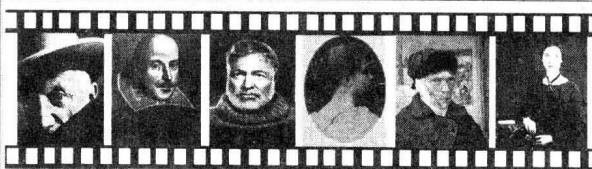


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*Leading for Art and Culture*

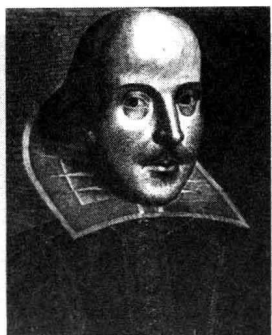
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## 引领文化艺术风骚



莎士比亚、海明威、海伦·凯勒、毕加索、梵高……  
也许用“伟大”一词来定义他们的一生会流于肤浅，但  
再也没有如此有分量的词语足以表达他们给人的感动  
和震撼。也许失明和失聪的苦难永远不会降临到我们  
头上，但我们不能不为他们超人的毅力所折服。生活给  
予了他们太多的苦难与挫折，然而，他们对人类文明所  
作出的贡献是无可估量的。





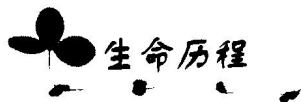
莎士比亚 Shakespeare

## 人类最伟大的戏剧天才

他提倡人类的自由解放,他的悲剧是那样的深刻、那样的发人深醒,他就是人类最伟大的天才——莎士比亚。他的“知识就是力量,它把你升到天堂”的人生观至今还在影响着人类。

威廉·莎士比亚是欧洲文艺复兴时期英国最伟大的剧作家和卓越的人文主义思想的代表。马克思和恩格斯曾提出在创作方法上要“莎士比亚化”,称赞莎士比亚剧作情节丰富,浑然一体,赞许他历史剧中的“福斯塔夫式的背景”。他以奇伟的笔触,对走向衰落的英国封建制度和资本主义原始积累的历史转折期的英国社会做了形象、深入的刻画。

他的箴言、他的人格力量,单纯得像透明的水晶,在无限的时空里永远放射出炫目的光芒!



### 生命历程

威廉·莎士比亚出生在英国一座名叫沃里克郡斯特拉福的乡村小镇上。他的母亲玛丽·阿尔丁是当地一位地主的女儿,父亲约翰·莎士比亚是一位手套贩卖商,也是一位羊毛经销商。莎士比亚在家排行老大。1568年,他的父亲当选为斯特拉福市长。16世纪70年代时,父亲的羊毛生意失败。1580年,他的父亲因未能确保治安而与其他

140 人一道被各罚款 40 英镑。但没有他缴罚款的记录。后来,教会委员又报告说他与其他 8 人都未参加教会“唯恐犯罪”的礼拜活动。(不去教堂做礼拜被视为破坏法律和治安——译者注)90 年代时,莎士比亚家族的境况因威廉·莎士比亚开始有收入而有所改善。1596 年他还被授予了一件军大衣。

对于莎士比亚的早期生活,人们知道的很少。人们猜测他是在斯特拉福文法学校上的学。1580-1582 年,莎士比亚在兰开夏的一家罗马天主教徒的家里做老师。15 岁那年,附近村庄里的一位女子在阿冯河溺水身亡。该女子的死被裁定为意外事件,而事实或许是一场谋杀。后来在《哈姆雷特》一书中,莎士比亚就对奥菲丽雅是意外死亡还是自杀这个问题公开

质疑。18 岁时,莎士比亚娶了大他八岁的当地女孩,安妮·哈瑟维。6 个月  
后,他们的第一个孩子苏珊娜诞生了。1585 年,又生了双胞胎哈姆内特和朱迪思瑟维。哈姆内特是莎士比亚唯一的儿子,却在 1596 年死去,年仅 11 岁。



