

# 孤独的阅读者



## 学术英文

语法练习 I

定点突破

# Table of Contents

作业目的: .....	1
作业示例: .....	2
NOMINAL.....	4
“WHAT & THAT...BLA BLA” PROBLEM.....	5
“TOO MUCH TO DO” PROBLEM.....	7
“THE FACT THAT” PROBLEM.....	9
ADJECTIVAL.....	10
“NOUN PROLONGED” PROBLEM I .....	11
“NOUN PROLONGED” PROBLEM II.....	13
“CONFUSING VERB” PROBLEM .....	14
“COMMA + WHICH” PROBLEM.....	15
“WHERE” PROBLEM.....	18
“ALL KINDS OF WHICH” PROBLEM .....	19
ADVERBIAL.....	23
“EVERYTHING HAS A CONDITION” PROBLEM.....	24
“THE COMPANION ACTION” PROBLEM.....	26

## 作业目的：

---

### 基本信息：

葛旭老师在如何快速学好英语课堂上，讲解过三种长难句定点突破的方法论是：一个英语句子中有名词性、形容词性、副词性成分，顺着句子的逻辑来理解，可以避免回读，不陷入细枝末节。因此，本作业是用以练习该方法论，最终将方法论迁移应用到其他英文文本的素材。

### 作业来源：

Porta 读本（Porta 是孤阅唯一的入门课）

### 方法原理：

任何一个句子的本质都是——这样的谁如此这般地做了那样的什么，两种变体：

- A. 谁（这样的）如此这般地做了什么（那样的）
- B. （谁）做了一件事，这个谁如此那般地做了另一件事

形容词性：这样的、那样的

名词性：谁、什么

副词性：如此这般地

## 作业示例:

---

例 1:

In the last part of the eighteenth century, as a revolution for liberty and equality swept across France and sent shock waves through Europe, a different kind of revolution, a revolution in industry, was transforming life in Great Britain.

- 谁做了什么?  
A revolution was transforming life in Great Britain.
- 怎样的革命 (revolution) ?  
a different kind of revolution, a revolution in industry
- 不同于什么的革命? 怎样不同?  
It's different from a revolution for liberty and equality swept across France and sent shock waves through Europe
- 在什么时间发生的?  
In the last part of the eighteenth century

例 2:

In the early stages of industrialization, Britain's river transportation system was supplemented by canals and toll roads (turnpikes), which private entrepreneurs financed and built for profit.

- 谁 (被) 做了什么?  
Britain's river transportation system was supplemented by canals and toll roads (turnpikes)
- 在什么时候做的?  
In the early stages of industrialization
- 隧道和高速公路的建立有什么补充信息?  
private entrepreneurs financed and built them for profit.

例 3:

So much growth with so little planning or control led to cities with little sanitation, no lighting, wretched housing, poor transportation, and little security.

- 谁做了什么?  
Growth led to cities
- 怎样的增长(growth)?  
So much growth with so little planning or control
- 城市(cities)是怎样的?  
Cities with little sanitation, no lighting, wretched housing, poor transportation, and little security.

例 4:

Planning in the specific sense in which the term is used in contemporary controversy necessarily means central planning — direction of the whole economic system according to one unified plan.

- Planning means central planning — direction of the whole economic system according to one unified plan.
- Planning in the specific sense, the term is used in contemporary controversy necessarily

