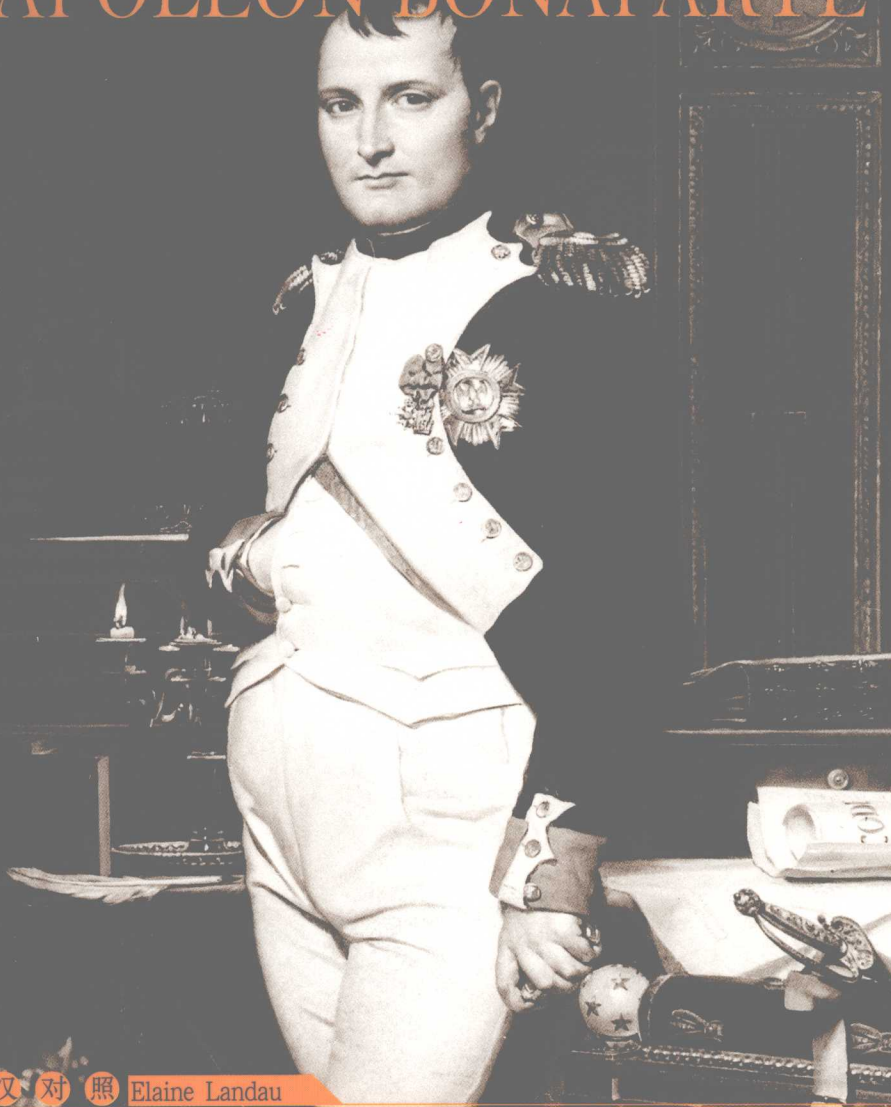


SFLEP Biography Titles 外教社人物传记丛书 第二辑

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE



英汉对照 Elaine Landau

拿破仑·波拿巴

W 上海外语教育出版社
外教社 SHANGHAI FOREIGN LANGUAGE EDUCATION PRESS

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许进兴 译注

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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，希望英汉对照加注释这一形式能更好地帮助读者学习英语，享受阅读。

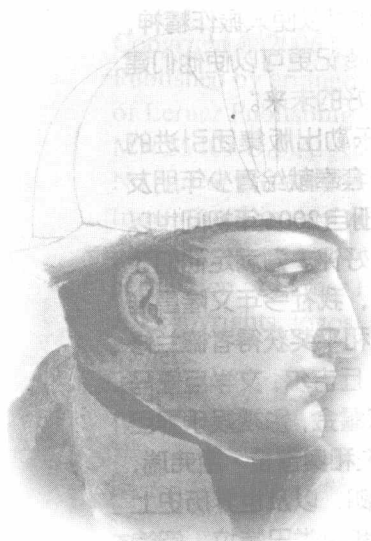
这套丛书特别适合高中生和大学一二年级的学生阅读。我们相信它必将成为青少年朋友们学习英语、探求人生真谛的好伙伴！

