

车吉心 / 著

世界名人故居

STATESMEN
PHILOSOPHERS
STRATEGISTS

政治家·哲学家
军事家

AN ALBUM OF THE FORMER RESIDENCES OF WORLD CELEBRITIES

Che Jixin



青岛出版社 QINGDAO PUBLISHING HOUSE

世界文學名著叢書

THE EVERETS

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序 言

名人，著名之闻人也。

名人，或为叱咤风云之豪杰，或为扭转乾坤之斗士，或为改变历史进程之巨匠，或为创造科学奇迹之大师；或为品格，或为勇气，或为智慧；或为战功，或为巨著，或为创造；名人是山峰，名人是旗帜，名人是丰碑，名人是太阳！名人是壮丽的诗篇，名人是永恒的国典！

名人意味着成功。他们都在自己有限的生命中创造出彪炳史册的辉煌和永恒，因之，为后人所敬仰、所赞誉、所感奋。

追寻名人，纪念名人，学习名人，渴望成为名人，渴望像名人那样为着伟大的目标去奋斗去献身去收获成功和喜悦。名人灿若星河，前赴后继，这是历史前进的伟大动力，这是社会成熟的鲜明标记，这是人类发展的巨大希望。

故居，名人故居，名人曾经诞生之家，名人曾经创造伟业之屋，名人制造重大事件之所，名

人故居收藏的是主人之情、之血、之魂，承载的是主人的伟大精神、品格和情操，寄托的是主人的坚定理想、信念和希望。名人故居是纪念碑，是教科书，是大学校，是弥足珍贵的文化遗产。也许它已经辉煌不再，甚至破败不堪；也许它隐身深山陋巷，甚至早为岁月所忘却；也许主人风流早已飘然离去，甚或销声匿迹，但，只要我们屏气驻足他们曾经停留的庭院，曾经走过的厅堂陋巷，名人那恢宏之气势，浩然之精神，永存之灵魂，依然令人们即刻体悟到主人们昔日在创造辉煌和永恒之时所展示的那荡气回肠、感天动地的欢歌和苦痛。

走进名人故居，我们仿佛又见到了昨日的他们：马克思、罗斯福、但丁、莎士比亚、达·芬奇、牛顿、爱因斯坦、托尔斯泰……他们的音容笑貌，他们的举止言谈，他们的杰出贡献，他们的理想、信念、胸怀、情操之圣洁、之伟大、之永恒，怎



不令我们后人激动、感奋、振作！

留住名人，留住名人故居，留住名人之精神文化遗产，把昨天之名人传递于明天之后人，这是时不我待的责任。在当今，在全球，每时每刻，每一个角落，爆发的战乱，发生的洪水、火灾、地震，城镇改造、事业发展，致使多少名人故居面目全非，垂垂欲朽，甚至消亡。

故居在呻吟，故居在消失，故居在呼唤！

保护名人故居，抢救名人故居，修复传承名人故居，说教舆论的力量固然是重要而可贵的，但更难能可贵的是行动，行动才是真道理硬道理。同理，以文字的形式描绘记录名人故居之容貌以留后人，固然是可做可贺的，但端起相机走进名人故居亲身亲历，以图片的形式将其本真的面貌传承于后人，不是更真实、更具象、更生动、更完美吗？十年，几十年，上百年，直到更久远久远，当我们的后来人目睹这完整生动、本真详实的史

料时，该有怎样的感想呢？我们应像不能苛求我们的前人那样不去苛求我们的后人，但我们应即刻奋起，担当起历史赋予我们的使命，这是理所当然，也是责无旁贷的。

为着留住名人曾经的辉煌，为着留住名人不朽的精神，为着留住名人故居承载着的珍贵文化遗产，也为着我们的子孙万代，我们应该且必须勇敢地承担起这历史之使命——为世界那伟大的名人之故居立典！

这是我们的责任，

这是我们的使命，

这是我们的荣光！

李吉心



二〇一二年八月十九日

FOREWORD



Celebrities are, of course, well-known people.

Celebrities are overbearing heroes, dominating warriors, scientists who have created miracles or great masters who have changed the course of history. They are either known for their character, courage, or wisdom, or renowned for their military exploits, monumental works or prodigious feats.

Celebrities are lofty mountains, flaunting banners, living monuments, radiant suns, elegant poems and shining examples.

Celebrities are paragons of success. They made history with their glorious and lasting achievements during their life, and have been respected, admired and commended by later generations.

To follow in the footsteps of celebrities, to honor them and to learn from them mean that we should strive to become one of them, and that, like them, we should devote ourselves to a grand purpose so as to harvest success and joy. Celebrities shine like bright stars, with new ones emerging in an endless stream. They are a great driving force that keeps history going; they are the distinctive markings of a mature society; and they are the greatest hope of human development.

