

JOY悦读英语  
ENGLISH

英汉对照

人类文明的灵魂 影响一生的榜样

# 非常名人故事汇

The Stories  
of Super Celebrities

王思颖 肖一之 曹杏 等 / 编译

[美] Andrea Hutt / 审定

## 思想圣哲

最经典的名人故事

发现名人的成功智慧，找到开启成功之门的钥匙

最常用的4500个高频词汇

精选高频词汇，让您在轻松愉悦的环境下记忆单词

中国宇航出版社

JOY 悦读英语  
ENGLISH

英汉对照

# 非常名人故事汇

· 思想圣哲 ·

 中国对外出版社

· 北京 ·

版权所有 侵权必究

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

思想圣哲: 汉英对照 / 王思颖等编译. — 北京: 中国宇航出版社, 2009.6

(悦读英语·非常名人故事汇)

ISBN 978-7-80218-581-4

I. 思… II. 王… III. 英语—汉语—对照读物  
IV. H319.4;K

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2009) 第 060162 号

策划编辑 李士振 装帧设计 03 工舍  
责任编辑 李士振 责任校对 杜 芬

出版 中国宇航出版社

社址 北京市阜成路 8 号 邮 编 100830  
(010)68768548

网 址 [www.caphbook.com/www.caphbook.com.cn](http://www.caphbook.com/www.caphbook.com.cn)

经 销 新华书店

发行部 (010)68371900 (010)88530478(传真)  
(010)68768541 (010)68767294(传真)

零售店 读者服务部 北京宇航文苑  
(010)68371105 (010)62529336

承 印 北京嘉恒彩色印刷有限公司

版 次 2009 年 6 月第 1 版 2009 年 6 月第 1 次印刷

规 格 880 × 1230 开 本 1/32

印 张 8 字 数 207 千字

书 号 ISBN 978-7-80218-581-4

定 价 14.80 元

本书如有印装质量问题, 可与发行部联系调换

# 前言

漫长而曲折的人类历史孕育了无数仁人志士、至圣先哲。他们当中有运筹帷幄的军事家、万人敬仰的科学家、才华横溢的文学巨匠、享誉全球的艺术大师……他们是历史转折时期的关键人物。本书将通过简洁而不失精彩的语言和精美而珍贵的图片再现一位位世界名人，将他们成长励志的故事呈现给广大读者。

翻开历史长卷，我们会发现，在人类活动的各个领域里，都涌现了许多杰出人物，亦可统称为英杰。英杰是伟大人格的代表，是时代精神的凝结，是自我完善的象征，是各自领域里劈波斩浪、奋勇前行的行者。他们用自己光辉的业绩表明，人类的精神、智慧、胆识、能力之花，能够在怎样难以企及的高度上尽情绽放。正是因为时势化育了他们，人类的历史才波澜壮阔、辉煌灿烂、风光旖旎、胜景百出。

一个人在青少年时期，处于长身体、学知识、逐步了解社会的阶段。在这个阶段里，要尽量多了解一些英杰人物，多阅读一些有关人物传记的图书。了解圣哲，就是和圣哲的头脑对话；了解伟人，就是和伟人的心灵沟通。如果你能和古往今来的政治领袖、军事统帅、思想圣哲、文学大师、商业巨子、艺术巨匠、科技精英、体坛名将、影视明星们成为精神上朋友，你就可以领略到常人难以领略到的辽阔天空，你就会站在巨人的肩头去迎接新一轮日出。

为此我们经过认真分析、反复策划、精心制作，推出了“悦读英语”丛书《非常名人故事汇》系列。本系列共分10册：《政治领袖》、

《军事统帅》、《思想圣哲》、《创业先锋》、《文学大师》、《商业巨子》、《艺术天才》、《科技精英》、《体坛名将》、《影视明星》。本丛书采用中英文对照的方式,让您在感受地道英文的同时,也能与这些名人进行心灵对话,从他们的身上去探索成功之道。为了方便读者学习和阅读,每篇文章都设置了名人档案、名人名言、热词空间,并在文中将重要单词或词组编号加粗标出,以方便读者记忆单词和提高阅读能力。相信通过对本丛书的学习,不仅能够大大提高你的英语阅读能力,还能够极大地提高词汇量,同时也是一次难忘的心路历程。

