

RATHER PENETRATING IN

红杉树

名人风景线

[英汉双语]



Christopher COLUMBUS 哥伦布

Struan Reid (英) 著 高华莹 译

外语教学与研究出版社

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Christopher COLUMBUS

哥伦布

THE FIRST VOYAGE

THE FIRST VOYAGE OF CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS

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名人风景线

[英汉双语]

前言

这套书中的“名人”，是那些在各自的领域中创造出不平凡业绩的人。

他们是怎样进入这些领域的？

他们奋斗不已的源泉何在？

他们的成就对社会产生了什么影响？

他们又有着怎样的成长经历？

他们当中，有文豪，有发明家，还有旅行家，每一个人的故事，都是一道亮丽的“风景线”！

本套“名人风景线”丛书以英汉双语形式出现，书中附有大量的历史资料和珍贵照片。对于有一定难度的单词、短语，还添加了简要注释，适合有一定基础的英语学习者阅读。

The Shock of the New

People today can travel in aeroplanes from one side of the world to the other in less than a day. Our messages travel thousands of miles in seconds, bounced off satellites in the sky. We are surrounded with information about the countries of the world and their inhabitants.

Five hundred years ago, when Christopher Columbus lived, people had a completely different idea of the world. Most people travelled only very short distances to their nearest town, usually only on market days. Merchants and traders who travelled further afield told stories of mysterious foreign lands, but nobody knew much about them.

During the 15th century this limited picture of the world began to change. European explorers were beginning to travel further and further away from their homelands.

They were searching for a sea route to the East, where they hoped to find great riches—gold, silver, precious stones and spices. Explorers returned with accounts of the lands they found, and mapmakers could then draw more accurate maps of the world, with fewer blank spaces.



Map of the known world in the 15th century.

15世纪时的已知世界的地图。

新世界带来的震撼

今天的人们可以乘坐飞机旅行，在一天之内从世界的一边飞到另一边。通过天上的卫星中转，我们可以在几秒钟之内把信息传播到数千英里之外。我们身边到处都是关于世界各地和各国人民的信息。

五百年前，在克里斯托弗·哥伦布所处的时代，人们对世界的认识与现在完全不同。大多数人只会到距离他们最近的城镇做短途旅行，而且通常都是在赶集的日子。那些走得比较远的商人和小生意人会讲述一些发生在神秘的异国他乡的故事，但人们对那些地方也没有多少了解。

15 世纪时，人们这种对世界的狭隘认识开始发生变化，欧洲的探险家们开始跨出国门，越走越远。他们是在寻找一条通往东方的海上航线，希望在那里找到巨大的财富——黄金、白银、宝石和香料。探险家们回来了，带回了关于他们发现的陆地的消息，制作地图的人由此可以画出更精确的世界地图，地图上的空白之处也就越来越少了。

bounce off 反射
inhabitant *n.* 居民
mysterious *a.* 神秘的
precious *a.* 珍贵的
accurate *a.* 精确的，准确的

Inspiration

One of the greatest of these early explorers was Christopher Columbus. As a boy he had been inspired to sail to Cathay (China) after reading the account of the travels in the 13th century of Marco Polo, a Venetian merchant. In 1492, Columbus and his small crew set sail from Spain in three tiny ships, with no clear idea of where they were going or what they would find. What they did find at the end of their journey was an entire continent now called America. Although Vikings from Scandinavia had sailed there 500 years earlier (see box, page 81), it had been long forgotten by Europeans. The lands Columbus “discovered” were rich, fertile and ruled by astonishing civilizations.

深受激励

克里斯托弗·哥伦布是最伟大的早期探险家之一。他在孩提时代读过13世纪威尼斯商人马可·波罗的游记，由此产生了从海上前往卡塞（中国）的念头。1492年，哥伦布和一小队船员乘坐三艘小船从西班牙起航了，当时他们并不清楚自己要去哪里，能发现什么。他们旅行的结果是发现了一整块现在被称为美洲的大陆。虽然来自斯堪的纳维亚的维京人比他们早500年到达那里（见第81页的方框），但欧洲人早把这事忘记了。哥伦布“发现”的那片土地富饶、肥沃，而且有令人惊叹的人类文明做主宰。

