

UNIT 5第五单元

Conflict, Crisis, and Reaction in the Late Eighteenth Century 十八世纪后期的冲突、危机和反应 c. 1648 to c. 1815c. 1648 至 c. 1815

Chapters 18–20

章节 18–20

PREVIEW: UNIT 5 KEY CONCEPTS

预览：第 5 单元关键概念

Different models of political sovereignty affected the relationship among states and between states and individuals.

不同的政治主权模式影响着国家之间以及国家与个人之间的关系。

—The French Revolution posed a fundamental challenge to Europe' s existing political and social order.

——法国大革命对欧洲现有的政治和社会秩序提出了根本性挑战。

—Claiming to defend the ideals of the French Revolution, Napoleon Bonaparte imposed French control over much of the European continent, which eventually provoked a nationalistic reaction.

——拿破仑·波拿巴声称要捍卫法国大革命的理想，他将法国对欧洲大陆大部分地区的控制权强加于法国，最终引发了民族主义反应。

The expansion of European commerce accelerated the growth of a worldwide economic network.

欧洲商业的扩张加速了全球经济网络的发展。

—Commercial rivalries influenced diplomacy and warfare among European states in the early modern era.

——商业竞争影响了近代早期欧洲国家之间的外交和战争。

The spread of Scientific Revolution concepts and practices and the Enlightenment' s application of these concepts and practices to political, social, and ethical issues led to an increased but not unchallenged emphasis on reason in European culture.

科学革命概念和实践的传播以及启蒙运动将这些概念和实践应用于政治、社会和伦理问题，导致欧洲文化中对理性的重视程度有所提高，但并非没有受到挑战。

—While Enlightenment values dominated the world of European ideas and culture, they were challenged by the revival of public expression of emotions and feeling.

——虽然启蒙价值观主导了欧洲思想和文化世界，但它们受到了公共情感表达复兴的挑战。

—Revolution, war and rebellion demonstrated the emotional power of mass politics and nationalism.

——革命、战争和叛乱展示了大众政治和民族主义的情感力量。

Chapter 18

第 18

The French Revolution and Napoleon 1789–1799

法国大革命和拿破仑 1789–1799

I.我。 TENSIONS IN THE OLD REGIME

旧政权的紧张局势

A.PEASANT DISTRESS

A.农民的苦难

1.Peasants comprised over four-fifths of France' s 26 million people.

1.农民占法国 2600 万人口的五分之四以上。

2.Peasants lost half their income to taxes. They paid feudal dues to nobles, tithes to the church, and royal taxes to the king' s agents. In addition, they paid a land tax called the taille and performed forced labor called the corvée. Although they paid most of the taxes, the peasants received few services in return.

2.农民收入的一半都来自税收。他们向贵族缴纳封建税款，向教会缴纳什一税，向国王的代理人缴纳王室税。此外，他们还缴纳称为“taille”的土地税，并从事称为“corvée”的强迫劳动。尽管农民缴纳了大部分税款，但他们得到的服务却很少。

3.Overburdened peasants lived at the edge of destitution. Grain shortages led to sharp increases in the price of bread. The rising cost of bread was a major cause of discontent.

3.负担过重的农民生活在贫困的边缘。粮食短缺导致面包价格急剧上涨。面包价格上涨是不满的主要原因。

B.ARISTOCRATIC PRIVILEGE

B.贵族特权

1.French nobles enjoyed a position of unrivaled privilege. For example, nobles were except from paying taxes. Every bishop in France was of noble birth and only nobles could receive commissions in the army.

1.法国贵族享有无与伦比的特权。例如，贵族不纳税。法国的每一位主教都出身贵族，只有贵族才能在军队中获得任命。

2.The nobles refused to consider making sacrifices of any kind. They were determined to maintain and even increase their political power and economic privileges.

2.贵族拒绝考虑做出任何形式的牺牲。他们决心维持甚至增加自己的政治权力和经济特权。

C.ROYAL INEPTITUDE

C.皇家无能

1.Louis XV (reigned 1715–1774) was a weak and indecisive ruler.

1.路易十五（1715-1774 年在位）是一位软弱且优柔寡断的统治者。

2.Louis XVI (reigned 1774–1792) became king when he was just 20 years old. He was a good man but a very poor king. Louis XVI was an excellent locksmith and preferred hunting to ruling. His Austrian-born wife Marie Antoinette correctly described him as a timid person who was “afraid to command.”

2.路易十六（1774-1792 年在位）年仅 20 岁就成为国王。他是一个好人，但却是一个非常贫穷的国王。路易十六是一位出色的锁匠，他更喜欢狩猎而不是统治。他出生于奥地利的妻子玛丽·安托瓦内特（Marie Antoinette）正确地描述了他是一个“害怕发号施令”的胆怯的人。

D.BOURGEOISE DISCONTENT

D.资产阶级的不满

1.France' s foreign trade increased by 500 percent between 1713 and 1789.

1.1713 年至 1789 年间，法国对外贸易增长了 500%。

2.The steady growth in commerce brought bourgeoisie merchants rising profits. However, their growing wealth did not translate into either political power or social status.

Discontented bourgeoisie began to view the privileged nobles as “parasites” who contributed little to the French economy while erecting barriers to social mobility.