编者

2009 年暮春于北京

# 目 录

## 而今迈步从头越

### Start a New Journey

|    |  |    |
|----|--|----|
| 01 | Karl Marx, the Spiritual Leader of the Proletariat |    |
|    | 卡尔·马克思,无产阶级的精神领袖 .....                             | 2  |
| 02 | Physically Disabled Mentally Abled                 |    |
|    | 身虽残,意志坚 .....                                      | 9  |
| 03 | The Truth Is Calling                               |    |
|    | 真理在呼喊 .....  | 16 |
| 04 | The Father of Economics on Morality                |    |
|    | 经济学之父的道德观 .....                                    | 23 |
| 05 | Philosopher in Fear                                |    |
|    | 恐惧中的哲学家 .....                                      | 29 |
| 06 | The Teacher of Princes                             |    |
|    | 君主的老师 .....  | 36 |
| 07 | A Nonconformist                                    |    |
|    | 语不惊人死不休 .....                                      | 43 |
| 08 | A New Type of Philosopher                          |    |
|    | 新型的哲学家 .....                                       | 49 |

## 吹尽黄沙始到金

### Where There Is a Will, There Is a Way

|    |  |     |
|----|--|-----|
| 09 | Martin Luther King, the Soul of the Black            |     |
|    | 黑人的灵魂 .....  | 58  |
| 10 | Walking in a Utopia                                  |     |
|    | 乌托邦的世界,精神的家园 .....                                   | 65  |
| 11 | The Death of Socrates                                |     |
|    | 苏格拉底之死 .....   | 72  |
| 12 | Samuel Huntington, Political Scientist               |     |
|    | 政治学家塞缪尔·亨廷顿 .....                                    | 79  |
| 13 | The Most Influential Economist in the Modern Society |     |
|    | 当代最具影响的经济学家凯恩斯 .....                                 | 88  |
| 14 | The Polymath from the Colony                         |     |
|    | 殖民地的全才 .....   | 94  |
| 15 | The Greatest Educator in the Twentieth Century       |     |
|    | 20 世纪最伟大的教育家 .....                                   | 102 |
| 16 | The Thinking Person's Da Vinci Code                  |     |
|    | 知识分子的达芬奇密码 .....                                     | 109 |
| 17 | The Power of Reason                                  |     |
|    | 理智的力量 .....  | 116 |
| 18 | The Private Happiness of Intellect                   |     |
|    | 智性的愉悦 .....  | 123 |

|    |   |     |
|----|---|-----|
| 19 | Personification of Democracy                            |     |
|    | 民主的化身 .....   | 130 |
| 20 | The Great Thinker and His Wife                          |     |
|    | 大思想家和他的妻子 .....   | 137 |
| 21 | The Most Important Philosopher Ever to Write in English |     |
|    | 英语世界中最伟大的哲学家 .....                                      | 143 |

## 在黑暗中守护那盏微光

### Guard the Last Glimmer of Hope in the Darkness

|    |   |     |
|----|---|-----|
| 22 | Uncover the Sky Above                                 |     |
|    | 揭开天空的秘密 .....   | 152 |
| 23 | Jean Jacques Rousseau, a Self-Genius                  |     |
|    | 自学天才卢梭 .....  | 159 |
| 24 | Friedrich Wilhelm Nietzsche, a Maverick in Philosophy |     |
|    | 尼采, 哲学界的特立独行者 .....                                   | 166 |
| 25 | The Man Who Went to Jail in His Eighties              |     |
|    | 耄耋之年进监狱 .....   | 173 |
| 26 | The Conscience of Russia                              |     |
|    | 俄罗斯的良知 .....  | 180 |
| 27 | The Meaning of Existence                              |     |
|    | 存在的意义 .....   | 188 |