注：提问题是为了引导理解，熟练了之后可以不必写出来。

# NOMINAL

## **“WHAT & THAT...BLA BLA” PROBLEM**

1. What followed was one of the most brutal religious wars in the history of Europe.
2. What Boulton needed was a more reliable source of power.
3. Luther was still a Catholic, and much of what he said was still official doctrine.
4. What the mercantile system did was merely to unify these conditions either through statute as in England, or through the "nationalization" of the guilds as in France.
5. What I wish to point out is that, even assuming that this problem can be readily solved, it is only a small part of the wider problem.
6. What, in a positive sense, made the new communities imaginable was a half-fortuitous, but explosive, interaction between a system of production and productive relations (capitalism), a technology of communications (print), and the fatality of human linguistic diversity.
7. That mercantilism, however emphatically it insisted on commercialization as a national policy, thought of markets in a way exactly contrary to market economy, is best shown by its vast extension of state intervention in industry.
8. All that is significant for him is how much more or less difficult to procure they have become compared with other things with which he is also concerned, or how much more or less urgently wanted are the alternative things he produces or uses.
9. It is, perhaps, worth stressing that economic problems arise always and only in consequence of change.
10. Is it true that, with the elaborate apparatus of modern production, economic decisions are required only at long intervals, as when a new factory is to be erected or a new process to be introduced?
11. It does not matter for him why at the particular moment more screws of one size than of another are wanted, why paper bags are more readily available

than canvas bags, or why skilled labor, or particular machine tools, have for the moment become more difficult to obtain.



## **“TOO MUCH TO DO” PROBLEM**

1. The Factory Act of 1847 stipulated that boys under eighteen and women could work no more than ten hours a day in factories.
2. Indeed, many government officials feared that educating the poor would incite unrest.
3. Many historians believe that these servants passed on to their children their own deference to authority and their aspirations to bourgeois status, which may have limited social discontent and radical political activity.
4. Many contemporaries felt that the poor—those who were so unfortunate that they needed the assistance of others—were growing in numbers, that their condition was woeful, and that it had actually deteriorated in the midst of increased wealth.
5. Most workers experienced periods of acute distress, but historians generally conclude that the standard of living slowly improved during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.
6. One member of Parliament declared that schooling would teach the poor “to despise their lot in life, instead of making them good servants in agriculture and other laborious employments to which their rank in society had destined them.”
7. This “means of redress” would be a lowering of the birthrate through late marriages and chastity, but Malthus believed that the poor lacked the self-discipline to refrain from sexual activity.
8. They feared that state intervention in the economy to redress social ills would disrupt the free market, threatening personal liberty and hindering social well-being.
9. They argued that the liberals were concerned only with their class and national interests and that they were callous and apathetic toward the sufferings of the poor.

10. They argued that the liberals' concern for individual freedom and equality had little impact on the poverty, oppression, and gross inequality of wealth that plagued modern society.
11. Reflecting the spirit of the Enlightenment and the French Revolution, socialists, like liberals, denounced the status quo for perpetuating injustice and held that people could create a better world.
12. Socialists believed that they had discerned a pattern in human society that, (if properly understood and acted upon,) would lead men and women to an earthly salvation.
13. He argued that just as Christianity had provided social unity and stability during the Middle Ages, so scientific knowledge would bind the society of his time.
14. Another early French socialist, Charles Fourier (1772–1837), believed—like the romantics—that society conflicted with the natural needs of human beings and that this tension was responsible for human misery.
15. Fourier thought that marriage distorted the natures of both men and women, since monogamy restricted their sexual needs and narrowed the scope of their lives to just the family.

## **“THE FACT THAT” PROBLEM**

1. The extreme artificiality of market economy is rooted in the fact that the process of production itself is here organized in the form of buying and selling.
2. In every way, he demonstrated his belief that healthier, happier workers produced more than the less fortunate ones.
3. Such leaders took solace in millenarianism, the belief that after the Last Judgment Christ would institute a thousand-year rule of saints on earth.
4. Nuns left their convents and married in the belief that their faith and service to the community would save them.
5. Luther’s argument in all his writings rested on the belief that Christian salvation through personal piety requires contrition for sins and trust in God’s mercy and grace.
6. For Luther, the true Christian was a courageous figure who faced the terrifying quest for salvation armed only with the hope that God had granted the gift of faith.
7. Predestination rests on the assumption that God is all-knowing, eternal, his will absolute: he gives faith to whomever he chooses and does so for his own inscrutable reasons.
8. The baroque constituted a powerful response to the Protestant message that religion is ultimately a private, psychological matter; instead, religion should move the emotions and inspire devotion to God and the church.
9. the Protestant view that all believers—laity, clergy, lords, and kings—were masters of their own spiritual destiny eroded hierarchical authority and became compatible with emerging constitutional government.
10. The mere fact that there is one price for any commodity — or rather that local prices are connected in a manner determined by the cost of transport, etc. — brings about the solution which (it is just conceptually possible) might have been arrived at by one single mind possessing all the information which is in fact dispersed among all the people involved in the process.

