



留园西方经典文化阅读

# 英美文学与写作

AP English Literature & Writing

英  
文  
版



Top English 双语分阶阅读  
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*I wandered lonely as a cloud  
That floats on high o'er vales and hills,  
When all at once I saw a crowd,  
A host, of golden daffodils,  
Beside the lake, beneath the trees  
Fluttering and dancing in the breeze.*



*Beautiful credit! The foundation of modern society. Who shall say that this is not the golden age of mutual trust, of unlimited reliance upon human promises? That is a peculiar condition of society which enables a whole nation to instantly recognize point and meaning in the familiar newspaper anecdote, which puts into the mouth of a distinguished speculator in lands and mines this remark: "I wasn't worth a cent two years ago, and now I owe two millions of dollars."*

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# 英美文学与写作

AP English Literature & Writing

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## 引言

# 人类群星闪耀时

人类的文明绵延千年而不中断，即使在历史上的黑暗时刻也从未停止，细想起来，时感惊奇。我很喜欢的一个作家茨威格是这样解释的：人类的历史由无数颗闪耀的群星组成，纵然有漫长的时间流逝，但当这些人类的群星连成一片，文明就此形成。因此，若想一览文明的璀璨，决不能忽视这些明亮的“星辰”。

古今中外的文学家就是这些“星辰”。豪杰固有，却不世出；年代更迭，英雄折戟。但是文学家前赴后继，继承记录者的使命，自巴别塔倒塌后，便笔耕不辍，虽然语言不通、国别有异，也从无间断。因此，要想解密一个国家、区域乃至世界的文明，文学作品正是一把金钥匙。

这也正是编写本书的一个重要原因：世界站在了全球化的当口上，多样化的文明正以不可阻挡之势向我们涌来，如何立足于东方文明，理解并融入西方文化成了这个时代的重要命题。中国的楚辞汉赋、唐诗宋词勾勒出了瑰丽的东方神韵，西方同样有莎士比亚的十四行诗、王尔德的戏剧、马克·吐温的小说。文明之美亟待我辈学子加以继承。

作为《西方哲学史》的姊妹篇，双语分级阅读系列的新作，本书考虑到广大学子的现实需求，故而取材立足于 AP 文学与写作的考试内容和要求，但目标并不局限于应试。AP 文学与写作的考试内容兼顾戏剧、小说、散文等文体，涵盖最主要的文学流派，既考查文学常识，也要求精读、分析、写作的能力，对于有意入门文学的学子而言，具有代表性。将其考查内容作为双语积累、文学学习的短期目标，也最为合适。

本书提纲挈领，以文学发展的时期为主线，在每一主线上嵌以若干主要的文学流派，又在流派中列举主要文学家、作品及创作背景，意在帮助学子对文学的发展历程形成清晰的时间线，进而学会对特定文学作品、文学主题加以分析。在本书的最后一章，附上真题训练，以此衔接 AP 文学与写作的考试。

此书首先是一本文学课教材，脱胎于数轮教学实践，形成于反复修改的教案，取材于中外文学家大作；而后可称文学入门的通俗读本，为有意学习的同学指一个方向。

最后，感谢参与本书编写的人员和出版社的编辑朋友，多亏你们的悉心工作与后期审阅，本书才得以付梓面世。望本书能略献绵薄之力，助莘莘学子领略人类群星的闪耀。

顾琼雯

2018年9月于上海

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Unit 1

# Elizabethan Literature

(1558–1603)

## Warm-up



### Step 1: The Bloom of Diverse World Views

1. What is your view on marriage? Are you an agnostic, theist or atheist? How do you comment on DINK family? Do you believe that there are parallel universes? Which one should be dominant, the government or the individual? What political system should we have?

Aspects	My Views
Marriage	
Family Pattern	
Religion	
Mystery of Universe	
Political System	
Social Division	
Definition on World Views	

Answer a million questions of such, then perhaps you can get an outline of your world view. Then what is the definition of “world views”? Share your world views with your group members and find your similarities and differences.

2. How different your world views are compared with those who were centuries ago? When do today's open, diverse world views come into being? Suppose you had a chance to time travel centuries ago and talked to Emperor Qianlong (乾隆皇帝) on the questions above (Q1 in Step 1), what would be his answers and responses? Work in pairs and simulate the dialog.
3. To take Chinese history as an example, how do Chinese world views evolve? Provide important figures who have contributed to the process, i.e., Lu Xun.



## Step 2: Chinese and Western World Views

1. Lu Xun, the leading figure of New Culture Movement (新文化运动), was considered a sharp blade piercing the darkness. Have you thought about why he is important to the evolution of Chinese world views? Discuss and analyze the following quotes by him.

