

SFLEP Biography Titles 外教社人物传记丛书 第二辑

# QUEEN ELIZABETH I



英 汉 对 照 Kate Havelin

# 伊丽莎白女王一世



上海外语教育出版社

外教社 SHANGHAI FOREIGN LANGUAGE EDUCATION PRESS

SFLEP Biography Titles

英汉对照 / 外教社人物传记丛书 (第二辑)



# QUEEN ELIZABETH I

## 伊丽莎白女王一世

Kate Havelin

曹娟 译注

## 图书在版编目 ( CIP ) 数据

伊丽莎白女王一世 / ( 美 ) 哈夫林 ( Havelin, K. ) 著 ;

曹娟译注. — 上海 : 上海外语教育出版社, 2008

( 外教社人物传记丛书. 第 2 辑 )

ISBN 978-7-5446-0876-3

I. 伊… II. ①哈…②曹… III. 伊丽莎白一世 ( 1533 ~ 1603 )

— 传记 IV. K835.617.33

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 ( 2008 ) 第 083397 号

Copyright © 2002 by Kate Havelin

Published by arrangement with Lerner Publications Company, a division of Lerner Publishing Group, Inc., 241 First Avenue North, Minneapolis, MN 55401 U.S.A. All rights reserved.

No part of this edition may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means — electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise — without the prior written permission of Lerner Publishing Group, Inc.

All copyrights, logos, and trademarks are the property of their respective owners.

本书由乐勒出版集团授权上海外语教育出版社出版。

仅供在中华人民共和国境内销售。

图字: 09-2007-688 号

图片来源 / 东方 IC

出版发行: **上海外语教育出版社**

( 上海外国语大学内 ) 邮编: 200083

电 话: 021-65425300 ( 总机 )

电子邮箱: bookinfo@sflep.com.cn

网 址: <http://www.sflep.com.cn> <http://www.sflep.com>

责任编辑: 徐 喆

印 刷: 上海图字印刷有限公司

经 销: 新华书店上海发行所

开 本: 850 × 1168 1/32 印张 3.875 字数 119 千字

版 次: 2008 年 10 月第 1 版 2008 年 10 月第 1 次印刷

印 数: 5 000 册

书 号: ISBN 978-7-5446-0876-3 / K · 0006

定 价: 17.00 元

本版图书如有印装质量问题, 可向本社调换

## 出版前言

曾经有人做了一项调查，拥有最多读者的书籍是传记。阅读一本优秀的人物传记，往往可以使人振作精神，奋发图强，尤其对于青少年，阅读传记更可以使他们建立起正确的人生坐标，从而开拓美好的未来。

上海外语教育出版社从美国乐勒出版集团引进的“外教社人物传记丛书”就是这样一套奉献给青少年朋友的优秀传记丛书。本丛书第一辑13册自2006年初问世以来，得到了广大青年读者的认可和好评。为满足他们了解优秀人物、获取精神财富的需求，我社今年又隆重推出该丛书第二辑13册，包括诺贝尔和平奖获得者德兰修女、曼德拉，政坛风云人物拿破仑·丘吉尔，文学巨匠马克·吐温和简·奥斯丁，天才科学家霍金，影视娱乐界巨星乔治·卢卡斯、克里斯托弗·里夫和奥普拉·温弗瑞，环法自行车赛冠军兰斯·阿姆斯特朗，以及世界历史上著名的两位女王——伊丽莎白一世和克娄巴特拉。阅读这些著名人物的传奇人生，可以帮助青少年朋友们了解西方不同时代的社会历史背景，更能激励他们树立远大理想，以积极的态度直面人生的风雨。

这套传记丛书均由专门从事青少年文学创作的美国资深作家撰写，语言生动活泼，故事性强，引人入胜。外教社特邀一批在翻译方面颇有建树的年轻学者对丛书进行翻译和注释，希望英汉对照加注这一形式能更好地帮助读者学习英语，享受阅读。


这套丛书特别适合高中生和大学一二年级的学生阅读。我们相信它必将成为青少年朋友们学习英语、探求人生真谛的好伙伴！

上海外语教育出版社

2008年1月

# QUEEN ELIZABETH I

## Contents

- 
1. Young Elizabeth ..... 6
2. The King Is Dead! ..... 20
3. Elizabeth Is Crowned ..... 42
4. She Must Marry! ..... 52
5. Strife Abroad, Danger at Home ..... 68
6. New World, Old Problems ..... 80
7. War ..... 98
8. Grief at Home and Beyond ..... 108

