

原力英语 B1 专项词汇拓展 6 历史词汇专项提升

ARCHAEOLOGY

archaeology [ˌɑːkiˈɒlədʒi]

the study of cultures of the past, and of periods of history by examining the remains of buildings and objects found in the ground

考古学

She is an expert on the archaeology of ancient Egypt.

她是古埃及考古学专家。

archaeological [ˌɑːkiɒˈlɒdʒɪkəl]

考古学的

Archaeological excavations/evidence 考古发掘/实证

I always wanted to go on an archaeological dig.

我一直想去考古发掘。

archaeologist [ˌɑːkiˈɒlədʒɪst]

考古学家

A marine archaeologist has uncovered the wreck of the sunken ship.

一名海洋考古学家发现了沉船的残骸。

PREHISTORY

prehistory [ˌpriːˈhɪstri]

the period of time in history before information was written down

史前时期;远古时期

Human prehistory is divided into three successive periods: the Stone Age, the Bronze Age, and the Iron Age.

人类史前史分为三个连续的时期：石器时代、青铜时代和铁器时代。

THE STONE AGE

石器时代

Lower Paleolithic	旧石器时代早期
Homo Homo erectus	直立人
Middle Paleolithic	旧石器时代中期
Early Homo sapiens	智人(some 200,000 years ago)
Upper Paleolithic	旧石器时代晚期
Behavioral modernity	行为的现代性
(a set of traits that distinguish present day humans and their recent ancestors)	
Neolithic [ˌniːəˈlɪ θ ɪ k]	新石器时代
Cradle(摇篮, 发源地)of civilization(文明)	

BRONZE AGE

青铜器时代

The period in history between the Stone Age and the Iron Age when people used tools and weapons made of bronze.

从石器时代到铁器时代的历史时期，人们使用青铜制成的工具和武器。

The Bronze Age is the earliest period in which some civilizations have reached the end of prehistory, by introducing written records.

青铜器时代是一些文明通过引入文字记录而达到史前时代末期的最早时期。

The invention of writing coincides(同时发生)in some areas with the early beginnings of the Bronze Age.Soon after the appearance of writing, people started creating texts including written accounts of events and records of administrative(行政的)matters.

书写的发明在某些领域与青铜时代早期的开端相吻合。在文字出现后不久，人们就开始创作文字包括事件笔录和行政事项记录。

By the end of the Bronze Age large states, which are often called empires, had arisen in Egypt, China, Anatolia (the Hittites 赫梯王国), and Mesopotamia(美索不达米亚), all of them literate(有读写能力的).

到了青铜时代末期，出现了大国家，通常被称为帝国在埃及，中国，安纳托利亚赫梯王国，还有美索不达米亚，他们都有读写能力的。

IRON AGE

铁器时代

The period in early history starting about 1100 B.C. when iron was used for tools

公元前 1100 年左右开始的早期历史时期，当时铁被用作工具

The Iron Age is not part of prehistory for all civilizations who had introduced written records during the Bronze Age. Most remaining civilizations did so during the Iron Age, often through conquest by the empires, which continued to expand during this period.

铁器时代并不是所有在青铜时代引入文字记录的文明的史前史的一部分。大多数剩余的文明在铁器时代这样做，通常是通过帝国的征服，而帝国在这一时期继续扩张。

In archaeology, the Iron Age refers to the advent(到来) of ferrous metallurgy(钢铁冶金). The adoption of iron coincided with other changes in some past cultures, often including more sophisticated agricultural practices, religious beliefs and artistic styles.

在考古学中，铁器时代是指钢铁冶金的到来。在过去的一些文化中，铁的采用与其他变化同时发生，通常是包括更复杂的农业实践、宗教信仰和艺术风格。

RELIGION AND PHILOSOPHY

The rise of civilization corresponded with the institutional(制度上的) sponsorship of belief in gods, supernatural forces and the afterlife.

文明的兴起与制度上的变迁相适应支持对神、超自然力量和来世的信仰。

RELIGION

religion [rɪˈlɪdʒən]

the belief in the existence of a god or gods, and the activities that are connected with the worship of them

宗教；宗教信仰

Is there always a conflict between science and religion?

科学和宗教之间总是有冲突吗？

the Jewish religion/Judaism	犹太教	Catholicism	天主教
Christianity	基督教	Hinduism	印度教
Islam	伊斯兰教	Buddhism	佛教

PHILOSOPHY

philosophy [fə'lsəfi]

the use of reason in understanding such things as the nature of the real world and existence, the use and limits of knowledge, and the principles of moral judgment.

