

英汉
对照

1918年2月6日
妇女赢得选举权

6 FEBRUARY 1918:
WOMEN WIN
THE VOTE

TOP BOOK

饕餮客

DATES

WITH

历史上的今天

DATES WITH HISTORY

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英] 布莱恩·威廉斯 著
菲利浦·史蒂勒
张维 译

1955年12月1日

罗莎·帕克斯和
她的民权抗争

1 DECEMBER 1955:
ROSA PARKS AND
HER PROTEST
FOR CIVIL RIGHTS



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Women
win the Vote

1918年2月6日

妇女赢得选举权





Women cast their votes 妇女行使了投票权

Today in Britain, all men and women over the age of 18 have the right to vote in elections to the British Parliament, the European Parliament and local councils. They have not always enjoyed this right. As recently as the 19th century, no women and only men with money or property could vote. “Universal suffrage”, or votes for all, was still a long way off.

Change eventually came in 1918, when on 6 February a new law gave the vote to all men and to women over the age of 30. On 28 December 1918 women in Britain voted in a **general election** for the first time. So ended a long campaign by women

今天，在英国凡年龄超过十八岁的男女，均享有对英国议会、欧洲议会以及地方议会的投票选举权。然而，这项权利并非一开始就能普施共享。在近19世纪，它只为那些腰缠万贯、家底殷实的男子所独享，妇女及余辈无法问津。普选权，或者说普遍投票权，依旧是长路漫漫。

1918年，变革终于到来。2月6日，新法令赋予每个30岁以上的男女以选举权。1918年12月28日，不列颠的妇女们第一次在大选中投票，至此结束了

from many different social backgrounds. The most active campaigners, known as suffragettes, had defied ridicule and public condemnation. Hundreds had gone to prison for their beliefs.

In the 1918 general election, there were only 17 women out of 1600 **candidates** to become Members of Parliament (MPs). But in 1919, Nancy Astor triumphantly entered the House of Commons as Britain's first woman MP, and in 1924 Margaret Bondfield became the first woman government minister.

来自不同社会背景妇女的漫长抗争历程。最活跃的抗争者就是知名的争取妇女参政权者，他们不畏嘲讽，无惧非难，为了信念不惜蒙受牢狱之苦。

1918年的大选中，1600名国会下议院议员(简称下院议员)的候选人当中仅有17名女性。然而到了1919年，南希·阿斯特成功进入下议院，成为第一位下院女议员；1924年，玛格丽特·邦菲尔德成为第一位女部长；1979年，英国选



Women in Britain cast their first votes in the historic general election of 1918.

1918年的历史性大选中，英国的妇女首次行使了投票权。

In 1979 Britain elected its first female prime minister, Margaret Thatcher. Today, there are more women in Parliament (119 out of a total of 659 MPs in 2004) than ever before.

Winning the vote in 1918 was a huge victory for women's rights after a long struggle. In 1928 the law was revised to give all women over 21 the vote. The voting age for both men and women was lowered to 18 in 1969.

举出了第一位女首相：玛格丽特·撒切尔。今天，英国议会中女性成员的数量比以往更多（2004年，在下院659席中，女性占去119席）。

在一段旷日持久的抗争后，赢得1918年的投票选举权，于妇女的权益而言是一个重大的胜利。1928年，修订后的法律赋予每位年龄已过21岁的女性以投票选举权；1969年，男女投票者的年龄统一被降低至18岁。

Margaret Thatcher waves from number 10 Downing Street with her husband Denis, after victory in the 1979 general election makes her Britain's first female prime minister.

玛格丽特·撒切尔与丈夫丹尼斯在唐宁街10号挥手致意，1979年大选的胜利使得撒切尔成为英国第一位女首相。



Peace after war 战后和平时期



Women in Britain had always worked on farms and at home, but the **Industrial Revolution** of the 18th and 19th centuries changed the nature of the work they did. Many women took jobs in the new factories and textile mills, despite being paid less than male workers. Later on, women found jobs in the expanding business world, working in telephone exchanges and as clerks and typists. The largest group of women workers were **domestic servants** - there were two million of them by 1911. Working allowed women more independence, but they had little or no say in running the country.

