

# 理查三世

Abigail Frost (英) 著

## RICHARD III



SHAKESPEARE FOR EVERYONE

不可不知的莎士比亚名剧



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# 亨利五世

Jennifer Mulheir (英) 著



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汪泳注  
Patricia Ludlow (英) 插图  
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Abigail Frost (英) 著  
Gwen Green (英) 插图  
汪泳注

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## 致读者

威廉·莎士比亚（1564—1616）是英国文艺复兴时期伟大的戏剧家和诗人。他在戏剧创作上取得了巨大的成就，著名戏剧家本·琼孙称莎士比亚是“时代的灵魂，……他不属于一个时代而属于所有的世纪”。他的戏剧至今仍为世界各地的戏剧爱好者们所欣赏品读。

为使广大英语爱好者和戏剧爱好者走近莎士比亚的戏剧殿堂，我们现推出“不可不知的莎士比亚名剧”这套丛书。本丛书收录了莎士比亚的16部戏剧，其中包含他的四大悲剧和四大喜剧等经典剧目。每册收录两个剧目，书中介绍了各剧的创作历史背景，并用平实易懂的语言介绍了各剧的故事情节，同时还穿插有读者耳熟能详的台词选段。各剧最后还对剧中主要角色的性格特点以及人物关系进行了分析。

本丛书的中文台词选取的是朱生豪、方平、方重的译文，方便读者参考、赏析。我们衷心地希望读者通过阅读“不可不知的莎士比亚名剧”丛书，可以从中感受到莎翁名剧历久弥新、耐人寻味的独特魅力。

# Contents 目录

## *Richard III* ..... 1

理查三世

### *Richard III and Shakespeare's history* ..... 3

《理查三世》与莎士比亚笔下的历史画卷

### *Who killed the princes?* ..... 11

谁杀害了两个王子?

### *The story of Richard III* ..... 20

《理查三世》剧情

### *The play's characters* ..... 58

剧中人物

## *Henry V* ..... 65

亨利五世

### *Defeating England's enemies* ..... 67

击败英格兰的敌人

### *The ideal king?* ..... 74

理想的国王?