2.商业的稳定增长给资产阶级商人带来了利润的增加。然而，他们不断增长的财富并没有转化为政治权力或社会地位。心怀不满的资产阶级开始将特权贵族视为“寄生虫”，他们对法国经济贡献甚微，却为社会流动设置了障碍。

3.Discontented members of the French bourgeoisie wanted a more efficient government, a larger voice in political affairs, and a more open society.

3.不满的法国资产阶级成员希望有一个更高效的政府、在政治事务中拥有更大的发言权以及一个更加开放的社会。

E.PHILOSOPHE CRITICISM

E.哲学家批评

1.The French philosophes believed that human reason would inevitably lead to social progress.

1.法国哲学家相信人类理性必然导致社会进步。

2.Philosophes argued that France' s rigid social structure violated every rule of reason by maintaining an outdated status quo that protected the privileges of a favored few.

2.哲学家们认为，法国僵化的社会结构违反了一切理性规则，维持了保护少数人特权的过时现状。

3.The philosophes advanced a message of liberty and equality that undermined the legitimacy of French monarchs, who ruled by divine right.

3.这些哲学家提出了自由和平等的信息，但破坏了以神权统治的法国君主的合法性。

II.二. THE ESTATES GENERAL三级会议

A.CALLING THE ESTATES GENERAL

A.召集三级会议

1.Both Louis XV and Louis XVI enjoyed extravagant lifestyles that created a massive public debt.

1.路易十五和路易十六都享受奢侈的生活方式，这造成了巨额公共债务。

2.The cost of fighting the Seven Years' War and financing the American War for Independence dramatically worsened the financial crisis.

2.打七年战争和资助美国独立战争的成本极大地加剧了金融危机。

3.By the spring of 1789, the imminent threat of bankruptcy confronted Louis XVI with a grave crisis. His finance ministers hoped to avoid bankruptcy by taxing the nobles. However, the nobles refused to pay taxes unless the king called a meeting of the Estates General, which had not met since 1614. Louis reluctantly summoned representatives of the three estates to meet at Versailles on May 5, 1789.

3.1789 年春，迫在眉睫的破产威胁给路易十六带来了严重的危机。他的财政部长们希望通过向贵族征税来避免破产。然而，贵族们拒绝纳税，除非国王召开三级会议，该会议自 1614 年以来就没有召开过。路易不情愿地于 1789 年 5 月 5 日召集了三个等级的代表在凡尔赛宫举行会议。

B.THE THREE ESTATES

B.三个庄园

1.The First Estate: the clergy

1.第一等级：神职人员

i.The Catholic Church held about 20 percent of the land.

i.天主教堂拥有大约 20% 的土地。

ii.The French clergy paid no direct taxes. Instead, they gave the government a “free gift” of about 2 percent of their income.

ii.法国神职人员不缴纳直接税。相反，他们向政府赠送了约占其收入 2% 的“免费礼物”。

2.The Second Estate: the nobility

2.第二等级：贵族

i.Nobles comprised 2 to 4 percent of the population.

i.贵族占人口的 2% 到 4%。

ii.Nobles owned about 25 percent of the land.

ii.贵族拥有大约 25% 的土地。

3.The Third Estate: everyone else

3.第三阶层：其他人

i.The Third Estate comprised 95 percent of the population.

i.第三阶层占人口的 95%。

ii.It included a diverse group of peasant farmers, urban workers, middle-class shopkeepers, wealthy merchants, and successful lawyers.

ii.它包括农民、城市工人、中产阶级店主、富商和成功律师等多元化群体。

iii.Those in this group resented aristocratic privileges.

iii.这个群体中的人对贵族特权感到不满。

C.THE TENNIS COURT OATH, JUNE 1789

C.网球场誓言，1789 年 6 月

1.Members of the First and Second Estates assumed that each estate would receive one vote. This tradition would enable them to impose their will on the Third Estate.

1.第一和第二阶层的成员假设每个阶层都会获得一票。这一传统将使他们能够将自己的意志强加于第三阶层。

2.This dispute represented more than a struggle over procedure. It marked a struggle for power between those who wanted to preserve their privileges and those who wanted a more equal and open society.

2.这场争议不仅仅是程序上的斗争。它标志着那些想要保留特权的人和那些想要更加平等和开放的社会的人之间的权力斗争。

3.Abbé Sieyès, a previously unknown clergyman, became the Third Estate's leading spokesman. In a bold pamphlet, he asked “What is the Third Estate? Everything. What has it been until now in the political order? Nothing. What does it want to be? Something.” Sieyès' pointed questions and forceful answers emboldened members of the Third Estate

and energized the push for reform at the Estates General.

3.阿贝·西耶斯（Abbé Sieyès），一位以前默默无闻的牧师，成为第三等级的主要发言人。在一本大胆的小册子中，他问道：“第三等级是什么？一切。到目前为止，它在政治秩序中是什么？什么都没有。它想成为什么？有所作为。”西哀士尖锐的问题和有力的回答鼓舞了第三等级成员的勇气，并激发了三级会议改革的推动力。

4.Faced with continued royal resistance, the Third Estate defied the king by declaring itself the National Assembly of France. Locked out of their official meeting place, the Third Estate deputies gathered in an indoor tennis court where they took an oath “never to separate, and to meet wherever circumstances might require, until a constitution should be firmly established.”