# **ADJECTIVAL**

## **“NOUN PROLONGED” PROBLEM I**

1. The second cultural tradition promoting industrialization was the high value westerners placed on the rational understanding and control of nature.
2. If the lower classes read publications attacking Christianity and challenging authority, they would become insolent to their superiors.
3. Factories were no longer restricted to the power supplied by a river or a stream or to the space available beside flowing water; they could be built anywhere.
4. However, (Parliament, the courts, local government, the established Anglican church, and the monarchy) were all part of a social and political system dominated by aristocratic interests and values.
5. Owen came to believe that the entire social and economic order must be replaced by a new system based on harmonious group living rather than on competition.
6. His vision of a scientifically organized society led by trained experts was a powerful force among intellectuals in the nineteenth century and is very much alive today among those who believe in a technocratic society.
7. Luther’s view was that mankind was entirely sinful, corrupt, fallen, and could not be transformed into a creature deserving of Heaven simply by repeating prayers or doing good works.
8. His arguments aroused intense interest among a clergy and laity already debating the question of indulgences, the correct notion of sin, and papal authority.
9. Driven by the same Christian outrage as fueled the anti-slavery movement, it resulted in a series of Factory Acts limiting hours and setting out health and safety requirements.
10. Indeed, they used the principle of laissez faire—that government should not interfere with the natural laws of supply and demand—to justify their opposition to humanitarian legislation intended to alleviate the suffering of the factory workers.

11. Had this been a representative picture of Britain, of a land of marauding press-gangs seizing men from the streets to serve in the Navy, and trade guilds hanging on to their ancient rights to the exclusion of all but their chosen few, then Watt would have had to resign himself to a lifetime of piecework, and nobody would have heard of him today.

## **“NOUN PROLONGED” PROBLEM II**

1. Convinced that individuals were responsible for their own misfortunes, liberals were often unmoved by the misery of the poor.
2. Seeking solace and salvation, he increasingly turned to reading the Bible.
3. Schooled in new critical techniques, humanists used them to undermine the authenticity of documents that supposedly justified papal authority.
4. Lacking organization, a sense of comradeship, education, and experience of city life, factory workers found little comfort when times were bad.
5. Pursuing his theological and biblical studies, Luther became a professor at the nearby university at Wittenberg, in Saxony, and a preacher in that city’s church.
6. Distressed by the wide-spread mistreatment of workers, Owen resolved to improve the lives of his employees and show that it was possible to do so without destroying profits.
7. Using this mass of recorded material, historians have been able to reconstruct the life and personality of this Augustinian friar and theologian who began the Reformation.
8. Reflecting the spirit of the Enlightenment and the French Revolution, socialists, like liberals, denounced the status quo for perpetuating injustice and held that people could create a better world.
9. Facing the prospect of salvation or damnation entirely on their own, without the church to provide sacramental aid, and believing that God had chosen them to be saved, Protestants developed inner confidence and assertiveness.
10. Having just staggered through destructive civil wars, Britain was now entering a period, from 1689 to 1815, when almost one year in two would be spent at war with her European rivals.

## **“CONFUSING VERB” PROBLEM**

1. As late as the 1680s, the French church, aided by the army, attempted to stamp out what it regarded as a form of Protestantism.
2. By 1900, Western states, aided by superior technology, extended their power over virtually the entire globe, completing the trend that had begun with the Age of Exploration.
3. During the Reformation, one kind of Christian worship, conducted by gorgeously dressed men chanting Latin in their rich, multicoloured churches, was assaulted by another kind.
4. Christ’s sacrifice, taking on himself mankind’s sinfulness, was the means by which that miracle happened.
5. Humanists, made self-confident by the new learning and historical knowledge gathered during the Renaissance, called for reform and renewal, setting the stage for the Protestant Reformation.
6. No wonder that Martin Luther, sturdy and bullish and a great self-dramatizer, became the German hero, confronting popes and emperors, standing, as he put it, ‘in the mouth of the great Behemoth, between his great teeth’.