### *The story of Henry V* ..... 88

《亨利五世》剧情

### *The play's characters* ..... 117

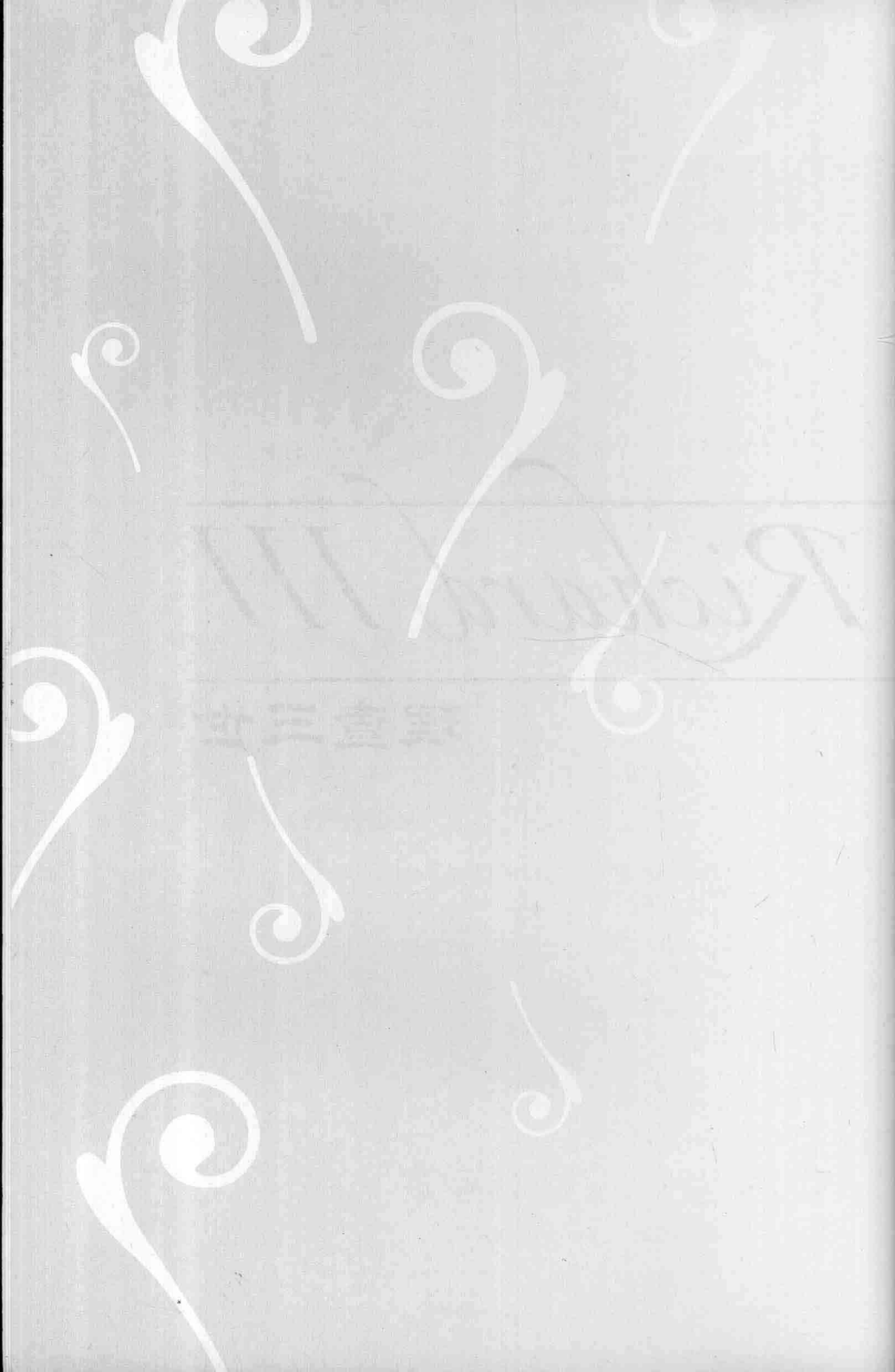
剧中人物

## *The life and plays of Shakespeare* ..... 125

莎士比亚生平及其作品

# Richard III

理查三世




# Richard III and Shakespeare's history

## 《理查三世》与莎士比亚笔下的历史绘卷

**K**ing Richard III<sup>1</sup> was born in 1452, and died at Bosworth Field<sup>2</sup> in 1485. Although he reigned for only just over two years, he is one of the most famous (or infamous) kings in British history. Shakespeare's play is undoubtedly a large part of the reason.

*Richard III* is one of Shakespeare's ten history plays<sup>3</sup>. All but two of them tell a continuous story, from Richard II's reign

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1. Richard III: 理查三世 (1452—1485), 约克家族最后一位英格兰国王。1483年他成为长兄爱德华之子——12岁的国王爱德华五世——的摄政, 不久后篡权成为国王。1485年在与流亡法国的兰开斯特家族的王位要求者——里士满伯爵亨利·都铎——的战斗中被杀。《理查三世》是莎士比亚为适应当时英国人民对抗西班牙的爱国主义情绪, 于1592年至1593年间以英国编年史学家霍林希德的《英格兰、苏格兰、爱尔兰编年史》为主要素材创作的一系列历史剧的代表作之一。《理查三世》描写的是爱德华四世死后, 同族贵族理查用狡诈、血腥、毒辣的手段登上统治宝座, 但他很快为敌党所杀, 结束了兰开斯特家族与约克家族之间的王位之争。
  2. Bosworth Field: 博斯沃思原野 (又译作波士委战场)。1485年, 亨利·都铎的军队在博斯沃思战役中击败了理查的军队, 亨利成为了国王亨利七世。
  3. Shakespeare's ten history plays: 莎士比亚10部历史剧, 分别是: 《亨利六世》(上篇、中篇、下篇)、《亨利四世》(上篇、下篇)、《理查三世》、《约翰王》、《理查二世》、《亨利五世》和《亨利八世》。



until the start of Henry VII's, though they were not written in chronological order.

Shakespeare was the first to write history plays of this kind, and they were very popular. With their pageantry<sup>1</sup> and exciting battle scenes, they had the same appeal as today's epic films.