4.面对王室的持续抵抗，第三等级公然反抗国王，宣布自己为法国国民议会。第三等级代表们被锁在官方会议地点之外，聚集在一个室内网球场，宣誓“永不分离，并在任何情况需要时举行会议，直到宪法牢固确立”。

5.The Tennis Court Oath marked the beginning of the French Revolution. In effect, the Third Estate deputies proclaimed an end to absolute monarchy and the beginning of representative government.

5.网球场誓言标志着法国大革命的开始。实际上，第三等级代表宣布了绝对君主制的结束和代议制政府的开始。

III.三 . THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, 1789–1791 国民议会，1789 年至 1791 年

A.THE STORMING OF THE BASTILLE

A.攻占巴士底狱

1.Determined to reassert royal authority, Louis XVI ordered a mercenary army of Swiss guards to march toward Paris and Versailles.

1.路易十六决心重申王室权威，命令一支由瑞士卫兵组成的雇佣军向巴黎和凡尔赛进军。

2.In Paris, angry mobs were already protesting the soaring price of bread. As tensions rose, a mob stormed the Bastille, a royal fortress and prison. The mob freed a handful of prisoners and seized the Bastille’s supply of gunpowder and weapons.

2.在巴黎，愤怒的暴民已经开始抗议面包价格的飞涨。随着紧张局势升级，一群暴徒冲进了巴士底狱、皇家堡垒和监狱。暴民释放了一些囚犯，并夺取了巴士底狱的火药和武器。

3.The fall of the Bastille marked an important symbolic act against royal despotism. It also pushed Paris to the forefront of the ongoing revolution.

3.巴士底狱的陷落标志着反对王室专制的重要象征性行动。它还将巴黎推向了正在进行的革命的最前沿。

B.THE DECLARATION OF THE RIGHTS OF MAN AND CITIZEN, AUGUST 1789

B.人权和公民权利宣言，1789 年 8 月

1.The National Assembly adopted the *Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen* on August 26, 1789. Written primarily by Abbé Sieyès and the Marquis de Lafayette (in consultation with Thomas Jefferson who was in Paris at the time), the Declaration embodied the Enlightenment principles of natural rights, limited government, and religious toleration.

1.国民议会于 1789 年 8 月 26 日通过了《人权和公民权利宣言》。该宣言主要由阿贝·西耶斯和拉

斐特侯爵撰写（与当时在巴黎的托马斯·杰斐逊协商），该宣言体现了自然权利、有限政府和宗教宽容的启蒙原则。

2.The Declaration began by forthrightly declaring, "Men are born free and remain free and equal in rights." These rights included "liberty, property, security, and resistance to oppression."

2.《宣言》一开始就直截了当地宣称：“人生而自由，并且在权利上始终保持自由和平等。”这些权利包括“自由、财产、安全和反抗压迫”。

3.The Declaration provided for freedom of religion, freedom from arbitrary arrest, freedom of speech and the press, and the right to petition the government.

3.《宣言》规定了宗教自由、免于任意逮捕的自由、言论和新闻自由以及向政府请愿的权利。

4.The Declaration further established the principle that laws could be made and taxes levied only by the citizens or their representatives. The nation, not the king, was sovereign.

4.《宣言》进一步确立了只能由公民或其代表制定法律和征税的原则。拥有主权的是国家，而不是国王。

5.The Declaration was a landmark in the fight against privilege and despotism.

5.《宣言》是反对特权和专制主义的里程碑。

C.THE RIGHTS OF WOMEN

C.妇女权利

1.French laws excluding women from voting and holding office contradicted the soaring ideals announced in the *Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen*.

1.法国法律禁止妇女投票和担任公职，这与《人权和公民权利宣言》中宣布的崇高理想相矛盾。

2.Politically active women published pamphlets, organized clubs, and petitioned the National Assembly to demand more rights and a greater voice in public affairs.

2.活跃于政治的妇女出版小册子、组织俱乐部并向国民议会请愿，要求在公共事务中获得更多权利和更大发言权。

3.In 1791, Olympe de Gouges composed a *Declaration of the Rights of Women* in which she declared, "Woman is born free and lives equal to men in her rights." She further insisted that "male and female citizens being equal in the eyes of the law, must be equally admitted to all honors, positions, and public employment."

3.1791年，奥林普·德古热 (Olympe de Gouges) 撰写了《妇女权利宣言》，其中她宣称：“妇女生而自由，并在权利上与男子平等。”她进一步坚持认为，“男性和女性公民在法律上是平等的，必须平等地获得所有荣誉、职位和公共就业。”

4.In 1792, Mary Wollstonecraft published *A Vindication of the Rights of Women*. She argued that women are not naturally inferior to men. The appearance of inferiority is created by a lack of education.

4.1792年，玛丽·沃斯通克拉夫特 (Mary Wollstonecraft) 出版了《妇女权利的辩护》。她认为，女性并非天生就不如男性。自卑的外表是由于缺乏教育造成的。

5.French women did gain increased rights to inherit property and to divorce. However, male revolutionaries reacted disdainfully to the idea of female political participation. As a result, women did not gain the right to vote or to hold office.

