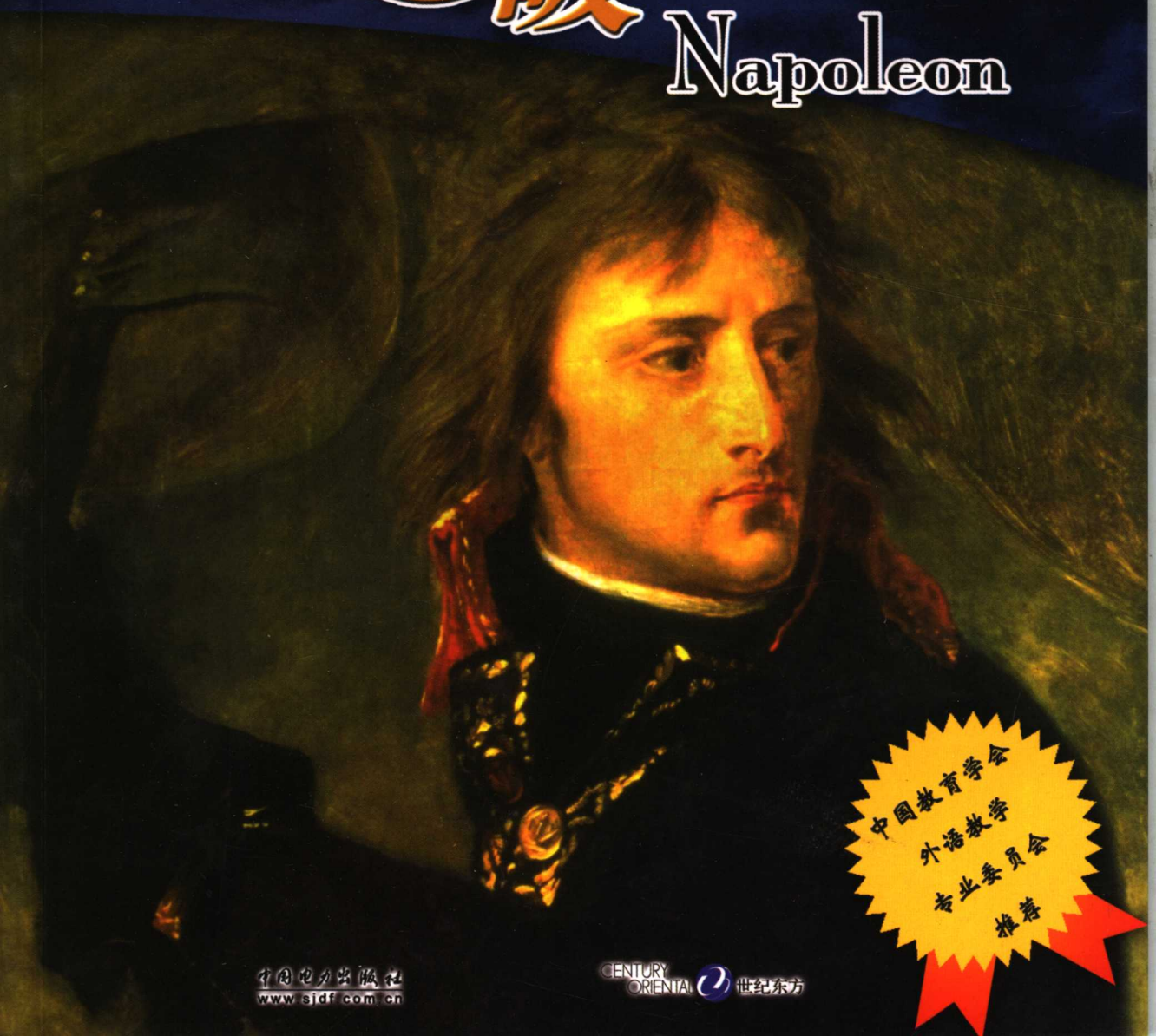


阅读空间 · 英汉双语主题阅读

拿破仑

Napoleon



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韩 杨 译



京权图字 01-2005-3007

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

拿破仑 / 美国凯勒斯出版公司编著; 韩杨译.