## **“COMMA + WHICH” PROBLEM**

1. Humanism, which might have given support to Protestantism, had never possessed a popular base in Italy, and the universities and printing presses, so vital to the Reformation north of the Alps, remained firmly under clerical control.
2. Liberalism, which began as an attempt to safeguard individual rights from oppressive state authority, now had to confront an unanticipated problem: the distress caused by rapid industrialization and urbanization.
3. Thomas Savery had made some primitive but ingenious devices including an early steam engine, which was being used by Cornish miners during 1708–14.
4. This development was the beginning of the factory system, which within a generation would revolutionize the conditions of labor.
5. By the 1780s, trial and error had perfected the production of wrought iron, which became the most widely used metal until steel began to be cheaply produced in the 1860s.
6. Shipping changed radically with the use of vessels without sails, which had greater tonnage capacity.
7. For a long time, at least among novelists and romantic poets, the cruelty of the victors and the poignancy of a pre-modern way of life expiring in the heather overshadowed the truth, which was that Culloden was good news not only for England, but for Scotland too.
8. Matthew the younger invented new kinds of steel buckles, which rapidly became so fashionable that they had to be exported to France, then imported back again, since clearly nothing so chic could possibly have come from Birmingham.
9. In the early stages of industrialization, Britain’s river transportation system was supplemented by canals and toll roads (turnpikes), which private entrepreneurs financed and built for profit.

10. Artisans were distinct from factory workers; their technical skills were difficult to learn, and traditionally their crafts were acquired in guilds, which still functioned as both social and economic organizations.
11. Voting was public, which allowed intimidation, and candidates frequently tried to influence voters with drinks, food, and even money.
12. In the 1860s, William Siemens and the brothers Pierre and Émile Martin developed the open-hearth process, which could handle much greater amounts of metal than Bessemer's converter.
13. The Chartist reform movement, whose adherents came from the ranks of both intellectual radicals and workers, pressed for political, not economic, reforms.
14. By the end of the nineteenth century, bourgeois politicians held the highest offices in much of western Europe and shared authority with aristocrats, whose birth no longer guaranteed them the only political and social power in the nation.
15. The political experience of the first half of the nineteenth century laid the foundation for British parliamentary practices, which came to be the model of liberal, progressive, and stable politics.
16. For this reason, the government must neither block free competition nor deprive individuals of their property, which was their incentive to work hard and efficiently.
17. They drew comfort from the theory advanced by Thomas Malthus (1766–1834) in his *Essay on the Principle of Population* (1798), which supported laissez-faire economics.
18. Asserting that the liberals' doctrine of individualism degenerated into selfish egoism, which harmed community life, socialists demanded the creation of a new society based on cooperation rather than competition.
19. We can summarize the conclusions to be drawn from the argument thus far by saying that the convergence of capitalism and print technology on the fatal diversity of human language created the possibility of a new form of imagined community, which in its basic morphology set the stage for the modern nation.

20. To know of and put to use a machine not fully employed, or somebody's skill which could be better utilized, or to be aware of a surplus stock which can be drawn upon during an interruption of supplies, is socially quite as useful as the knowledge of better alternative techniques.
21. One reason why economists are increasingly apt to forget about the constant small changes which make up the whole economic picture is probably their growing preoccupation with statistical aggregates, which show a very much greater stability than the movements of the detail.

## **“WHERE” PROBLEM**

1. Usually, factory workers were recent arrivals from agricultural areas, where they had been driven off the land.
2. When the church, led by the Jesuits, fought back, it easily triumphed in those areas where the Reformation lacked popular support.
3. These people entered rapidly growing industries, where long hours—sometimes fifteen a day—were not unusual.
4. Workers often developed a life around the pub, the café, or some similar gathering place, where there were drinks and games and the gossip and news of the day.
5. Fourier’s ideas found some acceptance in the United States, where in the 1840s at least twenty-nine communities were founded on Fourierist principles.
6. Thus, socialists were also romantics, for they dreamed of a new social order, a future utopia, where each individual could find happiness and fulfillment.
7. The huge change was happening away from the cities, on flat and rolling agricultural land where improving landowners, making use of shorter leases, plus some new, professional, farmers, were greatly increasing the yield of their fields.
8. People who had risen with the sun found themselves stumbling to work in the dark, to artificially lit factories and workshops where they would spend twelve hours on their feet, their time regulated by large mechanical clocks.
9. Although children had always worked in the fields, doing the lighter jobs, they were now pressed into an industrial labour force where they would be so ill-treated that even in these tough times a movement to limit their hours arose.
10. This is, perhaps, also the point where I should briefly mention the fact that the sort of knowledge with which I have been concerned is knowledge of the kind which by its nature cannot enter into statistics and therefore cannot be conveyed to any central authority in statistical form.