哲学；思想体系

the philosophy of sth

某物的哲学

a group of theories and ideas related to the understanding of a particular subject

与理解某一特定学科有关的一组理论和观点

the philosophy of education/religion/science

教育/宗教/科学原理

In the west, the Greek philosophical tradition, represented by Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle, was diffused(传播) throughout Europe and the Middle East in the 4th century BC by the conquests of Alexander III of Macedon(马其顿王国), more commonly known as Alexander the Great(亚历山大大帝，希腊的征服者，马其顿国王).

在西方，以苏格拉底、柏拉图和亚里士多德为代表的希腊哲学传统，在公元前 4 世纪被马其顿的亚历山大三世（广为人知的亚历山大大帝）征服后，传遍了整个欧洲和中东。

After the Bronze and Iron Age religions formed, the rise and spread of Christianity through the Roman world marked the end of Hellenistic(早期希腊文化的)

philosophy and ushered(引领，开辟)in the beginnings of Medieval(中世纪的)philosophy.

青铜时代和铁器时代宗教形成后，基督教在罗马世界的兴起和传播标志着希腊哲学的终结，并迎来了中世纪哲学的开端。

ANCIENT EGYPT

the Great Sphinx	狮身人面像	Pharaoh	法老
supremacy	至高无上，最高权威	the Nile River	尼罗河
mummy	木乃伊	severe drought	严重干旱
afterlife	来生	edict	法令

ANCIENT INDIA

caste system	种姓制度(high-caste Brahmins 最高种姓婆罗门)
raja	(印)王侯，首领
guru	古鲁(指印度教等宗教的宗师或领袖)
Hindi	印地语(印度官方语言之一)
the Ganges River	恒河
karma	羯磨，业(据信为可决定来生的个人善恶行为);因果报应
meditation	冥想
Taj Mahal	泰姬陵

TIMELINE OF CHINESE HISTORY AND DYNASTIES

XIA DYNASTY (C.2070- 1600 BC)

The Xia dynasty was founded by the legendary Yu the Great (c. 2123-2025BC), known for developing a flood control technique that stopped the Great Flood that ravaged farmer's crops for generations.

夏王朝是由大禹所创立的。公元前 2123-2025，以开发防洪技术而闻名，它阻止了一代又一代农民遭受洪水的肆虐。

As no contemporary(同一时代的) sources exist, very little is known about the Xia period. For this reason, some scholars believe it to be mythical(虚构的, 神话的) 由于没有当代资料来源, 对夏朝知之甚少。为此, 一些学者认为这是神话。

SHANG DYNASTY (C.1600-1050 BC)

The Shang dynasty is the earliest recorded Chinese dynasty supported by archaeological evidence. 31 kings ruled much of the area along the Yellow River.

商代是有考古证据支持的中国有记载最早的王朝。31 个国王统治着黄河沿岸的大部分地区。

Under the Shang dynasty, there were advances in math, astronomy, art and military technology. They used a highly developed calendar system and an early form of modern Chinese language.

商朝时期, 数学、天文学、艺术和军事技术都取得了进步, 他们使用了高度发达的历法系统和早期的现代汉语。

ZHOU DYNASTY (C.1046-256 BC)

The Zhou dynasty was the longest dynasty in the history of China, ruling the region for almost 8 centuries. Under the Zhou, culture flourished, and civilization spread. Writing was codified, coinage (货币制度) was developed, and chopsticks came into use.

周朝是中国历史上最长的王朝, 统治该地区近 8 个世纪。在周代, 文化繁荣, 文明传播。文字被编成法典, 货币制度后来发展起来, 筷子开始使用。

Chinese philosophy blossomed with the birth of the philosophical schools of Confucianism(儒家思想), Taoism(道家学说) and Mohism(墨家思想). The dynasty saw some of the greatest Chinese philosophers and poets: Lao-Tzu, Tao Chien, Confucius, Mencius, Mo Ti and the military strategist Sun-Tzu.

中国哲学随着儒家哲学流派的诞生而蓬勃发展，道家学说、墨家思想。这个朝代见证了一些最伟大的中国哲学家诗人：老子、道子、孔子、孟子、墨子、兵家孙子。

The Zhous also developed the Mandate of Heaven(“天命”理论)-a concept that was used to justify the rule of kings, who had been blessed by the gods.

