

TEM级不可失

英语专业四、八级考试丛书

英语专业八级考试

人文知识精编

主 编 黑玉琴



重庆大学出版社

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玉琴
红
李晶晶

秦艳霞

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内 容 提 要

本书是一本严格按照《高等学校英语专业英语教学大纲》和《高校英语专业八级考试大纲》(2006 年版)编写,针对英语专业八级考试考生量身定做的考前辅导用书。全书共分三章:第一章介绍英国、美国、加拿大、澳大利亚四国的政治、历史、地理、人文风俗情况;第二章全面详尽地罗列了英美文学史上各时期著名作家及其代表作,并分析了作品主题和写作手法;第三章概述了英语语言学知识。结合大纲要求,全书选择以第二章为重点。在每个小节后配有即时练习,让考生复习后能得到最快的强化训练。

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社址:重庆市沙坪坝正街 174 号重庆大学(A 区)内

邮 编:400030

电话:(023) 65102378 65105781

传真:(023) 65103686 65105565

网址:<http://www.cqup.com.cn>

邮箱:fxk@cqup.com.cn (营销中心)

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前言

近年来,随着中国经济的发展,英语专业人才的需求也不断增加。为了满足社会需求许多高等教育院校相继开设了英语专业和英语相关专业,因而参加英语专业八级考试的人数也不断增加。英语专业八级考试作为英语专业高年级阶段的评价性考试,其要求也自然较高。特别是自 2006 起实施的新的英语本科专业教学评估标准更注重学生人文知识的掌握。然而,我们发现面对内容涉及面很宽的测试,大多数考生感到茫然,无从下手,因此,在复习准备阶段,很难对所有的考试内容进行全面和清楚的梳理。另外,平时教学中人文知识的输入也较欠缺,学生对考试缺乏了解和练习。

针对这些问题,为了帮助大家更好地把握八级考试的动向和脉络,我们编写了这本书。书中囊括了与考试相关的人文知识内容要点。希望通过本书的学习,大家可以对八级考试中的人文知识部分有更好的了解和把握,能够进行系统和全面的复习,有针对性地进行考前的练习和准备,从而在考试中做到胸有成竹,取得好的成绩。

本教材在编写时紧扣考试大纲,根据英语专业学生的特点,对人文知识及内容进行梳理和编排,力求使本书精炼、到位,真正实现其应用性和针对性的特点。同市场上其它八级考试辅导方面的教材相比,本书主要有如下几个特点:

1. 覆盖面广。本书内容包括了英语国家概况介绍、英语文学知识和英语语言知识。其中概况部分介绍了主要英语国家的地理、历史、政治制度、现状、文化传统等。文学部分介绍了英美各个时期的文学流派、代表人物和其主要作品介绍。语言学部分包括语言学各个分支的主要知识点和核心概念等。

2. 精益求精。本书囊括的内容全面,但文中简繁得当。编者归纳总结出专八所要求掌握的主要知识,使学生不必在厚厚的书籍里茫然。

3. 训练巩固。本书每一章节后面都配有练习题及其答案与详解,学生学完该章节后可进行自测,充分备战。

本书对高校英语语言文学专业的学生、英语国家文化爱好者、报考英语语言文学或外国文学专业研究生的考生都具有较高的参考价值。我们衷心地希望这本书能够对大家有所帮助。

由于水平有限,书中内容难免有疏漏与不妥之处,恳请外语界同仁和广大读者批评指正。

编者

2009 年 6 月于西安



简介

1. 人文知识考试要求与形式

英语专业八级统测是为检测本科英语专业教学大纲执行情况而进行的本科教学考试。国家教委《高等学校英语专业英语教学大纲》规定,“高等学校英语专业高年级英语的教学任务是继续打好语言基本功,进一步扩大知识面,重点应放在培养英语综合技能,充实文化知识,提高交际能力上”。从2006年开始的英语本科专业教学评估也与以往单一的教学评估不同,新的评估标准更注重“对学生的知识视野、实践能力、跨文化沟通能力”等素质的考量和评估,新大纲考试中增加的人文知识都反映了这一新的趋势。这对高校英语专业乃至其他外语专业贴近市场需求实施新一轮的教学改革无疑具有重要的导向意义(戴炜栋,2006)。