The former residences of celebrities refer to the birthplaces of these famous people, the houses in which they made indescribable achievements and the establishments in which they caused some major historical events to happen. In these places you can find the passion, the souls, the courage and uprightness of their owners as well as their spirit, character, decency, ideals, faith, and hope.

The former residences of celebrities are monuments, textbooks, schools and valuable cultural relics. Maybe they have lost their past glory, and are even dilapidated; maybe they are hidden in remote mountains or back alleys and are virtually forgotten; maybe the great achievements of their owners have long gone with the wind. However, as long as we stop, holding our breaths, in the courtyards where the celebrities stayed, and the halls and lanes where the celebrities left their footmarks, we shall be moved and inspired by their unselfish generosity, noble integrity and deathless souls, immediately realize the arduous efforts they made in creating a glorious eternity and understand their earth-shaking and soul-stirring laughter and tears involved in the process.

Entering the former residences of celebrities, we seem to see them

once again. They are Karl Marx, Franklin Roosevelt, Dante Alighieri, William Shakespeare, Da Vinci, Issac Newton, Albert Einstein, Leo Tolstoy, to name but a few. Everything about them—their voices and expressions, their appearances and mannerisms, their outstanding achievements, lofty ideals, firm beliefs, great minds, and noble sentiments—touches us, moves us and inspires us.

It is our absolute duty to protect the former residences of celebrities, preserve the cultural heritages, and leave them to later generations. And we should act now. Today, anytime, anywhere, wars, conflicts, floods, fire, earthquakes, city redevelopment projects and social undertakings have made them lose their original features and partially or completely destroyed them.

The former residences of celebrities are groaning; they are disappearing; they are crying. To protect, rescue and repair them requires the force of public opinion, which is important and valuable. However, to practice what you preach is even more important. Similarly, it is good to preserve the former residences of celebrities in the form of texts and leave them to the future generations. However, isn't it more real, more concrete, more vivid, and closer to perfect to walk into them with a camera, and freeze-frame their images for posterity? Ten years, dozens of years, hundreds of years, and even thousands of years later, when these books with lifelike pictures and vivid descriptions in them are laid in front of our descendents, how do you think they will feel? Sure enough, we could not possibly blame our predecessors for their inaction, nor should we leave this task to our descendents. What we should do is act now. It is a noble mission that history has entrusted to us. It is a matter of course. It is mandatory therefore that we should get busy on this right away.

To preserve the past glory of celebrities, to keep their immortal spirit and to save for our children the cultural heritages as embodied in their former residences, it is important that we bravely shoulder the historic responsibility for the monumentalization of their former homes.

That is our responsibility.

That is our mission.

That is our glory.

