

English-Chinese 英汉对照

上海科技教育出版社

姚冬莲 编译

读点历史

An Arbour of Learning An Arbour of Learning An Arbour of Learning An Arbour of Learning

Read

A Bit of

the World History

An Arbour of Learning
学子书苑系列



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序

我们的时代正飞速发展。科技的突飞猛进、知识的膨胀滋蔓,令许多人不知所措,只觉得未知的领域太多,知识的更新太快。某个领域的专家一旦离开自己的专业,就会感到无所适从。要想在现代社会活得潇洒、自如,多学一点专业以外的知识已迫在眉睫!

我们这套“学子书苑系列”是为那些愿意多品尝几道知识快餐的莘莘学子而精心设计的,涵盖社会科学和自然科学的许多领域与学科。或许在专家眼里,内容是浅显了些;但对于门外汉,对于想多见一点“世面”的知识旅游者来说,透过这里打开的一扇扇小窗户,已足以领略某一学科的基本风貌,为塑造博学多能的人格奠定一个坚实的基础。

丛书以英汉对照的形式出现,是考虑到当今学子大多是英语的学习者,采用双语能收到“一举两得”的学习效果。

这里首期推出《读点哲学》、《读点历史》、《读点文明史》、《读点神话》、《读点科学史》、《读点科幻》、《读点科技》、《读点民俗》和《读点商务》九个分册。如果读者满意,我们还将继续编下去。在“读点××”的题目下,可供开拓的空间是很大很大的……

陈才宇

2001年秋

于浙江大学

Foreword

历史是珍贵的教科书，人们可以从中学习经验，借鉴教训。但是在科学经济飞速发展的现代社会，人们正面临着越来越激烈的生存竞争，少有时间涉足历史，这未免是一个遗憾。年轻的学生朋友在沉重的课业负担、升学压力下，更容易发生偏科现象。本书选取了世界历史上的一些重要题材，采取英汉对照的方式呈献给大家，既能满足读者学习英语的愿望，又能让读者在较短的时间内快速了解世界简史，扩大知识面，起到一举两得的作用。

本书编排以时间为线索，叙述了从3万年前的人类起源到20世纪初第一次世界大战后的世界历史概况。在选材上反映了各个时期的典型事件及对人类历史文化发展起过重要作用的历史人物的生平事迹，力求能在读

者面前较好地展现人类历史发展的大致轮廓。

为了适应学生朋友的阅读水平，书中的英语材料经过适当的改写。当然，由于篇幅的限制，书中涉及的内容可谓沧海一粟，但愿朋友们能通过对本书的阅读，激发起学习英语的兴趣，对提高英语水平有所帮助。

书中的缺点和错误，恳请专家、读者指正。

姚冬莲

2001 年 10 月

Foreword 前言

- 1** The First True Men
最早的真正人类 / 2
- 2** The Beginnings of Cultivation
耕种的起源 / 10
- 3** Egypt, Babylon and Assyria
埃及、巴比伦和亚述 / 22
- 4** The Early History of the Jews
犹太人的早期历史 / 36
- 5** The Greeks
希腊人 / 52
- 6** The Empire of Alexander the Great
亚历山大帝国 / 64
- 7** The Life of Gautama Buddha
乔答摩佛陀的生平 / 76
- 8** Confucius and Lao Tse
孔子和老子 / 88
- 9** Rome Comes into History
罗马走进历史 / 102
- 10** Between Rome and China
罗马与中国之间 / 110
- 11** The Development of Doctrinal Christianity
基督教教义的发展 / 120
- 12** The Huns and the End of the Western Empire
匈奴及西罗马帝国的灭亡 / 132

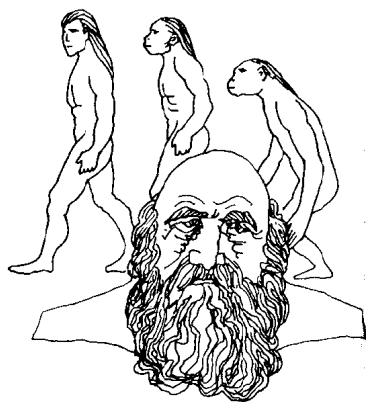
Contents

目 录

- 13** The Dynasties of Suy and Tang
in China
中国的隋唐朝 / 146
- 14** Muhammad and Islam
穆罕默德和伊斯兰教 / 152
- 15** The Great Days of the Arabs
阿拉伯人的鼎盛时期 / 164
- 16** The Intellectual Revival of
the Europeans
欧洲人的知识复兴 / 172
- 17** The American War of Independence
美国独立战争 / 196
- 18** The French Revolution and
the Restoration of Monarchy
in France
法国革命及君主制的恢复 / 208
- 19** The Expansion of the United States
美国的扩张 / 226
- 20** The Rise of Germany to Predominance
in Europe
德国跃居欧洲主导地位 / 248
- 21** The Rise of Japan
日本的崛起 / 252
- 22** The British Empire in 1914
1914 年的英帝国 / 264

