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一套营养丰富的文化大餐

◎ 主编 / 孙静确

BILINGUAL ENCYCLOPEDIA FOR TEENAGER

双语青少年百科

History 历史卷



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Five Dynasties and Ten States

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青少年百科

DOUBLE LANGUAGE
ENCYCLOPEDIA FOR TEENAGER

历史

□主编 / 孙静确



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China

中国

The Origin of Chinese Culture

中华文明的起源

About 5,000 years ago, Huangdi, the Yellow Emperor, according to legend, ruled part of the Yellow River valley. He and another leader,



Yandi, or the Fier
y Emperor, made
great contributions
to the progress of
civilization.

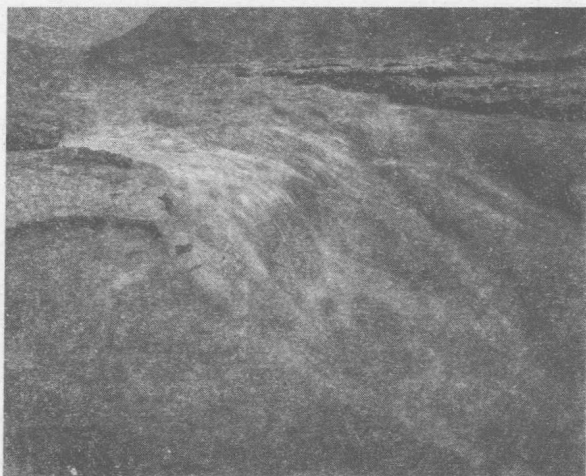
Huangdi is said to
have invented the
cart, the boat, the
clothes, the script
and the medicine,
and Yandi is said

to have taught people how to turn the soil with a plow. Today, Chinese all over the world regard them as their earliest ancestors, calling themselves "Yan-Huang's descendants."



大约五千年前,传说中的黄帝统治着黄河流域的一部分。他与另外一位领袖炎帝为中华文明的进步作出了巨大贡献。据说黄帝发明了车、船、衣服、文字和医药,而炎帝教会人民如何用犁翻地。今天,世界各地的中国人都把黄帝和炎帝看作自己的祖先,自称为“炎黄子孙”。

Many, many years after them, Yao, Shun and Yu led the people one after another. Yu was popular and prestigious, for legend has it that he had tamed the flooding rivers by channelling their



waters into the sea. Upon his death, Yu was succeeded by his son Qi. Thus the first dynasty in Chinese history was founded. It was called the Xia. This event marked the change from primitive society, where there was no family, private property, or class distinction, to a class society based on the family and private ownership.

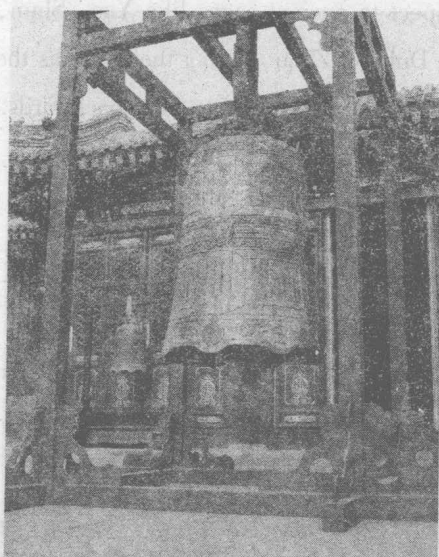
黄帝和炎帝之后许多年,尧、舜、禹相继统治中国。其中禹最受人民的欢迎和爱戴,因为传说中,他曾通过凿渠引水入海制服了洪水。禹死后,他的儿子启继位。由此建立了中国历史上第一个王朝——夏。这一事件标志着中国从一个没有家庭、没有私有财产、没有阶级区分的原始社会进入到一个以家庭和私有财产为基础的阶级社会。



Chinese Feudal Culture

中国封建文化

Chinese culture was highly developed in the feudal period. It played an important part in keeping the country unified, though it had such a large area and such a huge size of population; in maintaining the continuity of Chinese history; and in resisting the cultures of those nationalities which at one time or another ruled China. During the period of



Southern and Northern Dynasties and the Yuan and Qing, China was partly or wholly under the rule of national minorities for about 600 years. Invariably the military conquerors were conquered by Chinese culture. They learned to rule China in the Chinese way and accepted Chinese culture. This fact showed that advanced Chinese culture was more powerful than

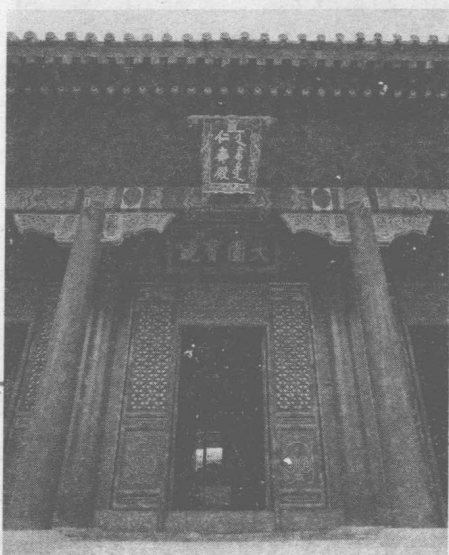
military or political forces.