## **“ALL KINDS OF WHICH” PROBLEM**

1. Finally, two European cultural traditions in which Britain shared played crucial roles in the rise of industrialism.
2. Nineteenth-century society, in which economic activity was isolated and imputed to a distinctive economic motive, was a singular departure.
3. Textile manufacturing was conducted through the putting-out system, in which wool was turned into cloth in private dwellings, usually the homes of peasants.
4. Eighteenth-century aristocrats, like their medieval forebears, viewed society as a hierarchy, in which a person's position in life was determined by his or her inherited status.
5. The population of Germany was about 16 million, of which probably no more than 400,000 could read.
6. It is the other way around: man has been able to develop that division of labor on which our civilization is based because he happened to stumble upon a method which made it possible.
7. The weakness of Austrian Hapsburg authority in the country, coupled with the demise of the local elite, created a power vacuum into which the Reformation rushed.
8. We make constant use of formulas, symbols, and rules whose meaning we do not understand and through the use of which we avail ourselves of the assistance of knowledge which individually we do not possess.
9. To account for the discontinuity-in-connectedness between print- languages, national consciousness, and nation-states, it is necessary to turn to the large cluster of new political entities that sprang up in the Western hemisphere between 1776 and 1838, all of which self--consciously defined themselves as nations.
10. Luther's thinking was that of a Christian intellectual who had come to loathe the cerebral, sophisticated classical Greek thought of Plato and Aristotle, on which traditional Church theology rested. His main impulse, when he had

reached his conclusion about sin, was emotional and personal, an urgent sense of release and joy that demanded to be communicated – and which had nothing to do with the Church hierarchy or liturgies.

11. The peculiar character of the problem of a rational economic order is determined precisely by the fact that the knowledge of the circumstances of which we must make use never exists in concentrated or integrated form but solely as the dispersed bits of incomplete and frequently contradictory knowledge which all the separate individuals possess.
12. One member of Parliament declared that schooling would teach the poor “to despise their lot in life, instead of making them good servants in agriculture and other laborious employments to which their rank in society had destined them.”
13. Adopting the laissez-faire theory of Adam Smith, liberals maintained that a free economy, in which private enterprise would be unimpeded by government regulations, was as important as political freedom to the well-being of the individual and the community.
14. Fundamentally, in a system in which the knowledge of the relevant facts is dispersed among many people, prices can act to coordinate the separate actions of different people in the same way as subjective values help the individual to coordinate the parts of his plan.
15. We must imagine a world in which Hell is real and close; where the woods and lanes are haunted by fiends and witches; and where the only possible way out of all this is to secure Christ’s help.
16. All that we can say is that nobody has yet succeeded in designing an alternative system in which certain features of the existing one can be preserved which are dear even to those who most violently assail it — such as particularly the extent to which the individual can choose his pursuits and consequently freely use his own knowledge and skill.
17. It is more than a metaphor to describe the price system as a kind of machinery for registering change, or a system of telecommunications which enables individual producers to watch merely the movement of a few pointers, as an

engineer might watch the hands of a few dials, in order to adjust their activities to changes of which they may never know more than is reflected in the price movement.