莎士比亚环球剧场

据传,莎士比亚为了避免受到偷猎的控诉,便离开沃里克郡斯特拉福,前往伦敦。1582 年后,他曾加入到一个或几个演艺公司做演员。1584 年,在英国,他作为一名新生的剧作家而渐露头角,并很快成为英国一流剧社的中心人物。他为剧组写出很多优秀的剧作。1599 年,一个叫做环球的新剧院落成。

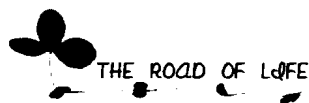
《罗密欧与朱丽叶》是根据一个真实的爱情故事编写的。这对恋人就住在意大利的维罗纳,1303 年,他们双双为了对方而死。当时,凯普莱特家和蒙塔古家就住在那个镇上。莎士比亚在亚瑟·布鲁克的一首名叫《罗密欧与朱丽叶的悲剧历史》诗中发现了这个故事。其他一些作品,如伯辽兹的《幻想交响曲》、柴科夫斯基德的《梦幻序曲》和普罗科菲耶夫的大型芭蕾舞剧等,都是受到了这出戏剧的启发。《暴风雨》通常被认为

是莎士比亚对戏剧艺术的告别之作。

1610 年左右，莎士比亚回到自己出生的地方，在那里他有一所名号为新境的房子，他可以像乡村绅士一样生活、喝酒、与弗莱彻合作编写《两个高贵的亲戚》。莎士比亚的很多剧作都得以在他的有生之年出版发行，但是他的原创手稿一份也没有留存下来。最初的环球剧院在 1613 年被烧毁，不过该建筑又在被烧的第二年得到重建。黑衣修士剧院是由七人财团运营的，莎士比亚也是其中一员。他的晚期作品也都在这家剧院上演过。在詹姆士一世的庇护下，黑衣修士剧院也曾在宫廷演出，这种演出更多的是在伊丽莎白女王的统治时期进行的。

1616 年 4 月 23 日，莎士比亚逝世。他的妻子安妮·哈瑟维合法地继承了他遗产的三分之一。她也在丈夫离世的七年后去世。据说，她和她的女儿都希望能和莎士比亚合葬。

莎士比亚一生至少写了 37 部剧作，大体上可分为喜剧、历史剧、悲剧和情感剧四类。《皆大欢喜》《威尼斯商人》《仲夏夜之梦》和《第十二夜》可以被称为是最好的喜剧。莎士比亚的历史剧讲述了英国帝王们的故事，其中《亨利四世》(上、下)《亨利五世》和《理查三世》最为流行。莎士比亚伟大的悲剧有《哈姆雷特》《奥赛罗》《李尔王》《麦克白》和《安东尼与克利奥佩特拉》。这些悲剧探索了人类灵魂的深处。他的最后一部剧作《暴风雨》或许算是莎士比亚最好的一部情感剧。莎士比亚的诗歌才能，在这部美丽的抒情剧中发挥得淋漓尽致。因为写过两首长叙事诗《维纳斯和阿多尼斯》和《鲁克丽丝受辱记》，还有 154 首十四行诗，所以即使莎士比亚从没有写过任何一部伟大的戏剧，他仍可以被认为是一位伟大的诗人。



William Shakespeare was born in Stratford-upon-Avon, a small country town. He was the eldest son of Mary Arden, the daughter of a local landowner, and her husband, John Shakespeare (c. 1530–1601), a glover and wool dealer. In 1568 John Shakespeare was made a mayor of Stratford. His wool business failed in the 1570s, and in 1580 he was fined £ 40, with other 140 men, for failing to find surety to keep the peace. There is not record that his fine was paid. Later the church commissioners reported of him and eight

other men that they had failed to attend church “for fear of process for debt”. The family’s position was restored in the 1590s by earnings of William Shakespeare, and in 1596 he was awarded a coat of arms.