中国文化在封建时期得到高度的发展。中国地广人稠，中国文化在维护全国统一，延续中国历史，以及反对那些入侵中国的民族的文化中起到了重要作用；南北朝时期，元、清时期，少数民族统治中国全国或一部分达六百年。不同的军事征服者都被中国文化所征服。他们用中国的方式统治中国，并接受中国文化。这一事实显示出发达的中国文化比军事政治力量更有威力。



The core of Chinese culture was Confucianism. It was made the state thought in the Western Han. After that most scholars, officials, and even emperors, professed to follow it, and some truthfully followed it in their conduct and work. As Confucianism laid special emphasis on moral principles, humane government and education, its influence was mainly positive. It also stressed the importance of loyalty to the ruler and filial piety to one's parents. These ideas were helpful to the stability of feudal rule. Confucianism valued ancient traditions, such as the institutions of the Western Zhou, and gave great respect to ancient sages like Yao, Shun, Yu, King Wen, King Wu and the Duke of Zhou, taking their rule as the model for all ages. In other words, it taught people to look backwards. This may have fostered the conservative tendency of the Chinese people.

中国文化的核心是儒家思想,它在西汉时期成为正统思想。以后,大多数学者、官吏,甚至帝王都自称信奉它,有的在行为和工作中加以实行。由于儒家思想着重道德原则、仁政和教育,因此它的影响主要是正面的。它也强调忠君、孝父的重要性。这些思想有助于封建统治的稳固。儒家推崇古代传统,如西周制度,尊敬古圣先贤,例如尧、舜、禹,文王、武王和周公,将他们的统治视为以后各代的典范。换言之,它教人们回顾过去。这可能助长了中国人的保守倾向。

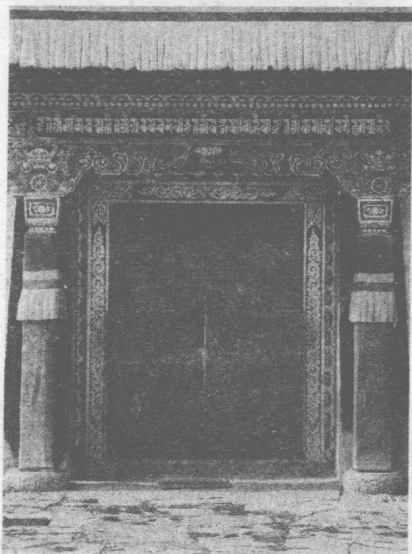


Besides Confucianism there were two other influential philosophies:



Taoism and Buddhism. Taoism advocated an escape from social duties, and the enjoyment of freedom, quietude and peace. This attitude could do no harm to feudal rule. Buddhism urged people to be passive, to give up all desires, to do good things so that they might have a better lot in their next lives. This doctrine could only make its believers obedient and tolerant, instead of fighting against oppression and exploitation.

除儒家思想以外,还有其他两种有影响的哲学:道家思想和佛教。道家思想提倡逃避社会职责,享受自由、清静与和平。这一态度对封建统治无害。佛教则教导人们消极,放弃欲望,做好事,以图来世得好报。这一教条是让信徒顺从容忍,不要反对压迫和剥削。



It is clear that Chinese culture of the feudal period, especially Confucianism, gave moral guidance and support to the feudal system. It made China one of the most advanced countries in the world for nearly 2,000 years, but it hindered social change or progress during the last stage of the period.

很明显,封建时期的中国文化,尤其是儒家思想,是人们的道德指南,支持了封建制度。它使中国在将近两千年的时间里一直是世界上最先进的国家之一,但在封建社会后期却阻碍了社会的变化与发展。

These economic, political and cultural factors combined to make the feudal period last so long in China. There were of course other factors. One of them was China's lack of contact with the outside world. There



was some foreign influence on Chinese culture. Buddhism, for instance, came from India. But foreign influence never changed the character of Chinese culture. Chinese society and culture developed along their own path until the outbreak of the Opium War in 1840.

这些经济、政治与文化因素的结合使中国的封建时期持续了很长时间。当然还有其他原因。其中之一就是中国缺乏与外部世界的接触。外国文化对中国文化产生了一些影响,例如,佛教来自印度。但外国文化的影响从未改变中国文化的特性。1840年鸦片战争爆发前,中国的社会与文化是沿着自己的道路向前发展的。



Zhou and Fedual Fief System 周与封建分封制度

During the 11th century BC, probably in 1066 BC, the Shang Dynasty was conquered by Zhou, a state in the Wei River valley in present-day Shannxi Province. King Wen of Zhou had made his state strong and planned the conquest. A few years after his death, his son, King Wu, led an army in an attack on the Shang capital and



quickly defeated the Shang troops. King Wu became the first king of the new Zhou Dynasty.