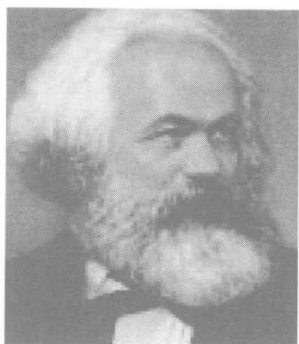
# 上帝笑了

## God Is Satisfied

|    |   |     |
|----|---|-----|
| 28 | A Brave Thinker                                     |     |
|    | 勇敢的思想家 .....  | 196 |
| 29 | George Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel, Giant In Philosophy |     |
|    | 哲学巨人黑格尔 .....                                       | 205 |
| 30 | The Man by the Lake                                 |     |
|    | 住在湖边的人 .....  | 211 |
| 31 | Francis Bacon, Leading a Heroic Life                |     |
|    | 弗朗西斯·培根史诗般的人生 .....                                 | 218 |
| 32 | Doctor of the Universal Church                      |     |
|    | 教会的全才博士 .....                                       | 224 |
| 33 | The Most Original Philosopher of the 20th Century   |     |
|    | 20 世纪最有原创性的哲学家 .....                                | 231 |
| 34 | The Unreasonable Man in the Age of Reason           |     |
|    | 理性时代的不理性人 .....                                     | 240 |

# 而今迈步从头越

Start a New Journey



# 01

Karl Marx, the Spiritual Leader  
of the Proletariat

卡尔·马克思,无产阶级的精  
神领袖

There is no royal road to science, and only those who do not dread the fatiguing climb of gaining its numinous summits.

——Karl Marx

在科学上没有平坦的大道,只有不畏劳苦沿着其崎岖之路攀登的人,才有希望达到它光辉的顶点。

——卡尔·马克思\*

---

Whether socialism proves, in the long span of centuries, to be good or evil, blessing to men or a curse, Karl Marx must always be an object of interest as one of the great world-figures of immortal<sup>①</sup> memory. As the

---

\* 卡尔·马克思(1818—1883),马克思主义创始人。犹太裔德国人,政治家、哲学家、经济学家、革命理论家。主要著作有《资本论》、《共产党宣言》等。他是第一国际的组织者和领导者,是无产阶级的精神领袖,是近代共产主义运动的弄潮儿,被称为全世界无产阶级和劳动人民的伟大导师。

① immortal; adj. 不朽的

years go by, thoughtful men and women will find the same interest in studying the life and work of Marx. Karl Marx was one of those whose intellectual achievements were so great as to dwarf his individuality and his private life. What he taught with almost terrific vigor made his very presence in the Continental monarchies a source of eminent danger. He was driven from country to country. Kings and emperors were leagued together against him. Soldiers were called forth, and blood was shed because of him. But, little by little, his teaching seems to have leavened<sup>①</sup> the thought of the whole civilized world, so that to-day thousands who barely know his name are deeply affected by his ideas, and believe that the state should control and manage everything for the good of all.

Marx seems to have inherited little from either of his parents. His father, Heinrich Marx, was a provincial Jewish lawyer who had adopted Christianity, probably because it was expedient<sup>②</sup>, and because it enabled him to hold local offices and gain some social consequence. He had changed his name from Mordecai to Marx.

Karl Marx's mother, it is certain, endowed him with none of his gifts. She was a Netherlandish Jewess of the strictly domestic and conservative type, fond of her children and her home, and detesting any talk that looked to revolutionary ideas or to a change in the social order. She became a Christian with her husband, but the word meant little to her. It was sufficient that she believed in God; and for this she was teased by

---

① leaven; *v.* 影响, 使发酵

② expedient; *adj.* 有利的

some of her skeptical friends. Replying to them, she uttered the only epigram<sup>①</sup> that has ever been ascribed to her.

“Yes,” she said, “I believe in God, not for God’s sake, but for my own.”

