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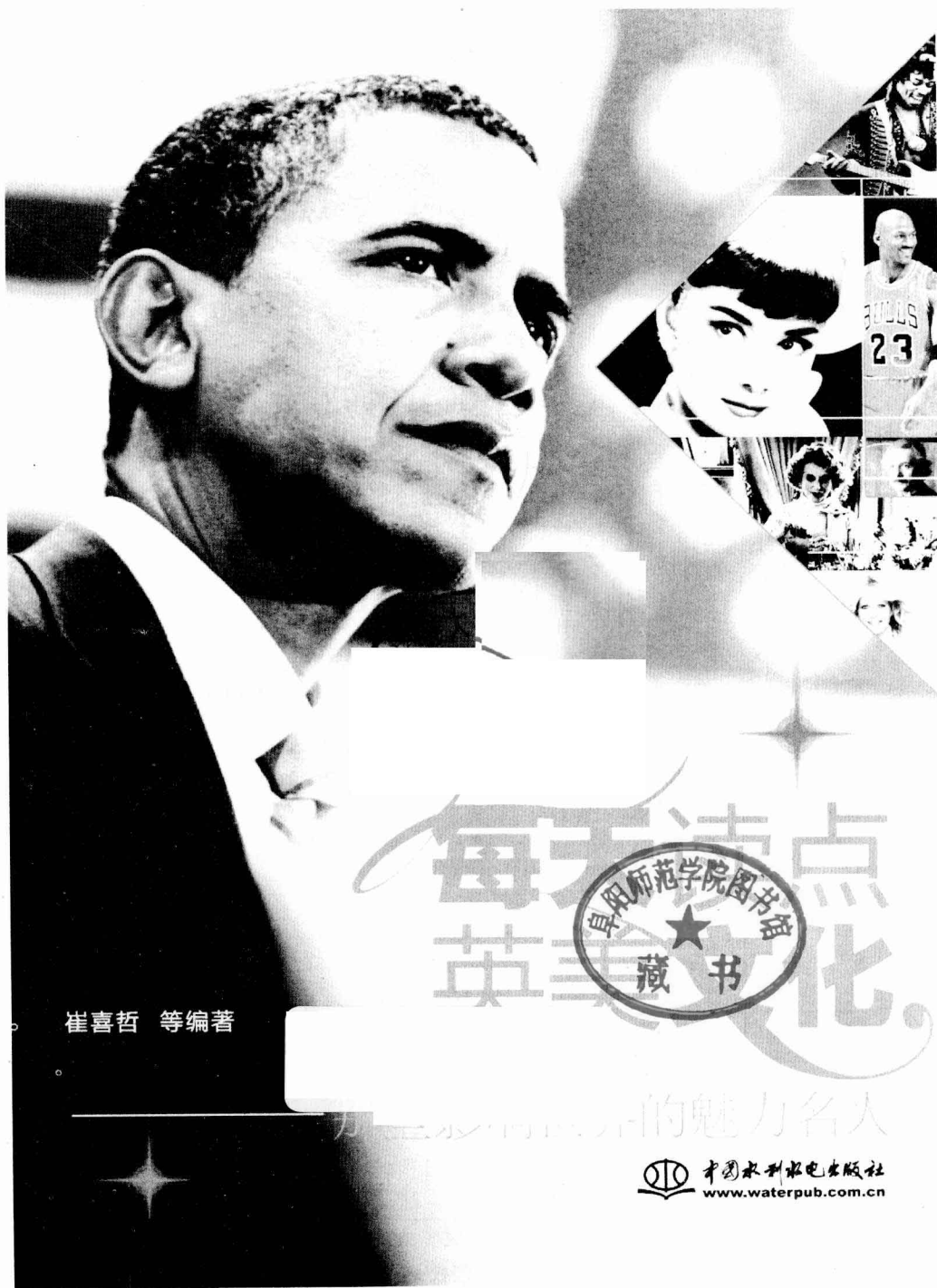
名人果真如此精彩，
牛人原来如此励志。

每天读点 英美文化。

那些影响世界的魅力名人



中国水利水电出版社
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每天读点
英美文化



为三亿中国读者奉献魅力名人



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内容提要

畅游世界,揭秘西方,“英美文化”为你打开第一道门。每天读点英美文化,雕刻醉文化时光。茗品西方文化中英美味道的最精髓,深度提升闲庭信步中的阅读力——阅读力就是竞争力。

这个世界没有不灭的肉体,却有不朽的灵魂。那些璀璨的名字或许已经魂归天堂,但时光却在沉淀着他们的思想,释放着他们的光芒。英美国家有哪些文化名流,他们给自己的国家和世界人民留下了哪些文化遗产?带着这些问题,让我们进行一番探访吧!

