

高校英语选修课系列教材



# 英国历史

——从都铎王朝至今

秦晓惠 主编

清华大学出版社



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北京

## 内 容 简 介

这是一本集文化知识传授、语言技能训练与人文素质培养为一体的单卷本英语历史教材。本书以内容与语言相融合 (Content and Language Integrated Learning, CLIL) 为编写理念, 以“突出历史与现世联系”为选材原则, 以朝代为顺序, 按章节体叙述, 阐述了英国近代至今的基本行进轨迹, 在涵盖最基本的历史事实与发展脉络的同时, 重点阐述英国对现代世界的贡献。本书在关注内容知识的系统性与逻辑性的同时, 尊重、遵循语言技能发展的规律, 为语言学习创造自然的社会认知语境, 使语言在对内容的思考和理解中得到“内化”。

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# 序言

这部教材的缘起有二：

其一，我本人浸染英语二十年有余，每天读英语、听英语、讲英语，如今又靠英语谋生，对英语的宗主国自然而然就有一种向往。英国，一个原本在世界文明边缘艰难存活的小小岛国，不仅孕育了横扫全球的英语语言，也贡献了现代工业化社会、民主化政治、理性化思维和“绅士风度”。我们不禁要问，这样一个在北海骇浪中颠簸飘摇的蕞尔小国，何以突然一跃向前，率先敲开通向现代文明的大门？正如清朝思想家龚自珍所言：“出乎史，入乎道，欲知大道，必先为史”（《尊史》），答案自然要到漫漫历史长河中去追根溯源。

其二，我从事大学英语基础课教学已逾十年。在长期的教学实践中，我常常感叹课堂时间极其有限，又受教学进度与教学要求羁绊，无法将英语语言的文化背景知识和历史发展脉络一一呈现给学生。我深深地感到，如果能将知识传授、技能训练与素质培养融为一体，使学习者真正触及语言形式背后深厚的历史渊源，全方位感受英语这门全球通用语的真正魅力，将能在一定程度上改良他们的知识结构，完善其思维习惯，进而塑造其精神气质。

在上述背景下，欧洲教育界主流的内容与语言整合型教学（Content and Language Integrated Learning, CLIL）走进了我的视野。CLIL的核心理念是运用外语教授非语言学科内容，使学习者获得学科知识和语言技能的同步发展。找到“语言作为学科”“语言作为工具”之外的第三条道路，如同打开一扇窗户，多年的阴霾终沐阳光：语言既作为学习内容，也作为学习手段，语言与内容的显性关联促发接近母语习得的学习状态。基于“内容与语言相融合”的基本思路，教材的编写目的有二：一是引导读者跨入历史之门，并为进一步学习、研究打下基础。做到这一点，既要全面交代，又不能作泛泛之谈；既要重点阐述，又要有别于专题研究。英国历史纷繁复杂，包罗万象，无法以百余页的一册书尽载无余。考虑到教材的读者多数很可能从未触及过英国历史，我以“突出历史与现世联系”为原则，以星光熠熠的都铎王

朝为起点，以当代人的记忆为终点，将英国近代至今的基本行进轨迹呈现于读者面前。作为历史教科书，篇幅与内容的矛盾已让人头痛不已，在编写教材中，语言这一变体又频繁侵扰。因此，教材的目的之二就是在关注内容知识的系统性的同时，尊重、遵循语言技能发展的规律。本人在撰写时尽量保持语言输入的真实性与多样性，既不刻意简化复杂长句，也不试图删减超纲词汇，为语言学习创造自然的社会认知语境，使语言在对内容的思考和理解中得到“内化”。