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2008年1月

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE

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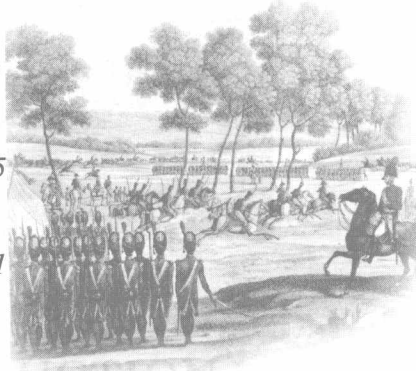


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拿破仑·波拿巴

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INTRODUCTION



序言

In the fall of 1793, the battle for the French harbor town of Toulon had been raging^[1] for three weeks. Amid the smoke from fired muskets^[2] and cannon blasts, Napoleon Bonaparte, a young captain in the French Republic's army, stood out among^[3] the troops as he boldly directed his men. The short, slender soldier with long, stringy^[4], dark brown hair hardly looked like someone in command, yet he assumed the role with ease.

The battle was part of the French Revolution (1789–1799), in which the French king had been overthrown. The revolutionaries had established a republic and amassed^[5] a fighting force of more than eight hundred thousand men. It was the largest army in Europe, and Napoleon Bonaparte was just one of its promising young officers.

The royalists, or those still loyal to the monarchy^[6], took up arms to oppose the new republic. But the revolutionaries controlled the city of Paris and were rapidly taking over much of the rest of France. Far outnumbered, the royalists turned to Great Britain and other nations for help in their struggle.

Even without the British help, Toulon was not easy to capture. The real barrier was a fort nicknamed Little Gibraltar. People called it that because it seemed as powerful as the Rock of Gibraltar, a huge rock formation that was home to a stalwart^[7] British fort^[8] off the southwestern tip of Europe. Little Gibraltar stood on a steep hill that jutted^[9] out into the bay. Enemies inching their way up the hill became easy targets, while soldiers in the fort defended the harbor below.

For the first three weeks of fighting at Toulon, the republic's soldiers made little headway because of Little Gibraltar. Each time the men charged, they were turned back by their opponents' firepower. Almost by accident, the tide turned soon after Napoleon





[1] raging (战斗等)激烈地进行

[2] muskets (旧式)步枪

[3] stood out among 显著,突出

[4] stringy 线状的

[5] amassed 积累,积聚

[6] monarchy 君主政体

[7] stalwart 高大健壮的;坚定的

[8] fort 堡垒

[9] jutted 突出,伸出

1793年秋,争夺法国土仑的战役已激烈地持续了三周。枪炮声此起彼伏,到处硝烟弥漫。拿破仑·波拿巴是一位年轻的法国共和国军上尉,他指挥果敢,在千军将士中脱颖而出。这位矮小瘦弱、留着深棕色长发的战士,看上去几乎没有一点指挥官的风度,但临阵指挥时却镇定自若。

这一战役是法国大革命(1789—1799)的一部分,革命推翻了法国国王。革命者建立了共和国,组建了一支八十余万人的武装力量,这是欧洲规模最大的军队,而拿破仑·波拿巴就是军中一位大有作为的年轻军官。

保皇分子,即那些仍旧效忠君主政体的一班人,拿起武器与新兴的共和国抗争,但革命者控制了巴黎,并迅速占领法国其他地区。由于人数相差十分悬殊,保皇分子一边垂死抵抗,一边向英国和其他国家求援。

即使没有英军的援助,土仑也难以攻下。真正的屏障是一个名叫小直布罗陀的堡垒,人们这样称它是因为它看上去和直布罗陀岩山一样固若金汤。直布罗陀岩山是一片巨大的岩层,位于英国的最西南端,它是一个坚不可摧的英国堡垒。小直布罗陀耸立在一座陡峭的山上,山体突入海湾。当城堡里的士兵守护着下面的港口时,敌人只能缓慢地向上行进,很容易被一网打尽。

土仑战役的头三周里,因为小直布罗陀,共和军几乎寸步难行。他们每次进攻,都被敌军的炮火击退。几乎是偶然,拿破仑·波拿巴一抵达

Bonaparte arrived in Toulon.

