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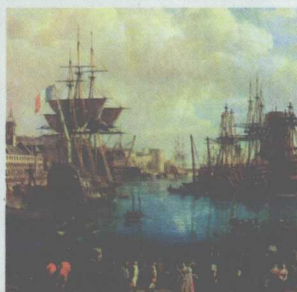
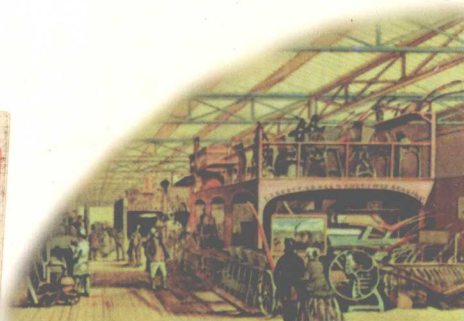


(英汉对照)

文史精华集

ENGLISH — CHINESE
A GENERAL SURVEY
OF BRITISH AND AMERICAN HISTORY

李华田 主编
李祖民



英 汉 对 照

文 史 精 华 集

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前 言

随着祖国改革开放的深入发展,特别是在党的十五大精神的指引下,中国人民更加意气风发,正在大刀阔斧地推进有中国特色的社会主义双文明建设事业。为了适应祖国日新月异的新形势,也为了更好地走向世界,迎接 21 世纪的巨大机遇和严峻挑战,广大莘莘学子正孜孜不倦地耕耘在人类的文化园地中,如饥似渴地求索于知识的海洋里。为了满足广大青少年朋友对英美文、史、哲知识的渴望,让广大青少年朋友能够更好地学习英语语言,了解英美文学,熟悉英美历史,认识英美文化,于轻松的阅读中拾取知识的珍宝,我们组织部分高校外语教师编写了这套英汉对照读物。

在本套书的编译过程中,我们主要在以下几个方面做了努力:

1. **可读性** 太难会让读者失去信心,太易又会让读者一无所获。本套书的读者对象是广大的大中专学生、外语教师和中等水平的英语爱好者。考虑到这样的读者层面,我们尽量选收那些难度适中的英文材料,以期不负读者厚望。

2. **趣味性** 本套书的目的是让读者于轻松中获取知识,因而在选材时特别注意了材料的趣味性。书中所选材料,有的富有哲理,有的尖锐深刻,有的严肃庄重,有的情感丰富,有的诙谐幽默,有的滑稽风趣。读起来妙趣横生,或发人深思,或催人泪下,或令人捧腹。广大读者定可从中获得无穷乐趣。

3. **知识性** 本套书中既有散文、诗歌等名家作品选录,也有科学家、政治家的慷慨陈词;既有童话、寓言等神秘故事,也有传说、典故等现实升华;既有英国历史的浓缩,也有美国历史的精华。通过阅读,读者不仅可以获取文学、历史方面的知识,而且可以从一个侧面理解英国人为什么是英国人,美国人为什么是美国人;了

解英美民族和社会文化,熟悉其人文心理、风俗习惯和价值观念,认识这些国家的人们所遵循的一些道德准则,从而既获得语言文学知识,又进行文化学习,取得事半功倍的效果。

4. 优美性 为了达到本套书的目的,我们尽量选收那些主题突出、文字简洁、结构严谨的佳作。这些作品大多经过千锤百炼、世代传诵,不少当代作品也是脍炙人口,让人爱不释手。它们语言生动,文字优美,多数作品在英美也被奉为文学的典范、写作的模本。读者可从中学习地道的英国语言,品尝纯正的美语风味。

5. 丰富性 为了照顾到广大读者的兴趣和要求,我们在编译过程中尽量选收了不同时代、不同风格、不同体裁、不同主题的作品。时间横跨几个世纪,风格也多种多样。这些作品中有不少人们熟知的名篇,但更多的是鲜为人知的佳作,也包含了一些人们一直想看却又无法看到的精品。所以说本套书内容丰富、形式多样、风格各异,真可谓荟语言之精品于一体,集文学之大成于一身。