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前言

文明和文化本身就是人创造出来的，是从历史到现在一点一滴慢慢地积累、积淀而成的。这其中有些起着推波助澜或是决定性作用的人物，他们名留青史，成为文化名人，也成为一个国家、一个地区的名片。许许多多鲜为人知的地方，就是因为有了自己的文化名人而蜚声世界。艾温河畔的斯特拉斯福小镇，因诞生了莎士比亚而成为人们追慕观光之地；英格兰的霍瓦斯镇，只因为是勃朗特姐妹的故乡，是《简爱》和《呼啸山庄》产生的地方，就吸引来了全世界的朝圣者。所以，想要了解英美文化，让我们先从文化名人开始。

事实上，名人本身就是一种文化，是一种关于传承与发展人类文明的文化，一种关于振奋与张扬民族精神的文化。那些依然活跃在我们生活中的文化名人，他们依然在用自己伟大的天才为我们带来不朽的精神财富。有些名人已经远去了，有些虽健在却再难在自己的领域中一展风姿，但是他们留下的文化遗产在文化的最高殿堂中得到了永久珍藏。他们所创造的精美华章，是英美文化史上无比珍贵的文化遗产。

为了进一步提高阅读水平和拓展知识面，让你更准确地了解这些名人，我们采用了双语的方式介绍。前面是地道的英文表达，后面是精辟的中文解释，但中英文并不是对照翻译的。这样，你在阅读的时候，可以根据后面的中文猜出前面英文中让人费解的表达到底是什么意思，让你的阅读过程变得更有趣味性和成就感。

书中精选了思想、时尚、影视、体坛、政坛、文学、商业、科技、艺术、音乐各方面的魅力名人，尽可能让你更全面地了解英伦文化和美国文化。他们中，有莫尔、达尔文那样遥不可及的大胡子爷爷，也有亲切的卡耐基大叔；有顶级奢侈品的设计者，也有亲民的大众品牌引领者；有你熟悉的发明大王爱迪生，也有你不太了解的鬼才特斯拉；有推理小说大师阿加莎·克里斯蒂，也有体坛名将阿加西……，你会看到一个异彩纷呈的名人世界。

每天读一篇英美文化，不仅能提高你的英文水准，而且能使我们具备丰厚的文化底蕴。此外，许多文化名人的人生，就如同他们留给我们的财富一样，本身就是一首诗、一幅画、一个传奇、一个神话，有着平常人难以想象的精彩和趣致。

这个世界上没有不灭的肉体，却有不朽的灵魂。那些璀璨的名字或许已经魂归天堂，但时光却在沉淀着他们的思想，释放着他们的光芒。在人类非物质文化遗产受到空前重视的今天，英美国家有哪些文化名流，他们给自己的国家和世界人民留下了哪些文化遗产？带着这些问题，让我们进行一番探访吧。

参与本书编写的还有廖桂冬、沈琳、李金鑫、沈春杰、宋晓冬、胡庆、李月英、李璟瑜、杨永铎、董立新、王迪、慕鹏鹏、周彦冰、龙巍坚、肖冉、李玥、陈冬、张茹等，在此一并致谢。

编者

2010年11月

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他们的人生往往充满了矛盾和痛苦，然而他们那熠熠生辉的智慧结晶，却让人类活得更有意义，让人与自然更和谐，让这个
世界更加美丽。

引领潮流的时尚界向来是个衣香鬓影、纸醉金迷的声色场所，那里有着最完美的妆容和最抢眼的华服。那些时尚名人，都是媒体的宠儿，是引领潮流的风尚标。虽然岁月在他们的脸上留下了痕迹，但是时尚的脚步却从未离开……