北京: 中国电力出版社, 2005.11

(阅读空间·英汉双语主题阅读)

书名原文: Napoleon

ISBN 7-5083-3914-2

I. 拿… II. ①美…②韩… III. 英语—阅读教学—
高中—课外读物 IV. G634.413

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2005) 第 116012 号

Napoleon

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北京行走出版咨询有限公司策划。

拿破仑

原著: Robert W. Butler 等

翻 译: 韩 杨

责任编辑: 王惠娟 李宝琳

出版发行: 中国电力出版社

社 址: 北京市西城区三里河路 6 号 (100044)

网 址: <http://www.sjdf.com.cn>

印 刷: 北京世艺印刷有限公司

开 本: 178 × 226

印 张: 4

字 数: 76 千字

版 次: 2006 年 1 月第 1 版, 2006 年 1 月第 1 次印刷

书 号: ISBN 7-5083-3914-2

定 价: 10.90 元

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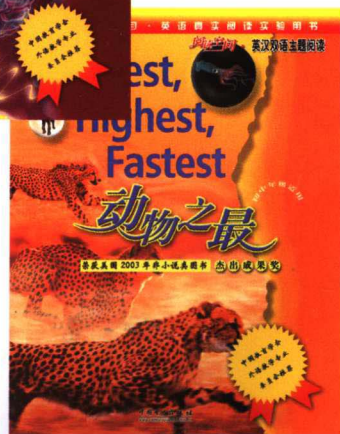
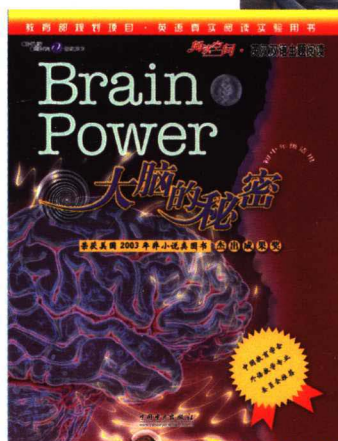
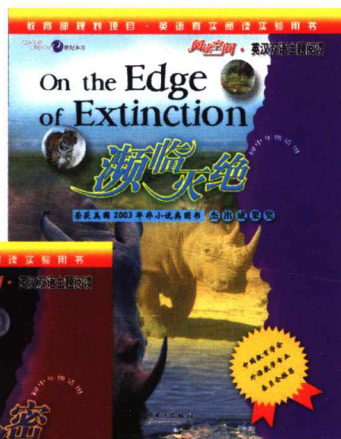
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中国电力出版社
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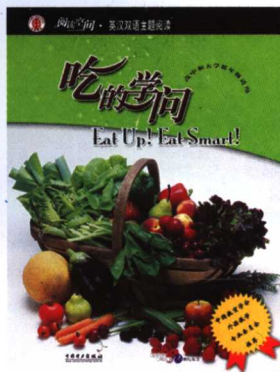
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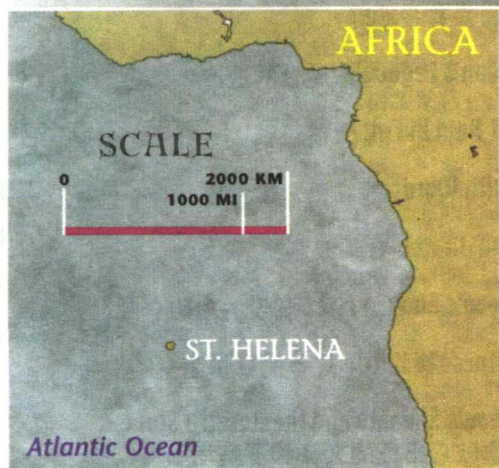
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Editor's Message 编辑手记