公元前11世纪(约前1066年),商朝被位于渭河流域(今陕西省)的周推翻,当时周在周文王的统治下日益强大,并策划推翻商朝。他死后几年,他的儿子武王率领一支军队进攻商都,很快就击败了商军。武王成为新周朝的第一位君主。



When King Wu died, his son was still too young to rule the country, so for several years state affairs were directed by King Wu's younger brother, the

Duke of Zhou. The political and social systems of the new dynasty were mainly designed by these three founders: King Wen, King Wu and the Duke of Zhou.

武王去世后,由于他的儿子年龄尚小,无法主理朝政,因此有好几年都是由武王的弟弟周公代管朝政。这个新王朝的政治和社会制度主要是由这三位创立者文王、武王和周公制定的。



They established a feudal fief system. The whole country was divided into a number of areas, each of which was assigned to a member of the royal family or a noble related by marriage to the rulers, or to the chief of



a small state that had been loyal to the Zhou. Not only land, but the people on it, were given to such a man and became his and his descendants property. This man subdivided his fief into several areas and gave them to members of his family and their descendants. These in turn gave land and people to those under them. It is said that altogether there were ten classes in this system, each class having to pay tribute and offer military and other services to the one above.



他们建立了封建分封制。整个国家被分为许多领地,由国君指派忠于周朝的王族、国戚或诸侯去统治。领地和领地上的人民都成了领主的世袭财产。领主再将他们的封地分为若干小领地,分给他们的家人作为世袭财产。这些人再将封地分给他们的下层。据说这一制度将社会分为10个等级,每个等级都必须向上一级进贡财物,出兵帮助打仗,以及尽其他的义务。

These systems and institutions suited the social conditions very well

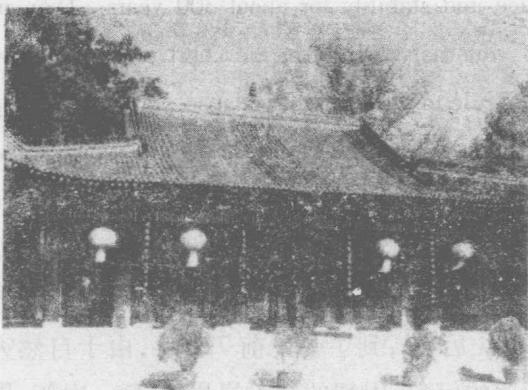


and the Zhou enjoyed peace and stability for about 300 years. Then in 771 BC natural calamities, internal struggle in the court and attacks by border tribes brought Zhou's rule to the brink of collapse. In the following year the capital had to be moved from Haojing in the west to Luoyi, now Luoyang, to its east. From then on the dynasty was called the Eastern Zhou, and the period from 1066 to 771 BC was called the Western Zhou.

由于这些制度很适合当时的社会条件,因此周朝和平稳定的统治局面维持了大约三百年。后来,到了公元前 771 年,由于自然灾害,宫廷内乱以及边疆部落的侵犯,周朝的统治岌岌可危。次年,周朝被迫将都城从西面的镐京迁到东面的洛邑(今洛阳)。因此,公元前 1066 年到公元前 771 年的周朝被称为西周,迁都之后的周朝被称为东周。

The history of the Eastern Zhou was divided into two periods. The first 300 years, 770 - 476 BC, was called the Spring and Autumn Period, because all the important events of this period were recorded in a historical work called The Spring and Autumn Annals. The period from 475 to 221 BC was called the Warring States Period, because there were continual wars among the states. The dynasty was finally brought to an end in 256 BC, and 35 years later, in 221 BC, China was unified by the Qin Dynasty.





东周的历史分为两个时期。公元前 770 年到公元前 476 年的前 300 年称为春秋时期,因为这一时期所有的重要事件都记录在史书《春秋》上。公元前 475 年到公元前 221 年的这段时期称

为战国时期,因为这段时期诸侯争战不断发生。公元前 256 年,周朝灭亡,35 年后,即公元前 221 年,秦朝统一中国。

The Southern Dynasties & the Northern Dynasties

南北朝

Towards the end of the Eastern Han dynasty, the rulers were either

weak or corrupt. There was

continuous power struggle in

the court, and the common

people were badly oppressed

and exploited. What had hap-

pened at the end of the Qin and

the Western Han happened a-

gain: peasants rose in revolt in

many parts of the country.

One peasant army led by Zhang

Jiao was active in North China.

As a mark each fighter of the





army wound a yellow turban around his head, and this gave the army a name: the Yellow Turbans.

东汉末年,统治者昏庸腐败。宫廷中权势斗争时有发生,百姓遭到残酷压榨。秦朝末年与西汉时期,全国各地农民起义风起云涌的情形,此时又重现了。中国北方活跃着一支由张角领导的农民起义军,这支起义军中的每一名战士都头戴黄巾作为标记,因而这支起义军被称作“黄巾军”。



The Han rulers had to rely on local armies in fighting against the peasants. After many years of war, the Yellow Turbans were suppressed, and three of the local army leaders divided the country among them: Cao Cao in the north, Sun Quan in the southeast, and Liu Bei in the southwest. The kingdoms they founded were called Wei, Wu and Shu respectively. These three kingdoms lasted about 60 years before China was again unified by the Jin in 280. Sima Yan, the most powerful minister of the Wei government, had usurped the throne