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我们每个人的生
 涯毕竟有限，所以
 我们需要通过艺术
 作品来让阅历更为
 丰富。毫无疑问，
 从上个世纪开始，
 声光电技术的发展
 让银幕和电视屏幕
 变成了我们了解
 世界最方便的途径。
 于是，一批批的影
 视明星也走进了人
 们心中，他们向我
 们展示一幕幕悲欢
 离合、爱恨情愁的
 坎坷人生和动人故
 事。

他们就像古希腊传说中的英雄一样，一次又一次地挑战着人类体能的极限，给我们带来一个接一个奇迹。他们确实是落入人间的天神，是万众敬仰的英雄，是力量的象征，是人类奋斗与拼搏精神的体现。

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政坛，被人们称为没有硝烟的战场。群雄逐鹿，各领风骚数百年，西方的政治家们，为了民族解放，国家统一等政治理想，振臂高呼，在历史长河中留下无数可歌可泣的瞬间。

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都说一千个人心目中有一千个哈姆雷特，那么对于文学作品来说又何尝不是如此？如果说文学像一颗光芒四射的明珠，那么它的魅力就像明珠发出的千万缕光芒，至于你是被哪一缕慑去心魄就因人而异了。

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在人们心中，艺术家往往是一种难以理解的独特群体，它们拥有着或高于或不同于常人的思维与目的、想法。在他们的心路历程中，伴随着性格成长和发展的是一系列的矛盾和冲突以及这些矛盾和冲突的解决。

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上个世纪的美英乐坛，有太多动人的歌声和歌者。然而当我们有幸聆听到这些天籁之音时，已经是多年以后。感谢唱片技术，让我们能够不错过这些美妙的声音，和这些在音符中跳舞的人。

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第 1 章 影响世界观念的英美思想名人

在这个世界上有这样一群人，他们为数不多，并没有促进社会生产力的发展或创造出物质财富，但他们每个人的名字，在人类的思想史上都灿若星辰。他们的人生往往充满了矛盾和痛苦，然而他们那熠熠生辉的智慧结晶，却让人类活得更有意义，让人与自然更和谐，让这个世界更加美丽。在他们的生命结束之后，他们思想的种子会留下来，发芽、开花、结果，亘古长青，对人类的文明进程产生着持续而深刻的影响。想知道在英美文化史上有哪些这样的智者吗？他们又是怎样影响了世界呢？让我们一一细数。



托马斯·莫尔——空想社会主义理论的鼻祖

Sir Thomas More, also known as **Saint** Thomas More, was born on 7 February 1478 in London, the son of a successful lawyer. As a boy, More spent some time in the household of John Morton, Archbishop of Canterbury. He later studied at Oxford, and qualified as a lawyer, although he did **contemplate** becoming a monk. From 1510 to 1518 he was one of the two under-sheriffs of London and in 1517 entered the king's service, becoming one of Henry VIII's most effective and trusted civil servants and acting as his **secretary**, interpreter, speech-writer, chief diplomat, advisor and confidant. In 1521 he was knighted, in 1523, he became the speaker of the House of Commons and in 1525 chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

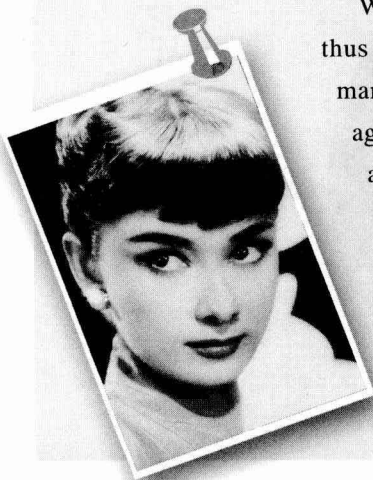


At the same time More was building a **reputation** as a scholar. He was close to the radical catholic theologian Erasmus, but wrote polemics against Martin Luther and the protestant reformation. Around 1515, he wrote 'The History of Richard III' which established that king's reputation as a **tyrant** and has been described as the first masterpiece of English historiography. In 1516, he published his most important work '*Utopia*' — a description of an **imaginary** republic ruled by reason and intended to contrast with the strife-ridden reality of contemporary European politics. More remained a passionate defender of Catholic orthodoxy—writing pamphlets against heresy, banning unorthodox books, and even taking responsibility when chancellor for the interrogation of heretics.