5.法国妇女确实获得了更多的继承财产和离婚的权利。然而，男性革命者对女性政治参与的想法表现出轻蔑的反应。结果，妇女没有获得投票权或担任公职的权利。

D.THE WOMEN' S MARCH TO VERSAILLES, OCTOBER 1789

D.1789 年 10 月前往凡尔赛的妇女游行

1.Food shortages in Paris sparked yet another popular explosion. On October 5, 1789, a crowd of several thousand hungry, angry, and desperate women marched 12 miles from Paris to Versailles.

1.巴黎的粮食短缺引发了另一场民众爆炸。1789 年 10 月 5 日，数千名饥饿、愤怒和绝望的妇女从巴黎游行 12 英里到达凡尔赛。

2.The *poissardes*, or Parisian market women demanded cheap bread and insisted that the royal family move to Paris.

2.*poissardes* (即巴黎市场妇女) 需要廉价面包，并坚持要求王室搬到巴黎。

3.Fearing for his safety, Louis XVI quickly capitulated. On October 6, 1789, the royal family left Versailles accompanied by a triumphant crowd of shouting *poissardes*. The royal family established themselves in a palace located at the center of Paris. A few days later, the deputies of the National Assembly moved to Paris.

3.由于担心自己的安全，路易十六很快投降了。1789 年 10 月 6 日，王室成员在欢呼雀跃的人群的陪同下离开凡尔赛宫。王室在巴黎市中心的一座宫殿中定居。几天后，国民议会代表迁往巴黎。

4.Like the fall of the Bastille, the women' s march to Versailles demonstrated the newfound power of ordinary people to influence the course of historic events.

4.就像巴士底狱的陷落一样，前往凡尔赛的妇女游行展示了普通民众新发现的影响历史事件进程的力量。

E.THE CIVIL CONSTITUTION OF THE CLERGY, AUGUST 1790

E.1790 年 8 月神职人员的民事宪法

1.This act, passed by the National Assembly, did the following:

1.该法案由国民议会通过，具有以下作用：

i.Confiscated the lands owned by the Roman Catholic Church

i.没收罗马天主教会拥有的土地

ii.Decreed that bishops and priests would be elected by the people and paid by the state

ii.颁布法令，主教和神父将由人民选举产生，并由国家支付报酬

iii.Required the clergy to take a loyalty oath to support the new government

iii.要求神职人员宣誓支持新政府

2.It is important to note that Pope Pius VI condemned the act and that over half of the clergy refused to take the oath of allegiance. Alienated Catholics proved to be persistent opponents of the French Revolution.

2.值得注意的是，教皇庇护六世谴责了这一行为，并且超过一半的神职人员拒绝宣誓效忠。事实证明，疏远的天主教徒是法国大革命的坚定反对者。

F.REFORMS OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

F.国民议会改革

1.The National Assembly

1.国民议会

i.created a constitutional monarchy

i.创建了君主立宪制

ii.divided France into 83 departments governed by elected officials

ii.将法国划分为 83 个部门，由民选官员管理

iii.established the metric system of measurement

iii.建立了公制测量系统

iv.abolished internal tariffs

iv.取消内部关税

v.abolished guilds

v.废除行会

2.The National Assembly did *not*

2.国民议会没有

i.abolish private property

i.废除私有财产

ii.give women the right to vote

ii.赋予女性投票权

IV.四 . THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 1791–1792 **立法议会，1791 年至 1792 年**

A.FACTIONS IN THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

A.立法议会中的派系

1.Members of the Legislative Assembly sat together in separate sections of the meeting hall. The political terms *right*, *center*, and *left* are derived from this seating arrangement.

1.立法会议员坐在会议厅的不同区域。政治术语右、中和左源自这种座位安排。

2.Conservatives who favored a constitutional monarchy made up the Right.

2.支持君主立宪制的保守派组成了右翼。

3.Moderates comprised a large group in the Center.

3.中间派中有一大批温和派。

4.Radicals who distrusted the king and wanted the Revolution to continue sat to the Left. The Left was divided into two groups:

4.不信任国王并希望革命继续的激进分子属于左派。左派分为两派：

i.The Jacobins wanted to overthrow the monarchy and create a republic. Key Jacobin leaders included Jean-Paul Marat, Georges-Jacques Danton, and Maximilien de Robespierre. Note that the Marquis de Lafayette was not a Jacobin.

i.雅各宾派想要推翻君主制并建立共和国。雅各宾派的主要领导人包括让·保罗·马拉、乔治·雅克·丹东和马克西米连·德·罗伯斯庇尔。请注意，拉斐特侯爵不是雅各宾派。

ii.The Girondists wanted to involve France in a war that would discredit the monarchy and extend France's revolutionary ideals across Europe.

ii.吉伦特派希望让法国卷入一场战争，这场战争将损害君主制并将法国的革命理想扩展到整个欧洲。

Make sure that you can identify both the Jacobins and the Girondists. It is important to remember that Lafayette was not a Jacobin. Also keep in mind that the Girondists favored using war to spread French revolutionary ideals.

确保您能够识别雅各宾派和吉伦特派。重要的是要记住拉斐特不是雅各宾派。另请记住，吉伦特派赞成利用战争来传播法国革命理想。

B.FRANCE VERSUS AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA

B.法国与奥地利和普鲁士

1.Leopold II of Austria and Frederick William II of Prussia issued the Declaration of Pillnitz (August 1791) declaring that the restoration of absolutism in France was of “common interest to all sovereigns of Europe.”