6. 代表性 英美文学作品汗牛充栋,传说故事浩如烟海,精彩演讲五色斑斓,历史事件纷繁庞杂。在这众多的作品、故事、演说和史实中,我们尽量只选收那些具有代表性的,对英美文学和文化影响深远的部分,让读者通过少量的阅读就可以通观全貌,真正做到既见树木,又见森林。

7. 英汉对照 为了更好地帮助广大读者理解英语原文,领会其丰富的主题内容和深刻的思想意义,我们全书都采用英汉对照的形式,在英语原文后面提供参考译文,以帮助读者克服阅读理解中的障碍,增强本书的可读性。

8. 注释 主要解释英语原文中的语言难点,介绍相关的文化背景,叙述作家生平、故事来源、主题内容、哲学蕴意等,既增强了本套书的趣味性和知识性,又能帮助读者完全理解原文,以期达到原定目标。

9. 翻译标准 翻译的准则是信、达、雅,使目的语的表述既忠

实原语,又通顺流畅。而信、达、雅本身就是相互矛盾的,如何处理三者之间的矛盾,始终是我们翻译过程中的一大难题。为了信,我们尽量忠实于原作的内容,保持原作的风格;为了达,我们力求充分表达原作的本意,不任意增删或篡改;为了雅,我们努力寻找最恰当的词语,让读者看译文时也能朗朗上口。当信、达、雅出现矛盾时,考虑到本套书英汉对照的实际情况,也考虑到读者对译文的欣赏要求,我们采用了转译、增词、重复、省略、注解等多种方法,力求尽善尽美,让读者满意。

本套书共有四个分册:即《名篇名段集》、《精彩故事集》、《著名演说集》和《文史精华集》。本分册为《文史精华集》。

本分册共收入英美史料 57 篇,其中英国历史简介 28 篇,包括历史事件 23 篇,历史人物 5 篇;美国历史简介 29 篇,包括历史事件 21 篇,历史人物 8 篇。这些介绍分别按时间顺序排列,它们既歌颂了勤劳善良的劳动人民,也抨击了凶残狡诈的剥削阶级,又揭露了帝国主义的侵略本性,还阐述了重大历史事件的发生、发展、高潮和结局。通过阅读本书,读者不仅可以学习地道的英语语言,而且可以了解英美历史。

本分册由华中师范大学李华田老师策划,由李祖民老师和张勤老师协助组稿,由李祖民、刘俊、张勤、徐艳芳、旷红宇等老师协助编译完成,最后由徐艳芳老师协助审稿。

最后,我们还要说明的一点是:虽然我们在本书的编译过程中投入了大量的时间和精力,但由于我们才疏学浅,错误和遗漏之处在所难免,欢迎广大读者批评指正。

李华田

1998 年春于武汉

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上编 英国文史精华

The Roman Conquest

罗马入侵

It was the close relation of Britain to Gaul which first attracted the notice of the Romans. Having conquered Gaul, Caesar soon heard tales of the pearls and corn in which the island was reputed to^① be rich. At the same time the export of tin from Cornwall, which had begun possibly as early as 2000 B. C. , still continued. Caesar's invasions were, however, dictated by strategical rather than by economic motives. Britain was a centre from which Gallic resistance to Roman power was maintained, British warriors crossed the Channel to help their Gaulish kinsmen, and rebels from Gaul found a refuge and encouragement among the British tribes. It is unlikely that the conquest of Britain was contemplated at this time, but some sort of punitive expedition^② was necessary before the Roman occupation of Gaul could be regarded as assured.