Napoleon stopped in the town to see a friend before beginning another assignment. While he was there, the artillery officer of the republic's army was badly wounded and unable to carry on. Napoleon, an artillery specialist, was offered the post on the spot and agreed to take over.

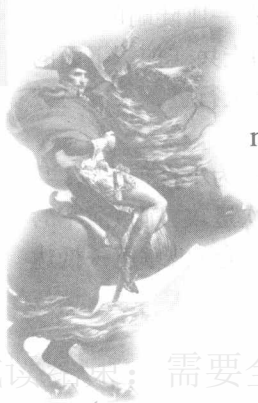
Before firing a single shot, Napoleon carefully studied the situation and devised^[1] an entirely new battle strategy. He realized that to capture Toulon, the army first had to overtake Little Gibraltar. From the hill, they could fire down on the British fleet^[2] in the harbor. As Napoleon later commented, "Artillery persistently served with red-hot cannon balls is terrible against a fleet."

Napoleon knew, however, that his troops lacked sufficient firepower to carry out his plan. So he sent soldiers out into territory controlled by the revolutionaries to find any usable cannons and transport them back to the battle site. Then he gave his men a quick lesson in how to use cannon fire in a massive assault^[3].

Napoleon's men directed a tremendous amount of firepower on Little Gibraltar, finally causing the fort to fall. Once on the hill, the soldiers turned their cannons on the British ships in the harbor below. The attack sent the British swiftly back to their homeland, and the new French Republic gained control of Toulon.

Napoleon was credited with the victory. At just twenty-four years old, he was promoted to the fairly high rank of brigadier^[4] general. His superiors sung his praises. Jean-Pierre du Teil, commanding officer of the area's troops, described Napoleon to the ministry of war: "I lack words to convey Bonaparte's merit to you; much knowledge, equal intelligence and too much bravery; that is but a feeble sketch of this rare officer's virtues."

A new star was rising in the military. It was just the start of great things to come for Napoleon Bonaparte.





土仑，战局即刻出现了转机。

拿破仑在小镇上停留是为了拜访一位朋友，然后要接受另一项任务。正当他在那里时，共和军的炮兵指挥员身负重伤，无法继续指挥作战。作为一位炮兵专家，拿破仑当即被任命接替这一职务，他欣然受命。

开火前，拿破仑认真分析了战局，然后制定了全新的作战方案。他认为，要占领土仑，部队必须先拿下小直布罗陀，然后居高临下，炮轰港口里的英国军舰。事后，拿破仑评论说：“大炮不断被装上炽热的炮弹，这对那被攻击的舰队来说可真是场灾难。”

然而，拿破仑也知道，他的部队弹药不足，无法实施他的计划。于是，他派兵深入到革命者占领的地区，收集能用的炮弹，再把炮弹运回战场。接着，他简单教了战士们如何用炮火发动大规模进攻。

拿破仑的战士集中了大量火力猛攻小直布罗陀，终于摧毁了堡垒。部队占领山顶后，掉转炮口向下攻打港口里的英国船只。在强大的攻势下，英军落荒而逃，新生的法兰西共和国占领了土仑。

拿破仑在这次战役中立下了赫赫战功。年仅24岁的他被提拔为陆军准将，这是相当高的级别。他的上司对他赞不绝口。该战区部队的指挥官让·皮埃尔·杜·泰尔对作战部这样评价拿破仑：“我无法用语言来向你们描述波拿巴的优点。他知识渊博，才华横溢，胆识过人，这样的军官屈指可数。如此概括他的才华，也只能是轻描淡写。”

军旅中一颗新星冉冉升起。这正是拿破仑·波拿巴辉煌人生的起点。

[1] devised 设计，
发明

[2] fleet 舰队

[3] assault 袭击

[4] brigadier 陆军
准将



THE CORSICAN 

CHAPTER ONE

科西嘉人

Although Napoleon became a key figure in the history of France, he wasn't French. He spoke French with a noticeable Italian accent, but he wasn't Italian either. Rather, Napoleon was born on the small, mountainous island of Corsica, in the capital city of Ajaccio. Corsica lies in the Mediterranean Sea near Italy.