1.奥地利利奥波德二世和普鲁士腓特烈威廉二世发表皮尔尼茨宣言（1791年8月），宣布在法国恢复专制主义符合“欧洲所有主权国家的共同利益”。

2.The Legislative Assembly declared war against Austria and Prussia in April 1792, thus beginning the War of the First Coalition.

2.立法议会于1792年4月向奥地利和普鲁士宣战，从而开始了第一次反法联盟战争。

3.The war began badly for the poorly equipped French armies. By the summer of 1792, Austrian and Prussian armies were advancing toward Paris.

3.对于装备落后的法国军队来说，战争一开始就很糟糕。1792年夏天，奥地利和普鲁士军队正向巴黎挺进。

C.THE SECOND FRENCH REVOLUTION

C.第二次法国大革命

1.Faced with defeat, recruits rushed to Paris singing the *Marseillaise*, a stirring appeal to save France from tyranny. The rejuvenated French forces stopped the Austro-Prussian army, thus saving the Revolution.

1.面对失败，新兵们唱着《马赛曲》奔赴巴黎，呼吁将法国从暴政中拯救出来。恢复活力的法国军队阻止了奥普军队，从而拯救了革命。

2.During the summer of 1792, radicals called sans-culottes (literally “without breeches”) took control of the Paris Commune (city government). The revolutionary Paris Commune intimidated the Legislative Assembly into deposing Louis XVI and issuing a call for the election of a national convention. This new body would then form a more democratic government.

2.1792年夏天，被称为 sans-culottes（字面意思是“不穿马裤”）的激进分子控制了巴黎公社（市政府）。革命的巴黎公社恐吓立法议会废黜路易十六，并呼吁选举国民代表大会。这个新机构将组建一个更加民主的政府。

3.Violence once again exploded in Paris. Convinced that royalists would betray the Revolution, mobs of sans-culottes executed over a thousand priests, bourgeoisie, and aristocrats. These “September massacres” marked the beginning of a second French Revolution dominated by radicals.

3.巴黎再次爆发暴力事件。无套裤汉的暴民坚信保皇党会背叛革命，因此处决了一千多名牧师、资产阶级和贵族。这些“九月大屠杀”标志着激进分子主导的第二次法国大革命的开始。

V.五、 THE NATIONAL CONVENTION, 1792–1795

全国大会，1792–1795

A.THE EXECUTION OF LOUIS XVI

A.路易十六的处决

1.The newly elected National Convention abolished the monarchy and declared that France was now a republic in which every adult citizen had the right to vote and hold office. Women could not vote, however, despite the important role they had already played in the Revolution.

1.新当选的国民大会废除了君主制，并宣布法国现在是一个共和国，每个成年公民都有权投票和担任公职。然而，尽管妇女已经在革命中发挥了重要作用，但她们却无法投票。

2.The National Convention then had to decide Louis XVI' s fate. The Girondists favored imprisonment while the Jacobins demanded that he be executed as a tyrant and a traitor.

2.国民大会随后必须决定路易十六的命运。吉伦特派赞成监禁，而雅各宾派则要求将他作为暴君和叛徒处决。

3.After a contentious debate, the National Convention passed a resolution condemning Louis XVI to death. The resolution passed by one vote.

3.经过一番有争议的辩论，国民大会通过了一项决议，判处路易十六死刑。该决议以一票通过。

4.Supported by the sans-culottes, the Jacobins branded the Girondins as counterrevolutionaries and ousted them from the National Convention.

4.在无套裤汉的支持下，雅各宾派将吉伦特派列为反革命分子，并将他们驱逐出国民公会。

B.EUROPEAN REACTION

B.欧洲的反应

1.At first, European liberals supported the French Revolution and applauded the fall of the Old Regime.

1.起初，欧洲自由主义者支持法国大革命并为旧政权的垮台欢呼。

2.The English statesman Edmund Burke offered a conservative critique of the French Revolution. Burke warned that mob rule would lead to anarchy and ultimately military dictatorship. To many moderate Europeans, the September massacres and the execution of Louis XVI vindicated Burke' s dire predictions.

2.英国政治家埃德蒙·伯克对法国大革命提出了保守派批评。伯克警告说，暴民统治将导致无政府状态并最终导致军事独裁。对于许多温和的欧洲人来说，九月大屠杀和路易十六的处决证明了伯克的可怕预测。

C.FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC THREATS

C.国内外威胁

1.England, Spain, Holland, and Sardinia joined with Prussia and Austria. In the spring of 1793, First Coalition armies converged on France.

1.英格兰、西班牙、荷兰和撒丁岛加入普鲁士和奥地利。1793年春，第一次联军向法国集结。

2.Internal strife also threatened the National Convention. Girondists and royalist Catholics rebelled against the tyranny of radical Jacobins.