More took the post of lord chancellor in 1529, just as Henry had become determined to obtain a **divorce** from Catherine of Aragon. The previous chancellor, Lord Wolsey, had failed to achieve this objective. Henry was close to breaking with the Church of Rome, and the so-called 'Reformation parliament' was about to convene.

When Henry declared himself 'supreme head of the Church in England' — thus establishing the Anglican Church and allowing him to end his marriage—More resigned the chancellorship. He continued to argue against the king's divorce and the split with Rome, and in 1534 was arrested after refusing to swear an **oath** of succession repudiating the pope and accepting the annulment of Henry's marriage. He was tried for treason at Westminster and on 6 July 1535 was executed on Tower Hill.

The steadfastness and courage with which More held on to his religious convictions in the face of ruin and death and the



dignity with which he conducted himself during his imprisonment, trial, and **execution**, contributed much to More's posthumous reputation, particularly among Catholics.

More was greatly admired by Anglican writers Jonathan Swift and Samuel Johnson. Johnson said that "He was the person of the greatest virtue these islands ever produced".

Winston Churchill wrote about More in the History of the English-Speaking Peoples: "The resistance of More and Fisher to the royal supremacy in Church government was a noble and heroic stand. They realized the defects of the existing Catholic system, but they hated and feared the **aggressive** nationalism which was destroying the unity of Christendom. [...] More stood as the defender of all that was finest in the medieval outlook. He represents to history its universality, its belief in spiritual values and its instinctive sense of other-worldliness. Henry VIII with cruel axe decapitated not only a wise and gifted counselor, but a system, which, though it had failed to live up to its ideals in practice, had for long furnished mankind with its brightest dreams."

Roman Catholic writer G. K. Chesterton said that More was the "greatest historical character in English history".

在英国历史上最伟大 100 个名人评选中, 托马斯·莫尔名列第 37 位。1535 年, 他因反对亨利八世兼任教会首脑而被处死。1935 年, 在逝世四百年后, 被罗马天主教会的教皇庇护十一世册封为圣人, 在 1980 年与主教费舍尔一起被约翰·保罗二世尊为守护上帝的殉道者。而 7 月 6 日, 他殉难的日子将被所有天主教徒所铭记。

托马斯·莫尔, 这位英国空想社会主义者, 给我们留下了《乌托邦》这一不朽巨著。该书是 1515-1516 年他出使欧洲时期, 用拉丁文写成的。书中叙述了一个虚构的航海家航行到一个奇乡异国的旅行见闻, 作品展现了“最有价值和最有尊严”的城市 Amaurote。在那里, 财产是公有的, 人民是平等的, 实行着按需分配的原则, 大家穿统一的工作服, 在公共餐厅就餐, 官吏由秘密投票产生。他认为, 私有制是万恶之渊薮, 必须消灭它。因此, 莫尔也就第一次向人们提出公有制的问题。但是在当时的那个时代, 莫尔的想法只能是一种空想。

★ Words Tips

- ◆ saint: 圣人, 神圣的
- ◆ contemplate: 沉思, 冥思苦想
- ◆ secretary: 秘书, 大臣
- ◆ reputation: 声望, 名誉
- ◆ tyrant: 暴君

- ◆ imaginary: 虚构的, 想象的
- ◆ divorce: 离婚
- ◆ oath: 誓言, 诅咒
- ◆ execution: 执行, 死刑
- ◆ aggressive: 有进取心的, 侵略性的