Biography 外教社

此为试读, 需要完整PDF请访问: [www.ertongbook.com](http://www.ertongbook.com)

# 伊丽莎白女王一世

CHAPTER ONE

## 目 录

YOUNG ELIZABETH

一. 少女时代 .....	7
二. 国王驾崩! .....	21
三. 加冕女王 .....	43
四. 她必须结婚! .....	53
五. 内忧外患 .....	69
六. 新大陆, 老问题 .....	81
七. 战争 .....	99
八. 内外悲声 .....	109



人 物 传 记 丛 书



## CHAPTER ONE



# YOUNG ELIZABETH



少女时代

Twenty-year-old Elizabeth listened to men she had known all her life tell her they had orders to imprison her in the Tower of London. The orders came from Elizabeth's half sister, Mary Tudor, queen of England. The queen wanted to shut her sister away in the Tower. The Tower was where Elizabeth's mother, Anne Boleyn, had been locked up before being beheaded. The Tower was where countless criminals and political victims spent their last days.

Elizabeth was accused of being a traitor<sup>[1]</sup> who plotted to kill her sister, the queen. A nobleman named Sir Thomas Wyatt had organized a rebellion<sup>[2]</sup> to kill Mary and then crown Elizabeth. Elizabeth swore she knew nothing of Wyatt's rebellion. Her only hope to avoid imprisonment was to appeal directly to her older sister. Elizabeth begged the courtiers who came to take her to the Tower to let her see Mary. They refused. She pleaded<sup>[3]</sup> with them to let her write a letter. The courtiers agreed to this request and fetched her ink, pen, and paper.

Elizabeth began writing a letter she hoped would save her life. Her fear runs through the letter in awkward phrases and omitted words. Her normally elegant handwriting is scrawled<sup>[4]</sup>. Slowly, she filled one whole page and part of a second sheet. When she finished writing, she slashed long lines through the rest of the page. She did not want anyone to add anything to her letter that would anger Mary.

In her letter, Elizabeth begged for mercy<sup>[5]</sup>: "I humbly crave to speak with your Highness...I humbly crave but only one word of answer from yourself."

Mary never answered, and the next morning, Palm Sunday<sup>[6]</sup>, March 17, 1554, the courtiers came once again to take Elizabeth to the Tower. In a bitter cold rain, they traveled by boat along





20岁那年,伊丽莎白听到身边熟识多年的士兵们对她说,他们奉命要将她关押在伦敦塔。下达命令的是伊丽莎白同父异母的姐姐、英格兰女王玛丽·都铎。女王想要将亲妹妹监禁在伦敦塔之内。这座塔正是伊丽莎白的母亲安妮·博林被斩首之前关押的地方,也曾有无数罪犯和政治牺牲品在这里度过余年。

[1] traitor 叛徒; 叛国者 伊丽莎白因涉嫌密谋暗杀女王而被指控犯有叛国罪。一名名叫托马斯·怀亚特的贵族组织了一场叛乱,想要暗杀女王并拥戴伊丽莎白为王。伊丽莎白发誓她对怀亚特的谋反并不知情。她摆脱监禁唯一的希望,就是当面向姐姐求情。伊丽莎白恳求来将她押往伦敦塔的侍臣们带她去见玛丽女王,但是他们拒绝了。于是她又请求他们让她写一封信。侍臣们答应了这个请求,并给她拿来了墨水和纸笔。

[4] scrawled 潦草 地写(或画) 伊丽莎白开始写信,以期免于死。恐惧使她的信措词笨拙,疏漏百出,连本来优美的笔迹也变得凌乱潦草。就这样,她慢慢地写满了一页多的纸张。写完后,她在第二页没写满的地方划了几道长长的线。她不愿任何人在她的信上加上一些会激怒玛丽的话。

[5] mercy 仁慈, 宽恕 在信中,伊丽莎白恳求姐姐的宽恕:“我谦恭地盼望与殿下交谈……恭求您能亲口赐复。”  
[6] Palm Sunday 棕榈星期日(复活节前的星期日,纪念耶稣胜利进入耶路撒冷) 玛丽没有给她答复。第二天早晨,也就是1554年3月17日棕榈主日,侍臣们再次前来,将伊丽莎白带往伦敦塔。凄风冷雨中,他们一

the Thames River and entered the massive stone and brick fortress<sup>[1]</sup>.