Foreign Rule

While the people of Corsica were fiercely proud of their heritage, their small island nation had often been taken over by larger and more powerful countries. Beginning around A.D. 1300, the Republic of Genoa controlled the island. Genoa was a city-state that later became part of Italy.

For centuries the Corsicans struggled against Genoese control. By the 1700s, they had organized a force to fight for their freedom. Corsican soldiers bravely battled to drive out the Genoese. Rather than continue fighting, Genoa sold the island to France in 1768.

The king of France, Louis XV, knew that he would have to fight a small patriotic Corsican force to take possession of^[1] the island, but this was not a problem for his large, well-trained army. French soldiers quickly put down the Corsicans' revolt^[2] and took over the island in May 1769. When Napoleon Bonaparte was born three months later, on August 15, 1769, his homeland was under French rule.

The Buonapartes

Napoleon's parents, Carlo and Marie-Letizia Ramolino Buonaparte (Letizia), came from noble Italian families who had settled in Corsica in the 1500s and 1600s. The original Italian family name,





虽然拿破仑成了法国历史上的一位显赫人物，但他却不是法国人。他说法语时明显带有意大利口音，但他也不是意大利人，而是出生在位于首府阿雅克修的一个名叫科西嘉的岛屿上。岛屿很小，却群山环抱，并位于毗邻意大利的地中海。

外来统治

尽管科西嘉人为他们的传统感到十分自豪，但他们小小的岛国却经常遭到列强的侵犯。约从公元1300年开始，热那亚共和国就占领了这一岛屿。热那亚当时是一个城邦，后来成为意大利的一部分。

数百年来，科西嘉人一直反抗热那亚的统治。到了18世纪，为争取自由，他们组建了一支军队。科西嘉的战士们英勇战斗，想把热那亚人驱赶出去。热那亚不再战斗，而是于1768年把岛屿卖给了法国。

法国国王路易十五明白，要想统治这一岛屿，他必须战胜一小股科西嘉的爱国力量。这对于他那规模庞大、训练有素的军队来说易如反掌。法军很快镇压了科西嘉人的叛乱，于1769年5月占领了这座岛屿。三个月后，即1769年8月15日，拿破仑降生，当时他的家园已处于法国的统治下。

波拿巴家族

拿破仑的双亲，卡洛和玛丽-莱蒂齐亚·拉摩莉诺·波拿巴（莱蒂齐亚），出身于意大利贵族家庭。16—17世纪间，他们的家庭已在科西嘉定居。原来的意大利姓氏 Buonaparte 后来改用法语拼写成 Bonaparte。

[1] take possession

of 占有，拥有

[2] revolt 反抗

Buonaparte, was later given the French spelling Bonaparte. In Corsica the family was considered low-level nobility^[1]. The Bonapartes had prestigious family lines but not a great deal of money. Still, they managed to maintain a large home and always had ample^[2] household help. Napoleon's parents employed two full-time servants and a wet nurse^[3] for the children.

Napoleon's father was a tall, attractive man with almond-shaped^[4] eyes. He was an eighteen-year-old law student when he married Napoleon's mother, fourteen-year-old Letizia Ramolino, a petite^[5] beauty with dark hair and eyes. Carlo was in love with another woman at the time, but his family assured him that the Ramolino girl was a more suitable match in terms of class and breeding. Anxious to better his social position, Carlo agreed to the union.

Carlo and Letizia had thirteen children, but only eight of them lived to adulthood. The other five died of common childhood illnesses. Their first child, born in January 1768, was a boy, Joseph. Napoleon was their second child. Letizia was in church when she went into labor with Napoleon. Luckily, she lived near the church and was able to make it home before the baby arrived. However, she did not have time to get upstairs to her bedroom. So, with the help of a servant, Napoleon was delivered on a carpet on the first floor of the Bonaparte residence.

After Napoleon came six other brothers and sisters: Lucien, Éliisa, Louis, Pauline, Caroline, and Jérôme. As Napoleon grew up, he was especially close to his brother Joseph. Though Joseph was about a year and a half older, Napoleon was the stronger of the two. When the boys got into fights, it was Napoleon who pinned down^[6] Joseph. Napoleon was also stronger willed and more determined than his brother. Sometimes he forced Joseph to do his homework for him. Some histori-