*Richard III by an unknown artist. During Tudor times<sup>2</sup>, the king's portrait was altered to make him look grotesque<sup>3</sup>.*


1. pageantry: 壮观

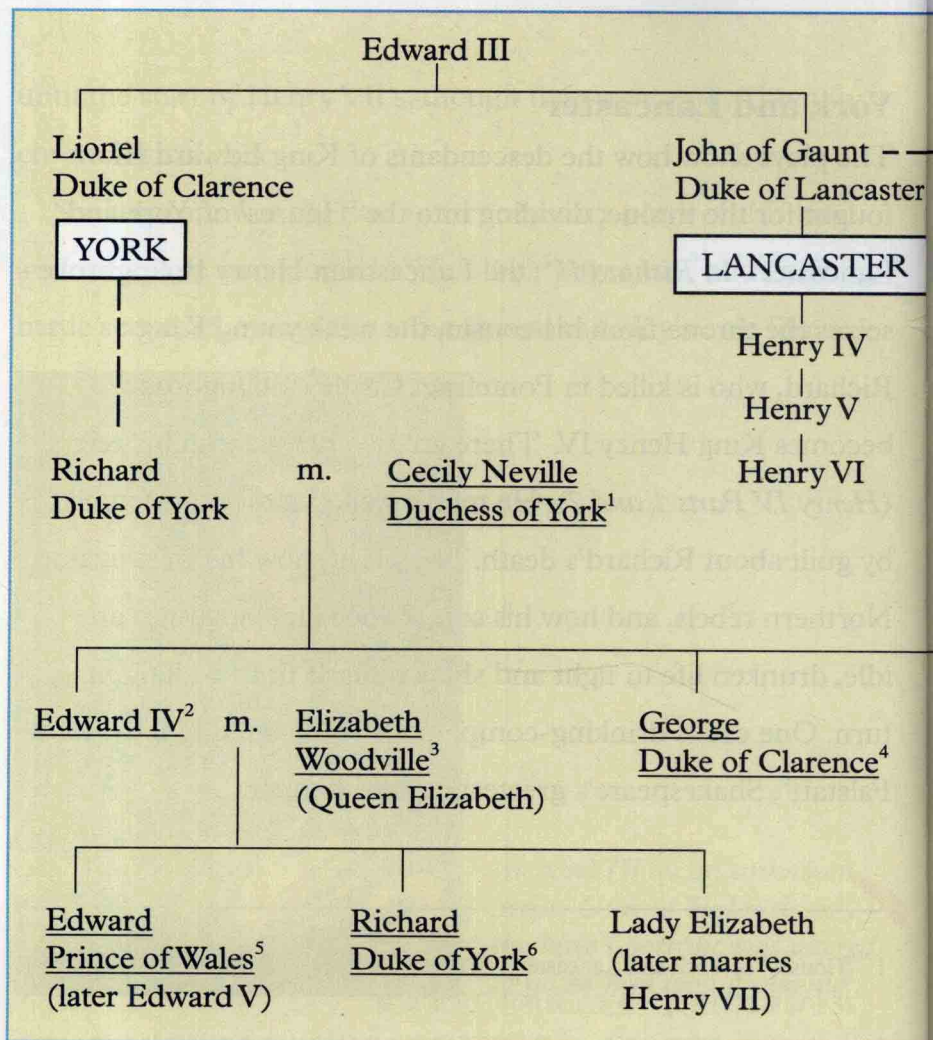
2. Tudor times: 都铎王朝 (1485—1603) 时期, 历时118年, 经历了五代君主。虽然历时不长, 但是都铎王朝处于英国从封建社会向资本主义社会转型的关键时期, 因而其实施的各项政策也极具时代特色, 特别是其实行的重商主义政策, 对英国社会的各个方面都产生了极大的影响。

3. grotesque: 怪诞的

## York and Lancaster

The plays show how the descendants of King Edward III fought for the throne, dividing into the 'Houses' of York and Lancaster<sup>1</sup>. In *Richard II*<sup>2</sup>, the Lancastrian Henry Bolingbroke seizes the throne from his cousin, the weak young King Richard, who is killed in Pontefract Castle<sup>3</sup>. Bolingbroke becomes King Henry IV. There are two plays about his reign (*Henry IV Parts 1 and 2*). He reigns well, but dies tormented by guilt about Richard's death. The plays show his wars against Northern rebels, and how his son, Prince Hal<sup>4</sup>, gives up an idle, drunken life to fight and show himself fit to be king in turn. One of his drinking-companions is the fat knight Sir John Falstaff<sup>5</sup>, Shakespeare's greatest comic character.