周代还发展了“天命”理论——一个被用来证明国王统治的概念，国王受到了神的祝福。

The dynasty ended with the Warring States period (476-221 BC), in which various city-states battled each other. They were finally consolidated(结为一体)by Qin Shi Huang, a brutal ruler who became the first emperor of a unified China.

这个王朝结束于战国时期（公元前 476-221 年），在战国时期，各个城邦互相争斗。他们最终被秦始皇合并，一个残暴的统治者，成为统一中国的第一位皇帝。

QIN DYNASTY (221-206 BC)

The Qin dynasty marked the beginning of the Chinese Empire , During Qin Shi Huang's reign(统治), his generals greatly expanded the size of the Chinese state.

秦朝标志着中华帝国的开始，在秦始皇统治期间，他的将领们极大地扩大了中国国家的规模。

Although short-lived,the period saw ambitious public works projects including the unification of state walls into a single Great Wall. It saw the development of a standardized form of currency,a uniform system of writing and a legal code.

这一时期虽然短暂，但仍有雄心勃勃的公共工程项目，包括将城墙统一成一座长城。它见证了一种标准化的货币形式、统一的书写体系和法律法规的发展。

He was responsible for building a city-sized mausoleum(陵墓)for himself, guarded by the life-sized Terracotta(赤陶)Army of more than 8,000 life-sized soldiers,130 chariots(两轮战车) with 520 horses.

他负责为自己修建一座城市大小的陵墓，由 8000 多名真人大小的士兵, 130 辆战车, 520 匹马组成的真人大小的兵马俑军队守卫。

HAN DYNASTY (206 BCE-220 AD)

The Han dynasty was known as a golden age in Chinese history, with a prolonged period of stability and prosperity. A central imperial civil service was established to create a strong and organized government.

汉朝被称为中国历史上的黄金时代，长期处于繁荣时期，建立了一个中央帝国行政部門，以建立一个强大而有组织的政府。

The Silk Road was opened up to connect to the west, bringing in trade, foreign cultures and the introduction of Buddhism(佛教).

丝绸之路的开辟连接西方，带来了贸易、外国文化和佛教的传入。

Under the Han dynasty, Confucianism, poetry and literature flowered. Paper and porcelain(陶瓷) were invented. China's earliest written record on medicine, the Yellow Emperor's Canon of Medicine, was codified.

在汉代，儒学、诗歌和文学蓬勃发展。纸和陶瓷是发明出来的。中国最早的医学文献《黄帝医典》被编成法典。

The name 'Han' was taken as the name of the Chinese people. Today, the Han Chinese make up the dominant ethnic(民族的) group in China and the largest in the world.

“汉”是中国人的名字。今天，汉族是中国的主要民族，也是世界上最大的民族。

SIX DYNASTIES PERIOD

Three Kingdoms (220-265), Jin Dynasty (265-420), Period of the Northern and Southern Dynasties (386-589).

三国（220-265），晋朝（265-420），南北朝时期（386-589）。

Six Dynasties is the collective term(总称) for the six successive Han-ruled dynasties during this turbulent period. All had their capitals at Jianye, present-day Nanjing.

六朝是这一动荡时期汉朝连续六个朝代的统称。都城都在建邺，即今天的南京。

The Three Kingdoms period has been romanticized(使传奇化) repeatedly in Chinese culture - most notably in the novel Romance of the Three Kingdoms.

在中国文化中，三国时期被反复传奇化，尤其是在小说《三国演义》中。

SUI DYNASTY(581-618)

The Sui dynasty, although brief, saw great changes in Chinese history. Its capital was held at Daxing("Greatly Prosperous"), present-day Xi'an.

隋朝虽然短暂，但中国历史发生了巨大的变化。它的首都是大兴，即今天的西安。

Confucianism disintegrated(分裂，衰微)as the dominant religion, making way for Taoism and Buddhism. Literature flourished - it is thought that the legend of Hua Mulan was composed during this time.

儒学作为主流宗教解体，为道教和佛教让路。文学繁荣——人们认为《花木兰传奇》就是在这一时期创作的。

Under Emperor Wen and his son, Yang, the army was enlarged to the largest in the world at the time. Coinage was standardized across the realm,the Great Wall was expanded, and the Grand Canal was completed.

在文帝和他的儿子杨的统治下，军队扩大到当时世界上最大的军队。整个王国的铸币标准化，长城扩建，大运河竣工。

TANG DYNASTY (618-906)

The Tang dynasty, sometimes known as the Golden Age of Ancient China, was considered the high point in Chinese civilization(文明). Its second emperor, Taizong,was regarded as one of the greatest Chinese emperors.