教材以朝代为顺序，按章节体叙述，在涵盖最基本的历史事实与发展脉络的同时，重点阐述英国对现代世界的贡献。每一章节包含五个板块：正文、作者点评、术语列表、训练活动、拓展学习。“正文”从君主要事、政治制度、经济状况、宗教信仰、文化思想、海外事业等维度入手，展列社会发展的种种进步，展示历史变化的大致路径，展现每个时代的整体面貌。“作者点评”在总结本章主旨要义的基础上，尝试以当代视角评论历史时期的功过得失。“术语列表”将文内经济、政治、地理、人物、事件等专有名词按音序排列，提供汉语译文和必要附加信息，以方便读者查询。“训练活动”分为三个部分：针对历史知识和语言内容的“理解任务”；针对语言技能与语言形式的“词汇任务”；针对自主学习与思辨能力的“扩展任务”。三类任务层层递进，体现了从初级思维技能（记忆、辨认、理解）逐步过渡到高级思维技能（分析、评价、创新）的思维训练过程。“拓展学习”推荐戏剧、电影、文本等相关资料，供有志者各寻所需，自行修习，多角度认识英国历史。“参考书目”开列一份笔者案头的英国历史必读著作单，“附录”附有大事年表、历届首相表及训练活动的参考解决方案。教材力求图文并茂，穿插大量插图、地图、照片等视觉材料，以直观生动的效果调动学习者的兴趣，使学习者获得情感认同，激发他们的探索欲望。

作为审稿专家，北京外国语大学姚小平教授与北京科技大学陈红薇教授俱有功于此书。大至宏观的框架结构，小到微观的语言表达及至书名的斟酌，两位教授都给予了认真的思考和诚恳的建议。他们的严谨与敬业，对我是极好的学术示范，我由衷地感激。北京科技大学 Mark Buck 教授无私地将其西方文化的讲义材料与我分享，并耐心解答了我的诸多疑惑，在此深表谢意。我的学生王美慧、宋岩出力于教材的需求

调研与训练活动评估，凌志威协助于文中史实的核查与王朝家谱图的绘制，我感谢他们的付出。这本教材是北京科技大学“十二五”规划教材，感谢学校教务处的支持和教研科李虹老师的协助。感谢清华大学出版社以及编辑钱屹芝对本书出版所做的种种努力。唯历史于我是外行，英语于我是外语，书中讹误疏漏自所不免，仍祈读者不吝指示为幸。

行文之余，我时常回到中国历史的长河中，如梁启超所言“校彼我之短长而自淬厉”。然而，区区一册小书，厘清一国之兴衰已是奢谈。因此，我常常告诫自己，积跬步能至千里，借管孔可窥全局，编者不思高远，唯求能进一小步。

秦晓惠

2016年春分于科大校园



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*I know I have the body but of a weak  
and feeble woman; but I have the heart and  
stomach of a king, and of a king of England  
too.*

—Elizabeth I, addressed troops at Tilbury,  
July 1588

◆ Chapter 1 ◆

*The  
Tudor  
Age*



# Monarchs



## Henry VII (1457–1509)

👑 Reign: 1485–1509

👑 Predecessor: **Richard III**

👑 Coronation: 30 October 1485

👑 Successor: **Henry VIII**

In the summer of 1485, Henry Tudor, the last **Lancastrian** male, landed in England from his exile in France and defeated the **Plantagenet** King Richard III in the **Battle of Bosworth Field** on 22 August. With his accession to the throne as Henry VII, the **Wars of the Roses** came to an end. Although Parliament quickly recognized him as king, the **Yorkists** were far from defeated. To secure his hold on the throne, he married **Edward IV's** eldest daughter **Elizabeth of York** in January 1486, thereby uniting the **houses of York and Lancaster**.

Henry VII inherited a government severely weakened and degraded by the civil wars. He managed to bring a much needed period of peace and stability to England, setting the climate for considerable economic and population growth. In 1502, Henry and Elizabeth's elder son Arthur, having married **Catherine of Aragon**, died of an unknown ailment at the age of 15, leaving their younger son Henry, Duke of York, as the heir. When the king himself died in 1509, the position of the Tudors was secure at last, and his son succeeded him unopposed.



## Henry VIII (1491–1547)

👑 Reign: 1509–1547

👑 Predecessor: Henry VII

👑 Coronation: 21 April 1509

👑 Successor: **Edward VI**

Henry VIII is remembered in history as one of the most powerful kings of England, but perhaps best remembered for his six marriages (the fate

of the wives can be summarized as “divorced, beheaded, died; divorced, beheaded, survived”) in an attempt to produce a healthy son. His desire to provide England with a male heir also resulted in his break with the Pope (who would not allow an annulment of his first marriage with the widowed Catherine of Aragon) and the **Roman Catholic Church**, leading to the **English Reformation**.