Very little is known about Shakespeare early life, and he is assumed to have been educated at Stratford Grammar School, and he may have spent the years 1580–82 as a teacher for the Roman Catholic Houghton family in Lancashire. When Shakespeare was 15, a woman from a nearby village drowned in the Avon. Her death was ruled accidental but it may have been a suicide. Later in *Hamlet* Shakespeare left open the question whether Ophelia died accidentally or by her own hand. At the age of 18, Shakespeare married a local girl, Anne Hathaway (died 1623), who was eight years older. Their first child, Susannah, was born within six months, and twins Hamnet and Judith were born in 1585. Hamnet, Shakespeare’s only son, died in 1596, at the age of 11.

According to a legend, he left Stratford for London to avoid a charge of poaching. After 1582 Shakespeare probably joined as an actor one or several companies of players. By 1584 he emerged as a rising playwright in London, and became soon a central figure in London’s leading theater company. He wrote many great plays for the group. In 1599 a new theater, called The Globe, was built.

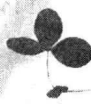
*Romeo and Juliet* was based on real lovers who lived in Verona, Italy, and died for each other in the year 1303. At that time the Capulets and Montagues were among the inhabitants of the town. Shakespeare found the tale in Arthur Brooke’s poem “*The Tragical History of Romeus and Juliet*”(1562). The play has inspired other works, such as Berlioz’s *dramatic symphony* (1839), *Tchaikovsky’s fantasy-overture* (1869–80), and *Prokofiev’s full-length ballet* (1938). *The Tempest*, often considered Shakespeare’s farewell to his theatrical art.

About 1610 Shakespeare returned to his birthplace, where he had a house, called New Place. He lived as a country gentleman, drank beer, and co-wrote with John Fletcher *The Two Noble Kinsmen*, first published in 1634. A number of Shakespeare’s plays were published during his lifetime, but none of the original dramatic manuscripts have survived. The original Globe burned down in 1613, but was rebuilt next year. Shakespeare’s later

plays were also performed at the Blackfriars Theatre, which was run by a seven-man syndicate. Shakespeare was one of its members. Under the patronage of King James I, the company also performed at court, more often than during the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

Shakespeare died on April 23, 1616. His widow was legally entitled to a third of the estate. Anne Hathaway died seven years after her husband. According to a story, she and her daughter wished to be buried in Shakespeare's grave.

Shakespeare wrote at least 37 plays, which have traditionally been divided into comedies, histories, tragedies, and romances. His best comedies are perhaps *As You Like It*, *The Merchant of Venice*, *A Midsummer's Night Dream*, and *Twelfth Night*. His histories tell the stories of kings of England. The most popular ones are *Henry IV* (Parts I and II), *Henry V*, and *Richard III*. His great tragedies are *Hamlet*, *Othello*, *King Lear*, *Macbeth*, and *Antony and Cleopatra*. These plays look deeply into the human soul. Shakespeare's best romance is perhaps his last play, *The Tempest*. Shakespeare's poetic power reached great heights in this beautiful, lyrical play. Even if Shakespeare had never written any of his great dramas, he would still have been considered to be a great poet, since he also wrote two long narrative poems *Venus and Adonis* and *The Rape of Lucrece*, and a series of 154 sonnets.



## 名人小传

1564 年, 莎士比亚出生于英国中部沃里克郡埃文河畔斯特拉特福镇的一个富裕市民家庭。

1585 年, 莎士比亚离开家乡, 前往伦敦谋生。

1590 年, 参加剧团, 成为一名演员和剧作家, 开始了他的舞台和创作生涯。

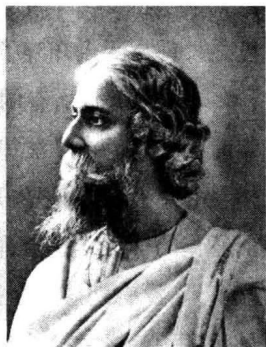
1599 年, 莎士比亚作为股东同其他人合建了伦敦著名的环球剧院。

1616 年, 莎士比亚病逝, 葬于斯特拉特福镇的圣三一教堂。

莎士比亚故居



Tagore 泰戈尔



## 人类最温柔的灵魂

他是信仰生命的，他是尊崇青年的，他是歌颂青春与清晨的，他永远指点着前途的光明。悲悯是当初释迦牟尼得成正果的契机，悲悯也是泰戈尔不辞劳苦的理由。泰戈尔，人类最温柔的灵魂，生命的最伟大歌者。