2.内部冲突也威胁到国民大会。吉伦特派和保皇党天主教徒反抗激进雅各宾派的暴政。

D.THE REIGN OF TERROR

D.恐怖统治

- 1.The execution of Louis XVI did not solve the National Convention' s problems. Foreign armies still threatened France' s borders. The Jacobins also had thousands of enemies within France itself—peasants horrified by the beheading of the king, priests who refused to accept government controls, and rival leaders who stirred up rebellion outside of Paris.
- 1.路易十六的处决并没有解决国民大会的问题。外国军队仍然威胁着法国的边境。雅各宾派在法国国内也有数以千计的敌人——对国王斩首感到震惊的农民、拒绝接受政府控制的牧师，以及在巴黎以外煽动叛乱的敌对领导人。
- 2.Faced with foreign invaders and the threat of domestic rebellion, the National Convention established the Committee of Public Safety to defend France and safeguard the Revolution.
- 2.面对外国侵略者和国内叛乱的威胁，国民公会成立了公共安全委员会来保卫法国和保卫革命。
- 3.Led by Robespierre, the Committee of Public Safety exercised dictatorial power as it carried out a Reign of Terror.
- 3.在罗伯斯庇尔的领导下，公共安全委员会行使独裁权力，实行恐怖统治。
- 4.The guillotine quickly became the supreme symbol of the Terror. In the name of creating a Republic of Virtue, Robespierre executed the queen, his chief rivals, and thousands of “dangerous” class enemies including Olympe de Gouges.
- 4.断头台很快成为恐怖的最高象征。以创建美德共和国的名义，罗伯斯庇尔处决了女王、他的主要竞争对手以及包括奥林普·德古热在内的数千名“危险”阶级敌人。

E.THE REPUBLIC OF VIRTUE

E.美德共和国

- 1.Robespierre and his supporters launched a cultural revolution designed to create a “Republic of Virtue.” Their campaign to “republicanize everything” affected all aspects of French life. For example, the figure of Liberty appeared on coins, bills, and letterheads. Decks of cards no longer had kings, queens, and jacks. Instead, they had cards called liberties, equalities, and fraternities.
- 1.罗伯斯庇尔和他的支持者发起了一场旨在创建“美德共和国”的文化革命。他们的“共和一切”运动影响了法国生活的各个方面。例如，自由女神像出现在硬币、钞票和信笺上。一副牌不再有K、Q和J。相反，他们有名为自由、平等和博爱的卡片。
- 2.As believers in reason, the Jacobins wanted to make their calendar scientific. They divided the year into 12 months of 30 days and gave each month a new, “reasonable” name. For example, October was renamed Brumaire of Fog Month. The new calendar had no Sundays because the radicals considered religion a bastion of superstition.
- 2.作为理性的信徒，雅各宾派希望使他们的历法变得科学。他们将一年分为12个月，每30天，并给每个月起了一个新的、“合理”的名称。例如，十月被更名为雾月的雾月。新日历没有星期日，因为激进分子认为宗教是迷信的堡垒。
- 3.The elimination of Sunday was part of a campaign of de-Christianization that included both Catholic and Protestant churches. Zealous Jacobins dismantled church bells and beheaded medieval statues of kings on the façade of Notre Dame cathedral.
- 3.取消星期日是天主教和新教教堂去基督教化运动的一部分。热心的雅各宾派拆除了教堂的钟声，并将巴黎圣母院正面的中世纪国王雕像斩首。

F.THE “NATION IN ARMS”

F. “武装中的国家”

1.While the Terror crushed domestic dissent, Robespierre turned to the danger posed by the First Coalition. In 1793, the Committee of Public Safety proclaimed a “levée en masse” decreeing compulsory military service for all able-bodied men aged 18 to 25.

1.当恐怖镇压国内异议时，罗伯斯庇尔转向了第一次反法同盟带来的危险。1793年，公共安全委员会宣布实行“征兵制”，规定所有18岁至25岁的身体健康男子必须服义务兵役。

2.The levée en masse created a national military based upon mass participation. This marked the first example of the complete mobilization of a country for war.

2.全民征兵创建了一支基于群众参与的国家军队。这是国家全面动员参战的第一个例子。

3.Motivated by patriotism and led by a corps of talented young officers that included Napoleon Bonaparte, France’s citizen-soldiers defeated the First Coalition’s professional armies.

3.在爱国主义的激励下，在包括拿破仑·波拿巴在内的一批才华横溢的年轻军官的领导下，法国公民士兵击败了第一次反法联盟的职业军队。

4.The French forces posed as liberators who abolished feudal dues as they spread their revolutionary message of liberty and equality.

4.法国军队在传播自由和平等的革命信息时，以废除封建税的解放者自居。

G.THE THERMIDORIAN REACTION

G.热月反应

1.The Committee of Public Safety successfully crushed internal dissent and defeated the First Coalition. Despite these victories, Robespierre continued to pursue his fanatical dream of creating a Republic of Virtue.

1.公共安全委员会成功镇压了内部异议并击败了第一次联盟。尽管取得了这些胜利，罗伯斯庇尔仍然继续追求他创建美德共和国的狂热梦想。

2.Fearing for their lives and yearning for stability, the National Convention reasserted its authority by executing Robespierre.

2.出于对生命的担忧和对稳定的渴望，国民大会通过处决罗伯斯庇尔来重申其权威。

3.Robespierre’s death ended the radical phase of the French Revolution. On the new revolutionary calendar, July was called *Thermidor* from the French word for “heat.” Hence, the revolt against Robespierre is called the Thermidorian reaction.