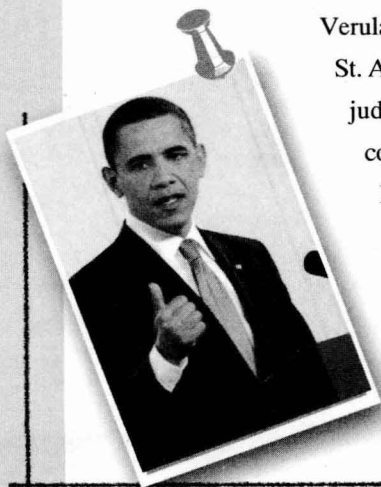
弗兰西斯·培根——文采斐然的中世纪哲学家

Francis Bacon was born January, 22, 1561, the second child of Sir Nicholas Bacon (Lord Keeper of the Seal) and his second wife Lady Anne Coke Bacon, daughter of Sir Anthony Coke, tutor to Edward VI and one of the leading humanists of the age. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge (1573 - 1575) and at Gray's Inn in London (1576). From 1577 to 1578 the young Bacon accompanied Sir Amias Paulet, the English **ambassador**, on his mission in Paris; but he returned when his father died. Bacon's small **inheritance** brought him into **financial** difficulties and since his maternal uncle, Lord Burghley, did not help him to get a lucrative post as a government official, he embarked on a political career in the House of Commons. In 1581 he entered the Commons as a member for Cornwall, and he remained a Member of Parliament for thirty-seven years. In 1582 he became a **barrister** and was installed as a reader at Gray's Inn.



From 1584 to 1617 (the year he entered the House of Lords) he was an active member in the Commons. When he lost Elizabeth's favor over the **subsidy** affair of 1593, Bacon turned to the Earl of Essex as a patron. He served Essex as political advisor, but distanced himself from him when Essex's failure in the Irish campaign became evident and when his **rebellion** against the Queen finally brought him to the executioner's block.

When in 1603 the Scottish king James VI succeeded the great Queen as James I of England, Bacon's time had come at last. He was **knighted** in 1603, married a young and rich heiress in 1606, was appointed Solicitor General in 1607 and Attorney General in 1613. He reached the peak of his splendid career from 1616 onwards: he became a member of the Privy Council in 1616, was appointed Lord Keeper of the Great Seal the following year—thus achieving the same position as his father — and was granted the title of Lord Chancellor and created Baron of Verulam in 1618. In the same year, 1621, when Bacon was created Viscount of St. Albans, he was impeached by Parliament for **corruption** in his office as a judge. His fall was contrived by his adversaries in Parliament and by the court faction, for which he was the suitable **scapegoat** to save the Duke of Buckingham not only from public anger but also from open aggression (Mathews, 1999). He lost all his offices and his seat in Parliament, but retained his titles and his personal property. Bacon devoted the last five years of his life entirely to his **philosophical** work. He tried to go ahead with his huge project, the *Instauratio Magna Scientiarum*;



but the task was too big for him to accomplish in just a couple of years. Though he was able to finish important parts of the *Instauratio, the proverb*, often quoted in his works, proved true for himself: *Vita brevis, ars longa*. He died in April 1626 of pneumonia after experiments with ice.

Although his political career ended in **disgrace**, he remained extremely influential through his works, especially as philosophical advocate and practitioner of the scientific revolution. Bacon did not propose an actual philosophy, but rather a method of developing philosophy. He argued that although philosophy at the time used the deductive syllogism to interpret nature, the philosopher should instead proceed through inductive reasoning from fact to axiom to law.

His works established and popularized **deductive** methodologies for scientific inquiry, often called the Baconian method or simply, the scientific method. His demand for a planned procedure of investigating all things natural marked a new turn in the rhetorical and theoretical framework for science, much of which still surrounds conceptions of proper methodology today.

“读史使人明智；读诗使人灵秀；数学使人精密；哲理使人深刻；伦理学使人有修养；逻辑修辞之学使人善辩。”这段脍炙人口的名言想必大家都不陌生，它的作者正是著名的英国哲学家、思想家、作家和科学家弗兰西斯·培根。

他推崇科学、发展科学的进步思想和崇尚知识的进步口号，一直推动着社会的进步，被马克思称为“英国唯物主义和整个现代实验科学的真正始祖”。这位一生追求真理的思想家，在逻辑学、美学、教育学方面有许多突出成就，还著有 58 篇随笔，从各个角度论述人生问题，精妙且富有哲理，拥有很多读者。

培根一生在学术上收获颇丰，然而仕途艰辛。做女王掌玺大臣的父亲去世后，他一直未得到女王重用。直到詹姆斯一世当政，他才逐渐得到升迁，先后担任过法院院长、检察长、掌玺大臣等，还被授予男爵、子爵等贵族尊号。然而后来他又被免除了一切官职。成为平民之后，培根将全部的精力投入到学术研究中，最终成为中世纪英国著名的唯物主义哲学创始者。