我们应该努力去做些什么，
要在大浪淘沙过后留下痕迹，
以免苟活于世。遗憾终生。

——拿破仑

拿破仑——这个名字会使人立刻想起世界征服者和彻底的失败这两个概念。这个人从崛起到失败仅有约20年，但对三大洲的人产生了长达300多年的深远影响。他是谁？要了解拿破仑，了解他渴望权力的原因，以及他如何对当代及后世的法兰西产生影响，您将在本书中找到答案！



ILLUSTRATED BY MIKE DIGIORGIO



KEY

French territory

法国领土

States ruled by Napoleon's family

由拿破仑家族统治的国家

States under French influence

受法国影响的国家

French allies, 1812

1812年时与法国结盟的国家



by Robert W. Butler

Gi-Git

在此安息

Longwood House, St. Helena, May 5, 1821:

In a small, crowded bedroom, high atop “the ugliest and most dismal rock conceivable,” Napoleon Bonaparte lies dying. His short, stout frame racked with fever, the Emperor of the French tosses restlessly on his canopied bed. As the long night wears on, Napoleon murmurs his last words: “France... armée... tête d’armée... Josephine.”

What did it mean? Was he dreaming fitfully of France, the country he had led to glory—and to ruin? Did he imagine himself once again at the head of his soldiers, leading the Grand Army into battle? Was he thinking of his first wife, Josephine, “the most graceful woman I have ever known,” and their coronation at Notre Dame cathedral so long ago?

By evening it is all over. Instead of a funeral bell, a single cannon shot is fired to announce the death of the island’s prisoner. It is a fitting **knell** for the greatest warlord of the time, a man who had once held all of Europe at gunpoint. A few days later, the man who made himself an emperor is buried in an anonymous tomb, bearing only the words “ci-gît” (“here lies”).

1821年5月5日，圣海伦娜岛，朗伍德山庄：

——间狭小拥挤的卧室，高高位于一片简直是丑陋不堪的岩石顶上。身材矮小粗壮的拿破仑·波拿巴被高烧折磨着，这位法兰西皇帝在病榻上辗转反侧。长夜将尽，拿破仑喃喃地说着临终遗言：“法兰西……armée……tête d’armée……约瑟芬。”

这几个字到底是什么意思？难道是他冥冥中一直在想着法兰西——这个因他而辉煌，也因他而没落的帝国？难道他还在想象自己是高高在上的将军，带领着他的伟大军团所向披靡？难道他又想起了自己的第一个妻子，那位“我所知道的最优雅的女子”——约瑟芬？想起了多年以前他们在巴黎圣母院的加冕典礼？

傍晚时分，拿破仑彻底停止了呼吸。一切都结束了。一声炮响，取代了葬礼的钟声，宣告了这个岛屿囚犯的死亡。这一声炮响是恰如其分的挽钟，为那个时代最伟大的军阀而响。这个人曾经用枪杆子控制了整个欧洲。几天后，这个曾经使自己成为皇帝的人被葬在了坟墓中，墓碑上没有刻下他的名字，只写着“ci-gît”（“在此安息”）。

Knell

refers to the sound of a bell, especially of a bell rung slowly, as at a funeral.

Napoleonic Images

拿破仑之 形象

by J. David Markham

The most common type of image is a print on paper. The image below shows Napoleon at the height of his career, at the Battle of Austerlitz in December of 1805. He is pictured at the side of Pratzen Heights, which he just captured, looking down at the continuing battle.

最常见的拿破仑画像是印在纸上的。下面这幅画展现了正处于事业巅峰的拿破仑，画面描绘的是1805年12月的奥斯特立兹(捷克斯洛伐克中部一座城市，拿破仑于1805年在此击溃俄奥联军)战役。他骑马站在刚刚占领的帕德赞高地的山坡上，俯瞰着还在继续的战斗。

Since the beginning of Napoleon's career, people have been making images of him on just about every type of material. Many of them were based on famous paintings available only to a few wealthy people or museums. These small decorative arts items allowed everyone to enjoy the images—and to admire their emperor! Below is a sample from the author's collection.