- ① 横眉冷对千夫指，俯首甘为孺子牛。
- ② 寄意寒星荃不察，我以我血荐轩辕。
- ③ 愿中国青年都摆脱冷气，只是向上走，不必听自暴自弃者的话。
- ④ 唯有民族魂是值得宝贵的，唯有它发扬起来，中国才有真进步。
- ⑤ 勇者愤怒，抽刃向更强者；怯者愤怒，却抽刃向更弱者。不可救药的民族中，一定有许多英雄，专向孩子们瞪眼。这些孱头们。
- ⑥ 中国一向就少有失败的英雄，少有韧性的反抗，少有敢单身鏖战的武人，少有敢抚哭叛徒的吊客；见胜兆则纷纷聚集，见败兆则纷纷逃亡。
- ⑦ 我每看运动会时，常常这样想：优胜者固然可敬，但那虽然落后而仍非跑至终点的竞技者，和见了这样的竞技者而肃然不笑的看客，乃正是中国将来之脊梁。

My views of Lu Xun's influence on China:

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2. In Western history, who/what event do you think is of the same cultural significance of Lu Xun?



What periods are the two pictures referring to?





## Historic Highlights

**Guiding question 1: What changes are there in world views of the Middle Ages and the Renaissance Period?**

### ① 1. What Is “Middle Ages”?

People use the phrase “Middle Ages” (中世纪) to describe Europe between the fall of Rome in 476 and the beginning of the Renaissance in the 14th century. Many scholars call the era the “medieval period” instead; “Middle Ages,” they say, incorrectly implies that the period is an insignificant blip sandwiched between two much more important epochs.

#### ① The Middle Ages: Birth of an Idea

The phrase “Middle Ages” tells us more about the Renaissance (文艺复兴) that followed it than it does about the era itself. Starting around the 14th century, European thinkers, writers and artists began to look back and celebrate the art and culture of ancient Greece and Rome. Accordingly, they dismissed the period after the fall of Rome as a “Middle” or even “Dark” age in which no scientific accomplishments had been made, no great art produced, no great leaders born. The people of the Middle Ages had squandered the advancements of their predecessors, this argument went, and mired themselves instead in what 18th-century English historian Edward Gibbon (爱德华·吉本) called “barbarism and religion”.

This way of thinking about the era in the “middle” of the fall of Rome and the rise of the Renaissance prevailed until relatively recently. However, today’s scholars note that the era was as complex and vibrant as any other.

#### ② The Middle Ages: The Catholic Church

After the fall of Rome, no single state or government united the people who lived on the European continent. Instead, the Catholic Church became the most powerful institution of the medieval period. Kings, queens and other leaders derived much of their power from their alliances and protection of the Church.

Ordinary people across Europe had to “tithe” 10 percent of their earnings each year to the Church; at the same time, the Church was mostly exempt from taxation. These policies helped it to amass a great deal of money and power.

### ③ The Middle Ages: The Rise of Islam

Meanwhile, the Islamic world was growing larger and more powerful. After the prophet Muhammad's death in 632, Muslim armies conquered large parts of the Middle East, uniting them under the rule of a single caliph. At its height, the medieval Islamic world was more than three times bigger than all of Christendom.

Under the caliphs, great cities such as Cairo, Baghdad and Damascus fostered a vibrant intellectual and cultural life. Poets, scientists and philosophers wrote thousands of books (on paper, a Chinese invention that had made its way into the Islamic world by the 8th century). Scholars translated Greek, Iranian and Indian texts into Arabic. Inventors devised technologies like the pinhole camera, soap, windmills, surgical instruments, an early flying machine and the system of numerals that we use today. And religious scholars and mystics translated, interpreted and taught the Quran and other scriptural texts to people across the Middle East.

### ④ The Middle Ages: The Crusades

Toward the end of the 11th century, the Catholic Church began to authorize military expeditions, or Crusades, to expel Muslim “infidels” from the Holy Land. Crusaders, who wore red crosses on their coats to advertise their status, believed that their service would guarantee the remission of their sins and ensure that they could spend all eternity in Heaven. (They also received more worldly rewards, such as papal protection of their property and forgiveness of some kinds of loan payments.)

The Crusades (十字军东征) began in 1095, when Pope Urban summoned a Christian army to fight its way to Jerusalem, and continued on and off until the end of the 15th century. No one “won” the Crusades; in fact, many thousands of people from both sides lost their lives. They did make ordinary Catholics across Christendom feel like they had a common purpose, and they inspired waves of religious enthusiasm among people who might otherwise have felt alienated from the official Church. They also exposed Crusaders to Islamic literature, science and technology—exposure that would have a lasting effect on European intellectual life.

