



展望(Prospect)全国高等院校英语专业系列精品教材

英国历史文化概况 (英文版)

董晓波 主编

Introduction to British

History and Cultures

(English Edition)



对外经济贸易大学出版社

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“展望（Prospect）全国高等院校英语专业系列精品教材”由对外经济贸易大学出版社联合多所我国重点本科大学推出。教材根据针对全国本科院校英语专业设计，内容涵盖英语专业必修和选修课教学，包括基础技能、语言学、文学、文化、商务等方面，囊括当前我国高校英语专业所开设的大部分课程，并充分考虑到我国英语教育的地区差异和不同院校英语专业的特点，为英语教学提供更多的选择。

展望系列教材在内容选材上反映了各个学科领域的最新研究成果，除了帮助学生打下扎实的语言基本功外，在编写上更着力培养学生分析问题、解决问题的能力，并提高学生的思辨能力和人文、科学素养，培养健康向上的人生观，使学生真正成为我国新时代所需要的英语专门人才。

本系列教材的作者为中的学科带头人和一线优秀教师，教材充分体现了当今大学英语专业教育的发展方向和水平。具体书目包括《基础英语教程 1-4》、《基础英语教程辅导用书 1-4》、《英语听力 1-2》、《英语口语 1-2》、《英语视听说》、《英语阅读 1-2》、《英汉/汉英口译基础教程》、《大学英汉翻译教程（第三版）》、《大学汉英翻译教程》、《英语写作》、《学术类论文写作手册（第三版）》、《经贸英语文章选读》、《经贸英语翻译》、《经贸英语口语》、《商务英语写作》、《跨文化交际》、《国际商务礼仪》、《英美国家概况》、《英国文学简史》、《美国文学简史》、《英美文学作品选读》、《实用英语文体学教程》、《英语语言学教程》、《英美报刊高级阅读教程》等。

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2012 年 10 月

Preface

前 言

英语教学既是语言教学，也是文化教学。美国著名人类学家萨丕尔指出：“语言不能脱离文化而存在。”（Sapir, 1921）语言是文化的载体，每个民族都有自己独特的风俗习惯和文化背景，人们总是根据自己的文化背景及语言习惯用自己固有的方式去理解别人所写的东西，对于英语专业的学生而言，不熟悉英美国家的社会文化背景知识，就会给跨文化交际造成很大的障碍。随着全球化时代的到来和改革开放的深入，我国国际间跨文化交流与合作日益增多，同时，各行各业对具有夯实外语知识技能和广博全球文化知识的人才的需求也日益迫切。2004年，国家教育部高等教育司公布的《大学英语课程教学要求》明确地把学生“文化意识”的培养列入到英语教学中，认为在英语教学中培养学生的文化意识与培养学生的语言意识、语言技能同等重要。我们认为，优秀合格的外语人才只有充分了解目标语言国家的历史文化，才能真正有效地掌握语言知识，提高语言能力，更加有效地将这门语言运用于实践。《英国历史文化概况》（英文版）是《美国历史文化概况》（英文版）（对外经济贸易大学出版社，2010年版）的姐妹篇，是将了解英国历史文化知识与学习英语语言技能很好地结合在一起，为高等学校英语专业学生编选的融文化与历史知识为一体的新型英语教材。

本书遵循“以人为本”的理念，从中国学生实际出发，从不同方面向读者介绍英国的历史与文化现象。本书以英国历史文化发展为线索，展现英国各阶段历史进程中的国家概况，既训练语言技能，也丰富相关知识。本书采用真实地道的语言材料，主要取材于国外报刊杂志以及相关历史文献资料，穿插图表、照片等真实的视觉材料，生动直观。无论对广大学生还是对英国历史文化感兴趣的其他学习者来说，本书都是一本了解英国、积累历史文化知识、开阔视野、启发思路的良好读物。通过本书的学习可以进一步增进中国学生对英国历史文化的了解，并透过历史的表象了解英国文化核心，拓宽中国学生的文化视野，帮助中国学生提高英语表达能力，进一步提高跨文化交际的能力。课后习题答案请在 www.uibep.com 网站下载。