3.罗伯斯庇尔的去世结束了法国大革命的激进阶段。在新的革命日历上，七月被称为 *Thermidor*，源自法语单词“热”。因此，针对罗伯斯庇尔的反抗被称为热月反应。

VI.你。 THE DIRECTORY, 1795–1799

目录，1795–1799

A.BOURGEOISIE MISRULE

A.资产阶级错误规则

1.The government consisted of a two-house legislature and an executive body of five men known as the Directory.

1.政府由两院立法机构和一个由五人组成的执行机构（称为督政府）组成。

2.Dominated by rich bourgeoisie, the Directory proved to be corrupt and unpopular.

2.由于资产阶级的控制，督政府腐败且不得人心。

B.THE FALL OF THE DIRECTORY

B.目录的没落

1.Public discontent mounted as the Directory failed to deal with inflation, food shortages, and corruption.

1.由于政府未能解决通货膨胀、粮食短缺和腐败问题，公众的不满情绪日益高涨。

2.On November 9, 1799, an ambitious and talented young general named Napoleon Bonaparte overthrew the Directory and seized power.

2.1799年11月9日，一位雄心勃勃、才华横溢的年轻将军拿破仑·波拿巴推翻了督政府并夺取了政权。

VII.七 . MAJOR EFFECTS OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION, 1789–1799

1789 年至 1799 年法国大革命的主要影响

A.FRANCE

A.法国

1.The French Revolution replaced the Bourbon monarchy with a republic. *The Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen* became a foundational document for the cause of liberty and human rights. France became the first nation to grant universal male suffrage.

1.法国大革命以共和政体取代了波旁王朝。《人权和公民权利宣言》成为自由和人权事业的基础文件。法国成为第一个给予男性普选权的国家。

2.The French Revolution played a key role in the rise of modern nationalism. French citizens no longer identified themselves as members of an estate. Instead, they pledged allegiance to their nation above other individual or group interests.

2.法国大革命在现代民族主义的兴起中发挥了关键作用。法国公民不再将自己视为某个阶层的成员。相反，他们宣誓效忠自己的国家高于其他个人或团体利益。

B.WESTERN EUROPE

B.西欧

1.France' s rejuvenated army conquered the Austrian Netherlands, the Dutch Republic, areas of Germany on the left bank of the Rhine River, Switzerland, and most of Italy. They promptly abolished feudal privileges and taxes.

1.法国的复兴军队征服了奥属尼德兰、荷兰共和国、德国莱茵河左岸地区、瑞士和意大利大部分地区。他们迅速废除了封建特权和税收。

2.The people living in France' s “sister republics” originally greeted the French as welcome liberators. However, as France' s rule became more and more oppressive, people began to resent the French and become more aware of their own national identity.

2.生活在法国“姐妹共和国”的人们最初将法国人视为欢迎的解放者。然而，随着法国的统治越来越压迫，人们开始怨恨法国人，也更加意识到自己的民族身份。

C.THE UNITED STATES

C.美国

1.America' s founders hoped that the new republic would avoid developing permanent political parties. However, Alexander Hamilton' s financial program stimulated the formation of two political factions—Hamilton' s Federalists and Thomas Jefferson' s Democratic-Republicans.

1.美国的缔造者希望新的共和国避免发展永久性政党。然而，亚历山大·汉密尔顿的金融计划刺激了两个政治派别的形成——汉密尔顿的联邦党和托马斯·杰斐逊的民主共和党。

2.The outbreak of the French Revolution further deepened these divisions. Hamilton and his supporters were outspoken supporters of Great Britain and opponents of France. In contrast, Jefferson and his supporters were openly pro-French. These differences played a key role in the formation of America's two-party system.

2.法国大革命的爆发进一步加深了这些分歧。汉密尔顿和他的支持者是英国直言不讳的支持者和法国的反对者。相比之下，杰斐逊和他的支持者公开支持法国。这些差异对美国两党制度的形成发挥了关键作用。

D.HAITI

1.Haiti was a French colony called Saint-Domingue (later named Haiti). The island's lucrative sugar plantations made it the most profitable French colony in the world.

1.海地是法国殖民地，名为圣多明各（后来更名为海地）。该岛利润丰厚的甘蔗种植园使其成为世界上最赚钱的法国殖民地。

2.When the French Revolution began, the population of Saint-Domingue included 30,000 whites, 28,000 people of color, and 465,000 slaves.

2.法国大革命开始时，圣多明各的人口包括 30,000 名白人、28,000 名有色人种和 465,000 名奴隶。

3 The soaring ideals of the French Revolution inspired the island's slaves and free people of color to demand their freedom. Toussaint L' Ouverture emerged as a charismatic leader who played a key role in helping Haitians win their independence.

3 法国大革命的崇高理想激励岛上的奴隶和自由的有色人种要求自由。杜桑·卢维杜尔成为一位富有魅力的领导人，在帮助海地人赢得独立方面发挥了关键作用。

4.The successful slave uprising led to the founding of an independent state that was both free from slavery and ruled by non-whites and former captives.