他是3月和暖的南风，惊醒树枝上的新芽，增添处女颊上的红晕。他是普照的阳光。他是一条浩瀚的大河，来自不可追寻的渊源，在大地的河床中生生不息地流淌着。他凭借这慈恩的天赋，灌溉我们的稻田，纾解我们的饥渴，濯清我们的污垢。他如喜马拉雅积雪的山峰一般的崇高、一般的纯洁、一般的壮丽、一般的骄傲。



生命历程

1861年，罗宾德拉纳德·泰戈尔出生在印度加尔各答市一个富裕的婆罗门家庭。他试图去学习法律，在英国(1878年)居住一段时间后，就返回到印度，开始了作家、剧作家、歌曲作家、诗人、哲学家和教育家的职业生涯。在他生命的前51年里，他在加尔各答地区取得了一些成就。在这片他出生和成长的土地上，他创作了许多故事、歌曲和戏曲。在一位朋友的杂志上，他每月发表一篇短篇小说。在他的戏剧公演时，他甚至会亲自扮演剧中的主角。不过，在加尔各答地区以外的地方，他就鲜为人知了，在印

度之外就更无人知晓了。

1912年,这所有的一切都突然改变了。因为他在后来回到了英格兰,那是自他青年时到英格兰求学法律后,第一次返回那里。这次,51岁的他是由儿子陪伴的。在去英格兰的路上,他第一次开始把自己最新出版的诗选——《吉檀迦利》翻译成英文。他先前所作的作品几乎全都是用母语孟加拉语写成的。泰戈尔之所以这样做只是为了找些事干,没有期望能获得任何益处。他将译文手写在一个随身携带的小笔记本上,在从印度到英格兰漫长的海上旅程中一直坚持工作。到达英格兰时,他的儿子将装有父亲笔记本的重要箱子遗落在伦敦地铁上。幸运的是,一位诚实的人捡到了箱子并上交,第二天箱子就物归原主了。泰戈尔在印度结识的一位英国朋友——罗森斯坦,他是一位著名的画家。罗森斯坦知道了他自己翻译这件事后,便要求拜读一下。在罗森斯坦多次劝说下,泰戈尔无奈,便把笔记本拿给他看。这位画家简直不敢相信自己的眼睛。那些诗美得令人难以置信。他给自己的朋友W.B.叶芝打电话,并最终说服叶芝看一下这个字迹潦草的笔记本。

正如他们所说的那样,这将载入历史史册。叶芝着迷了,后来当《吉檀迦利》于1912年9月由伦敦的印度协会限量发行时,他为其编写了导言。从那以后,泰戈尔其人其诗首先在伦敦文学界引起了轰动;接着,很快就是整个世界。他的精神令人敬佩,他的语言极为美好,没有人曾读到过这么美的诗句。印度文明的神秘和感性美,在西方初露端倪。不到一年的时间,罗宾德拉纳德·泰戈尔就荣获1913年诺贝尔文学奖,成为第一位获此殊荣的非西方人。一夜之间,他成了名人,并开始为促进不同文化间的和谐与理解而进行世界巡回演说。1915年,英国国王乔治五世授予了他爵士爵位。

1919年,英国军队将400名印度示威者在阿姆利则屠杀。泰戈尔因此宣布放弃自己的爵士爵位。尽管他有一位叫罗勤莫汉达斯·甘地的好友,但泰戈尔大部分时间还是远离政治的。他反对民族主义和军事主义,并以此为原则,提倡精神价值和在多元文化、多样化与宽容的基础上创建新的世界文化。泰戈尔是其印度同胞,也是整个世界精神和创造上的指路明灯。

泰戈尔创作的作品,向我们讲述了许多关于这位文艺复兴时期的人物的故事。他作品的多样、品质特点以及数量都令人惊叹。作为一名作家,泰戈尔起初用孟加拉语进行写作,后来《吉檀迦利》成功之后,他便把自己的很多其他作品翻译成了英文。泰戈尔总共写了一千多首诗;8本短篇小说;近24部戏剧和短剧;8本小说和许多关于哲

