

英汉  
对照

1605年11月5日  
黑火药阴谋

5 NOVEMBER 1605:  
THE GUNPOWDER  
PLOT



TOP BOOK  
饕餮客

DATES

历史上的今天  
DATES WITH HISTORY

WITH  
HISTORY

〔英〕约翰·马兰 著  
胡宝华 译

1066年10月14日  
黑斯廷斯战役

14 OCTOBER 1066:  
THE BATTLE  
OF HASTINGS



陕西出版集团  
陕西人民出版社



历史上的今天  
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## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

黑火药阴谋 1605年11月5日 黑斯廷斯战役1066年  
10月14日: 汉英对照/(英)马兰(Malam, J.)著; 胡宝  
华译. —西安: 陕西人民出版社, 2011

(历史上的今天)

ISBN 978-7-224-09681-1

I. ①黑… II. ①马…②胡… III. ①英语—汉语—  
对照读物 IV. ①H319.4

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2011)第044251号

First published in the United Kingdom by Cherrytree Press, part of the Evans  
Publishing Group.

2A Portman Mansions, Chiltern Street, London W1U 6NR, United Kingdom.

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This edition is only available for sale in mainland China.

著作权合同登记号: 陕版出图字 25—2009—073号

## 黑火药阴谋1605年11月5日

## 黑斯廷斯战役1066年10月14日

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出版发行: 陕西出版集团 陕西人民出版社

地 址: 西安北大街147号 邮编: 710003

印 刷: 陕西金和印务有限公司

开 本: 889mm×1194mm 32开 3.375印张

字 数: 77千字

版 次: 2011年6月第1版 2011年6月第1次印刷

书 号: ISBN 978-7-224-09681-1

定 价: 12.00元



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**黑火药阴谋**

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5 November 1605

# The Gunpowder

plot

1605年11月5日

黑火药阴谋



## Gunpowder, treason and plot 黑火药、背叛与阴谋

Every November a grand ceremony takes place in London. It is called the **State Opening of Parliament**, and it marks the start of a new year in

每年十一月，伦敦都要举行一场盛大的庆典，人们称之为国会开幕大典，它标志着英国政府新一年生活的开始。很多人都会拥挤着观看女王乘坐国

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*Queen Elizabeth II, accompanied by her husband, the Duke of Edinburgh, arrives at the Houses of Parliament.*

伊丽莎白二世女王在丈夫爱丁堡公爵的陪同下来到国会大厦。



the life of the British Government. Large crowds watch as the Queen rides in the State Coach to the Palace of Westminster, from her home at Buckingham Palace. The Palace of Westminster, also called the **Houses of Parliament**, is where politicians from England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland meet to do their work. Before the procession sets out, the Yeomen of the Guard search the cellars of the Palace of Westminster. The Yeomen, who are also called Beefeaters, are the Queen's royal bodyguards, and it is their job to protect her.

The custom of searching the Palace of Westminster dates back to what happened there during the night of 4 November 1605, when a man called **Guy Fawkes** was discovered in the

家阅宾车从她位于白金汉宫的家驶往威斯敏斯特宫。威斯敏斯特宫又称国会大厦，这里是来自英格兰、苏格兰、威尔士和北爱尔兰的政客们工作的地方。女王警卫队中的内侍们仔细地检查着威斯敏斯特宫的每一个角落。这些内侍又被称作伦敦塔卫兵，他们都是女王陛下的忠诚护卫，他们的职责就是全力以赴保护女王。

说起检查威斯敏斯特宫的这个惯例，得要上溯到1605年11月4日的那个夜晚，一个名叫盖伊·福



building's cellars. He was hiding there with barrels of **gunpowder**, preparing to cause an explosion the next day. Fawkes wanted to kill King James I at

克斯的人在威斯敏斯特宫的地下室被发现。他带着一桶黑火药藏在那儿，打算在第二天制造一起大爆炸。福克斯计划要在议会开幕大典上杀死国王詹姆

*Yeomen of the Guard entering the Palace of Westminster to begin their search of the cellars.*

内侍卫兵们进入威斯敏斯特宫，开始仔细检查地下室。



the Opening of Parliament ceremony, but he was captured before any harm could come to the king.

Today, 400 years later, we still remember the events of this day, in rhymes such as this: Remember, remember The fifth of November, Gunpowder, **treason** and plot. I see no reason Why gunpowder treason Should ever be forgot!

士一世，只是在他伤害国王之前，就被逮住了。

时至今日，时间已经过去四百多年，但我们依然清清楚楚地记得这一天。如一首歌中所唱：请记住，请牢牢记住，十一月五日，黑火药、背叛与阴谋。因为，我知道黑火药阴谋不应该被忘却。



## The origins of the Gunpowder Plot

### 黑火药阴谋的源起

The thirteen men who were behind the Gunpowder Plot were followers of the Catholic Church. They wanted to practise their faith without fear of persecution, but this was not possible in

黑火药阴谋背后的十三个人，都是虔诚的天主教信徒。他们想让自己的信仰不遭受迫害，但是，这在17世纪早期的英格兰是根本不可能实现的。任何人一旦被发现是天主教徒，都会受到最严酷的惩

*To avoid being caught, Catholics worshipped in secret at home, or in the homes of their friends.*

为避免被抓，天主教徒都秘密地在自家或朋友家做礼拜。



England in the early 1600s. Anyone found to be a **Catholic** risked being heavily punished. Their property could be **confiscated**, they might be made to pay a fine, or they could be sent to prison. Worst of all, a person could be sentenced to death, just for being a Catholic.