本书可以作为英语专业知识基础课——英国文化、英国历史方向的专业课教材，也可以作为高等院校非英语专业本科学生和研究生公选课教材或课外泛读教材，也可供历史学专业英国史方向和对英国问题饶有兴趣的学生及希望通过对英国历史与文化的学习来提高英语技能的读

2 英国历史文化概况（英文版）

者使用。

本书董晓波主编，王雪、华黎副主编，殷云菲、沈洁、韩秋爽、王辰诚、蒋菲参编。此外，感谢孙茂华、董长生、侯远秀、董晓峰、王欣的支持与帮助。在整个编写过程中，我们力求臻于完美，但是限于水平及一些不可避免的因素，定不乏偏颇和疏漏，恳请广大读者朋友和同行不吝指正，以臻完善。

董晓波

2012年7月

写于南京紫金山麓东方城

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Contents

目 录

Chapter 1 Origin and History	1
Text A The Origin and History of the UK	1
Text B Elizabeth I of England	7
Supplementary Reading Song to the Men of England	14
Knowledge Expansion Kings and Queens of England and Great Britain	15
Chapter 2 Climate and Territory	19
Text A Climate of the United Kingdom	19
Text B Geography of the United Kingdom	25
Supplementary reading I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud	31
Knowledge Expansion Relevant Knowledge of the United Kingdom	32
Chapter 3 System of Government and Political Parties	33
Text A The System of Government of the United Kingdom	33
Text B Political Parties of the United Kingdom	40
Supplementary Reading Elizabeth II	46
Knowledge Expansion The Monarch's Power of the United Kingdom	47
The Prime Minister's Power	48
Chapter 4 Laws and Rules	49
Text A The Constitution of the United Kingdom	49
Text B The Sources of the Constitution of United Kingdom	60
Supplementary Reading The Legal System of the United Kingdom	68
Knowledge Expansion List of Justices of the Supreme Court of the United Kingdom	71
Chapter 5 Industrial Revolution	75
Text A A General Introduction to Industrial Revolution	75
Text B Technological Developments in Britain during Industrial Revolution	82
Supplementary Reading Social Effects of Industrial Revolution on Great Britain	91
Knowledge Expansion Joseph Whitworth	96
Chapter 6 Two World Wars	101
Text A History of the United Kingdom during World War I	101

2 英国历史文化概况 (英文版)

Text B	Great Britain, from World War I to World War II	112
Supplementary Reading	Churchill's Speech: We Shall Fight Them on the Beaches	120
Knowledge Expansion	Winston Churchill	121

Chapter 7 Education 123

Text A	British Education System	123
Text B	Universities in the United Kingdom	131
Supplementary Reading	The University of Oxford	137
Knowledge Expansion	Stephen Hawking	140

Chapter 8 Economy and Social Welfare 143

Text A	An Introduction to British Economy	143
Text B	Healthcare in the United Kingdom	150
Supplementary Reading	Economy of London	156
Knowledge Expansion	Keynesian Economics	159

Chapter 9 Press, Radio and Television 161

Text A	Introduction to British Media	161
Text B	British Newspapers	167
Supplementary Reading	British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC)	173
Knowledge Expansion	British Academy of Film and Television Arts	176

Chapter 10 English Literature and Poems 179

Text A	Development of British Literature and Poems	179
Text B	Shakespeare	185
Supplementary Reading	J. K. Rowling	193
Knowledge Expansion	Sonnet 14	196

Chapter 11 Religion and Beliefs 197

Text A	Christianity	197
Text B	Church of England	202
Supplementary Reading	St Paul's Cathedral	207
Knowledge Expansion	List of Church of England Dioceses	210

Chapter 12 Scenic Spots and Historical Sites 213

Text A	Hyde Park	213
Text B	Buckingham Palace	217
Supplementary Reading	British Museum	221
Knowledge Expansion	Top 10 London Attractions	228

Chapter 13 Holidays and Festivals 233

Text A	British Holidays and Festivals	233
Text B	Easter	244
Supplementary Reading	Valentine's Day	248