- 23** The Age of Armament in Europe
and the Great War of 1914 – 18
欧洲军备时代和 1914 ~ 1918 年世界大战 / 270
- 24** The New Order in Russia
俄国新秩序 / 284
- 25** The Political and Social Reconstruction
of the World
世界政治与社会的重建 / 302

The First True Men



最早
的
真
正
人
类



The earliest signs and traces at present known to science, of a humanity which is indisputably kindred with ourselves, have been found in western Europe and particularly in France and Spain. Bones, weapons, scratchings upon bone and rock, carved fragments of bone, and paintings in caves and upon rock surfaces dating, it is supposed, from 30,000 years ago or more, have been discovered in both these countries. Spain is at present the richest country in the world in these first relics of our real human ancestors.

In Asia or Africa or submerged beneath the sea of today there may be richer and much earlier deposits of real human remains than anything that has yet come to light. I write in Asia or Africa, and I do not mention America because so far, except for one tooth, there have been no finds at all of any of the higher Primates, either of great apes, sub-men, Neander-thalers nor of early true men. This development of life seems to have been almost exclusively an Old World development, and it was only apparently at the end of the Old Stone Age that human beings first make their way across the land connection that is now cut by Behring Strait, into the American continent.

These first real human beings we know of in Europe appear already to have belonged to one or other of at least two very distinct races. One of these races was of a very high type indeed; it was tall and big-brained. One of the women's skulls found exceeds in capacity that of the average man of today. One of

关 于和我们有着不容置疑的亲缘关系的人类，目前为科学所知的最早迹象是在西欧发现的，尤其是法国和西班牙。武器、骨头、骨头和岩石上的刻划作品、骨雕碎片，以及洞穴或岩石表面的绘画，在这两个国家都有所发现。据估计，这些东西可追溯到3万年前，甚至更早。就目前而言，世界上拥有真正人类祖先最早遗迹最多的国家是西班牙。

在亚洲，或者非洲，或者浸没在今天的大海下面，也许沉积着真正人类的遗迹，比起现已发掘的任何东西，它们的内容更加丰富，历史更加悠久。我说的是在亚洲或非洲，并没有提到美洲，因为到目前为止，除了一颗牙齿，美洲丝毫没有发现任何高级灵长目动物的痕迹，既没有类人猿、亚人类、尼安德特人^①，也没有早期的真正人类。这个生命发展的过程好像几乎是欧洲大陆特有的，显然只是到了旧石器时代的末期，人类才首次跨越现在被白令海峡切断的陆地连接部分，进入美洲大陆。

我们所知道的欧洲最早的真正人类似乎已经属于至少两个截然不同的人种。其中一个人种实际上非常高级，他们身材高大，脑容量大。现已发现的女性颅骨中，其中有一个的脑容量超过了今天的

① 旧石器时代中期的古人，分布在欧洲、北非、西亚和中亚。他们的化石最初发现于德国杜塞尔多夫附近的尼安德特河流域的洞穴中，因此而得名。





the men's skeletons is over six feet in height. The physical type resembled that of the North American Indian. From the Cro-Magnon cave in which the first skeletons were found these people have been called Cro-Magnards. They were savages, but savages of a high order. The second race, the race of the Grimaldi cave remains, was distinctly negroid in its characters. Its nearest living affinities are the Bushmen and the Hottentots of South Africa. It is interesting to find at the very outset of the known human story, that mankind was already racially divided into at least two main varieties; and one is tempted to such unwarrantable guesses as that the former race was probably brownish rather than black and that it came from the East or North, and that the latter was blackish rather than brown and came from the equatorial south.

And these savages of perhaps 40, 000 years ago were so human that they pierced shells to make necklaces, painted themselves, carved images of bone and stone, scratched figures on rocks and bones, and painted rude but often very able sketches of beasts and the like upon the smooth walls of caves and upon inviting rock surfaces. They made a great variety of implements, much smaller in scale and finer than those of the Neanderthal men; we have now in our museums great quantities of their implements, their statuettes, their rock drawings and the like.

The earliest of them were hunters. Their chief pursuit was the wild horse, the little bearded pony of

普通男子。有一具男性骨骼高达6英尺多，体形类似于北美的印第安人。因为最早的骨骼是在克罗马努山洞发现的，所以他们被称为克罗马努人^②。他们是野蛮人，不过属于高级的野蛮人。第二个人种——格里马迪山洞遗迹中的人种，从特征上看显然是尼格罗人^③。这一人种现存的最近亲缘是布须曼人^④和南非的霍屯督人。真有趣，我们在已知的人类故事的一开始就发现，人类从种族上已至少分成两大类，虽然我们的猜测无法辩解，但还是认为前面的人种很可能是带棕色的，而不是黑色的，而且他们来自东方或北方；而后面的人种则是带黑色的，而不是棕色的，他们来自赤道以南。