罚。他们所有的财物都将被没收充公，而且还有可能被判罚大笔的罚金或者被投入监狱。最糟的是，一个人可能仅仅因为是一名天主教徒，就会直接被判处死刑。



*Henry VIII, King of  
England from 1509-1547.*

英格兰国王亨利八世，  
1509-1547年在位。

It hadn't always been this way. Once, Catholics had been free to worship in England without any trouble at all but that changed during the reign of Henry VIII. When Henry became king, in 1509, he was a Catholic, as were all Christians in the land. He accepted without question that the Pope, based in Rome, Italy, was the Supreme Head of the whole Church. When Henry asked the **Pope** to grant him a divorce from his first wife, Catherine of Aragon, the scene was set for one of the biggest changes in English history.

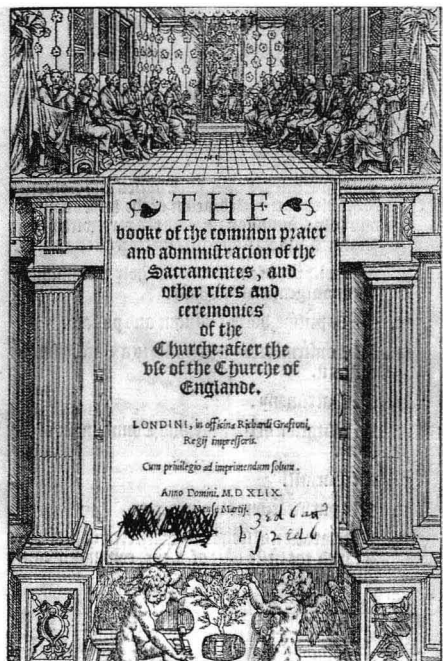
The Catholic Church did not allow a married couple to divorce each other. The Pope told Henry

其实天主教徒的处境并非一直如此。曾经，他们可以毫无麻烦地在英格兰自由地做礼拜，但到亨利八世大权在握以后，一切都改变了。1509年，亨利登上皇位之时，也是一名天主教徒，与这个国家的其他天主教徒没有任何区别。毫无疑问，他可以接受设立在意大利的罗马教皇作为整个教会的最高领袖。但当亨利请求罗马教皇准许他和他的第一位妻子——阿拉贡的凯瑟琳离婚时，教皇裁决的结果成为引发英国历史上最大变故的契机。

天主教会绝对不允许已婚夫妻离婚。罗马教皇坦白告诉亨利，他得继续维持与凯瑟琳的婚姻。然

he had to stay married to Catherine. This was unacceptable to Henry, so he decided on a ruthless solution. In 1533 he announced that his marriage to Catherine was over, and he broke away from the Pope and the Catholic Church. In 1534 Henry made himself head of the English Church.

而，亨利绝不可能接受这样的结果。于是，他决定采取无情的手段来处理：他于1533年公开宣布自己与凯瑟琳的婚姻结束，同时断绝与罗马教皇和天主教会的关系。1534年，亨利自己做了英国国教的领袖。



*The frontispiece of the 'Book of Common Prayer', printed in the English language in 1549.*

1549年英文版《公祷书》的卷首插图。

Until Henry's death, in 1547, the English Church still followed the teachings of the Catholic faith. Services were in Latin, and prayer books were printed in Latin—a language that most people could not understand.

Under the next king, Edward VI, the move towards a new sort of church gained pace. The English Church, and others elsewhere in western Europe, refused to accept the authority and teaching of the Catholic Church. These churches were part of a religious movement known as the **Reformation**. Its aim was to reform, or change, the way the Church worked. People involved drew up notices called “**Protests**”, in which they stated their beliefs. The churches that had broken away from the Catholic Church became known as **Protestant**

直到1547年亨利去世，英国国教一直沿袭着天主教教义。弥撒也都采用拉丁式的，祈祷书也都用大多数人不懂的语言——拉丁文来印刷。

到下一任国王爱德华六世的统治时期，宗教运动有了新的进展。英国和西欧其他教会都拒绝接受天主教的教义。这便是著名的“宗教改革运动”的组成部分。这次运动的目的在于改革或革新教会的运作方式，被称作“抗言”的活动吸引了人们，他

churches, and the English Church was one of them. In 1549 Edward VI made the Catholic Mass illegal. Statues of the saints were removed from Catholic churches, and paintings were whitewashed over. The Church service was changed from Latin to

们纷纷表明自己的宗教信仰。不同教派从天主教分裂出来，成为众所周知的新教，英国国教就是其中之一。1549年，爱德华六世宣布，天主教为非法宗教。圣徒的雕像被搬出了天主教堂，并从头到脚被

*Elizabeth I, Queen of England from 1558-1603.*

英国女王伊丽莎白一世，1558-1603年在位。





English, and the first prayer book was printed in English.

These changes angered Catholics in England. Attempts were made to restore the Catholic faith, but they all failed. Then, under Elizabeth I, the process of reform begun by her father, Henry VIII, reached new heights. In 1559, an Act of **Parliament** established her as the Supreme Governor of the Church of England, and Catholics who refused to accept the monarch as head of the Church faced execution. Despite the danger, they continued to practise their religion in secret.

刷上了白粉。礼拜仪式也由拉丁式改为英国式的，并且第一批英文版祈祷书也印制完成。

这些做法激怒了英国的天主教徒，他们试图恢复天主教信仰在英国的地位，可惜，他们的努力失败了。下一位统治者伊丽莎白一世，继续推行从她父亲——亨利八世开始的宗教改革运动，并使这一运动达到了新的高度。1559年，议会通过法案确立了伊丽莎白一世在英格兰的最高宗教领袖地位，而那些拒绝接受君王做宗教领袖的天主教徒将面临极刑。可那些信徒们依然不顾生命危险，秘密地坚持着自己的信仰。