新增加的人文知识考试的测试要求和题型如下:

III. 人文知识 (Part III: General Knowledge)

测试要求:

- A) 基本了解主要英语国家的地理、历史、现状、文化传统
- B) 初步具备英语文学知识
- C) 初步具备英语语言知识
- D) 考试时间 10 分钟

题型:

部分采用多选形式,选出一道最佳答案。共10题。

测试范围:

- A) 英语国家社会和文化知识
- B) 英语文学知识
- C) 英语语言知识

2. 应试技巧与训练

人文知识这一部分从命题来看并不是很难。大多都是英语专业本科阶段应该了解的常识性问题,但涉及的范围很宽泛。很多考生对这方面的复习觉得比较盲目,面对英美文学、文化及语言学众多资料无从下手,这就要求考生对每一章的基本概念都要清楚,善于高度提炼,抓住重点和核心内容。

针对这一部分复习范围广、阅读量大的特点,我们根据考试的主要内容,分三大部分为考生提纲携领地归纳、总结应试需要具备的知识:1) 英国、美国和其他主要英语国家的概况;



2) 英国和美国文学; 3) 英语语言学。此外, 为了巩固知识、加深印象、提高应试能力, 我们在每一部分的不同内容点后还编写了一定的练习, 并提供答案和解析, 便于学生理解和记忆, 同时考察自己对各个部分内容掌握的情况, 及时发现自己的不足和薄弱之处, 加强阅读和复习量, 争取在正式考试中取得优异的成绩。

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Introduction to Britain, the United States, and Some Major English-speaking Countries

1. An Introduction to Britain

Britain is officially named the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (大不列颠及北爱尔兰联合王国). Britain is situated in Western Europe and is separated from the European continent by the North Sea, the Strait of Dover and the English Channel. It is rather small, having a total area of 244,019 square kilometers. It consists of Scotland, Wales, England and Northern Ireland. Scotland is in the north of Great Britain. It has three natural zones: the highlands in the north; the central lowlands; the south uplands. Wales is in the west of Great Britain. England is in the south of Great Britain. It is the largest, most populous section. Northern Ireland is the fourth region of the UK. Britain has such important rivers as the Thames, the Severn, the Mersey, the Humber, the Clyde and the Forth.

英国是位于欧洲西部的岛国。由大不列颠岛(包括英格兰、苏格兰、威尔士)、爱尔兰岛东北部和一些小岛组成。隔北海、多佛尔海峡、英吉利海峡与欧洲大陆相望。面积有 24.4 万平方公里(包括内陆水域),其中英格兰占地 13.04 万平方公里,苏格兰 7.88 万平方公里,威尔士 2.08 万平方公里,北爱尔兰 1.36 万平方公里。

1.1 Geographical Features (地理特征)

Geographical position of Britain(地理位置):

The British Isles are situated in the northwest of Europe. They are cut from the continent by the English Channel. On the north and the east the Isles face the North sea and on the West they the Atlantic ocean. The north and west of Britain are mainly highlands; and the east and southeast are mostly lowlands. The prime meridian of 0° just passes through the old observatory at Greenwich.

英国是一个岛国,位于欧洲的西北部。英国的西部和北部主要是高地,东部和东南部主要是低地。

Climate(气候):

As the prevailing southwesterly winds are warmed by the Gulf Stream and made moist by the Atlantic Ocean, Britain has a temperate, maritime climate, which is damp and warm all the year round. It has a steady reliable rainfall throughout the whole year. The British Isles as a whole have



an average rainfall of over 1,020 millimeters, while England has about 860 millimeters. Once London was notorious for its fogs, but since 1956 when a Clean Air Act was passed by Parliament, the visibility is much better than before. British climate is also famous for its changeability.

属海洋性温带阔叶林气候。英国全年的平均降水量超过 1,020 毫米,而伦敦的降水量只有 860 毫米,东部、东南部只有 550 毫米。每年二月至三月最为干燥,十月至来年一月最为湿润。

Rivers and Lakes(河流与湖泊):

Severn River(塞文河) is the longest river in the UK (354 km).