首先是不列颠和高卢之间的亲密关系引起了罗马人的注意。当征服高卢后不久,凯撒就听到有关珍珠、谷物的传说,在那个童话般的世界里,不列颠岛享有无比富饶的美名。同时,英格兰西南部的康瓦耳早在公元前 2000 年就出口锡,现仍有锡出口。但不管怎么说,凯撒对英国的侵略是受其军事策略所支配,而不是受经济目的所支配的。英国可以说是反对罗马势力的中心,在那里高卢人

① bereputed to : 享誉,以……著名。

② a punitive expedition : 为惩罚判乱者的征伐。

对罗马势力的抵抗一直是受到支持的。英国士兵横渡英吉利海峡帮助他们的高卢朋友作战。从高卢的对抗中，罗马人发现英国各族人民之间具有相互保护、相互激励的品质，他们认为此时要征服英国未必可能。但是，在罗马人占据高卢成为定局之前，他们可以对英国发起“惩罚判敌分子”的征伐。

Roman Imperialism, based upon the predatory exploitation of the provinces, needed a constant forward movement to prevent a decline at the centre, now becoming increasingly parasitic. But in 55 B. C. Gaul was newly conquered and assimilation and plunder by Rome's merchant and usurer capitalists had hardly begun. It was not till nearly a century later that Rome was ready to digest the new province of Britain. We shall see later that the inability to continue this process of absorption in the face of increasing resistance led directly to the decline of the Roman Empire.

罗马帝国建立在对外省外地掠夺成性的基础上，现在生活日趋腐化寄生，它需要不断地前进——即侵略他人才能避免中央集权的衰败。但在公元前55年，高卢被征服后，罗马商人和高利贷资本家的掠夺和吸收都还没有开始。直到过了近一个世纪以后，罗马人才打算吞没新的地区——英国。我们在后面将会看到：面对蒸蒸日上的民众反抗运动，罗马帝国无法继续这种吞并进程，反抗运动也直接导致了罗马帝国的衰退。

In any case, Caesar's two invasions were little more than reconnaissances in force ^①. The first was made in the summer of 55 B. C. with two legions and a body of cavalry, making a total of perhaps 10,000 men. Some successes were gained but the

^① in force :大批地,大举,大规模地。

opposition was strong and in the following year an army of about 25,000 was landed. The Thames was crossed and the capital of Cassivellaunus stormed. Caesar then departed, taking hostages and securing a promise to pay tribute. There is no evidence that this promise was ever fulfilled.

总之,凯撒的两次侵略都不是大规模进行的。第一次是在公元前 55 年的夏天,用了两个团和一支骑兵队伍,总共约一万人。打了一些胜仗,但高卢的力量也是很强的。后来,约二万五千人登上英格兰岛。穿过泰晤士河,席卷了开斯维罗纳斯的首都。然后凯撒就离开了,带走了人质并许诺要付贡金。至于他的许诺实现与否,历史上已无从考证。

In the ninety years between these raids and the invasion of A. D. 43, in which the actual conquest of Britain began, many changes took place. Excavations prove that during this period a thorough economic penetration of South-east Britain went on. Trade became considerable, corn and hides being exchanged for pottery and a variety of luxury articles. Traders and colonists settled in large numbers and the growth of towns was so considerable that in A. D. 50, only seven years after the invasion of Claudius, St. Albans or Verulamium was granted the full status of a Roman municipium with civic self-government and the rights of Roman citizenship for its inhabitants. The British upper classes began to imitate Roman ways and even to build crude imitations of the Roman stone villa.

从公元前 55 年以后的九十年间,罗马人不断袭击和侵略英国。直到公元 43 年真正的“征服”才开始,许多事情都发生了变化,有挖掘的文物证明:在这一时期,罗马的经济完全渗透到英国的东南部,商品贸易开始提到日程上来,如玉米、兽皮可换来陶器——

一种奢侈的工艺品,商人和殖民统治者大量涌进英国定居,城镇迅速增多,以至于仅在侵略克洛狄斯七年后的公元 50 年,圣·阿尔班或瓦尔纳密安被授予为完全的罗马城市,城市行政上自治,居民享有罗马城市人的权益。英国上层阶级开始效仿罗马人的生活方式,修建起粗糙的、仿罗马式的石头别墅。

When Boadicea led the Iceni in revolt in A. D. 60 and sacked Verulamium, Colchester and London, the loss of life in these three cities was estimated by a Roman historian, possibly with some exaggeration, at 70,000. This revolt was the most serious opposition that the Romans encountered in Southern Britain, and there is no doubt that the ease with which the country was conquered was mainly due to the economic penetration of the preceding century and the consequent disintegration of the Celtic tribal organisation.