Knowledge Expansion	List of British Holidays and Celebrations	250
Chapter 14	Manners and Courtesies in Social Life	255
Text A	British Etiquette	255
Text B	Superstitions in Britain	260
Supplementary Reading	DOS and DON'TS (Taboos) in England	264
Knowledge Expansion	English Afternoon Tea Etiquette	266
Chapter 15	Social Problems and Future	269
Text A	'Social Evils' and 'Social Problems' in Britain	269
Text B	The UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy	275
Supplementary Reading	Depression is UK's Biggest Social Problem	282
Knowledge Expansion	What Sports Do You Play in Britain?	283
Appendices		
Appendix 1:	Lists of Dynasties and Monarchs in British History	287
Appendix 2:	Prime Ministers of the United Kingdom	292
Appendix 3:	Major Events in UK History	295
Appendix 4:	Shires of the United Kingdom	298
Appendix 5:	UK's National Anthem	299
Appendix 6:	List of British Nobel Laureates	300
Appendix 7:	National and Subnational Flags of the United Kingdom	305
Appendix 8:	Currency and Banking of the United Kingdom	305
Appendix 9:	History of British Literature	306
Appendix 10:	British Educational System	306
References	参考文献	308

Origin and History



Text A The Origin and History of the UK

导读

英国历史是一部征服和合并的历史。英国全称为大不列颠及北爱尔兰联合王国 (the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)。国土由大不列颠岛上的英格兰、苏格兰、威尔士和爱尔兰岛上的北爱尔兰四部分和众多小岛组成，而整个英国的历史也就是由这四个区域的历史交织组成。1535年威尔士成为英格兰王国的一部分，1707年苏格兰与英格兰正式合并为大不列颠王国，1800年大不列颠王国和爱尔兰合并成为大不列颠与爱尔兰联合王国，1922年爱尔兰共和国独立，爱尔兰北部仍留在联合王国内。

Prehistory and Antiquity

According to John T. Koch and others, England in the Late Bronze Age was part of a maritime trading-networked culture that included all of Britain and also Ireland, France, Spain and Portugal. During the Iron Age, Celtic culture arrived from Central Europe. Society was tribal and there were around 20 different tribes in the area. However, earlier divisions are unknown because the Britons were not literate. Like other regions on the edge of the Empire, Britain had long enjoyed trading links with the Romans. Julius Caesar of the Roman Republic attempted to invade twice in 55 BC; although largely unsuccessful, he managed to set up a client king.

The Romans invaded Britain in 43 AD during the reign of Emperor Claudius, subsequently conquering much of Britain, and the area was incorporated into the Roman Empire as Britannia province. Christianity was first introduced around this time, though there are traditions linked to Glastonbury claiming an introduction through Joseph of Arimathea, while others claim through Lucius of Britain. By 410, as the empire declined, Britain was left exposed by the withdrawal of Roman army units, to defend the frontiers in continental Europe and take part in civil wars.

Middle Ages

Roman military withdrawals left Britain open to invasion by pagan, seafaring warriors from north-western continental Europe, chiefly the Angles, Saxons and Jutes who had long raided the coasts of the Roman province and now began to settle. During the settlement period the lands ruled by the incomers seem to have been fragmented into numerous tribal territories. Over the following centuries this process of political consolidation continued and the native royal dynasty was restored with the accession of Edward the Confessor in 1042.

A dispute over the succession to Edward led to the Norman conquest of England in 1066, accomplished by an army led by Duke William of Normandy. This conquest led to the almost total dispossession of the English elite and its replacement by a new French-speaking aristocracy, whose speech had a profound and permanent effect on the English language.

The House of Plantagenet from Anjou inherited the English throne under Henry II, adding England to the budding Angevin Empire of fiefs the family had inherited in France. They reigned for three centuries, proving noted monarchs such as Richard I, Edward I, Edward III and Henry V. The period saw changes in trade and legislation, including the signing of the Magna Carta, an English legal charter used to limit the sovereign's powers by law and protect the privileges of freemen. Catholic monasticism flourished, providing philosophers and the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge were founded with royal patronage. The Principality of Wales became a Plantagenet fief during the 13th century and the Lordship of Ireland was gifted to the English monarchy by the Pope. During the 14th century, the Plantagenet and House of Valois both claimed to be legitimate claimants to House of Capet and with it France the two powers clashed in the Hundred Years War. The Black Death epidemic hit England, starting in 1348, it eventually killed up to half of England's inhabitants. From 1453 to 1487 civil war between two branches of the royal family occurred the Yorkists and Lancastrians known as the Wars of the Roses. Eventually it led to the Yorkists losing the throne entirely to a Welsh noble family the Tudors, a branch of the Lancastrians headed by Henry Tudor who invaded with Welsh and Breton mercenaries, gaining victory at the Battle of Bosworth Field where the Yorkist king Richard III was killed.