Thames River(泰晤士河) is the second largest and the most important river (338 km).

The Mersey River(墨西河) flows between Lancashire and Cheshire into the Irish Sea (110 km).

The Humber River(亨伯河) in Humberside is also navigable for large ships to Hull.

The Clyde and Forth(克莱德和福斯河) are the most important rivers in Scotland.

The Largest lake in the British Isles is the square Lake Neagh(内伊湖) in Northern Ireland and covers an area of some 396 square kilometers. The largest lake in England is Lake Windermere(温德密尔湖).

The Pennines(奔宁山脉) is the backbone of England, extending south from the Scottish border to Derbyshire.

Ben Nevis(本尼维斯山) of the Grampian Mountains in Scotland is the highest mountain in Britain (1,343 m).

Snowdonia(斯诺多尼亚) is the highest mountain in Wales (1,085 m), and the second largest one in Britain.

Natural Resources(自然资源):

The main natural resources in Britain are coal, petroleum, natural gas, iron ore, limestone, clay, shale, chalk and tin. Coal and petroleum are the most important.

1.2 The People(人口)

Population Distribution(人口分布):

The total population of Britain is over 57 million, which consists of the English (80%), the Welsh (5%), the Scots (10%), and the Irish (3%-4%). More than three quarters of the population are living in cities and towns. The major languages spoken in Britain are English, Gaelic and Welsh. English is the official language. The ancestors of the English are Anglo-Saxons, and the Scots, Welsh and Irish are Celts.

英国的人口约 5,700 万,其中 75% 的人居住在城镇。官方语言为英语,英格兰人的祖先是盎格鲁—撒克逊人,其他三部分都是凯尔特人的后裔。

Britain is a Christian country. Over half of the citizens embrace Christian religion, either Protestantism or Catholicism. The Church of England is the established church of the English nation. The King or Queen is the head of the Church and is crowned by the Archbishop of Canterbury in Westminster Abbey.

英国是一个信仰基督教的国家。

The Welsh are emotional, cheerful people, proud of their past. The Scots are hardworking, serious-minded, economical and also hospitable, generous and friendly.

威尔士人感情丰富、斗志昂扬、为过去感到自豪；而苏格兰人辛勤、严肃、节俭同时也热情、大方、友好。

Differences between Nations(民族差异):

Both in Wales and Scotland there are strong demands for more recognition of their national distinctions through the system of government. Scotland has a separate educational system, a separate legal system and distinct local administration. Northern Ireland has its own Parliament. It is tormented by the differences between Protestants who are strongly attached to England and Scotland and the big Catholic minority whose sentimental links are with the Irish Republic.

威尔士和苏格兰人都强烈要求更多的自治空间。

Principal Cities(主要城市):

London, the capital of both England and the UK, has a population of about 7 million. Greater London was created in 1965. The southern part of the West End is the city of Westminster, the political center of the country, where are located the Buckingham Palace; the Palace of Westminster; White Hall; No. 10 Downing Street and Hyde park.

Edinburgh is the capital of Scotland. The capital of Wales is Cardiff. The capital of Northern Ireland is Belfast. Birmingham is the second largest city in Britain. Glasgow is the largest city in Scotland, which leads the whole country in shipbuilding. Liverpool is one of the largest ports. Manchester is one of the oldest city in Britain. Charles Dickens' novel *Hard Times* is set in the 19th century Manchester.