★ Words Tips

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|
| ◆ ambassador: 大使 | ◆ inheritance: 遗产，继承 |
| ◆ financial: 财政的，金融的 | |
| ◆ barrister: (有资格出席高等法庭并辩护的) 专门律师 | |
| ◆ subsidy: 津贴，补助 | ◆ rebellion: 反叛 |
| ◆ knight: 授以爵位 | ◆ corruption: 堕落，腐败 |
| ◆ scapegoat: 替罪羊 | ◆ philosophical: 哲学的 |
| ◆ disgrace: 耻辱，失宠 | ◆ deductive: 推论的，演绎的 |

大卫·休谟——“有史以来最好的哲学家”

David Hume (1711 - 1776), originally David Home, son of Joseph Home of Chirnside, advocate, and Katherine Falconer, was born on 26 April 1711 (Old Style) in a **tenement** on the north side of the Lawnmarket in Edinburgh. He changed his name in 1734 because the English had difficulty pro-



nouncing 'Home' in the Scottish manner. Throughout his life Hume, who never married, spent time occasionally at his family home at Ninewells by Chirnside, Berwickshire. Hume was politically a Whig.

David Hume was a Scottish philosopher and historian, regarded as one of the most important figures in the history of Western philosophy and the Scottish **Enlightenment**. Hume is often grouped with John Locke, George Berkeley, and a handful of others as a British Empiricist.

During his lifetime, Hume was more famous as a historian. His six-volume *History of England* was a bestseller well into the nineteenth century and the standard work on English history for many years, while his works in philosophy to which he owes his current reputation were less widely read in his day.

Beginning with his *A Treatise of Human Nature* (1739), Hume strove to create a total naturalistic "science of man" that examined the psychological basis of human nature. In **stark** opposition to the rationalists that **preceded** him, most notably Descartes, he concluded that belief rather than reason governed human behavior, saying famously: "Reason is, and ought only to be the slave of the passions." A prominent figure in the skeptical philosophical tradition and a strong empiricist, he argued against the existence of innate ideas, concluding instead that humans only have knowledge of those things of which they have direct experience. Thus he divides **perceptions** between strong and lively "impressions" or direct sensations and fainter "ideas," which are copied from impressions. He developed the position that mental behavior is governed by "custom"; our use of induction, for example, is justified only by our idea of the "constant conjunction" of causes and effects. Without direct impressions of a metaphysical "self," he concluded that humans have no actual conception of the self, only of a bundle of sensations associated with the self. Hume advocated a compatibilist theory of free will which proved extremely influential on **subsequent** moral philosophy. He was also a sentimentalist who held that ethics is based on feelings rather than abstract moral principles. Hume also examined the normative is-ought problem. He held notoriously **ambiguous** views of Christianity, but famously challenged the argument from design in his *Dialogues concerning Natural Religion* (1779).

Kant credited Hume with waking him up from his "dogmatic slumbers" and Hume has proved

extremely influential on subsequent philosophy, especially on utilitarianism, logical positivism, William James, philosophy of science, early analytic philosophy, cognitive philosophy, and other movements and thinkers. The **cognitive** scientist and philosopher Jerry Fodor proclaimed Hume's *Treatise* "the founding document of cognitive science." Also famous as a prose stylist, Hume pioneered the essay as a literary genre and engaged with contemporary intellectual luminaries such as Jean-Jacques Rousseau, Adam Smith (who acknowledged Hume's influence on his economics and political philosophy), James Boswell, Joseph Butler, and Thomas Reid. Hume remains one of the giants of Western philosophy.