18. His ideas remained alive in popular religious beliefs, and his followers, called Lollards, have been credited with laying a foundation on which Protestant reformers of the sixteenth century could build.
19. Calvin established an unofficial Calvinist theocracy—a society in which Calvinist elders regulated citizens' personal and social lives and did so through church courts that were independent of state institutions.
20. During the nineteenth century the struggle to build liberal political states, in which capitalism and therefore modernization could thrive, was the main internal European cause.
21. The emblem for this is the Vatican's Index *Librorum Prohibitorum* - to which there was no Protestant counterpart - a novel catalogue made necessary by the sheer volume of printed subversion.
22. It assumes markets in which the supply of goods (including services) available at a definite price will equal the demand at that price.
23. But labor and land are no other than the human beings themselves of which every society consists and the natural surroundings in which it exists.
24. When we attempt to answer the question 'What is history?' our answer, consciously or unconsciously, reflects our own position in time, and forms part of our answer to the broader question what view we take of the society in which we live.
25. The very words which he uses - words like democracy, empire, war, revolution - have current connotations from which he cannot divorce them.
26. This amounts to total scepticism, like Froude's remark that history is 'a child's box of letters with which we can spell any word we please'."
27. The reason for this is that the "data" from which the economic calculus starts are never for the whole society "given" to a single mind which could work out the implications and can never be so given.

28. The various ways in which the knowledge on which people base their plans is communicated to them is the crucial problem for any theory explaining the economic process, and the problem of what is the best way of utilizing knowledge initially dispersed among all the people is at least one of the main problems of economic policy — or of designing an efficient economic system.
29. Planning in the specific sense in which the term is used in contemporary controversy necessarily means central planning — direction of the whole economic system according to one unified plan. Competition, on the other hand, means decentralized planning by many separate persons.
30. The halfway house between the two, about which many people talk but which few like when they see it, is the delegation of planning to organized industries, or, in other words, monopoly.
31. It is with respect to this that practically every individual has some advantage over all others because he possesses unique information of which beneficial use might be made, but of which use can be made only if the decisions depending on it are left to him or are made with his active cooperation.
32. With his co-author and financial supporter Friedrich Engels, Karl Marx argued for a purely material vision of historical advance, in which the struggle between the rich owners of capital and industry and the workers who produced the real wealth would eventually result in a Communist world, where the working class owned the full value of their work, and the state — monarchical, bourgeois, parliamentary or republican — withered away.



# **ADVERBIAL**

## **“EVERYTHING HAS A CONDITION” PROBLEM**

1. As machines speeded up factory production, methods of transportation also improved.
2. Rich and poor alike suffered in this environment of disease, crime, and ugliness, although the poor obviously bore the brunt of these evils.
3. Steel became so cheap to produce that it quickly replaced iron in industry because of its greater tensile strength and durability.
4. If they married and had a family, they taught their children to read and write and sometimes to observe the manners and values of the household in which the parent had worked.
5. If they were unmarried or had left their family in the country, they often lived in barracks with other members of their sex.
6. Although it was the freest state in Europe in the early decades of the nineteenth century, Britain was far from democratic.
7. Liberal ideals, socialists claimed, protected the person and property of the wealthy, while the majority were mired in poverty and helplessness.
8. In the last part of the eighteenth century, as a revolution for liberty and equality swept across France and sent shock waves through Europe, a different kind of revolution, a revolution in industry, was transforming life in Great Britain.
9. Because steam engines enabled miners to pump water from the mines more efficiently and at a much deeper level, rich veins in existing mines became accessible for the first time.
10. Sometimes, compared with their lives in the country, the workers' standard of living rose, particularly if the whole family found work; the pay for a family might be better than they could have earned for agricultural labor.
11. This domination persisted despite the vast changes (in social and economic structure) that had taken place (in the process of industrialization during the second half of the eighteenth century.)

