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A Concise History of PORTUGAL 葡萄牙简史

David Birmingham

SECOND EDITION

第二版



上海外语教育出版社

SHANGHAI FOREIGN LANGUAGE EDUCATION PRESS

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出版说明

跨入21世纪后，全球一体化的发展趋势使世界各国的联系愈来愈密切，不同国家、不同民族之间的交往比以往任何时候都更加频繁和便捷。人们除了了解自己周围或自己国家的事情外，越来越多地把目光投向整个世界，关注其他国家和民族的发展与人们的生活。要了解一个国家、一个民族的现状，我们需要了解它的历史和发展沿革。由此，上海外语教育出版社（简称“外教社”）从英国剑桥大学出版社引进了这套“剑桥国别简史丛书”（*Cambridge Concise Histories*），奉献给我国广大读者，尤其是我国英语专业本科生、研究生以及具有一定英语基础并对世界历史感兴趣的读者。

“剑桥国别简史丛书”是剑桥大学出版社自上世纪八九十年代开始陆续推出的一套插图版国别简史丛书。丛书为一个开放系列，目前已经出版的品种涉及16个国家。作为第一批，我们从中挑选了英国、法国、德国、澳大利亚、希腊、印度、意大利、墨西哥、葡萄牙和南非等10个国家的简史图书，其中既有有关英语国家的，也有非英语国家的。

由于作者都是来自英国、美国、澳大利亚等国的历史学教授和知名专家，所以该丛书具有很高的学术价值和较强的权威性；作者又能采用浅显通俗的语言描述这些国家的政治、经济、文化、社会和历史，丛书信息量大、可读性强。该丛书在英国出版以后，深受读者欢迎，有的品种已重印多达10余次。

我们衷心希望该丛书的引进对我国读者学习、研究历史，了解世界有所帮助和参考作用，对掌握更多的历史文化知识有所裨益。

上海外语教育出版社

For
Alberto Romão Dias
and
Jill R. Dias



Map 1 Portugal

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Introduction

Portugal is one of history's most successful survivors. It is but a small country whose population rose slowly from one million to nine million over eight hundred years. In that time it acquired a political and cultural autonomy within Europe. It also made its mark on every corner of the globe through colonisation, emigration and commerce. Unlike the more prosperous Catalonia it succeeded in escaping from Spanish captivity in the seventeenth century. Unlike the equally dynamic Scotland it was not politically absorbed by its English economic patron in the eighteenth century. Unlike the middle-ranking kingdoms of Naples or Bavaria it was not cannibalised in the unification of the great nineteenth-century land empires of Europe. Unlike Germany and Italy it did not lose its African colonies in either the First or the Second World War. And unlike other farming countries such as Ireland or Denmark it remained outside the European Economic Community until the 1980s.

But Portugal was more than a tenacious survivor in modern history. It was also a pioneer in many of the historical developments of the European world. Portuguese Christians of the middle ages, with a little help from English mercenaries, fought bloodily against Portuguese Muslims to dominate the western rim of Europe by the thirteenth century. The Portuguese created Europe's first 'modern' nation state whose frontiers have not changed since the fall of the old Muslim 'Kingdom of the West' in the Algarve. A century later they pioneered the concept of overseas colonisation on the islands of the Atlantic. By the sixteenth century they had found the sea lane

to Asia. Portugal's pepper empire may have been short-lived, but it opened the way for the great trading empires of The Netherlands and Britain which followed in its train. In America, Portugal's conquest of the Brazils outstripped in size the thirteen British colonies which were to become the United States of America. Moreover the flow of Portuguese gold from the Brazilian highlands was an important ingredient in fuelling the European industrial revolution which began in eighteenth-century Britain.

It was not only in its overseas enterprises that Portugal led the way. It was also a pioneer in the search for new forms of social organisation in Europe. Portuguese liberalism sought to free the country from excessive clericalism and pave the way for democracy and humanitarianism. Portugal was one of the first Old World nations to adopt a republican form of government in the French mode. At the same time Portugal had to struggle to dominate its less-than-bountiful environment. In the seventeenth century the exchequer was constantly stretched by the demands of naval warfare to protect Portuguese independence and recover the Atlantic colonies. In the eighteenth century monumental projects of public works were undertaken and prestigious royal palaces were built far in excess of the architectural expectations of a small agrarian country. In the nineteenth century the profits of the last phase of the African slave trade and the remittances of millions of migrants to the New World enabled Portugal to sustain a cultured middle class in elegant Victorian style. The historian is left with a rich harvest of questions as to how so small a nation achieved so much over so many centuries.

One constant refrain of modern Portuguese history is the search for economic modernisation. From the earliest days of Portuguese independence, when the rebellion against the Spanish captivity broke out in 1640, Portugal was economically linked to its naval protector, England. Not surprisingly it therefore aspired to emulate England in the growth and diversification of its economic activities. In particular Portugal sought to escape from the 'underdevelopment' trap which constantly drove it to supply raw materials and buy finished manufactures. The attempt to initiate an industrial revolution was undertaken four times, in four different centuries, with varying degrees of success. In the seventeenth century, when the wars of independence were over, the landowners and the burghers engaged in

a fierce struggle over the development of a woollen textile industry. The landowners won, and the burghers' interests were diverted to the new-found opportunities of Brazil. Not until the Brazilian gold ran dry in the late eighteenth century did industrialisation again become a priority of the Portuguese government. But manufacturing could not compete with the quality wine trade as a source of foreign exchange and vines came to be almost the monoculture of Portugal after the decline of Brazilian mining. The third attempt at a manufacturing revolution, and the creation of import substitution industries, occurred in the late nineteenth century when the wine trade dipped and foreign competition stole a march on Portugal. The rise of mechanised industry was sufficiently important to create an urban proletariat which took a new role in the affairs of the country and helped to proclaim the republic in 1910. But the world recession of 1930, and a long backward-looking dictatorship which idealised peasant poverty and which protected a highly privileged oligarchy, brought a generation of stagnation. The fourth industrial leap only occurred in the 1960s when Portugal gained some benefit from the world division of labour as multinational companies sought out the most disciplined and underpaid labour markets as openings for the transfer of factories from high-cost, heavily unionised, areas of traditional industrial production. At the same period domestic industrial entrepreneurs began to make belated use of Portugal's African colonies, and of its close access to mainland Europe, to build up textiles, plastics, shipbuilding and light engineering. By 1986, when Portugal finally entered the European Community, the process of modernisation was well under way at the fourth attempt.

Finding a suitable chronology into which to divide the modern history of Portugal presents a variety of options. The seventeenth century was essentially the age of nationalism. The escape from Spain began in 1640 and was finally acknowledged in 1668 after a generation of desultory warmongering on the fringes of the great wars of national identity in early modern Europe. But nationalism required recognition and protection from sympathetic allies, and these had to be paid for. One asset which Portugal had was a royal princess, Catherine of Braganza, who was sent to England with a huge dowry when a more prestigious French suitor could not be arranged. But a dynastic alliance was not sufficient to ensure national survival