唐朝，有时被称为中国古代的黄金时代，被认为是中华文明的顶峰。它的第二位皇帝唐太宗被认为是中国最伟大的皇帝之一。

The period saw one of the most peaceful and prosperous periods of Chinese history. By the time of the rule of Emperor Xuanzong (712-756), China was the largest and most populous country in the world.

这一时期是中国历史上最和平、最繁荣的时期之一。到玄宗统治时期(712-756)，中国是世界上最大和人口最多的国家。

Major achievements were seen in technology, science, culture, art and literature, especially poetry. Some of the most beautiful pieces of Chinese sculpture and silver

work originate(起源)from the Tang dynasty.

在科技、文化、艺术和文学，特别是诗歌方面取得了重大成就。中国一些最漂亮的雕塑和银器作品起源于唐代。

The dynasty also saw the only female monarch(帝王，君主)in the history of China - Empress Wu Zetian (624-705). Wu organized a secret police force and spies across the country, making her one of the most effective - yet popular - monarchs in Chinese history.

这个王朝也见证了中国历史上唯一的女性君主——女皇武则天（624-705）。吴邦国在全国各地组织了一支秘密警察部队和间谍，使她成为中国历史上最有效但最受欢迎的君主之一。

FIVE DYNASTIES PERIOD,TEN KINGDOMS (907-960)

The 50 years between the fall of the Tang dynasty and establishment of the Song dynasty were dominated by internal strife(冲突，争斗)and chaos(混乱).

从唐朝灭亡到宋朝建立的 50 年间，内部纷争和混乱占据了主导地位。

In north China, 5 would-be(想要成为的，自称的)dynasties followed one another in succession.During the same period, 10 regimes(政权)dominated separate regions of south China.

在华北，五个朝代相继出现，在同一时期，十个政权统治着华南的不同地区。

Despite the political turmoil(动荡，动乱), some key developments took place during this time. The printing of books which had begun in the Tang dynasty - became popular.

尽管政治动荡，但在此期间发生了一些关键事态发展。从唐代开始的书籍印刷开始流行起来。

SONG DYNASTY (960-1279)

The Song dynasty saw the reunification of China under the Emperor Taizu. Major inventions included gunpowder(火药), printing, paper money and the compass(指南针).

宋朝在太祖的统治下实现了中国的统一。主要发明包括火药、印刷术、纸币和指南针。

Plagued(困扰，给.....造成长时间的痛苦)with political factions, the Song court eventually fell to the challenge of the Mongol invasion and was replaced by the Yuan dynasty.

受政治派系的困扰，宋朝最终屈服于蒙古人入侵的挑战，取而代之的是元朝。

例句:

The team has been plagued by injury this season.

本赛季这支队一直为队员受伤所困扰。

YUAN DYNASTY (1279-1368)

The Yuan dynasty was established by the Mongols and ruled by Kublai Khan(忽必烈)(1260-1279), grandson of Genghis Khan. Khan was the first non-Chinese ruler to take over the entire country.

元朝由蒙古人建立，由成吉思汗的孙子忽必烈（1260-1279）统治，汗是第一个统治全国的非中国统治者。

Yuan China was considered the most important part of the vast Mongol Empire, which stretched from the Caspian Sea(里海，位于前苏联与伊朗之间的内海)to the Korean peninsula.

元中国被认为是庞大的蒙古帝国最重要的组成部分，从里海一直延伸到朝鲜半岛。

Khan created the new capital city of Shangdu(上都)in Inner Mongolia. The main center of the Mongol Empire was later moved to Dadu(大都)，present day Beijing.

可汗在内蒙古创建了新都上都。蒙古帝国的主要中心后来迁至大都，即今天的北

京。

The Mongols' reign in China came to an end after a series of famines(饥荒), plagues(瘟疫), floods and peasant uprisings(农民起义).

在经历了一系列的饥荒、瘟疫、洪水和农民起义之后，蒙古人在中国的统治宣告结束。

MING DYNASTY (1368-1644)

The Ming dynasty saw a huge growth in China population and general economic prosperity.

明朝中国人口大增，经济普遍繁荣。

However, the Ming emperors were dogged (长期困扰) with the same problems of previous regimes and collapsed(坍塌，瓦解)with the invasion of the Manchus(满族人).