12. Because of population shifts, some sparsely populated regions—called rotten boroughs—sent representatives to the House of Commons, while many densely populated factory towns had little or no representation.
13. At first, workers resented the prohibition of child labor, since their family income would be greatly reduced if their children could not work, but they gradually came to approve of this law.
14. If the lower classes read publications attacking Christianity and challenging authority, they would become insolent to their superiors.
15. When people acted from self-interest, liberals said, they worked harder and achieved more; self-interest and natural competitive impulses spurred economic activity and ensured the production of more and better goods at the lowest possible price, benefiting the entire nation.
16. When they received higher wages, they had more children, thereby upsetting the population-resource balance and bringing misery to themselves and others.
17. Although they sought to replace the existing social order with a more just arrangement, these early socialists, unlike Karl Marx, did not advocate class warfare.
18. Whereas Saint-Simon and his followers had elaborate plans to reorganize society on the grand scale of large industries and giant railway and canal systems, Fourier sought to create small communities that would let men and women enjoy life's simple pleasures.
19. Because married women had to devote all their strength and time to household and children, they had no time or energy left to enjoy life's pleasures.
20. Artisan manufacturing in small shops and trade for local markets were the foundations of the urban economy, although some cities did produce luxury goods for wider markets.
21. Although the Industrial Revolution created many problems, some of which still endure, it was a great triumph.

## **“THE COMPANION ACTION” PROBLEM**

1. Interest rates on loans fell in the eighteenth century, stimulating investment.
2. Higher wages encouraged workers to have more children, causing an increase in the labor supply, and greater competition for jobs would then force down wages.
3. Luther’s mother was intensely pious, thus putting Luther in close touch with German popular religion.
4. Officially it stayed as a pagan country, repulsing the bloody crusading incursions of the Teutonic knights in favour of a family of ancient gods and goddesses.
5. In 1830, the first railway line was built in England, connecting Manchester and Liverpool; this sparked an age of railway building throughout much of the world.
6. Factory workers frequently moved to the city without their families, leaving them behind until they could afford to support them in town.
7. Even without access to printing, both Wycliffe and Hus appealed for mass support, prefiguring the populist quality of the Reformation.
8. Malthus believed that the poor lacked the self-discipline to refrain from sexual activity. When they received higher wages, they had more children, thereby upsetting the population-resource balance and bringing misery to themselves and others.
9. When people acted from self-interest, liberals said, they worked harder and achieved more; self-interest and natural competitive impulses spurred economic activity and ensured the production of more and better goods at the lowest possible price, benefiting the entire nation.
10. In time, however, the liberals modified their position, allowing for government action to protect the poor and the powerless against the economy’s ravages.

11. Generally, premodern social and institutional forms remained deeply entrenched in eastern and southern Europe, persisting well into the twentieth century.
12. A semimonastic order of laity and clergy, the Brethren embraced a practical piety, dedicating their lives to the service of the entire community.
13. With their teaching, they trained a new generation of urban-based scholars and humanists, including Erasmus, who were severe critics of the church.
14. Did they seek political power of their own, making themselves the Machiavellian servants of princes?
15. He fused the intellectual rigor of humanism with a reformed Catholicism, forming a renewed spirituality with wide appeal.
16. Luther, who depended on the protection of an aristocrat and was himself from a prosperous family, began to seem nervous, insisting on the importance of temporal authority.
17. One of Luther's early followers, the charismatic priest Thomas Müntzer, led the most extreme movement, predicting the wiping-out of all earthly authority in an imminent apocalypse.
18. With the help of a renegade Dutch seaman, Jan Janszoon of Haarlem, who converted to Islam and called himself Murat Reis, they raided Iceland in 1627, burning the church on the island of Heimaey and taking 242 people, as well as more from the mainland near Reykjavik.
19. The mega-change (industrialization) allowed people to light their homes and workplaces cheaply and effectively, greatly extending their useful hours, particularly in northern latitudes.
20. The Industrial Revolution made it easy for the industrially advanced countries to bully, take over and exploit the less advanced ones, destroying in the blink of an eye cultures that had existed for centuries.
21. In the late 1300s Lithuania was much bigger than today's small state. Indeed, it was the biggest single nation in Europe, stretching through today's Ukraine, Belarus and parts of Russia.

22. The British developed a national bank using the government's authority to back its loans, thereby stabilizing the national debt and bringing some sense of security to the capital markets.
23. Watt's life would straddle the best of Scotland and the best of England, exemplifying the new Britain of expanding horizons and possibilities.
24. There he built up a workshop, making his own instruments and becoming indispensable to the professors.
25. The most important tariff system, the Corn Laws, taxed imported food to protect the income of British farmers and landowners, so keeping the price of bread artificially high.