Early Modern

During the Tudor period, the Renaissance reached England through Italian courtiers, who reintroduced artistic, educational and scholarly debate from classical antiquity. During this time England began to develop naval skills, and exploration to the West intensified.

Henry VIII broke from communion with the Catholic Church, over issues relating to divorce,



The Royal Coat of Arms of England

under the Acts of Supremacy in 1534 which proclaimed the monarch head of the Church of England. In contrast with much of European Protestantism, the roots of the split were more political than theological. However, there were internal religious conflicts during the reigns of Henry's daughters, Mary I and Elizabeth I. The former brought the country back to Catholicism, while the latter broke from it again, more forcefully asserting the supremacy of Anglicanism.

During the Elizabethan period, an English fleet defeated an invading Spanish Armada. Competing with Spain, the first English colony in the Americas was founded in 1585 in Virginia and named Roanoke. With the East India Company, England also competed with the Dutch and French in the East. The political structure of the island was changed in 1603, when the Stuart James VI of Scotland, a kingdom which was a long time rival, inherited the throne of England as James I creating a personal union. He styled himself King of Great Britain, although this had no basis in English law.

However, based on conflicting political, religious and social positions, the English Civil War was fought between the supporters of Parliament and those of King Charles I, known as Roundheads and Cavaliers respectively. This was an interwoven part of the wider multifaceted Wars of the Three Kingdoms, involving Scotland and Ireland. The Parliamentarians were victorious, Charles I was executed and the kingdom replaced with the Commonwealth. Leader of the Parliament forces, Oliver Cromwell declared himself Lord Protector in 1653, a period of personal rule followed. After Cromwell's death, and his son Richard's resignation as Lord Protector, Charles II was invited to return as monarch in 1660 with the Restoration. It was now constitutionally established that King and Parliament should rule together, though Parliament would have the real power. This was established with the Bill of Rights in 1689. Among the statutes set down were that the law could only be made by Parliament and could not be suspended by the King, and the King could not impose taxes or raise an army without prior approval by Parliament.

The Great Fire of London in 1666 gutted the City of London but it was rebuilt shortly afterwards. In Parliament two factions had emerged – the Tories and Whigs. The former were royalists while the latter were classical liberals. Though the Tories initially supported Catholic King James II, some of them, along with the Whigs, deposed him in the Revolution of 1688 and invited Dutch prince William III to become monarch. After the parliaments of England and Scotland agreed, the two countries joined in political union, to create the Kingdom of Great Britain in 1707. To accommodate the union, institutions such as the law and national church of each remained separate.

Late Modern and Contemporary

Under the newly formed Kingdom of Great Britain, output from the Royal Society and other English initiatives combined with the Scottish Enlightenment to create innovations in science and engineering. This paved the way for the establishment of the British Empire. Domestically it drove the Industrial Revolution, a period of profound change in the socioeconomic and cultural conditions of England, resulting in industrialized agriculture, manufacture, engineering and

mining, as well as new and pioneering road, rail and water networks to facilitate their expansion and development.

During the Industrial Revolution, many workers moved from England's countryside to new and expanding urban industrial areas to work in factories, for instance at Manchester and Birmingham, dubbed "Warehouse City" and "Workshop of the World" respectively. England maintained relative stability throughout the French Revolution. Although Napoleon planned to invade from the south-east, he failed by the British both at sea and on land. The Napoleonic Wars fostered a concept of British land and a united national British people, shared with the Scots and Welsh.

London became the largest and most populous metropolitan area in the world during the Victorian era, and trade within the British Empire as well as the standing of the British military and navy was prestigious. Power shifts in east-central Europe led to World War I; hundreds of thousands of English soldiers died fighting for the United Kingdom as part of the Allies. Two decades later, in World War II, the United Kingdom was again one of the Allies. Following the war, the British Empire experienced rapid decolonization, and there was a speeding up of technological innovations; automobiles became the primary means of transport and Frank White's development of the jet engine led to wider air travel. Residential patterns were altered in England by private motoring, and by the creation of the National Health Service (NHS) in 1948. England's NHS provided publicly funded health care to all UK permanent residents free at the point of need, being paid for from general taxation. Combined, these changes prompted the reform of local government in England in the mid-20th century.