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1. 'Houses' of York and Lancaster: 约克家族和兰开斯特家族，两个家族都是金雀花王朝皇族的分支，是英王爱德华三世的后裔。
  2. *Richard II*: 《理查二世》，本剧描写了理查二世被波林勃洛克（夺位后成为亨利四世）政治上击败、军事上围困，最后被囚禁并处死的过程。该剧主要刻画了波林勃洛克的伪善和权术，理查二世的暴政与失败后的凄凉。
  3. Pontefract Castle: 庞蒂弗拉克特城堡，位于英格兰西约克郡，始建于1070年，当时被称为邦弗雷特（即剧中的Pomfret）。
  4. Prince Hal: 哈尔王子，即后来的亨利五世（1387—1422），英格兰兰开斯特王朝国王（1413—1422）。
  5. Sir John Falstaff: 约翰·福斯塔夫爵士，他是一个破落的封建骑士，是莎士比亚戏剧中一个体形肥胖的喜剧角色。



1. Duchess of York: 约克公爵夫人, 爱德华四世、克莱伦斯与葛罗斯特之母。
2. Edward IV: 爱德华四世。
3. Elizabeth Woodville: 伊利莎伯·伍德维尔王后, 爱德华四世之后。
4. George, Duke of Clarence: 乔治, 克莱伦斯公爵。
5. Edward, Prince of Wales: 爱德华, 威尔士亲王, 即位后称爱德华五世。
6. Richard, Duke of York: 理查, 约克公爵, 爱德华王之子。



*A simplified family tree showing the houses of Lancaster and York at the time of Richard III. Henry VII, who ruled after Richard, was the first monarch of the House of Tudor.*

m. Margaret of Anjou<sup>1</sup>

Edward m. Lady Anne Neville<sup>2</sup>  
 Prince of Wales (later marries Richard III)

Richard  
Duke of Gloucester  
 (later Richard III)

Margaret m. Edmund Tudor  
 Beaufort Earl of Richmond

**TUDOR**

Henry  
Earl of Richmond<sup>3</sup>  
 (later Henry VII)

Characters in  
the play are underlined

1. Margaret of Anjou: 玛格莱特, 亨利六世之皇后。

2. Lady Anne Neville: 安夫人, 亨利六世子爱德华之寡妻; 后为葛罗斯特公爵(即理查三世)之妻。

3. Henry, Earl of Richmond: 亨利, 里士满伯爵, 即位后称亨利七世。

In *Henry V*<sup>1</sup>, Prince Hal, now king, inspires his army to win lands in France for England. He makes peace with the French and marries a French princess, Katherine. But he dies when his son, another Henry, is a baby—and all that he has gained is lost.

## Wars of the Roses<sup>2</sup>

*Henry VI*<sup>3</sup> is in three parts. In the first, the lords who rule England while the king is a child struggle among themselves,

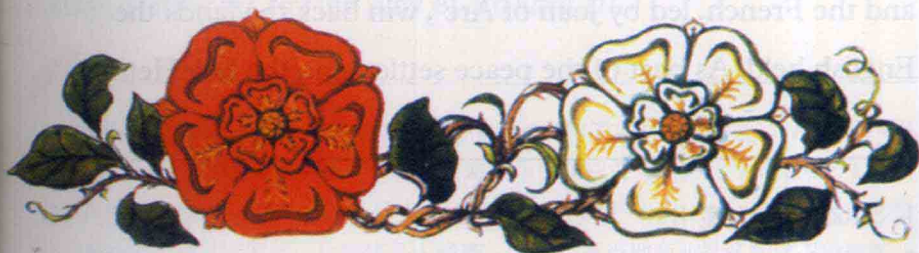


1. *Henry V*: 《亨利五世》，描写了亨利五世即位前在下层社会厮混，与流氓为伍，即位后改邪归正，成为英明的理想君主的故事。
2. Wars of the Roses: 玫瑰战争 (1455—1485)，或称蔷薇战争，通常指兰开斯特家族和约克家族的支持者之间为了英格兰王位的断续内战。两个家族都是英王爱德华三世的后裔。玫瑰战争不是当时所用的名字，它来源于两个皇族所选的家徽——兰开斯特的红玫瑰和约克的白玫瑰。1485年兰开斯特家族的亨利·都铎在博斯沃思原野杀死理查，结束了这场战争。玫瑰战争所导致的贵族的大量伤亡，是贵族封建力量削弱的主要原因之一，导致了都铎王朝控制下的强大的中央集权君主制的发展。
3. *Henry VI*: 《亨利六世》，分上、中、下三篇，上篇主要是围绕着两条主线：一条是前方战场上的激战厮杀，另一条则是孱弱的亨利六世身边的贵族权臣之间的明争暗斗。中篇主要是围绕着两个事件：护国公葛罗斯特的垮台和约克的崛起。下篇以亨利六世被害、玛格丽特被其父赎回而告终，最后，双手沾满鲜血的爱德华王终于登上英王宝座。