学、宗教、教育和社会问题的书。另外,除了文学与戏剧创作外,泰戈尔还爱好孟加拉风格的音乐,他谱写了两千多首歌曲,包括乐曲和歌词,其中的两首歌曲分别成为了印度和孟加拉国的国歌。1929年,泰戈尔甚至又开始作画。如今,他的很多画作都可以在博物馆里看到,尤其是在印度,他被认为是印度所有时代中最伟大的文学家。

泰戈尔不仅是位创作天才,也是一位伟人,是许多人的朋友,比如,他从小就是印度伟大的物理学家博斯的好朋友。他受过西方文化教育,对西方文化也十分精通,尤其是在西方诗歌和自然科学方面造诣很高,这使他成为了一位非凡之人,成为世界上融合东西文化、古今知识的第一人。尽管泰戈尔是印度的非凡代表,而且他还谱写了印度国歌,但是他的生活与作品却远远超越了这个国家。事实上,他是整个世界的人才,是传统的印度文化与现代的西方文化共同创造的天才。



Rabindranath Tagore was born in Calcutta, India into a wealthy Brahmin family. After a brief stay in England (1878) to attempt to study law, he returned to India, and instead pursued a career as a writer, playwright, songwriter, poet, philosopher and educator. During the first 51 years of his life he achieved some success in the Calcutta area of India where he was born and raised with his many stories, songs and plays. His short stories were published monthly in a friend's magazine and he even played the lead role in a few of the public performances of his plays. Otherwise, he was little known outside of the Calcutta area, and not known at all outside of India.

This all suddenly changed in 1912. He then returned to England for the first time since his failed attempt at law school as a teenager. Now a man of 51, his was accompanied by his son. On the way over to England he began translating, for the first time, his latest selections of poems, *Gitanjali*, into English. Almost all of his work prior to that time had been written in his native tongue of Bengali. He decided to do this just to have something to do, with no expectation at all that his first time translation efforts would be any

good. He made the handwritten translations in a little notebook he carried around with him and worked on during the long sea voyage from India. Upon arrival, his son left his father's brief case with this notebook in the London subway. Fortunately, an honest person turned in the brief case and it was recovered the next day. Tagore's one friend in England, a famous artist he had met in India, Rothenstein, learned of the translation, and asked to see it. Reluctantly, with much persuasion, Tagore let him have the notebook. The painter could not believe his eyes. The poems were incredible. He called his friend, W.B. Yeats, and finally talked Yeats into looking at the hand scrawled notebook.

The rest, as they say, is history. Yeats was enthralled. He later wrote the introduction to *Gitanjali* when it was published in September 1912 in a limited edition by the India Society in London. Thereafter, both the poetry and the man were an instant sensation, first in London literary circles, and soon thereafter in the entire world. His spiritual presence was awesome. His words evoked great beauty. Nobody had ever read anything like it. A glimpse of the mysticism and sentimental beauty of Indian culture were revealed to the West for the first time. Less than a year later, in 1913, Rabindranath received the Nobel Prize for literature. He was the first non-westerner to be so honored. Overnight he was famous and began world lecture tours promoting intercultural harmony and understanding. In 1915 he was knighted by the British King George V.

In 1919, following the Amritsar massacre of 400 Indian demonstrators by British troops, Sir Tagore renounced his Knighthood. Although a good friend of Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, most of the time Tagore stayed out of politics. He was opposed to nationalism and militarism as a matter of principle, and instead promoted spiritual values and the creation of a new world culture founded in multi-culturalism, diversity and tolerance. He served as a spiritual and creative beacon to his countrymen, and indeed, the whole world.

Rabindranath Tagore's creative output tells you a lot about this renaissance man. The variety, quality and quantity are unbelievable. As a writer, Tagore primarily worked in Bengali, but after his success with *Gitanjali*, he translated many of his other works into English. He wrote over one thousand poems; eight volumes of short stories; almost two