In her son Karl she found an especial joy, as did her husband. Had the father lived beyond Karl’s early youth, he would doubtless have been greatly pained by the radicalism of his gifted son, as well as by his personal privations. But the mother lived until 1863, while Karl was everywhere stirring the fires of revolution, driven from land to land, both feared and persecuted, and often half famished

When young Marx grew out of boyhood into youth, he was attractive to all those who met him. Tall, lithe, and graceful, he was so extremely dark that his intimates called him “der neger”—“the negro.” His loosely tossing hair gave to him a still more exotic appearance; but his eyes were true and frank, his nose denoted strength and character, and his mouth was full of kindness in its expression. His lineaments were not those of the Jewish type.

He had an absolute genius for study, and was no less fond of the sports and games of his companions, so that he seemed to be marked out for success. At sixteen years of age he showed a precocious ability for planning and carrying out his work with thoroughness. His mind was evidently a creative mind, one that was able to think out difficult problems without fatigue. His taste was shown in his fondness for the classics, in

---

① epigram: *n.* 警句

studying which he noted subtle distinctions of meaning that usually escape even the mature scholar. Penetration, thoroughness, creativeness, and a capacity for labor were the boy's chief characteristics.

His father had insisted that he should study law; but his own tastes were for philosophy and history. He read omnivorously in subjects that were nearer to his heart. The result was that his official record was not much better than it had been at Bonn.

The wife of Marx's youth clung to him through his utmost vicissitudes<sup>①</sup>, denying herself the necessities of life so that he might not starve. In London, where he spent his latest days, he was secure from danger, yet still a sort of persecution<sup>②</sup> seemed to follow him. For some time, nothing that he wrote could find a printer. Wherever he went, people looked at him askance<sup>③</sup>. He and his six children lived upon the sum of five dollars a week, which was paid him by the New York Tribune, through the influence of the late Charles A. Dana. When his last child was born, and the mother's life was in serious danger, Marx complained that there was no cradle<sup>④</sup> for the baby, and a little later that there was no coffin for its burial.

During the last decade of his life, Marx's health declined and he was incapable of sustained effort that had so characterized his previous work. He traveled to European spas and even to Algeria in search of recupera-

---

① vicissitudes; *n.* 兴衰, 枯荣, 变迁

② persecution; *n.* 迫害

③ askance; *adv.* 斜, 斜视

④ cradle; *n.* 摇篮

tion. The deaths of his eldest daughter and his wife clouded the last years of his life. Marx died March 14, 1883 and was buried at Highgate Cemetery in North London. His collaborator and close friend Friedrich Engels delivered the famous eulogy three days later.

“And, consequently, Marx was the best hated and most calumniated man of his time. Governments, both absolutist and republican, deported him from their territories. Bourgeois, whether conservative or ultra-democratic, vied with one another in heaping slanders upon him. All this he brushed aside as though it were a cobweb, ignoring it, answering only when extreme necessity compelled him. And he died beloved, revered and mourned by millions of revolutionary fellow workers—from the mines of Siberia to California, in all parts of Europe and America—and I make bold to say that, though he may have had many opponents, he had hardly one personal enemy.

His name will endure through the ages, and so also will his work.”



时光流逝,世纪交替,不管社会主义最终带给人类的是福祉亦或是灾难,马克思都将作为一个世界名人常留在人们心中。任时光变迁,人们研究马克思著作和生平的兴趣却不曾有丝毫的减少。

历史上有些人,他们一生成就显赫,与之相比,他们的性格乃至私人生活就显得微不足道了,马克思正是这样的人。他一生致力宣扬的思想使他欧洲大陆统治者心头的一大忧患。他不断从一个国家被赶到另一个国家。国王们结成同盟一齐对付他,结集士兵,因他而起的流血事件时有发生。然而,功夫不负有心人,他宣扬的思想逐渐在全球发