Since the 20th century there has been significant population movement to England, mostly from other parts of the British Isles, but also from the Commonwealth, particularly the Indian subcontinent. Since the 1970s there has been a large move away from manufacturing and an increasing emphasis on the service industry. As part of the United Kingdom, the area joined a common market initiative called the European Economic Community which became the European Union. Since the late 20th century the administration of the United Kingdom has moved towards devolved governance in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. England and Wales continues to exist as a jurisdiction within the United Kingdom. Devolution has stimulated a greater emphasis on a more English-specific identity and patriotism. There is no devolved English government, but an attempt to create a similar system on a sub-regional basis was rejected by referendum.

Words and Expressions

1. invade [in'veid] *vt. & vi.* 侵略; 侵袭; 侵扰; 涌入
2. pagan ['peigən] *adj.* 异教的; 异教徒的 *n.* 异教徒; 无宗教信仰者
3. accession [æk'seɪʃən] *n.* 增加; 就职; 到达 *vt.* 登记入册
4. succession [sək'seɪʃən] *n.* 连续; 继位; 继承权; 轮裁
5. dispossession [dispə'zeɪʃən] *n.* 剥夺; 驱逐; 强占不动产

6. elite [ei'li:t] *n.* 精英; 精华; 中坚分子
7. aristocracy [ˌæri'stɒkrəsi] *n.* 贵族; 贵族统治; 上层社会; 贵族政治
8. monarch ['mɒnək] *n.* 君主, 帝王; 最高统治者
9. reign [rein] *vi.* 统治; 支配; 盛行; 君临 *n.* 统治; 统治时期; 支配
10. sovereign ['sɒvərɪn] *adj.* 至高无上的; 有主权的 *n.* 君主; 独立国; 最高统治者
11. monasticism [mə'næstɪsɪzəm] *n.* 修道院生活; 禁欲主义; 出家; 隐修制度
12. patronage ['pætrənɪdʒ] *n.* 赞助; 光顾; 任免权
13. fief [fi:f] *n.* 封地, 采邑
14. epidemic [ˌepɪ'demɪk] *adj.* 流行的; 传染性的 *n.* 传染病; 流行病; 风尚等的流行
15. assert [ə'sɔ:t] *vt.* 维护, 坚持; 断言; 主张; 声称
16. supremacy [sju'preməsi] *n.* 霸权; 至高无上; 主权; 最高地位
17. respectively [ri'spektɪvli] *adv.* 分别地; 各自地, 独自地
18. restoration [ˌrestə'reɪʃən] *n.* 恢复; 复位; 复辟; 归还
19. suspend [sə'spend] *vt. & vi.* 延缓, 推迟; 使暂停; 使悬浮
20. gut [gʌt] *n.* 内脏; 肠子; 剧情; 胆量; 海峡 *vt.* 取出内脏 *adj.* 简单的; 本质的, 根本的
21. initiative [ɪ'nɪʃɪətɪv] *n.* 主动权; 首创精神 *adj.* 主动的; 自发的; 起始的
22. innovation [ˌɪnəʊ'veɪʃən] *n.* 创新, 革新; 新方法
23. dub [dʌb] *vt.* 配音; 轻点; 打击; 授予称号 *n.* 鼓声
24. metropolitan [ˌmetrə'pɒlɪtən] *adj.* 大都市的; 大主教辖区的; 宗主国的
25. prestigious [pre'stɪdʒɪəs] *adj.* 有名望的; 享有声望的
26. decolonization [ˌdi:kələnai'zeɪʃən] *n.* 非殖民地化, 殖民地自治化
27. subcontinent [ˌsʌb'kɒntɪnənt] *n.* 次大陆
28. jurisdiction [ˌdʒʊrɪsɪ'dɪkʃən] *n.* 司法权, 审判权, 管辖权; 权限, 权力
29. patriotism [ˌpætrɪətɪzəm] *n.* 爱国主义; 爱国心, 爱国精神
30. referendum [ˌrefə'rendəm] *n.* 公民投票权; 外交官请示书