Henry VIII achieved many of his political aims through the work of his chief ministers, some of whom were banished or executed when they fell out of his favor. Figures such as **Thomas Wolsey**, **Thomas More**, and **Thomas Cromwell** shined prominently in his administration. In his reign, the King’s power was greatly enlarged and the legislative supremacy of Parliament was further consolidated. He is also known as the “**father of the Royal Navy**” by expanding naval forces and modernizing naval administration. Henry VIII died in January 1547 at the age of 55 and was succeeded by his only surviving son, Edward VI, whom he had with the third wife, **Jane Seymour**.



## Edward VI (1537–1553)

👑 Reign: 1547–1553

👑 Predecessor: Henry VIII

👑 Coronation: 20 February 1547

👑 Successor: Mary I

As Henry VIII’s only legitimate son, Edward VI was only nine years old when he inherited the throne in 1547. Edward Seymour, his uncle, and Robert Dudley took the title of Protector successively. Despite the fact that he was only a child, Edward had his mind set on religious reform. He was a fervent Protestant and carried out a series of Protestant reforms (introduction of the **Book of Common Prayer**, eradication of Roman Catholic practices, permission of clergy marriage etc.). Though Edward’s reign was brief, it marks an important milestone in the development of English Protestantism.

Edward was beginning to show great promise when he fell violently ill with tuberculosis in 1553 and died that July, three months short of his 16th birthday. In order to guarantee a Protestant succession, he was persuaded by Robert Dudley to change his father’s will to allow **Lady Jane Grey**,



granddaughter of Henry VIII's sister Mary and an overt Protestant, to become the queen. However, the country considered Mary (Henry VIII and Catherine of Aragon's daughter and a devout Roman Catholic) the rightful ruler. Jane reigned for only nine days and was executed six months later in 1554.



## Mary I (1516–1558)

👑 Reign: 1553–1558

👑 Predecessor: Edward VI

👑 Coronation: 1 October 1553

👑 Successor: Elizabeth I

Mary I was the first queen regnant of England (a queen reigning in her own right rather than through marriage) if we exclude the disputed reigns of Jane and the **Empress Matilda**. She took the throne amidst popular demonstration in her favor in London, but only reigned for five years and did nothing to keep the momentum of positive changes going as had Henry VII, Henry VIII and Edward VI done. She was a devoted Catholic and also nicknamed "**Bloody Mary**" for her persecution of over 280 Protestants in a vain attempt to turn the clock back and restore **Roman Catholicism** in England. The only thing Mary achieved was to build into the English people a lasting fear and hatred of the Pope and the Roman Catholic Church.

In 1554, Mary married Philip, King of Spain, who as a foreigner and a Catholic was not welcome in England. The marriage was childless, and Philip spent most of the time on **the Continent**. England obtained no share in the Spanish monopolies in New World trade and the alliance with Spain dragged England into a war with France which led to the loss of **Calais**, England's last outpost on the Continent in 1558. In November, Mary died from an ailment that might be uterine or ovarian cancer. Her half-sister Elizabeth, the daughter of Henry VIII and his second wife **Anne Boleyn**, succeeded her on the throne as Elizabeth I.



## Elizabeth I (1533–1603)

👑 Reign: 1558–1603

👑 Predecessor: Mary I

👑 Coronation: 15 January 1559

👑 Successor: James I

Elizabeth I is one of England's greatest monarchs and the first monarch whose name has become a synonym for the era she dominated—the **Elizabethan era**. Upon coronation, she inherited a bankrupt nation, torn by religious discord and weakened by conflicts with great powers of France and Spain. Her first order of business was to eliminate religious unrest. She managed to balance the interests of the Puritans and Catholics and resolved the religious issue by the **Elizabethan Religious Settlement**, which re-established the protestant **Church of England** and made her its Supreme Governor.