*A fanciful nineteenth-century painting showing hostile lords, in the Temple Gardens, picking red and white roses in support of their 'sides' in the Wars of the Roses.*





*Richard and Lady Anne dressed in their coronation<sup>1</sup> robes. There is no evidence that Richard poisoned his wife, though he was disappointed that she had only one son—who died before her.*

and the French, led by Joan of Arc<sup>2</sup>, win back the lands the English held. As part of the peace settlement, the boy Henry

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1. coronation: 加冕礼

2. Joan of Arc: 圣女贞德 (1412—1431), 法国人心目中伟大的民族英雄。她率领法国军队在奥尔良赢得重大胜利, 打退在百年战争中企图征服法国的英格兰人。



is married to Princess Margaret of Anjou (who appears in *Richard III* as a bitter old woman). Parts 2 and 3 show how England became torn by civil war, the Wars of the Roses. In a scene in the Temple Gardens, London, lords choose roses to show their support, red for Lancaster or white for York. Richard Plantagenet, son of the disgraced Duke of York, leads the Yorkists. His sons, Edward Earl of March and Richard Duke of Gloucester, work to win the throne, both in open battle and by killing off those who oppose them behind the scenes.

Henry has grown up to be a pious man, often too occupied with religious matters to protect himself. His wife Margaret makes up for him, leading his troops into battle. But at last Henry is captured and deposed. Edward is crowned king, but the Lancastrians fight back. At the battle of Tewkesbury<sup>1</sup> Henry's son is killed; Margaret is banished and the Lancastrians are finished. But Henry, a prisoner in the Tower of London<sup>2</sup>, is still a threat to the Yorkists. Richard and Edward kill him. The stage is now set for the play of *Richard III*.

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1. battle of Tewkesbury: 蒂克斯伯里战役（又译作图克斯伯雷战役），爆发于1471年，是英国玫瑰战争中约克家族的爱德华四世战胜兰开斯特对手的最后战役。

2. Tower of London: 伦敦塔，紧靠泰晤士河北岸的塔桥附近，是一座具有九百多年历史的英国皇家要塞。伦敦塔是由威廉一世为控制当地商业社区和保卫伦敦城，于1066年开始动工兴建的。伦敦塔长期被用作国家监狱，许多犯人在此被处死。

## Shakespeare's sources

Shakespeare got his facts from chroniclers of his own time, especially Raphael Holinshed<sup>1</sup> and Edward Hall. Hall's account of Richard III's life is based on one by Sir Thomas More<sup>2</sup>, Henry VIII's friend and adviser who was executed when he would not support Henry's plan to divorce his first wife. As a boy, More lived in the household of John Morton, the Bishop of Ely<sup>3</sup> in *Richard III*. As a member of Richard's council, Morton had access to 'inside information'. When Richard sends Ely away to fetch strawberries, this might well be a real incident which the bishop told More years later.

But More, then Henry VIII's trusted friend, was of course on the side of the Tudors: the Earl of Richmond in the play (later Henry VII), was the king's father. Elizabeth<sup>4</sup>, Henry VIII's daughter, was queen in Shakespeare's day, and naturally Tudor historians assumed that Richmond was in the right when he seized the throne. This has led some critics to dismiss

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1. Raphael Holinshed: 拉斐尔·霍林希德 (?—约1580), 英国编年史学家, 著有《英格兰、苏格兰、爱尔兰编年史》。
  2. Sir Thomas More: 托马斯·莫尔爵士 (1478—1535), 英国政治家、作家, 曾经是国王亨利八世的宠臣, 但最终被斩首, 著有《乌托邦》。
  3. John Morton, the Bishop of Ely: 约翰·毛顿, 伊里主教。
  4. Elizabeth: 即伊丽莎白一世, 英格兰女王 (1558—1603)。女王机智勇敢, 兼有人君的雄伟气度, 是女性权威、帝王尊严和国民骄傲的有力形象。