Stepping out of the boat, Elizabeth sat down on the damp stone steps leading into the Tower and refused to go on. "Oh Lord!" she cried, "I never thought to come here as a prisoner!" The courtiers escorting<sup>[2]</sup> Elizabeth finally persuaded her to rise. She walked on toward the cold and drafty<sup>[3]</sup> rooms—her new home.

Elizabeth was allowed to keep a few of her favorite ladies and servants with her. She stayed in the Queen's Rooms, a corner section of the Tower where her mother had stayed before her execution. To while away<sup>[4]</sup> the tedious<sup>[5]</sup> hours, Elizabeth, the Tower's most famous prisoner, was allowed to walk along the brick and stone battlements<sup>[6]</sup>. She also did needlepoint and embroidered a book cover with a Latin phrase that translates, "Tenacious<sup>[7]</sup> virtue overcomes all—Elizabeth the Prisoner."

Each morning the princess awoke not knowing if she would live. Royal prisoners sentenced to death were usually beheaded. Elizabeth didn't want an executioner to cut off her head with an ax. Axes were used for executing commoners. She requested a sword from France, just like the kind used to behead her mother.

Finally, on the anniversary of her mother's execution, May 19, 1554, Elizabeth was told to leave her rooms. She thought she was being led to her death. Instead, she was leaving the Tower. Her sister, the queen, had released her. Elizabeth was not free; she would still be under house arrest. But she had survived the Tower.

All her life, Elizabeth never forgot being locked in the Tower of London. Years later, she still thanked God "for pulling me from the prison to the palace."

### "Boys Will Follow"

Elizabeth's story began before she was born. It started with her father, King Henry VIII of the





[1] fortress 要塞, 路乘船沿泰晤士河进入那个巨大的砖石结构的堡垒。  
堡垒 下了船, 伊丽莎白坐在了通往伦敦塔的湿漉漉的

[2] escorting 护 没有想到会以阶下囚的身份来这里!”押送她的侍臣们  
卫, 护送; 陪同 最终劝服她站起来。她走向伦敦塔那些阴冷通风的房

[3] drafty 通风的 间——她新的容身之地。

伊丽莎白获准保留一些她最宠信的侍女和仆人。  
她在伦敦塔一隅的女王卧室住了下来, 那正是她的

[4] while away 消磨(时间) 母亲行刑之前居住的房间。为了打发无聊的时光, 伊  
丽莎白这个伦敦塔内最有名的囚犯, 获准沿砖石垒

[5] tedious 冗长 砌的城垛散步。她还做针绣花边, 并且在一本书的封  
乏味的; 使人厌 面上绣了一句拉丁文, 翻译过来为“顽强的美德战胜  
烦的 一切——阶下囚伊丽莎白”。

[6] battlements 每天早上醒来, 这位公主都生死未卜。王室囚犯  
城垛; 带有射孔 的死刑方式通常是斩首, 但是伊丽莎白不希望行刑者  
的矮城墙 用斧头砍掉自己的头颅。斧头是用来处决平民百姓

[7] Tenacious 坚 的。伊丽莎白请求以法国的剑为自己行刑, 就像她的  
定的, 顽强的 母亲被斩首时用的那种。

终于, 1554年5月19日, 那天正是伊丽莎白母亲的  
祭日, 有人来通知她离开房间。伊丽莎白以为自己的  
死期到了, 事实正好相反, 她就要离开伦敦塔了。她  
的女王姐姐释放了她。伊丽莎白仍不自由, 她将被软  
禁在家, 但终于从伦敦塔死里逃生。

伊丽莎白一辈子也不会忘记被关押在伦敦塔的那  
段日子。多年以后, 她仍然感谢上帝“把我从监狱拉  
回了王宫”。

“接下去都是男孩吧!”

伊丽莎白尚未出生, 关于她的故事就已经拉开了  
序幕。一切始于她那位求子心切的父亲, 都铎王朝的

house of Tudor, who was desperate<sup>[1]</sup> for a son. By 1525 King Henry had been married for sixteen years to Catherine of Aragon, yet they had only one child who survived infancy<sup>[2]</sup>. Princess Mary was born in 1516, but Henry, like most English people, believed women were not able to lead a country. He wanted a son to follow him as king and feared Catherine would never produce a healthy boy.

Henry found a woman he wanted to be his new wife, if he could get rid of Catherine. Most people in Europe were Catholic<sup>[3]</sup>, and divorce was against church law. Since the pope, the head of the Catholic Church, refused to annul<sup>[4]</sup> the marriage, the king decided to form his own Church of England. It took years for Henry to establish the English church, but in 1533 Henry annulled his marriage to Queen Catherine and married a young woman with flashing black eyes named Anne Boleyn.