伟大的哲学家休谟，其实最初是以一个评论家和历史学家的身份闻名的，他在《大不列颠史》一书中叙述了从撒克逊王国到光荣革命的历史，这本书一出版便成为畅销书。在这本书里，休谟将政治体制下的人民形塑为一种文化习俗的产物，这些人传统上倾向于服从既有的政府，只有在面对无法确定的情况时才会寻求改变。这本书在当时成为英格兰历史学界的基础著作，畅销长达六七十年，其影响力可见一斑。

休谟的哲学是近代欧洲哲学史上第一个不可知论的哲学体系。休谟和康德一样，在哲学的发展史上起过很重要的作用。休谟的怀疑论为19世纪英国非宗教的哲学思想提供了理论依据。休谟的不可知论观点为实证主义者、马赫主义者和新实证主义者所继承，对现代西方资产阶级哲学产生了广泛的影响。休谟把自己的哲学命名为“温和的怀疑主义”，也就是哲学史上著名的“不可知论”，他宣布：除了感觉以外，一切都是不可知的，上帝的存在也和客观世界的存在一样是没有根据的。他也是西方哲学史上，自亚里士多德以来对因果关系理论第一个做详细论证的哲学家。

★ Words Tips

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| ◆ tenement: 租户，租房子 | ◆ enlightenment: 启蒙运动 |
| ◆ stark: 完全地，明显地 | ◆ precede: 领先 |
| ◆ perception: 知觉，洞察力 | ◆ subsequent: 随后的 |
| ◆ ambiguous: 模棱两可的 | ◆ cognitive: 认知的 |

马尔萨斯——“最冷酷无情”理论的缔造者

The sixth of seven children of Daniel and Henrietta Malthus, Thomas Robert Malthus (13 February 1766 - 23 December 1834) grew up in The Rookery, a country house near Westcott in Surrey. Petersen describes Daniel Malthus as "a gentleman of good family and **independent** means... [and] a friend of David Hume and Jean-Jacques Rousseau". The young Malthus received his education at home in Bramcote, Nottinghamshire, and then at the Dissenting Warrington Academy. He entered Jesus College, Cambridge in 1784. There he took prizes in English **declamation**, Latin and

Greek, and graduated with honours, Ninth Wrangler in mathematics. He took the MA degree in 1791, and was elected a Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge two years later. In 1797, he took orders and in 1798 became an Anglican country curate at Okewood near Albury in Surrey.



His **portrait**, and descriptions by contemporaries, presents him as tall and good-looking, but with a hare-lip and **cleft palate**. The cleft palate affected his speech: such birth defects had occurred before amongst his relatives. Malthus apparently refused to have his portrait painted until 1833 because of embarrassment over the hare-lip.

Malthus married his **cousin**, Harriet, on April 12, 1804, and had three children: Henry, Emily and Lucy. In 1805 he became Professor of History and Political Economy at the East India Company College in Hertfordshire. His students affectionately referred to him as "Pop" or "Population" Malthus. In 1818 Malthus became a Fellow of the Royal Society.

Malthus has become widely known for his theories concerning population and its increase or decrease in response to various factors. The six editions of his *An Essay on the Principle of Population*, published from 1798 to 1826, observed that sooner or later population gets checked by famine, disease, and widespread **mortality**. He wrote in opposition to the popular view in 18th-century Europe that saw society as improving, and in principle as perfectible. William Godwin and the Marquis de Condorcet, for example, believed in the possibility of almost limitless improvement of society. So, in a more complex way, did Jean-Jacques Rousseau, whose notions centered on the goodness of man and the liberty of citizens bound only by the social contract, a form of popular **sovereignty**.

Malthus thought that the dangers of population growth would preclude endless progress towards a **utopian** society: "The power of population is indefinitely greater than the power in the earth to produce **subsistence** for man". As an Anglican clergyman, Malthus saw this situation as divinely imposed to teach virtuous behaviour. Believing that one could not change human nature, Malthus wrote:

"Must it not then be acknowledged by an attentive examiner of the histories of mankind, that in every age and in every State in which man has existed, or does now exist. that the increase of population is necessarily limited by the means of subsistence, that population does invariably increase when the means of subsistence increase, and, that the superior power of population it repressed, and the actual population kept equal to the means of subsistence, by misery and vice."

Malthus placed the longer-term stability of the economy above short-term expediency. He criticised the Poor Laws, and (alone among important contemporary economists) supported the Corn Laws, which introduced a system of taxes on British imports of wheat. He thought these measures would encourage domestic production, and so promote long-term benefits.

Malthus became hugely influential, and controversial, in economic, political, social and