Notes

1. **The Norman conquest of England** began on 28 September 1066 with the invasion of England by William, Duke of Normandy, who became known as William the Conqueror after his victory at the Battle of Hastings on 14 October 1066, defeating the king Harold II of England. The Norman Conquest was a pivotal event in English history. It largely removed the native ruling class, replacing it with a foreign, French-speaking monarchy, aristocracy, and clerical hierarchy. This, in turn, brought about a transformation of the English language and the culture of England in a new era often referred to as Norman England.
2. **The House of Plantagenet** was a royal house founded by Geoffrey V of Anjou, father of Henry II of England. Plantagenet kings first ruled the Kingdom of England in the 12th century. Their paternal ancestors originated in the French province of Gâtinais and gained the County of Anjou through marriage during the 11th century. The dynasty accumulated several other holdings, building the Angevin Empire which at its peak stretched from the Pyrenees to Ireland and the border with Scotland.
3. **The Hundred Years' War** was a series of wars waged from 1337 to 1453 by the House of Valois and the House of Plantagenet, also known as the House of Anjou, for the French throne, which

6 英国历史文化概况 (英文版)

had become vacant upon the extinction of the senior Capetian line of French kings. The House of Valois claimed the title of King of France, while the Plantagenets claimed the thrones of both France and England. The Plantagenet kings were the 12th-century rulers of the Kingdom of England, and had their roots in the French regions of Anjou and Normandy.

4. **The Wars of the Roses** were a series of dynastic civil wars for the throne of England fought between supporters of two rival branches of the royal House of Plantagenet: the houses of Lancaster and York (the “red” and the “white” rose, respectively). They were fought in several sporadic episodes between 1455 and 1485, although there was related fighting both before and after this period. The final victory went to a relatively remote Lancastrian claimant, Henry Tudor, who defeated the last Yorkist king Richard III and married Edward IV’s daughter Elizabeth of York to unite the two houses. The House of Tudor subsequently ruled England and Wales for 117 years.
5. **Oliver Cromwell** (克伦威尔) (25 April 1599—3 September 1658) was an English military and political leader who overthrew the English monarchy and temporarily turned England into a republican Commonwealth, and ruled England, Scotland and Ireland. Cromwell was one of the commanders of the New Model Army which defeated the royalists in the English Civil War. After the execution of King Charles I in 1649, Cromwell dominated the short-lived Commonwealth of England, conquered Ireland and Scotland, and ruled as Lord Protector from 1653 until his death in 1658.
6. **The Victorian era of the United Kingdom** was the period of Queen Victoria’s reign from 20 June 1837 until her death on 22 January 1901. It was a long period of prosperity for the British people. The era is often characterized as a long period of peace, known as the Pax Britannica, and economic, colonial, and industrial consolidation, temporarily disrupted by the Crimean War, although Britain was at war every year during this time. Towards the end of the 19th century, the policies of New Imperialism led to increasing colonial conflicts and eventually the Anglo-Zanzibar War and the Boer War. Domestically, the agenda was increasingly liberal with a number of shifts in the direction of gradual political reform and the widening of the voting franchise.

Exercises

I. Vocabulary Building

Match the following words with their definitions within each group of five words.

monarch	belonging to or typical of a large busy city
assert	love for your country
initiative	to state an opinion forcefully
patriotism	the first movement or action which starts something happening
metropolitan	a ruler of a state
sovereign	power which is greater than any other
succession	to hang from above
supremacy	a king or queen
suspend	a large mass of land made up of a number of different countries
subcontinent	the act of being the next person with the right to a particular position