By the time Henry and Anne were officially married in May 1533, Anne was six months pregnant. The physicians and fortune-tellers assured the king the baby was a boy. Henry couldn't decide whether to name his heir-to-be Edward or Henry, and court scribes<sup>[5]</sup> had already written the formal letters announcing the birth of a prince.

Then, on September 7, 1533, Anne Boleyn gave birth to a girl. Scribes quickly changed the letters. Henry canceled the joust<sup>[6]</sup> scheduled to celebrate the baby's birth. The king cursed the midwives<sup>[7]</sup> and physicians at the birth and told Anne simply, "By God's grace, boys will follow." The king was too disappointed to attend his daughter's christening<sup>[8]</sup>, but he named the baby in honor of his beautiful, intelligent mother: Elizabeth.

### A Loved—and Hated—Princess

Baby Elizabeth was treated like the princess she was. She had two cradles—one decorated in





[1] desperate 极度渴望的  
 [2] infancy 婴儿期, 幼年  
 国王亨利八世。1525年, 国王亨利已与阿拉贡公主凯瑟琳结婚16年, 但是他们唯一挺过了婴儿期的孩子, 就是出生于1516年的玛丽公主。亨利和大多数英国人一样, 认为女人不能够领导一个国家。他希望能有个儿子, 将来继承王位, 但又担心凯瑟琳永远不能为他生一个体格健康的男孩。

[3] Catholic 天主教的  
 [4] annul 废除  
 亨利物色了一名心仪的女子, 如果能够摆脱凯瑟琳, 就将娶她为妻。当时的欧洲大多数人都是天主教徒, 离婚与他们的教规背道而驰。天主教教皇拒绝宣告亨利的婚姻无效, 于是国王决定成立自己的英国国教会。亨利花了几年时间才建立了英国教会, 但是他于1533年废除了与凯瑟琳王后的婚姻, 并娶了那名年轻女子为妻。这女子名叫安妮·博林, 有着一双闪闪发亮的黑眼睛。

[5] scribes 抄写员; 书记  
 亨利与安妮于1533年5月正式结婚, 当时安妮已怀有六个月的身孕。医生和占卜师都向国王保证, 这一胎必定是男孩。还没等亨利决定给他未来的继承人取名为“爱德华”还是“亨利”, 朝廷的录事们已经拟好告知天下王子诞生的公文。

[6] joust (骑士等的) 马上的长枪比武  
 [7] midwives 助产士  
 [8] christening (基督教) 洗礼  
 然而, 1533年9月7日, 安妮·博林却产下一名女婴。录事们急忙修改了文书。亨利下令取消了为庆祝王子诞生而事先安排的马上比武活动。他把负责接生的产婆和医生们大骂一通, 仅仅对安妮说了一句“上帝保佑, 接下去都是男孩吧!” 国王失望至极, 连女儿的洗礼都没有参加, 但还是给孩子取名“伊丽莎白”, 以纪念他美丽睿智的母亲。

### 集宠爱和仇恨于一身的公主

小伊丽莎白得到了身为公主应有的待遇。她有两个摇篮——一个用深红色的丝绸装饰, 覆以

crimson<sup>[1]</sup> silk and covered with a fur blanket, the other made of carved wood painted gold. Anne Boleyn gave her daughter clothes made of damask<sup>[2]</sup> and satin<sup>[3]</sup>, and caps embroidered with gold.

Many people hated Anne Boleyn and her baby. Most Europeans did not approve of divorce. People in Spain, Catherine's home, were outraged<sup>[4]</sup> at the way Henry had pushed her aside. Even many English people called Anne Boleyn the Great Whore and baby Elizabeth the Little Whore. They blamed Anne for wrecking<sup>[5]</sup> Henry and Catherine's marriage. Henry had ordered the heralds<sup>[6]</sup> who announced Elizabeth's birth also to announce that Catherine's daughter, seventeen-year-old Mary, was no longer a princess. She could not succeed<sup>[7]</sup> Henry to the throne. Princess Elizabeth could become queen if Henry died, but Henry still wanted a son.

Henry soon grew tired of Anne, and after Catherine died, Henry felt he could dispose<sup>[8]</sup> of his second wife as well. Anne was charged with treason<sup>[9]</sup> and adultery. She was accused of having had love affairs with other men and having plotted to kill Henry. She was sentenced to death, and on May 19, 1536, Anne Boleyn was beheaded.