英国妇女一直在农场和家中辛劳，直到18世纪与19世纪的工业革命改变了她们所从事工作的属性。许多妇女在新工厂、纺织厂中做工，比起男工薪酬低微。到后来，她们在规模日盛的商业界找到了职位，成为电话接线员、公司职员以及打字员。妇女工作者中最大的一个群体是家庭用工——到了1911年，人数已有200万之巨。虽然工作给予妇女更多的自立，但在国家的管理上却不容其置喙，毫无发言权。

The lives of many women in Britain were irreversibly changed by the First World War, which broke out on 4 August 1914 and lasted for four years. Millions of men joined the army and hundreds of thousands of them were killed in battle. With so many men away fighting, women were forced to do men's work. By 1918, more than four

1914年8月4日爆发并且历时四年之久的第一次世界大战，无可逆转地改变了许多英国妇女的生活。数百万男子参军入伍，他们中成千上万的人死在沙场。随着太多的男子奔赴战场，妇女们不得不担负起男子的工作。到了1918年，有400多万妇女工

Millions of men enlisted in the armed forces to fight in World War I. Women took over many men's jobs on the "home front".

数百万男子被征召入伍，投身第一次世界大战，妇女们在“后方”接管了许多男子所承担的工作。



million women were at work in factories, on farms and in hospitals.

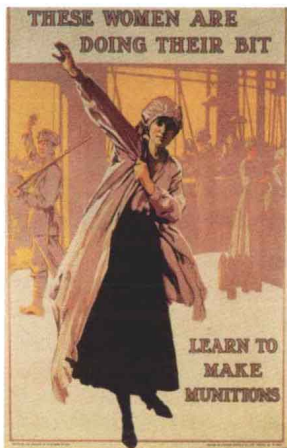
The 1914-18 war proved that women could do many jobs just as well as men. The post-war world was changing rapidly, with inventions such as the aeroplane, radio and cinema improving the quality of everyday life. Women wanted this change to extend to politics - they wanted to be allowed a say in their country's government.

作在工厂、农场和医院里。

1914年－1918年的战争证明了妇女可以像男子一样担负诸多工作。战后的世界日新月异，飞机、收音机和电影的发明改变了日常生活的质量，妇女们开始期待着这类革新能够延伸至政治领域，她们渴望着在治理国家方面能有发言权。

This government poster urged women to do war work making munitions (weapons). In return, women expected fair treatment.

政府的宣传画敦促妇女为战争做事，制造军需品(武器)。妇女们回应以公正待遇作为酬劳的愿望。





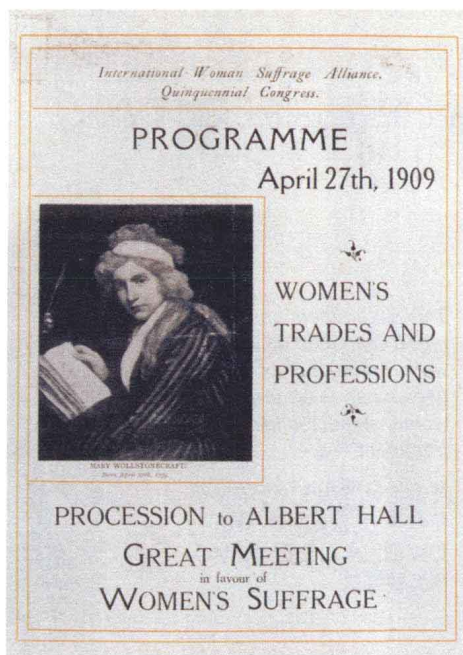
The long struggle 漫漫征程

In 19th-century Britain, most men and many women (including Queen Victoria, who reigned from 1837 to 1901) believed a woman's place was at home. They pointed to the history of great ancient civilisations. Women in ancient Greece had

在19世纪的英国，大多数男子和许多妇女(包括执政于1837年至1901年的维多利亚女王)都认定妇女的职分是在家中。他们取证于几个文明古国的历史：古希腊的妇女在希腊民主政治方面毫无影响

*The writer Mary Wollstonecraft pictured on a suffrage meeting programme. Her most famous book was called *A Vindication of the Rights of Women*, published in 1792.*

绘制于一张参政会议计划单上的女作家玛丽·沃尔斯通克拉夫特的肖像。她最著名的作品是1792年出版的《女权辩护》。



played no part in Greek democracy, and Roman women were not allowed to hold public office. Women's main role was to look after the home and raise children.