英国的大城市包括:伦敦、威斯敏斯特、爱丁堡、加的夫、贝尔法斯特、利物浦、曼彻斯特等。

Exercises (练习):

1. The most populous section of Britain is _____.
a. Scotland b. England c. Wales d. Northern Ireland
2. The longest river in Britain is _____.
a. the Clyde River b. the Tyne River
c. the Severn River d. the Thames River
3. Which city is the capital of Scotland?
a. Edinburgh b. Glasgow c. Cardiff d. Belfast
4. The highest peak in Great Britain is _____.
a. Ben Nevis b. Cross Fell c. Snowdon d. the Pennines
5. The largest lake of the UK is in _____.
a. England b. Scotland c. Wales d. Northern Ireland
6. When was Britain conquered by the Romans?
a. 42 A. D. b. 43 A. D. c. 44 A. D. d. 45 A. D.
7. Which one is the largest port in Britain?
a. Liverpool b. Hull c. London d. Glasgow



8. Which city leads the whole country in shipbuilding?
a. Glasgow b. London c. Liverpool d. Edinburgh
9. Who are not the offspring of Celts?
a. English b. Welsh c. Scots d. Irish
10. A large part of Wales is _____.
a. coal field b. cotton field c. forest d. pasture
11. The Lake District is a well-known _____ in Britain.
a. a big lake b. university town
c. tourist attraction d. industrial district
12. Britain has a population of _____ million and _____ of the population is urban.
a. 57, 90% b. 57, 80% c. 60, 80% d. 60, 90%
13. The words _____ can be used to describe the characteristics of the Scots.
a. emotional and silent b. thrifty, romantic
c. thrifty, cautious and hospitable d. sheepish and good shepherds
14. Scotland still differs from England in the following respects except _____.
a. educational system b. legal system
c. banknotes d. nationality
15. Most people in Northern Ireland are _____.
a. Catholics b. Presbyterians
c. Protestants d. Nonconformists

Answers and More Detailed Information(答案及详解):

1. b 英格兰位于大不列颠的南部,是四部分中最大、人口最多的一处。
2. c 塞文河是英国最长的河流(354 km)。
3. a 爱丁堡是苏格兰的首府,而格拉斯哥是苏格兰最大的城市。
4. a 本尼维斯山是英国的最高峰(1,343 m)。
5. d 内伊湖是英国最大的湖,位于北爱尔兰,面积为396平方公里。
6. b 公元43年,罗马占领了不列颠。
7. c 伦敦是英国最大的港口。
8. a 在造船业上,格拉斯哥领衔全国。
9. a 英格兰人的祖先是盎格鲁撒克逊人,其他三部分都是凯尔特人的后裔。
10. d 威尔士大部分都是牧草地。
11. c Lake District 位于平宁山的西部,是英国主要的景点之一。
12. a 英国有5,700万人口,90%的人都居住在城市。
13. c 苏格兰人辛勤、严肃、节俭同时也热情、大方、友好。
14. d 苏格兰有自己独立的立法、教育、政府事务管理、货币体系。当然,它仍然是英国的一部分。
15. c 大部分北爱尔兰人是清教徒,而爱尔兰岛其他人口都是罗马天主教的信奉者。

1.3 History: Early Man and the Feudal Society(早期的英国人及封建制度的确立)

3000 B. C.	Iberians began to migrate to the British Isles.
700 B. C.	Celts began to migrate to the British Isles in three main waves.
55 & 54 B. C.	Britain was twice invaded by Romans.
43 A. D.	Britain was conquered by Romans.
410 A. D.	the end of Roman Britain
449 A. D.	the migration and settlement of Anglo-Saxons
597 A. D.	the arrival of the Christian mission under Augustine
787 A. D.	the beginning of the Danish Invasion of Britain
878 A. D.	A peace treaty was signed between the Danes and Alfred, by which Danelaw was defined.
1017-1042	England was ruled by Danish kings.
1066	Norman Conquest
1086	Domesday Book (a record of each man's property) was made.
1087	William I died.
1100	William II was killed.
1106	Henry seized Normandy.
1135-1154	War between Matilda and Stephen
1154	the establishment of the House of Plantagenet (Henry II)
1215	King John was forced to sign the Great Charter.
1265	All Estates Parliament was summoned.
1295	"Model Parliament" was summoned.

Romans influences on Britain(罗马对不列颠王国的影响):

In the end the Romans left behind themselves only three things of value: Welsh Christianity, the Roman roads and cities, especially London.