Elizabeth was two years and eight months old when her mother was executed. Hundreds, perhaps thousands, of people watched the royal beheading, but Elizabeth was miles away. As was the custom in royal families, she had been living with her own household of servants for most of her young life. Still, the toddler<sup>[10]</sup> soon realized her world had changed dramatically.

When Anne Boleyn was beheaded, Elizabeth lost her title. She was no longer in line to succeed the king. Henry had annulled his marriage to Anne, saying an earlier love affair he had had with Anne's sister invalidated<sup>[11]</sup> their legal marriage. That meant Elizabeth was no longer a legal heir. Henry





[1] crimson 深红  
色

[2] damask 花缎,  
锦缎

[3] satin 缎子

[4] outraged 激怒

[5] wrecking 破坏

[6] heralds 传令  
官

[7] succeed 继  
任; 继承

[8] dispose 处  
置, 处理

[9] treason 叛国  
罪

[10] toddler 学步  
的小孩

[11] invalidated  
使无效

毛皮软毯, 另一个由描金雕木制成。安妮·博林还为自己的女儿准备了绸缎衣服和镶金帽子。

很多人都憎恨安妮·博林和她的女儿。大多数的欧洲人并不赞成离婚。在前任王后凯瑟琳的家乡西班牙, 人们对亨利将她一脚踢开的行为义愤填膺。甚至连很多英国人都骂安妮·博林是老娼妇, 小伊丽莎白是小娼妇。他们责怪安妮破坏了亨利和凯瑟琳的婚姻。亨利命令曾宣布伊丽莎白诞生的传令官宣布废黜凯瑟琳的女儿, 年仅17岁的玛丽的公主身份。这样, 玛丽就不能继承亨利的王位了。一旦亨利驾崩, 伊丽莎白公主就会成为女王, 但是亨利依旧盼子心切。

亨利很快就对安妮失去了兴趣, 凯瑟琳死后, 他觉得也可以除掉自己的第二任妻子。安妮被冠以叛国和通奸的罪名, 被控告与其他男子有染并密谋暗杀国王。安妮被处以极刑, 于1536年5月19日被斩首。

母亲被处决的时候, 伊丽莎白只有两岁零八个月。成百上千的人们目睹了王室成员被斩首的一幕, 而此时的伊丽莎白却在几英里之遥的王宫里。按照当时王室的传统, 公主幼年时期的大部分时光必须和自己的家仆们住在一起。但这个仍在蹒跚学步的孩子, 还是意识到自己的世界发生了天翻地覆的变化。

安妮·博林被斩首之后, 伊丽莎白的公主头衔也随之被废黜。她从此被排除在王位继承人之外。亨利解除了与安妮的婚姻关系, 并以自己与安妮结婚之前与安妮的姐妹恋爱为由, 认定他们的合法婚姻无效。这就意味着伊丽莎白不再是一个合法继承人。亨利宣布她是一

declared her a bastard—a child born outside of marriage. But Elizabeth still was the king's daughter. More than two dozen servants cared for her. Henry wanted his daughter to be surrounded by “ancient<sup>[1]</sup> and sad persons” to make sure she would grow up serious. He did not want her to be spirited and joyful like her mother.

### Another Wife for Henry

Within days of Anne's death, Henry married for the third time. This wife, Jane Seymour, soon gave Henry the son he desired. But Jane died within two weeks of giving birth to a prince, Edward, in 1537. Edward was Henry's hope for the future. Elizabeth was all but forgotten, staying mostly at Hatfield, her royal home, twenty miles north of London. Like other upper-class and royal girls, Elizabeth spent many hours practicing needlework. By the time she was six, she had already stitched<sup>[2]</sup> her two-year-old brother a shirt. She likely had learned to read and write by that age as well and was just beginning to study Latin.

While Elizabeth studied and sewed, Henry was ready for the altar<sup>[3]</sup> again. He married his fourth wife, Anne of Cleves, in 1540. She was a foreign princess and didn't please the aging king, so that same year he annulled the marriage and wedded yet again. Henry's fifth wife, Katherine Howard, was a cousin of Anne Boleyn. Less than two years later, Henry had this young wife beheaded, too. Elizabeth was eight years old when Katherine Howard died in 1542. Later that year, Elizabeth told her friend Robert Dudley that she would never marry. No one knows how she felt about her father's many marriages, but chances are they sent a strong message about how dangerous marriage could be for a woman.

In 1543 Henry married a wealthy widow named Katherine Parr. She was his sixth wife, and his fourth wife in seven years. Henry was getting