这些也许生活在4万年前的野蛮人和人类非常相似，他们在贝壳上打洞穿孔，制作成项链，把身体涂上颜色，用骨头或石头雕刻塑像，在岩石或骨头上刻划图形，在光滑的洞壁和诱人的岩石表面绘制野兽之类的简略图画，这些简图虽然粗糙，但不乏才华。他们制造了各种各样的器具，比起尼安德特人的器具，体积小得多，做工更加精细。现在我们的博物馆里存有大量他们的器具、小雕像、岩画以及诸如此类的东西。

他们当中最早的是一些狩猎者。他们追逐的主要对象是野马，当时一种有颌毛

② 1868年在法国南部克罗马努山洞中被发现，是旧石器时代晚期新人的总称。

③ 1872年，意大利利古里亚的格里马迪山洞中发现了一种旧石器时代晚期的人，与克罗马努人相似，但略具尼格罗人种（即黑人）的特征。

④ 非洲纳米比亚和博茨瓦纳等地的居民。





that time. They followed it as it moved after pasture. And also they followed the bison. They knew the mammoth because they have left us strikingly effective pictures of that creature. To judge by one rather ambiguous drawing they trapped and killed it.

They hunted with spears and throwing stones. They do not seem to have had the bow, and it is doubtful if they had yet learned to tame any animals. They had no dogs. There is one carving of a horse's head and one or two drawings that suggest a bridled horse, with a twisted skin or tendon round it, but the little horses of that age and region could not have carried a man, and if the horse was domesticated it was used as a led horse. It is doubtful and improbable that they had yet learned the rather unnatural use of animal's milk as food.

They do not seem to have erected any buildings, though they may have had tents of skins, and though they made clay figures they never rose to the making of pottery. Since they had no cooking implements their cookery must have been rudimentary or non-existent. They knew nothing of cultivation and nothing of any sort of basketwork or woven cloth. Except for their robes of skin or fur they were naked painted savages.

These earliest known men hunted the open steppes of Europe for a hundred centuries perhaps, and then slowly drifted and changed before a change of climate. Europe, century by century, was growing milder and damper. Reindeer receded northward and

的小型矮种马。当马随着牧草迁徙时，他们紧跟其后。他们还追杀野牛。他们熟悉猛犸^⑤，因为他们留下的那种动物的画像令我们印象深刻。从一幅模糊不清的画来判断，他们利用陷阱将其捕获，然后杀死。

他们利用矛和投石打猎，似乎还没有弓，是否已经学会驯化动物也令人怀疑。他们没有狗。有一件马头雕刻，还有一两幅图画使人想起套着笼头、周身毛皮或肌腱扭曲的马。但是那个时代，那个地区的小型马不可能运载人。假如这种马受过驯养的话，它也只能用作向导马。至于他们是否学会把动物的奶当作食物享用这一非同一般的做法，值得怀疑，甚至可以说不可能。

虽然可能有了兽皮帐篷，但他们似乎没有建造任何房屋；虽然他们用黏土制作雕像，但其技术从未发展到制作陶器。既然没有烹饪用具，那他们的烹饪水平肯定还处于初级阶段，或根本不会烹饪。他们对耕种一窍不通，也不知道如何编篮或织布。除了用来披盖在身上的兽皮或毛皮外，这些野蛮人赤身裸体，涂着颜色。

这些已知的最早人类在开阔的欧洲大草原上或许狩猎了一百个世纪，然后在气候转变之前慢慢漂泊，逐渐改变。一个又一个世纪，欧洲渐渐变得更加温和、潮湿。驯鹿向北方和东方撤退，野牛和马也

⑤ 即毛象，一种古哺乳动物，近似现代的象。





eastward, and bison and horse followed. The steppes gave way to forests, and red deer took the place of horse and bison. There is a change in the character of the implements with this change in their application. River and lake fishing becomes of great importance to men, and fine implements of bone increased. "The bone needles of this age," says de Mortillet, "are much superior to those of later, even historical times, down to the Renaissance. The Romans, for example, never had needles comparable to those of this epoch."

Almost fifteen or twelve thousand years ago a fresh people drifted into the south of Spain, and left very remarkable drawings of themselves upon exposed rock faces there. These were the Azilians (named from the Mas d'Azil cave). They had the bow; they seem to have worn feather headdresses; they drew vividly; but also they had reduced their drawings to a sort of symbolism—a man, for instance, would be represented by a vertical dab with two or three horizontal dabs—that suggests the dawn of the writing idea. Against hunting sketches there are often marks like tallies. One drawing shows two men smoking out a bees' nest.

These are the latest of the men that we call Palaeolithic (Old Stone Age) because they had only chipped implements. By ten or twelve thousand years ago a new sort of life has dawned in Europe, men have learned not only to chip but to polish and grind stone implements, and they have begun cultivation. The Neolithic Age (New Stone Age) was beginning.