### ⑤ The Middle Ages: Art and Architecture

Another way to show devotion to the Church was to build grand cathedrals and other ecclesiastical structures such as monasteries. Cathedrals were the largest buildings in medieval Europe, and they could be found at the center of towns and cities across the continent.

Between the 10th and 13th centuries, most European cathedrals were built in the Romanesque style. Romanesque cathedrals are solid and substantial. They have rounded masonry arches and barrel vaults supporting the roof, thick stone walls and few windows. (Examples of



Romanesque architecture include the Porto Cathedral (波尔图大教堂) in Portugal and the Speyer Cathedral (施佩耶尔大教堂) in present-day Germany.)

Around 1200, church builders began to embrace a new architectural style, known as the Gothic. Gothic structures, such as the Abbey Church of Saint-Denis in France and the rebuilt Canterbury Cathedral in England, have huge stained-glass windows, pointed vaults and arches (a technology developed in the Islamic world), and spires and flying buttresses. In contrast to heavy Romanesque buildings, Gothic architecture seems to be almost weightless. Medieval religious art took other forms as well. Frescoes and mosaics decorated church interiors, and artists painted devotional images of the Virgin Mary, Jesus and the saints.

Also, before the invention of the printing press in the 15th century, even books were works of art. Craftsmen in monasteries (and later in universities) created illuminated manuscripts: handmade sacred and secular books with colored illustrations, gold and silver lettering and other adornments. In the 12th century, urban booksellers began to market smaller illuminated manuscripts, like books of hours, psalters and other prayer books, to wealthy individuals.

#### ⑥ The Middle Ages: Economics and Society

In medieval Europe, rural life was governed by a system scholars call “feudalism”. In a feudal society, the king granted large pieces of land called fiefs to noblemen and bishops. Landless peasants known as serfs did most of the work on the fiefs. They planted and harvested crops and gave most of the produce to the landowner. In exchange for their labor, they were allowed to live on the land. They were also promised protection in case of enemy invasion.

During the 11th century, however, feudal life began to change. Agricultural innovations such as the heavy plow and three-field crop rotation made farming more efficient and productive, so fewer farm workers were needed—but thanks to the expanded and improved food supply, the population grew. As a result, more and more people were drawn to towns and cities. Meanwhile, the Crusades had expanded trade routes to the East and given Europeans a taste for imported goods such as wine, olive oil and luxurious textiles. As the commercial economy developed, port cities in particular thrived. By 1300, there were some 15 cities in Europe with a population of more than 50,000.

In these cities, a new era was born: the Renaissance. The Renaissance was a time of great intellectual and economic change, but it was not a complete “rebirth”. It had its roots in the world of the Middle Ages.



## 2. What Are the Important Causes for the Beginning of the Renaissance in Europe?

The Renaissance was rendered possible by a combination of number of factors which were as follows:

### ① Decline of Feudalism

In the first place the decline of feudalism, which was the basis of life during the medieval period, greatly contributed to the rise of Renaissance. The feudalism which began to decline by the close of the 13th century in France and Italy virtually disappeared from Western European countries by the 1500.

The one major factor which played a dominant role in the decline of feudalism was the rise of the middle class comprising of traders and businessmen. These middle classes provided the kings necessary money for the maintenance of armies and thereby enabled them to reduce their dependence on the feudal lords.

Further, due to development of trade and commerce during this period, there was great increase in prices which greatly benefited the craftsmen, merchants and cultivators. As the feudal lords could not increase their rents they were forced to borrow to maintain themselves. As the feudal lords were not able to repay the debts, they were often obliged to sell off their lands. This gave a serious set back to feudalism and manorial life. All this paved the way for the Renaissance.

### ② Impact of the Crusades

The Crusades or the wars between the Christians and Muslims which were fought between the 11th century and the 14th century and which ultimately resulted in the victory of the Muslims also provided an impetus to Renaissance.

As a result of the Crusades the Western scholars came in contact with the East which was more civilized and polished than the Christians. A number of Western scholars went to the universities of Cairo, Kufa and Cardona etc. and learnt many new ideas, which they subsequently spread in Europe.

### ③ Decline in the Influence of Church

The Church which dominated the medieval society suffered a setback in the 13th and 14th centuries. The temporal power of the Church was challenged by a number of strong monarchs. In 1296, King Philip IV of France got the Pope arrested and made him a prisoner.