Basis of Modern English Race: the Anglo-Saxons(现代英国的基础:盎格鲁—撒克逊人):

In the middle of the 5th century three Teutonic groups, Angles, Saxons and Jutes, began to migrate from the region of Denmark and the low countries and settled in Britain. They set up many small kingdoms throughout the country. At one time there were seven kingdoms, which were called Heptarchy in history. Augustine was remarkably successful in converting the king and the nobility to Christianity. By the end of 7th century all England had been Christianized. The Anglo-Saxons also laid the foundations of agricultural, political administration system for the English state.

在5世纪中期,三支日耳曼部落入侵欧洲以北。他们建立了很多王国,并使很多人皈依基督教。盎格鲁撒克逊人也为英国国家的形成打下了基础。

King Alfred and His Contributions(艾尔弗雷德国王和他的贡献):

Alfred was a king of Wessex. He defeated the Danes and reached a friendly agreement with them in 878. He converted some leading Danes into Christians. He is known as "the father of



British navy". He also established schools and formulated a legal system. His writings and translations have been called the beginning of prose literature in England. All this earns him the title "Alfred the Great".

艾尔弗雷德国王打败了丹麦人并与他们在 878 年签订了友好协议。他还是英国海军之父。建立了学校和法律制度等。

Norman Conquest(诺曼征服):

On 28th September, 1066, William of Normandy crossed the Channel with a formidable army, killed Harold and defeated the English army at the battle of Hastings on October 14, 1066. The Conquest of England was not complete until 1071. After Norman Conquest, feudalism was established in England.

1066 年,威廉打败了哈罗德军队统治了英国,之后,英国建立起封建制度。

Great Charter(大宪章):

In 1215, King John was forced to sign the Great Charter. The Great Charter covered a wide field of law and feudal rights. It is traditionally regarded as the basis of English liberties. It was a statement of the feudal and legal relationships between the crown and the barons, a guarantee of the freedom of the church and a limitation of the powers of the king.

大宪章是约翰国王 1215 年在封建贵族势力的压力下签订的,为英国的自由奠定了基础。大宪章限定了国王的权利,保证了教会的自由。

Exercises(练习):

- Who introduced Christianity into Britain?
 - the Celts
 - the Viking Danes
 - the Romans
 - the French
- In 1066, who led the Norman army in invading and defeating England?
 - William the Conqueror
 - Julius Caesar
 - Alfred the Great
 - Claudius
- Who were the ancestors of the English and the founders of England?
 - the Romans
 - the Anglo-Saxons
 - the Normans
 - the Danes
- The first known settlers of Britain were the _____.
 - Iberians
 - Celts
 - Romans
 - Anglo-Saxons
- In 878 A. D., a peace treaty was signed between _____.
 - the Romans and Britain
 - the Danes and Britain
 - the Normans and Britain
 - the French and Britain
- Under _____, the feudal system in England was completely established.
 - King Alfred
 - Henry I
 - Edward I
 - William the Conqueror
- The great king of Wessex who fought against the invasion of the Danes in the 9th century was

- known as _____.
- a. the Pilgrim
 - b. Alfred the Great
 - c. William the Conqueror
 - d. King of Picts
8. Great Charter was in the interests of _____.
- a. the King
 - b. the barons
 - c. the feudal lords
 - d. the commons
9. Who called “ All Estates Parliament” in 1265?
- a. King John
 - b. Alfred the Great
 - c. Henry III
 - d. Simon De Montfort
10. Who is known as “ the father of British navy”?
- a. William the Conqueror
 - b. Alfred the Great
 - c. Henry II
 - d. Edward I
11. Which of the following tribes first came to Britain?
- a. Anglos
 - b. Saxons
 - c. Jutes
 - d. Teutons
12. The *Domesday Book* included all the following points except _____.
- a. all land and property of then England
 - b. the rights of landowners
 - c. the duty of every court
 - d. the power of the king
13. Who was the last of the true Norman kings?
- a. Henry I
 - b. Henry II
 - c. Henry III
 - d. King John
14. When has all England been Christianized?
- a. by the end of 5th century
 - b. by the end of 6th century
 - c. by the end of 7th century
 - d. by the end of 8th century
15. Who has contributed a lot to the country's judicial system?
- a. Henry I
 - b. Henry II
 - c. Henry III
 - d. Richard I