Inspired by the **French Revolution** of 1789, in which equality was one of the defining ideals, some **radicals** argued that women deserved the same rights as men. The pioneer English **feminist** Mary Wollstonecraft (1759-97) was a famous champion of women's rights. A character in her novel *The Wrongs of Women, or Maria* (1789) declares that the world is "a vast prison and women born slaves".

A few remarkable women succeeded even in a man's world. The nursing **reformer** Florence 力; 古罗马的妇女不许担任公职, 女人的主要职责就是照管家庭、抚育婴幼儿。

受到1789年法国大革命的鼓舞和启发——平等成为诸多明确的理想之一。一些激进派主张妇女应当享有与男子同等的权利。英国女权主义者, 玛丽·沃尔斯通克拉夫特(1759-1797), 是位著名的妇女权利卫士, 在她的小说《玛丽亚: 女人的受罪》中, 就有一个人物宣称世界是“一座巨大的牢狱, 女人是生就其中的奴隶”。

有几位杰出的女性甚至在男人的世界里获得了成功: 护理业的改革者佛罗伦斯·南丁格尔(1820-



In the 19th century, few middle-class women worked outside their homes. Poor women worked long hours for low wages—many of them as house servants like these “domestics”.

19世纪，极少数中产阶级妇女离开家去外面工作。贫穷的妇女从事女佣之类的家庭仆佣工作，工时长而工资少。

Nightingale (1820-1910) and the woman doctor Elizabeth Garrett Anderson (1836-1917) forged successful careers, despite opposition from men. But Florence Nightingale did not want the vote,

1910) 和女医生伊丽莎白·盖瑞特·安德森 (1836—1917)，她们不畏来自男人方面的反对，开创了自己的事业。然而，佛罗伦斯·南丁格尔并不谋求选举

saying she already had “more political power than if I had been a borough returning two MPs”. Many better-off women, content with their comfortable lives, opposed votes for women, arguing that women did not have to “compete” with men.

Women who did campaign for the vote formed **committees** and organised petitions for their cause, but in Parliament they had to ask men supporters to speak for them. Men had to fight for the vote too. Even after three law changes (the Reform Acts of 1832, 1867 and 1884), not all men could vote in elections.

权，她说自己“已经获得了比两名地区议员更多的政治权利”。不少家境较为富裕的妇女满足于现有的舒适生活，她们也反对妇女拥有选举权，辩称说女人不需要同男人去“争个高低”。

那些热衷争取妇女选举权者成立了委员会，为自己的事业开展请愿活动。然而，她们也需要男性支持者在议会中为自己代言。而男人们也得为选举权振臂力争。尽管法律方面有过三次变更(1832年、1867年以及1884年的选举法修正案)，但依旧不是所有的男子都能在各项选举中拥有投票权。



Peaceful protest 和平抗议

Education was the key to equality. By the mid-18th century, new schools for girls were sending women to study at universities and follow careers in teaching, business and medicine. As women's opportunities improved, the demand for suffrage grew. In the United States of America in 1848, a meeting of women led by Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton called for the same voting rights as men. In 1872, American campaigner Susan B Anthony voted in the US presidential election: she was arrested for voting illegally.

In Britain, women “**suffragists**” pinned their

教育是平等的关键所在。到了18世纪中叶，新式女子学堂开办起来，将妇女送进大学中深造，然后在教学、商业与医学领域发展她们的事业。随着机会的增多，对于参政权的要求也多了起来。1848年在美国，一个由卢克丽霞·莫特与伊丽莎白·凯蒂·斯坦顿主持的大会发出了要与男子拥有同等投票权的呼吁。1872年，美国女权运动先驱苏珊·B·安东尼参加了美国总统大选的投票。她遭到逮捕，罪名是违法参加投票。

在英国，妇女参政权扩大论者寄望于说服议