In Columbus's words

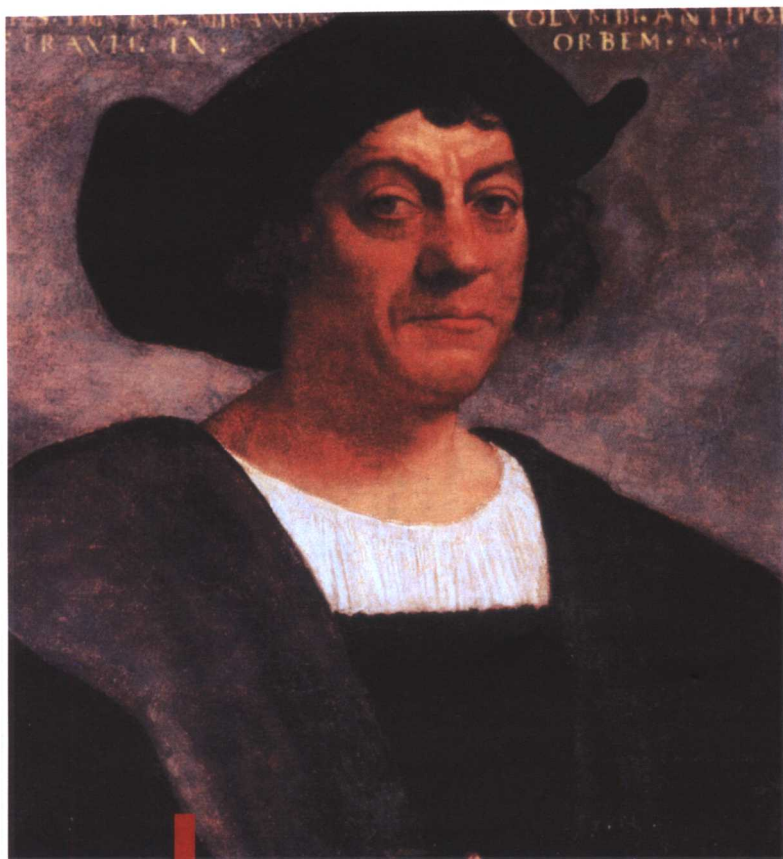
"Seven years passed in discussions [planning his expedition] and nine in the enterprise itself. Remarkable and memorable events took place in those years, which no one could have conceived beforehand."

(Taken from a letter written in 1500 by Columbus to the king and queen of Spain)

“(计划探险旅程的)讨论花了7年，探险本身花了9年。这些年里发生了很多不同凡响而又令人难忘的事情，这些事是谁都无法预见的。”

(选自哥伦布在1500年写给西班牙国王和女王的一封信)

fertile *a.* 肥沃的
civilization *n.* 文明



A portrait of Christopher Columbus by an Italian artist called Sebastiano del Piombo. It shows Columbus at the height of his fame, but was painted in 1519, 13 years after his death.

意大利画家塞巴斯蒂亚诺·德尔·皮翁博创作的哥伦布的肖像。这幅画表现了哥伦布声名最盛时的样子，但作画的时间却是在他去世13年后的1519年。

True impact

Columbus never really understood the importance of his discovery: the “New World” eventually brought fabulous riches into Europe, but at a price. Europeans regarded these lands as theirs to conquer and plunder, and in so doing they destroyed ancient civilizations that had existed there for millennia.

真正的影响

哥伦布始终不知道他的发现的重要性：这块“新大陆”最终为欧洲带来了惊人的财富，但是为此付出了代价。欧洲人把这些土地当成自己的财产来进行征服和掠夺，他们的行为使已经在那里存在了数千年的古老文明毁于一旦。

conquer v. 征服
plunder v. 掠夺，抢劫
destroy v. 破坏，毁灭

Columbus's Early Life

Cristoforo Colombo (Christopher Columbus) was born in 1451 in the north Italian port of Genoa, first child of Domenico, a wool weaver, and Susanna. Christopher was followed by two brothers—Bartolomeo and Diego (also known as Giacomo)—and a sister, Bianchinetta; a further brother, Giovanni, died very young.

The family was poor and Domenico could afford to give his children only a basic education. While they were still young, the children started working in their father's weaving business. The boys cleaned the wool and their mother and sister spun the wool into yarn. Their father would then weave the wool into lengths of cloth.

哥伦布的少年时代

克里斯托弗·哥伦布于1451年出生在意大利北部港口城市热那亚，是羊毛织工多梅尼科与妻子苏珊娜的长子。克里斯托弗还有两个弟弟——巴尔托洛梅奥和迭戈(又名贾科莫)——和一个名叫比安基内塔的妹妹，后来还有一个弟弟叫乔瓦尼，很小就夭折了。

哥伦布家境贫寒，多梅尼科只有能力让自己的孩子们接受最基础的教育。孩子们从很小的时候就开始在父亲所在的纺织行里工作了。男孩子们清洗羊毛，他们的母亲和妹妹则把羊毛纺成纱线，他们的父亲再把毛线织成一匹匹布。

port *n.* 港口
afford *v.* 提供，支付得起
spin *v.* 纺

Genova la Superba

When Christopher and his brothers and sister were growing up, Genoa was an independent city-state ruled by a handful of powerful families. Italy at that time was not a united country and was made up of a number of city-states. Genoa was one of the most important and richest centres of trade in Europe, known as *Genova la Superba* (Genoa the Superb).



A view of the Italian port of Genoa. This engraving, from a 15th-century book called *The Nuremberg Chronicles*, shows the city as it would have looked when Columbus was young.

意大利热那亚港一景。这幅雕版画选自一本名为《纽伦堡编年史》的15世纪的书，表现了哥伦布少年时代这个城市的面貌。

富丽堂皇的热那亚

在哥伦布和弟弟妹妹逐渐长大的那段时间里，热那亚还是一个由一些有权势的家族统治的独立城邦。当时的意大利是由一些城邦组成的，还不是一个统一的国家。热那亚是当时欧洲最重要、最富庶的贸易中心之一，人称“富丽堂皇的热那亚”。

In a poet's words

"So many are the Genoese
And so extended everywhere,
They go to any place they please
And recreate their city there."

(Taken from a poem written by a 15th-century poet known as the Anonymous of Genoa)

“数不清的热那亚人
不断远行，不断扩张，
他们去想去的任何地方，
并在那里创建自己的城邦。”

(选自15世纪一位名为“热那亚无名氏”的诗人的一首诗)

independent *a.* 独立的
superb *a.* 极好的，堂皇的