Answers and More Detailed Information(答案及详解):

- 1. c 罗马人对不列颠的统治长达四百年。他们给英国人带来了基督教。
- 2. a 1066 年 9 月 28 日,威廉带领军队横渡英吉利海峡,打败了英军。
- 3. b 在 5 世纪中期,三支日耳曼部落入侵英国: Angles, Saxons and Jutes。England and English 就源于 Anglo-Saxons。
- 4. a 不列颠群岛上最早的定居者是 Iberian,大约在公元前 3,000 年至公元前 2,000 年之间。
- 5. b 在公元 878 年,艾尔弗雷德国王打败了丹麦人并与他们在 878 年签订了友好协议。
- 6. d 诺曼征服后,封建制度在英国确立。
- 7. b 艾尔弗雷德国王打败了丹麦人并与他们在 878 年签订了友好协议,被大家尊称为“艾尔弗雷德大王”。
- 8. c 大宪章限定了国王的权利,保证了教会和封建贵族的自由和权利。



9. d Simon De Montfort(西蒙)在1265年召开了大议会,各县有两名骑士,各镇有两名市民参加。后来演变成议会,分为上议院和下议院。
10. b 艾尔弗雷德国王在与荷兰的战斗中开始建船,因此得名“英国海军之父”。
11. c 早在公元449年,Hengist率领下的Jutes部落就到达英国并且征服了肯特郡。其他部落紧随其后。
12. d 在1086年William命令其部下编写*Domesday Book*《末日审判书》。内容包括当时英国的所有土地和财产、地主和法庭的权利和责任。
13. a Henry I是最后一任诺曼国王。
14. c 公元597,教皇派奥古斯丁到英格兰,使英国人皈依基督教。他的工作非常成功。到了7世纪末,所有的英格兰人已皈依基督教。到了737年,英格兰教堂已完全建好。
15. b 亨利二世对法院和法律的改革非常卓越。他提高了法律的公正性,引进了陪审员制度,建立了普通法。

1.4 History: Decline of Feudalism and the Bourgeois Revolution(封建制度的衰落及资产阶级革命)

1337-1453	the Hundred Years' War
1348-1350	Black Death
1381	Wat Tyler's Uprising
1455-1485	Wars of the Roses
1660-1688	the Bourgeois Revolution
1485-1603	the House of Tudor
1533	The church began its own journey.
1553	"Bloody Mary" re-established Catholicism in England.
1558	Elizabeth ascended the throne.
1588	The English fleet defeated the Spanish Armada.
1625	Charles I came to the throne.
1640	"Short Parliament" was summoned.
1640-1653	the "Long parliament"
1642-1646	the first civil war
1648	the second civil war
1649	Charles I was beheaded.
1649-1660	the Commonwealth (Cromwell)
1660	the Restoration of the Stuart (Charles II)
1688	the "Glorious Revolution" (William of Orange)

The Hundred Years' War (1337-1453)(百年战争):

Edward launched a war against French in 1337 for the French crown. The war was feudal war, also a trade war. The English were driven out of France. The war accelerated the breakdown of feudal society.

百年战争指1337年至1453年英法之间的一场断断续续的战争,战争既有领土因素也有经济因素。最终,英国人被赶出了法国。这场战争加速了封建制度的瓦解。

Black Death(黑死病):

The Black Death was a deadly bubonic plague that struck Europe in the middle of the 14th century and reached England in the summer of 1348. This hastened the breakdown of the manorial system in England. The parliamentary statutes of 1351 and 1361 (Statutes of Laborers) introduced cruel punishments for those whose refused to work. A general hatred was aroused against the ministers, lawyers and landlords.

黑死病是一种流行疾病,在14世纪传播到了欧洲,1348年夏天横扫英国,使得英国人口锐减。对英国经济,特别是农业影响甚远。

Wat Tyler's Uprising(泰勒起义):

In the summer of 1381 the peasants led by Wat Tyler rose in southeast England. Their chief demand was that all villeins should be set free. Though the uprising had failed, it dealt a telling blow to villeinage and paved the way to the development of capitalism.