II. Translate the following phrases into English.

铁器时代 _____

对……有深远长久的影响 _____

被授予…… _____

与……成反比 _____

尝试、努力做某事 _____

基于, 建立在……的基础上 _____

和……分享 _____

体验, 经历 _____

为……而战, 拼搏 _____

III. Comprehension of the text**Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F) according to the passage.**

- Julius Caesar of the Roman Republic once attempted to invade in 55 BC; although largely unsuccessful, he managed to set up a client king. ()
- Christianity was first introduced around 43 AD by the Romans. ()
- The Norman conquest of England accomplished by an army led by Duke William of Normandy occurred in 1066, which had a profound and permanent effect on the English language. ()
- The Black Death epidemic hit England, starting in 1348; it eventually killed up to two thirds of England's inhabitants. ()
- Over issues relating to divorce, Henry VIII broke from communion with the Catholic Church proclaimed himself the head of the Church of England. ()
- During the Elizabethan period, an English fleet defeated an invading Dutch Armada. ()
- It was now constitutionally established that King and Parliament should rule together, and King have the real power. ()
- Industrial Revolution was a period of profound change in the socioeconomic and cultural conditions of England. ()
- Although Napoleon planned to invade England, it failed and fostered a concept of a united national British people, shared with the Scots and Welsh. ()
- In the World War I, the United Kingdom was as part of the Allies, while in World War II, it was not. ()

**Text B Elizabeth I of England****导读**

伊丽莎白一世 (Elizabeth I, 1533 年 9 月 7 日—1603 年 3 月 24 日), 于 1558 年 11 月 17 日至 1603 年 3 月 24 日任英格兰王国和爱尔兰女王, 是都铎王朝的第五位也是最后一位君主。她终身未嫁, 因此被称为“童贞女王”。她即位时不但成功地保持了英格兰的统一, 而且在经过近半个世纪的统治后, 使英格兰成为欧洲最强大的国家之一。英格兰文化也在此期间达到了一个顶峰, 涌现出了诸如莎士比亚、弗朗西斯·培根这样的著名人物。英国

在北美的殖民地亦在此期间开始确立。在英国历史上被称为“伊丽莎白时期”，亦称为“黄金时代”。

Elizabeth I (7 September 1533—24 March 1603) was queen regnant of England and Ireland from 17 November 1558 until her death. Sometimes called The Virgin Queen, Gloriana, or Good Queen Bess, Elizabeth was the fifth and last monarch of the Tudor dynasty. The daughter of Henry VIII, she was born a princess, but her mother, Anne Boleyn, was executed two and a half years after her birth, and Elizabeth was declared illegitimate. Her half-brother, Edward VI, bequeathed the crown to Lady Jane Grey, cutting his half-sisters out of the succession. His will was set aside. Lady Jane Grey was executed, and in 1558 Elizabeth succeeded the Catholic Mary I, during whose reign she had been imprisoned for nearly a year on suspicion of supporting Protestant rebels.

Elizabeth set out to rule by good counsel, and she depended heavily on a group of trusted advisers led by William Cecil, Baron Burghley. One of her first moves as queen was to support the establishment of an English Protestant church, of which she became the Supreme Governor. This Elizabethan Religious Settlement held firm throughout her reign and later evolved into today's Church of England. It was expected that Elizabeth would marry, but despite several petitions from parliament and numerous courtships, she never did. The reasons for this outcome have been much debated. As she grew older, Elizabeth became famous for her virginity, and a cult grew up around her, which was celebrated in the portraits, pageants, and literature of the day.

In government, Elizabeth was more moderate than her father and siblings. One of her mottoes was *video et taceo* (I see, and say nothing). This strategy, viewed with impatience by her counselors, often saved her from political and marital misalliances. Though Elizabeth was cautious in foreign affairs and only half-heartedly supported a number of ineffective, poorly resourced military campaigns in the Netherlands, France and Ireland, the defeat of the Spanish Armada in 1588 associated her name forever with what is popularly viewed as one of the greatest victories in English history. Within 20 years of her death, she was celebrated as the ruler of a golden age, an image that retains its hold on the English people.

The Elizabethan era was a time associated with Queen Elizabeth I's reign and is often considered to be the golden age in English history. It was the height of the English Renaissance and saw the flowering of English poetry, music and literature. This was also the time famous above all for the flourishing of English drama, led by playwrights such as William Shakespeare, Christopher Marlowe and many others composed plays that broke free of England's past style of theatre.

It was also an age of exploration and expansion abroad, which was famous for the seafaring prowess of English adventurers. The one great rival was Spain, with which England clashed both in Europe and the Americas in skirmishes that exploded into the Anglo-Spanish War of 1585—1604. An attempt by Philip II of Spain to invade England with the Spanish Armada in