然而，明朝的皇帝也受到了与前政权同样的问题的困扰，并随着满族的入侵而崩溃。

During the dynasty, the Great Wall of China was completed. It also saw the construction of the Forbidden City, the imperial residence in Beijing. The period is also known for its blue-and-white Ming porcelains.

在这个朝代，中国的长城已经完工了。它还见证了紫禁城的建造，是北京的皇宫，这一时期的青花瓷也很出名。

QING DYNASTY (1644-1912)

The Qing dynasty was the last imperial dynasty in China, succeeded by the Republic of China in 1912. The Qing were made up of ethnic Manchus from the northern Chinese region of Manchuria(满洲，东北的旧称).

清朝是中国最后一个帝国王朝，1912年中华民国继位，清朝由满洲北部的满族人组成。

The Qing dynasty was the 5th largest empire in world history. However, by the early

20th century its rulers were weakened by rural unrest(动乱), aggressive foreign powers and military weakness.

清朝是世界历史上第五大帝国，但到了 20 世纪初，由于农村动乱、外国列强的侵略和军事上的软弱，清朝的统治者被削弱了。

During the 1800s, Qing China faced attacks from Britain, France, Russia, Germany and Japan. The Opium(鸦片) Wars(1839-42 and 1856-60) ended with Hong Kong ceding(割让) to Britain and the humiliating defeat(失败，战败) of the Chinese army.

19 世纪初，清中国面临英国、法国、俄罗斯、德国、日本等地的进攻，鸦片战争（1839—42 和 1856—60）以香港割让给英国和中国军队屈辱的失败告终。

On 12 February 1912, 6-year-old Puyi - the last emperor of China - abdicated(退位), It brought an end to the thousand-year imperial rule of China and marked the beginning of republic and socialist rule.

1912 年 2 月 12 日，6 岁的中国末代皇帝溥仪退位，结束了中国几千年的帝制，标志着共和和社会主义统治的开始。

历史类翻译必备词汇

涵盖四六级和考研翻译类常见词汇和表达

四大文明古国之一	one of the four ancient civilizations
人类文明史	the history of human civilization
源远流长/历史悠久	to have a long history/with a long history
朝代	dynasty
古都	ancient capital
随着时间的推移	as time goes by
远古时代	ancient times
原始社会	primitive society
春秋时期	the Spring and Autumn Period
战国	the Warring States
封建社会	feudal society
历史遗留问题	a question left over from history/the past

在战争中损毁	to be ruined in wars
抵抗侵略	to resist the invasion
保存最完好的	best-preserved
原址	original site
国家博物馆	national museum
皇帝统治时期	a period of emperor reign
庆典	celebration
祭祀	sacrifice
等级制度	hierarchy system

经典书籍

《春秋》	Spring and Autumn Annals
《史记》	Records of the Grand Historian
《诗经》	Classic of Poetry
《易经》	I Ching
《大学》	Great Learning
《中庸》	Doctrine of the Mean
《论语》	Analects of Confucius
《孟子》	Mencius
《山海经》	Classic of Mountains and Seas
《本草纲目》	Compendium of Materia Medica
《资治通鉴》	Comprehensive Mirror in Aid of Governance
《西厢记》	Romance of Western Chamber
《三国演义》	Romance of the Three Kingdoms
《水浒传》	Water Margin
《聊斋志异》	Strange Stories from a Chinese Studio
《红楼梦》	Dream of the Red Chamber; The Story of the Stone
《西游记》	Journey to the West

翻译实战练习

明朝统治中国 276 年，被人们描绘成人类历史上治理有序、社会稳定的最伟大的时代之一。这一时期，手工业的发展促进了市场经济和城市化。大量商品，包括酒和丝绸，都在市场销售。同时，还进口许多外国商品，如时钟和烟草。北京、南京、扬州、苏州这样的大商业中心相继形成。也是在明代，由郑和率领的船队曾到印度洋进行了七次大规模探险航行。还值得一提的是，中国文学的四大经典名著中有三部写于明朝。

参考译文：

The Ming dynasty ruled China for 276 years, which is depicted as one of the feudal dynasties that are governed orderly and stabilized in the history. In this period, the development of handicraft promoted the market economy and urbanization. An ocean of commodities, including wine and silk, were sold on the market. Meanwhile, numerous exotic products were imported, such as clocks and tobacco. Commercial centers like Beijing, Nanjing, Yangzhou, Suzhou formed in succession. It was also in Ming dynasty that the fleet of ships led by Zheng He expedited for seven times to the Indian Ocean on a large scale. What's more, three of the four classical novels are written in the Ming dynasty.