Elizabeth successfully played against each other the major powers of France and Spain, as well as the papacy and Scotland. The defeat of the **Spanish Armada** in 1588 is popularly viewed as one of the greatest victories in English history. Elizabeth remained the "**Virgin Queen**" all through her life to consolidate the general policy of balancing the Continental powers. Elizabeth died without an heir in 1603. The crown goes to her closest male Protestant relative, King of Scotland, **James VI**, of the **House of Stuart**. He became King James I of England, and the kingdoms of Scotland and England were finally united under one crown.

## *Politics and religion*

### ✦ Parliament and Privy Council

The 16th century has often been seen as a period of immense significance for the evolution of Parliament. The need for legislation and taxation made it an indestructible feature of the Tudor state. After the **King's Council**, Parliament was the nation's most important institution. Like the Council, it reverberated with activity when it was in session; unlike the Council, which met regularly in each year of a monarch's reign, Parliament was very much an occasional institution summoned and dissolved at will by the Crown. Parliament was generally active under the Tudors, and exceptionally active in the reign of Henry VIII for the



reason of the English Reformation. The **Reformation Parliament** of 1529–1536, which existed longer than any previous Parliament, enacted a series of statutes which transformed the relationship between the English Crown, the English people and the Church, as well as formally incorporating the Principality of Wales into the Kingdom of England.



Thomas Cromwell

**Privy Council** was the hub of the Tudor political system and the main permanent institution of government (as opposed to the intermittent Parliament). The term “privy council” can be traced back to at least the 14th century but was made of up to 100 men and usually ended up with one strong man dominating, such as Wolsey. It was under Henry VIII and due to Thomas Cromwell’s reform that it developed into an organized institution of strictly fixed and limited membership. Collective responsibility and corporate decision-making were the key to the Privy Council’s structure. Therefore, there was no room for an all-powerful minister who would dominate the Council’s proceedings, or if there was, the Council was likely to be subverted. Functions of the Council include advising the King, administering the realm, managing national defense, enforcing the Reformation (especially the religious settlement of 1559), enforcing law and regulating economic affairs, etc. In Sir Geoffrey Elton’s words, it was “the center of administration, the instrument of policy making, the arena of political conflict, and the ultimate means for dispensing the king’s justice”, an institution at once “essential” and “inescapable” (*Studies in Tudor and Stuart Politics and Government*, I, p.308).

### ✧ The English Reformation

The English Reformation is part of the wider process of the **European Protestant Reformation**, a religious and political movement that affected the practice of Christianity across all of Europe in the 16th century. However, the English Reformation is closely bound up with Henry VIII’s personal affairs. Henry’s first



wife, Catherine of Aragon, had borne five children, but only Princess Mary survived. Catherine was past childbearing age, and Henry was passionately coveting Anne Boleyn, who would not comply without the assurance of marriage. As the Pope would not grant an annulment of his first marriage, Henry had to take drastic actions, which were urging the English Parliament to enact a series of acts between 1532 and 1534 breaking ties with Rome, and declaring the King **Supreme Head of the Church of England** (as is mentioned earlier, from Elizabeth I the monarch was known as the **Supreme Governor of the Church of England**).



St. Radegund's Priory, Cambridge, dissolved in 1496 and converted into Jesus College, Cambridge.

Once the divorce was achieved, the king moved to take control over much of the Church's property through the **Dissolution of the Monasteries**. In order to further attack the papal authority as well as fund his fruitless and expensive wars against France and Scotland, Henry ordered the closing down of the wealthy Roman Catholic abbeys, monasteries and convents across England, Wales and Ireland

from 1536 to 1540. Over 800 monasteries were dissolved, demolished for building materials, confiscated, sold off or reclaimed as **Anglican Churches**. The Tudor Government raised a huge amount of revenue from the Dissolution of the Monasteries.

It took a few generations for the **Protestantism** to settle down and cost lives of many innocent believers of both Protestantism and Roman Catholicism. The theology and liturgy of the Church of England became markedly Protestant during the reign of Edward VI. Under his Catholic half-sister Mary, the whole process was reversed and the Church of England was again placed under papal jurisdiction. Soon after, Elizabeth reintroduced the Protestant faith but in a more moderate manner. By the time Elizabeth's long reign came to an end in 1603, English people had come to esteem their Church and come to identify