Che Jixin

2012.8.19



Statesmen, Philosophers & Strategists



政治家、哲学家、军事家 Statesmen, Philosophers & Strategists

2. 马丁·路德
Martin Luther

10. 加尔文
John Calvin

16. 丰臣秀吉
Toyotomi Hideyoshi

26. 德川家康
Tokugawa Ieyasu

36. 克伦威尔
Oliver Cromwell

46. 彼得大帝
Peter the Great

58. 伏尔泰
Francois-Marie Arouet de Voltaire

68. 卢梭
Jean-Jacques Rousseau

76. 狄德罗
Denis Diderot

80. 华盛顿
George Washington

94. 拿破仑
Napoleon Bonaparte

108. 黑格尔
Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel

116. 林肯
Abraham Lincoln

130. 俾斯麦
Otto Von Bismarck

138. 马克思
Karl Marx

156. 恩格斯
Friedrich Engels

168. 伊藤博文
Ito Hirobumi

180. 弗洛伊德
Sigmund Freud

目录
CONTENTS

188. 列宁
Vladimir Ilich Lenin

206. 丘吉尔
Winston Leonard Spencer Churchill

220. 荣格
Carl Gustav Jung

228. 阿登纳
Konrad Adenauer

240. 斯大林
Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin

252. 凯末尔
Mustafa Kemal

262. 罗斯福
Franklin Delano Roosevelt

278. 杜鲁门
Harry S. Truman

284. 蒙哥马利
Bernard Law Montgomery

290. 尼赫鲁
Jawaharlal Nehru

304. 胡志明
Ho Chi Minh

316. 戴高乐
Charles de Gaulle

326. 范文同
Pham Van Dong

330. 金日成
Kim Il Sung

340. 尼克松
Richard Milhous Nixon

344. 诺罗敦·西哈努克
Norodom Sihanouk

356. 卢武铉
Roh Moo-hyun



马丁·路德

著名宗教改革倡导者、路德教创始人

Martin Luther

Leader of the Protestant Reformation & Founder of Lutheranism



马丁·路德，欧洲宗教改革倡导者，新教马丁·路德教创始人。

马丁·路德，1483年11月10日出生于德国绍森几亚的艾斯莱本，年轻时进入弟兄会学校和艾森纳赫学校读书，1502年毕业于爱尔福特大学，1505年进入奥古斯丁修道会，因对神职人员腐败感到失望又去威丁堡大学攻读神学博士。1513~1516年间受罗马经书影响创出“唯独信心，唯独恩典，唯独基督”等理念，频繁参与讲道与辨道。1517年在威丁堡大学教堂门前贴出《九十五条论纲》，反对教皇利奥十世以修建教堂为名向德意志地区教民兜售赎罪券，从此揭开欧洲宗教改革的序幕。1520年后撰写包括《致德意志贵族公开书》《教会被掳巴比伦》和《基督徒的自由》等著作，公开提出教皇无权干预世俗政权，宣称教会如果不能自己进行改革，国家政权应予挽救，并将罗马教会称为“巨贼和强盗”，因此被教会视为“异端”，将其逮捕判罪。马丁·路德当众焚毁训令，与教皇决裂，隐居瓦特堡致力于《圣经》的德

语翻译。1522年后返回维登堡，通过讲道支持教会非暴力改革，成为改革运动的领袖。

1546年2月18日，马丁·路德逝世。

马丁·路德引导下的宗教改革是反对天主教会的社会、思想改革运动。一方面导致了政教分离：各国的政治统治脱离罗马教廷的控制，新教会不再受教皇管辖；二是产生了人性关怀：废除教阶制度，礼拜仪式使用德文，一切仪式从简，允许神职人员结婚。改革后的“新教”因来自于马丁·路德的主张被称为“路德教”。马丁·路德坚持《圣经》是人们唯一信仰的神圣权威，而不是天主教会的神学说教，他在“人如何得救”、“宗教权威性何在”、“何为教会”、“基督徒生活的真谛是什么”四个基本问题上，给予了崭新的、具有深远意义的答案。他翻译的《圣经》通俗易懂，像华丽的散文，对德国的语言和文学发展产生了一定影响。马丁·路德凭借自己的努力和反抗不仅改变了基督教，也改变了整个西方文明。



Martin Luther was the leader of the Protestant Reformation in Europe and the founder of Lutheranism.

Martin Luther was born in Eisleben, Thuringia, Germany on November 10, 1483. He attended a school operated by a lay group called the Brethren of the Common Life, and Eisenach later when he was young. He graduated from the University of Erfurt in 1502, and entered a closed Augustinian friary in Erfurt in 1503. Later, disappointed at the corruption of the friars, he left it for his doctor's degree in theology at the University of Wittenberg. From 1513 to 1516, under the influence of Missale Romanum, he advocated a doctrine of justification "by grace alone through faith alone because of Christ alone", and took an active part in preaching and debating. In 1517, he posted *The Ninety-Five Theses* on the church of the University of Wittenberg, protesting the sale of indulgences to the parishioners in the German area by Pope Leo X on the pretext of building a basilica, which started the Protestant Reformation in Europe. In 1520, he published 3 of his best-known works, *To the Christian Nobility of the German Nation*, *On the Babylonian Captivity of the Church*, and *On the Freedom of a Christian*, openly arguing that the Pope had no right to interfere in secular politics. He declared that if the Church could not carry out the reform itself, the state should help it do it. He even labeled the Church as "a great thief" and "a robber". As a result, his notion was considered heresy and he was put into prison. Martin Luther burnt the papal bull in public, and broke with the papacy. Later, he retired from the public eye, and devoted himself to the translation of

the New Testament from Greek into German in Wartburg. He returned to Wittenburg in 1522, and through preaching, helped the Church to implement a non-violent reform, thus becoming the leader of the Protestant Reformation in Europe. He died on February 18, 1546.

The Protestant Reformation led by Martin Luther was a social and ideological movement against the Catholic Church, which resulted in a separation between politics and religion (e.g. the political rulers of the states rushed to emerge from the control of the Vatican and the Reformed Church freed itself from the Pope), and embodied humane care (e.g. the abolition of the caste system, the preaching of sermons in German, the simplification of the ceremonies, and the freedom for clergies to get married). The reformed religion was called Lutheranism because of the doctrine of Martin Luther, who held the *Bible of the Old and New Testaments* instead of the sermons of the Catholic Church to be the only divinely inspired book because of its authority. He gave completely new answers—answers that had a far-reaching significance—to the 4 basic questions: From what may anyone be saved? What is the Church? How can the authority of the Church be upheld? What is the life of the Christians all about? The *Bible* translated by him is popular and easy to understand, which reads like a beautiful piece of prose and has a great influence on the development of the German language and literature. Martin Luther reformed Christianity through his own efforts and struggle, and changed the course of occidental civilization as well.