1381年夏天,在泰勒的领导下,一场农民起义在英国东南部爆发。尽管被血腥镇压,但这次起义沉重的打击了封建农奴制度,为资本主义发展铺设了道路。

Wars of the Roses (1455-1485)(玫瑰战争):

The name referred to the battles between the House of Lancaster, symbolized by the red rose, and the House of York, symbolized by the white rose. In nature the war was a struggle between the commercial-minded gentry in the South and the backward feudal landowners in the North and West. The war ended in 1485 with the succession of Henry Tudor as Henry VII, and put the country under the rule of the House of Tudor.

玫瑰战争是以红玫瑰为象征的兰开斯特家族和以白玫瑰为象征的约克家族之间的战争。1485年,兰开斯特家族的亨利·都铎取得了胜利,从此建立了都铎王朝。

English Renaissance(文艺复兴):

It was under the Tudors that the Renaissance spread into England. It was a cultural movement by progressive thinkers who represented the interests of the rising bourgeoisie and worked for freedom and enlightenment. They were called "Humanists". The greatest English humanist was Sir Thomas More who wrote "Utopia" in 1516. The greatest dramatist of the age was William Shakespeare.

都铎王朝期间,文艺复兴运动传到了英格兰。文艺复兴的领导者代表了新兴资产阶级的力量,被称作人文主义者。英国最著名的人文主义者是托马斯·摩尔和威廉·莎士比亚。

Glorious Revolution(光荣革命):

In 1688, the bourgeoisie staged a bloodless coup d'état and put William of Orange on the throne and formed an alliance with the landowners. This was the "Glorious Revolution". Since then constitutional monarchy has become the system of government in England.

1688年,英国资产阶级发动了一场政变,他们拥立信奉新教的奥兰治亲王做国王。自此,英格兰为君主立宪制。

Exercises(练习):

1. In 1588 the English fleet defeated the _____ Armada and established its supremacy over the sea.



- a. Italian b. Spanish c. Portuguese d. French
2. Which war had little effect on ordinary people but gave a death blow to feudalism?
a. The English Civil War b. the Wars of Roses
c. the Hundred Years' War d. World War I
3. Who was the first "Prince of Wales"?
a. Henry III b. Edward I c. Edward II d. Edward III
4. The Parliament became a regular agency of the government under _____.
a. Henry III b. Edward I c. Edward II d. Edward III
5. What was the chief demand of the peasants during Tyler's Rising of 1381?
a. to punish the lawyers b. to raise the wages
c. to free villains d. to reform the Church
6. The Hundred Years' War between England and France was caused by _____.
a. colonial expansions b. racial struggles
c. territorial and economic disputes d. religious reasons
7. What caused a terrible shortage of labor in England at the end of 14th century?
a. The Hundred Years' War b. The Wars of Roses
c. Peasant Uprising d. Black Death
8. The 1381 peasant uprising in England was led by _____.
a. Wat Tyler b. John Wyclif
c. John Hall d. Simon De Monfort
9. The Tudor monarchy was founded by _____.
a. Henry III b. Henry VII c. Elizabeth I d. William
10. England and Scotland were officially united into Great Britain by _____ of 1707.
a. the Great Charter b. the Bill of Right
c. the Act of Union d. the Bill of Supremacy
11. The age of constitutional monarchy began with the accession of _____ to the throne.
a. William and Mary b. James
c. Charles d. Oliver Cromwell
12. The two parties whose names were originated with the Glorious Revolution were _____.
a. the Labor and the Conservative b. the Socialist and the Liberty
c. the Democrats and the Republicans d. the Whigs and the Tories
13. The Tudor family ruled England from _____ to _____.
a. 1480, 1603 b. 1485, 1603 c. 1485, 1605 d. 1480, 1603
14. Who wrote "Utopia" in 1516?
a. Edmund Spenser b. Philip Sidney
c. Thomas More d. William Shakespeare
15. Cromwell was proclaimed _____ by an instrument of Government in 1653.
a. General Commander b. the Supreme Ruler
c. Petty Tyrant of England d. Lord Protector