自从拿破仑开始了他的戎马生涯，人们便在几乎各种材料上为他画像。其中很多画像都是基于少数富人以及博物馆收藏的一些名画而作。这些小型的装饰艺术作品让每个人都能见到拿破仑的形象，并得以崇拜他们的君主！下面这幅画是本文作者的收藏品之一。



Emperor for Life

为做皇帝而生

by Robert W. Butler

It was in 1804, barely 15 years after the French Revolution abolished the monarchy, that the French government was again under the control of one man—Napoleon.

After an assassination attempt on Napoleon that same year had scared the public, the **Tribunate** proposed that the First Consul—the office Napoleon held at the time—become an hereditary emperor. This meant that, if the change was adopted, the person to succeed Napoleon would automatically be his heir. After the change was approved by a vote of the people, plans went forward immediately for the largest, grandest coronation in Europe, one that would mark Napoleon's, as well as France's, acceptance in the international community.

1 804年，就在法国大革命废除君主制15年后，法国又重新被控制在了一个人的手中，这个人就是拿破仑。

同年，一起企图谋杀拿破仑的事件震惊了公众。之后，议院提议首席执行官——拿破仑（当时担任的职务）为世袭君主。这意味着，如果这一变化被采纳，那么接替拿破仑的人将自动成为他的继承人。

经过人们公选投票，这项提议得到了认可。欧洲规模最大、最宏伟壮观的加冕仪式按计划随即举行。这一加冕仪式将标志着国际社会对拿破仑以及法兰西的认可。

The **Tribunate** was a legislative body of 100 men. The responsibility of its members was to discuss bills, which they then passed on to the Senate for a vote.

Napoleon saw his coronation as an opportunity to link his newly created empire with the Roman Empire of the Caesars and the Holy Roman Empire of Charlemagne. There were numerous ancient and medieval symbols associated with imperial power, and Napoleon set out to use them all.

Bleachers were constructed on the streets in a medieval, Gothic style, while lightweight, decorative panels transformed the Cathedral of Notre Dame into a classical stage for the ceremony itself.

On the day of the coronation, in addition to rich robes of velvet and satin, Napoleon wore a wreath of golden laurel leaves similar to the one Julius Caesar had and carried in his hands the scepter of the medieval emperor Charlemagne. The **pope**, who had been pressured to attend, performed the traditional blessing of hands, arms, and head that had been bestowed on all French kings for 1,000 years.

Then came the moment that stunned the crowd. Alert to the importance as well as the pageantry of symbolism, Napoleon introduced a significant novelty. Picking up the crown from the altar and turning his back on the pope, he crowned himself emperor. The meaning was



巴黎。巴黎圣母院大教堂：1804年12月2日
法国皇帝拿破仑及皇后约瑟芬加冕仪式

在拿破仑看来，这次加冕礼是使他新建的帝国与凯撒时代的罗马帝国以及查理曼大帝时期的神圣罗马帝国并驾齐驱的好机会。在古代以及中世纪，有许许多多象征着帝王权力的符号和标记。拿破仑开始采用所有这些具有象征意义的标记。街道两侧的建筑物的上都带有中世纪哥特式的露天阳台；为了这次加冕仪式，巴黎圣母院也被精心装饰成古典风格。

行加冕礼的那一天，拿破仑身披天鹅绒和绸缎质地的富丽长袍，头戴一顶类似当年凯撒大帝的金色桂树叶编成的花环，手持一柄中世纪查理曼大帝的节杖。教皇被迫出席了加冕仪式，并依照传统为拿破仑在手上、臂上以及头上施了祈福礼，一千多年来都是这样为所有法兰西的君主们祈福的。

接下来的一刻令众人震惊。拿破仑很清楚宏伟壮观的加冕仪式的象征性与重要意义，他为加冕仪式赋予了不同寻常的新义。拿破仑从圣坛上拿起王冠，转身背对着教皇，自己将王冠戴在了自己的头上，自封为法兰西皇帝。这一举动的含义已经再清楚不过了：拿破仑的王位是自己争得的，不归功于其他任何人。

The head of the Roman Catholic Church is known as the **pope**.

clear: Napoleon owed his throne to no one.