扬光大。因此,在当今社会,有很多人,也许他们根本不知道马克思的名字,却也深受他思想的影响。

马克思从父母那里继承来的东西似乎很少。他的爸爸是一位律师,最后皈依了基督教,也许是因为基督教的魅力,也许是因为皈依基督教后,他便可以担任些地方官职,也可以得些报酬。毫无疑问,卡尔·马克思身上的任何才能都不是从妈妈那里得到的。妈妈很保守,是一个非常典型的居家女人。她喜欢孩子,热爱家庭。任何激进的,或者要变更社会秩序的言论,她都会非常反感。她和丈夫一起皈依了基督教,但对她来说意义并不是特别大。心中有上帝,这对她来说已经是足够了。也正因为如此,有些朋友对她颇有怀疑,常常质疑她。她只说了自己信奉的唯一一条名言警句,算是回应。她说:“是的,我信奉上帝,但是这跟上帝无关,我只是为了我自己。”

于儿子丈夫身上,妈妈找到了人生极大的乐趣。如果卡尔人到壮年,父亲尚在人世,那么他一定会因为儿子的激进和贫穷而备受折磨。然而母亲一直到1863年才离开人世,那个时候马克思正在世界各地号召人们起义。他从一个大陆被驱逐到另一个大陆,常常过着饥寒交迫的日子。

马克思从一个小男孩慢慢长大,长大之后,他是那么有吸引力,每个见到他的人都会被吸引。他身材高挑,风度翩翩。他皮肤黝黑,他的朋友们甚至戏谑地称他为“小黑”。他蓬松的头发更让他显得另类。他的眼睛里写满真诚,鼻子上彰显着坚韧和个性,开口便是善意的话语。单从面部轮廓上看,他并不是一个典型的犹太人。

他在学习上颇有天赋,运动游戏上亦是如此。也正因为如此,他不管什么时候都非常成功。16岁的时候,每每制定计划,他便会显示出极强的能力,而完成任务的时候则又是异常有毅力。

他毫无疑问非常有创造力,即便是一些很难的问题,他也可以不费气力,找到答案。他喜欢古典作品,有些词语含义差别非常细微,资历



很深的学者尚且无法辨别，他竟然可以辨别出来。这其中处处彰显了他自己的品位。他个性上最大的特点是：坚持不懈，细致入微，创造力强，任劳任怨。父亲坚持让他学法律，而他却对历史和哲学情有独钟。对于自己喜欢的学科，他都涉猎极广。

马克思年轻时候的妻子在他最艰难的时刻依旧不离不弃。他们常常是节衣缩食，才能不被饿死。生命的最后那段日子，他一直住在伦敦。那个时候，他生命里没了危险，却也不乏各种各样的迫害。

有一段时间里，无论他写什么东西都没有人肯为他出版。不管他走到哪，人们都会用眼睛的余光瞟他几下。他和六个孩子一周仅靠5美元度日，而这仅有的5美元是纽约论坛报付给他的稿酬。最小的孩子出生时，他妻子的状况非常危险。马克思因为没钱给孩子买摇篮而愤懑不已，时隔不久，他就要为没钱给孩子买棺材下葬而伤怀了。

马克思生命最后几十年中，他的健康状况不断恶化，已经不能像之前那样全身心投入工作了。他去欧洲各国游历，甚至还去了阿尔及利亚，想借机好好疗养。失去长女和爱妻的痛苦让他生命的最后时日充满阴霾。马克思1883年3月14日逝世。三天之后，他的同事和密友发表了闻名于世的讣闻：

“正因为这样，所以马克思是当代最遭嫉恨和最受诬蔑的人。各国政府——无论专制政府或共和政府，都驱逐他；资产者——无论保守派或极端民主派，都竞相诽谤他，诅咒他。他对这一切毫不在意，把它们当做蛛丝一样轻轻抹去，只是在万分必要时才给予答复。现在他逝世了，在正个欧洲和美洲，从西伯利亚矿井到加利福尼亚，千百万革命战友无不对他表示尊敬、爱戴和悼念，而我敢大胆地说：他可能有过许多敌人，但未必有一个私敌。

他的英名和事业将永垂不朽！”

（王思颖 译）