公元 60 年,波阿狄西亚女王领导她的埃斯族人起来造反,攻陷了瓦尔纳密安、科尔卡斯特和伦敦。据罗马一位历史学家估计,这三个城市当时的死亡人数,夸张点说有七万人。这次造反是罗马人在英国南部遇到的最严厉的一次反抗运动。毫无疑问,英国被征服这一事件主要是由于罗马超前的经济渗透和克尔特人的部落结构的瓦解。

The Roman occupation of Britain lasted nearly 400 years, and sets the historian two important and closely related problems: how thorough was the process of Romanisation? And how enduring were its results?

罗马人占领英国近 400 年,从而也给历史学家提出了两个重要而又紧密相关的问题:英国罗马化的进程到底有多彻底?这种局面到底保持了多久?

Roman Britain divided itself into two parts: the civil or

lowland district and the upland or military. Wales and the whole area North and West of the Peak District up to the Roman Wall which ran from the mouth of the Tyne to Carlisle composed the latter. North of the Wall the occupation was never more than occasional and haphazard. About the character of the occupation of these military districts there can be no doubt. A network of roads, strung with military blockhouses, covered the whole area. North of York and West of Chester and Caerleon there are no civil towns of any importance. Three Legions were stationed here; one at York, one at Chester and one at Caerleon. The Wall was heavily garrisoned by auxiliary troops^①. In all a permanent garrison of some 40,000 men was maintained in the province.

罗马英国分为两部分：民用低地地区和军用高地地区，威尔士和到达罗马墙的整个北部和西部高山地区都属军事地带。罗马墙是从北爱尔兰中西部一郡替隆连接到卡利斯。墙以北的占领只不过是偶然的、任意性的。毫无疑问，这些被占领的地区是军事要地，整个地区都可见到公路网，这些公路可通往任何军营区。约克北部，赤斯特西部和喀那兰都没有什么重要的城镇，三个地方都安扎有军队，一支部队在约克，一支在赤斯特，一支在喀那兰，罗马墙也是由辅助部队重兵镇守，在这个地区长期镇守的驻军始终保持在四万人左右。

The native population of the military districts were little affected by the occupation except perhaps along the Wall and around the main stations. They revolted frequently till about A. D. 200, and there is no reason to suppose that their economic

① auxiliary troops : (古罗马帝国雇佣的)外籍辅助部队。

or tribal organization was seriously interfered with, since it reappears intact centuries later in the earliest Welsh laws. The whole area was poor, bleak and hilly, and, except for some minerals that were worked in Wales, it had little to attract the greed of the conquerors.

住在军事地区的当地人,除了住在靠墙边和主要安扎营周围的人外,很少有受到抢占的影响。但他们频繁地造反直到公元 200 年。没有理由说明他们的部落式的经济体制受到严重干扰,因为这种体制在后来几百年里又重新完整出现在威尔士最早的宪制上。在威尔士,除了几个矿还在生产外,整个地区都是贫穷凄凉的丘陵地带,这地方对贪婪的侵略者们几乎没有什么吸引力。

In the civil districts the situation was different. Britain was valued largely as a producer of grain, and annual shipments were made to Gaul until about A. D. 360, when their sudden ceasing is one of the most ominous signs of the decay of Roman power.

在居民地区,情况就不同了,英国作为粮食出产国,直到公元 360 年,每年都有船运到高卢,它的价值是巨大的。一旦船运突然停止,那就是罗马权势衰退的一个最主要的预兆。

Scores of towns grew up along the Roman roads. Five of these ranked as municipia: Verulamium, Colchester, York, Lincoln and Gloucester. London, which for some obscure reason never acquired municipal rank was larger than any of these and became the most important trading centre in Northern Europe. Between the towns were the Villas, country houses of the Roman or British magnates. These villas were not mere pleasure resorts, but the centres of agricultural estates. The British upper classes became completely Romanised and were transformed from Celtic tribal chiefs into Roman landowners and