For the next 10 years, Napoleon reigned as emperor. His powers were immense, as were the lands subject to him. France retained, under the empire, all the republican institutions created by the Revolution. This meant that France's citizens still elected the nation's officials, legislators debated issues, prefects decided policies, and countless administrative committees met regularly to interpret governmental decrees. While, in theory, the government still answered to the people, in practice, the sole power rested with Napoleon. Not until defeat on the battlefield weakened his support in France did Napoleon face serious domestic opposition.

While military defeat did result in his downfall, it was his success as a general that had laid the foundation of the empire. At its height in 1810, the empire included France, Belgium, the Netherlands, the German coast as far as Denmark, and the Italian coast as far as Rome. Much of the rest of central and eastern Europe consisted of dependent states, newly created by Napoleon (and sometimes ruled by his siblings). From the Kingdom of Naples to the Confederation of the Rhine to the GrandDuchy of Warsaw, Napoleon drew boundaries to suit himself. Still farther afield were the independent kingdoms of Austria, Russia, Denmark, and Sweden that were closely, if uneasily, allied to France. Not for 1,000 years had so much of Europe been ruled by one man.

之后的10年,拿破仑一直稳坐皇帝的宝座,统治着整个法国。他的权力广博,仿佛整个疆域都归他一人所有。大革命时期建立的所有共和机构在法兰西帝国仍得以保留。也就是说,法国的公民仍有选举国家官员的权利;立法者还在辩论各项事务;长官们仍在决定政策;各种行政委员会也按期召开会议解释政府法规法令。在理论上政府仍直接对人们负责,但实际上,核心权力掌握在拿破仑一人手中。直到拿破仑战场失意,法国国民对他的支持开始减弱,他才面临国内严重的反对势力。

战场上的失败最终导致了拿破仑的衰败,可也正是由于他是个成功的将军,才奠定了拿破仑帝国的基础。到1810年,拿破仑帝国统治已至巅峰,他的帝国包括法国、比利时、荷兰、德国沿岸直到丹麦,以及意大利沿岸直到罗马等广大地域。其余的欧洲中部及东部大部分地区都是拿破仑新建的法国的附属国,他们受拿破仑控制(时而也由他的同胞兄弟所统治)。从那不勒斯王国到莱茵河沿岸的联邦国,再到华沙大公国,拿破仑将这些领地都

按己所需划为己有。至于离法国本土较远的独立国奥地利、俄国、丹麦以及瑞典也都惧怕拿破仑的威力而与法国密切联系,建立了同盟关系。欧洲地区被如此大范围地控制在一个人手中,这在1000多年来都是没有的。



Rising in



14 岁的拿破仑

Not only did Napoleon not belong to the French royal family, he did not even have a drop of French blood. His ancestors were minor Italian nobles who had settled on the island of Corsica. His father had even fought against French rule. How, then, did Napoleon reach the pinnacle of power? Good fortune played a role, but much of it was his own doing. Smart, stubborn, and ambitious, he made the most of every lucky break.

One stroke of good fortune came after the French took control of Corsica from the Italians. At the time, Napoleon's father, Carlo Buonaparte, changed sides and chose a French education for his children. He then secured a scholarship for Napoleon at an elite private school in France. There, the sons of rich aristocrats teased and tormented the nine-year-old outsider, but Napoleon soon gained their respect by not tattling on them.

He further impressed his classmates one winter by organizing a great snowball war.

拿破仑不仅非皇室出身，他甚至没有一点儿法国血统。他的祖先只不过是毫无名气的意大利贵族，世代生活在科西嘉岛（现法国东南部）。他的父亲甚至还抗击过法国人的统治。那么，拿破仑是如何登上权力顶峰的呢？他所取得的成就当然离不开好的运气，但最主要还是归功于他自己的努力。聪慧、倔强、野心勃勃，加之他充分利用了绝大多数幸运的机会。

法国人从意大利人手中夺走了科西嘉岛，这一事件给拿破仑带去了好运。那时，拿破仑的父亲卡罗·波拿巴改变了立场，服从于法国的统治，并让他的儿女接受法国的教育。他后来为拿破仑获取了法国一所贵族私立学校的奖学金。在学校里的那些贵族子弟眼中，拿破仑是个外来者，并遭到他们的戏弄和嘲笑。那时，拿破仑只有9岁。可拿破仑并没有对他们说长道短。于是，他赢得了那些贵族子弟的尊重。

一年冬天，拿破仑成功地组织了一次“雪球大战”。这又进一步加深了他在同学们心目中的良好印象。



the Ranks

by Diana Childress



步步高升

1769年8月15日，
科西嘉岛，阿雅克修市：
拿破仑出生在这幢房子里。

Napoleon's excellent grades in mathematics won him the chance to study artillery at the Military School in Paris. After graduating in 1785, his training continued under the best artillerists in France. But Second Lieutenant Bonaparte was already thinking beyond being a mere gunner. He spent his free time reading about history, philosophy, and warfare.

Napoleon welcomed the French Revolution in 1789. "Revolutions are ideal times for soldiers with a bit of wit and the courage to act," he told a fellow gunner, and act he did. He gained his first battle experience leading revolutionary volunteers. A political tract that he wrote in support of the uprising also helped to advance his career. Leaders of the revolt needed all

拿破仑因数学成绩优秀而获得了去巴黎的军事学校学习炮兵知识的机会。1785年军校毕业后，拿破仑继续跟从法国最好的炮术家进行学习培训。但这位波拿巴军士长却绝不只是满足于做一名炮兵，他想得更远。闲暇时，他大量阅读历史、哲学以及关于战争的书籍。

对于1789年的法国大革命，拿破仑极为欢迎。他对一个战友说：“革命对于略有智谋并勇于行动的士兵来说是绝佳时代。”他就是这样行动的。拿破仑领导一批革命志愿军参加战斗，获得了最初的战斗经验。他还撰写了一本支持起义的政治宣传册，这也有助于他的事业发展。因为许多军官都是贵族，他们已经纷纷逃往与法国交战的其他欧





在校期间，
拿破仑策划指挥了一场雪球大战。

the loyal officers they could find, because many army officers were nobles who had fled to other European countries that were at war with France.

In 1793, opponents of the Revolution captured Toulon, a major port on the Mediterranean Sea. Napoleon, now captain of an artillery brigade, badgered his superior officers into adopting his idea for bombarding the forts around the city. The plan worked. The brilliant strategy also earned Napoleon a promotion to brigadier general. He was just 24 years old.

By 1796, Napoleon was a major general leading a French army into Italy to attack the Austrians. His quick and decisive victories against three seasoned commanders made him famous. People spoke of him as “a new Alexander the Great”. The cash-starved French government was grateful for the war loot that he sent back.

As the military commander of French-occupied Italy, Napoleon enjoyed dictating all the rules and setting up new republics of his own design. He grew certain that it was his destiny to govern: “I no longer considered myself a mere general, but a man called upon to decide the fate of peoples.” He knew he would not be happy until he ruled France.

洲国家，所以革命的领导者急需一大批忠心耿耿的军官。

1793年，革命军的敌方夺取了地中海一个主要港口土伦。拿破仑此时已经升为炮兵旅上尉。拿破仑强迫他的上级军官们采纳他的建议，炮轰护城的堡垒。这一计划成功了。拿破仑也因他出色的策略而荣升为炮兵旅准将。那一年，他只有24岁。

到1796年，拿破仑升为少将，并带领一支法国军队进入意大利攻打奥地利。他曾迅速、敏捷地击败过敌军三位作战经验丰富的将领，并取得过多次决定性的胜利。这一切使得他闻名于世，人们称他为“新时代的亚历山大大帝”。当时的法国政府正处于资金匮乏时期，对于拿破仑缴获如此多的战利品甚为感激。

作为一名管辖法国占领地意大利的军事指挥官，拿破仑热衷于发号施令，并自行规划建立了新的共和政体。他深信自己命中注定要成

1785年，拿破仑从巴黎军校毕业后，任法国皇家炮兵某团少尉。第二年，他继续学习深造。