4.成功的奴隶起义导致建立了一个独立国家，该国既摆脱了奴隶制，又由非白人和前俘虏统治。

Chapter 19

第 19

The Rise and Fall of Napoleon

拿破仑的兴衰

I.我。 THE RISE OF NAPOLEON拿破仑的崛起

A.NEW OPPORTUNITIES

A.新机遇

1.Napoleon was born in 1769 in an obscure town in Corsica, a French island off the Italian coast. He won a scholarship to study at a French military school where he distinguished himself as an eager student of military history.

1.拿破仑于 1769 年出生在意大利海岸附近的法国岛屿科西嘉岛的一个不起眼的小镇。他获得了在法国军事学校学习的奖学金，在那里他成为了一名热衷于军事历史的学生。

2.Napoleon originally found his advancement blocked because he lacked noble birth. However, the French Revolution removed these barriers and provided opportunities for an

ambitious and talented young officer.

2.拿破仑最初发现自己的进步受到阻碍，因为他缺乏贵族出身。然而，法国大革命消除了这些障碍，为雄心勃勃、才华横溢的年轻军官提供了机会。

B.CONQUERING HERO

B.征服英雄

1.Napoleon steadily rose through the ranks of the republican army. By seizing opportunities presented by the Revolution, he became a general at the age of 24.

1.拿破仑在共和军中的地位稳步上升。他抓住革命机遇，24岁时成为将军。

2.In 1796, Napoleon received command of the French forces in northern Italy. His combination of decisive actions and tactical genius enabled the French to win a series of stunning victories. Napoleon triumphantly returned to France as a conquering hero.

2.1796 年，拿破仑接管了意大利北部法军的指挥权。他的果断行动和战术天才相结合，使法国人赢得了一系列令人惊叹的胜利。拿破仑作为征服英雄凯旋返回法国。

C.COUP D' ÉTAT, 1799

C.政变，1799

1.Ambitious politicians inside the Directory hoped to use Napoleon' s popularity and his loyal troops to overthrow the government.

1.督政府内部野心勃勃的政客希望利用拿破仑的声望和他忠诚的军队推翻政府。

2.The plotters staged a successful coup d' état on November 9, 1799. The new government vested executive power in the hands of three consuls. As First Consul, Napoleon exercised undisputed authority.

2.阴谋者于 1799 年 11 月 9 日成功发动政变。新政府将行政权授予三名执政官。作为第一执政官，拿破仑行使着无可争议的权力。

D.NAPOLEON IN CONTROL

D.拿破仑掌控

1.Although the Consulate maintained a republican façade, Napoleon controlled the new government' s entire executive powers.

1.尽管领事馆保持着共和的外观，但拿破仑控制了新政府的全部行政权力。

2.In 1802, Napoleon ordered a plebiscite, or popular vote to approve his position as Consul for Life. France' s male electorate gave Napoleon 99.9 percent of their votes. Two years later, voters once again registered their near unanimous approval when Napoleon crowned himself Emperor of the French.

2.1802 年，拿破仑下令举行公民投票，即全民投票，批准他担任终身领事。法国男性选民99.9%的选票投给了拿破仑。两年后，当拿破仑加冕为法国皇帝时，选民再次几乎一致支持。

3.The Revolutionary era began with an attempt to limit the power of an arbitrary royal government. Napoleon successfully used the democratic process to undermine democracy. As Emperor, he wielded unchecked power over France' s domestic and foreign policies.

3.革命时代始于试图限制专制皇家政府的权力。拿破仑成功地利用民主程序来破坏民主。作为皇帝，他对法国的国内和外交政策拥有不受限制的权力。

II.二. NAPOLEON AND DOMESTIC REFORM, 1801-1805

拿破仑与国内改革，1801-1805 年

A.THE CONCORDAT OF 1801

A.1801 年协议

1.Napoleon understood the importance of ending the strained relationship between the French government and the Catholic Church.

1.拿破仑明白结束法国政府与天主教会之间紧张关系的重要性。

2.The Concordat of 1801 granted the Catholic Church special status as the religion of “the majority of Frenchmen.” The pope regained the right to confirm church dignitaries appointed by the French government, depose French bishops, and reopen religious seminaries. Napoleon also agreed to abandon the confusing ten-day revolutionary calendar and reestablish Sundays and religious holidays.

2.1801 年的协约赋予天主教会作为“大多数法国人”宗教的特殊地位。教皇重新获得了确认法国政府任命的教会权贵、罢黜法国主教、重新开放宗教神学院的权利。拿破仑还同意放弃令人困惑的十天革命日历，并重新建立星期日和宗教节日。

3.In return, the pope recognized the French government and accepted the loss of church properties confiscated during the Revolution.

3.作为回报，教皇承认法国政府并接受大革命期间没收的教会财产的损失。

4.The Concordat of 1801 enabled Napoleon to regain the loyalty of French Catholics.

Although the government recognized Catholicism as the “preferred” religion of France, the agreement protected freedom of worship for other faiths.

4.1801 年的协约使拿破仑重新获得了法国天主教徒的忠诚。尽管政府承认天主教是法国的“首选”宗教，但该协议保护其他信仰的礼拜自由。

B.THE NAPOLEONIC CODE

B.拿破仑法典

1.Napoleon’ s legal experts replaced centuries of confusing and outdated feudal laws with a uniform legal code that is still the basis of French law.

1.拿破仑的法律专家用统一的法典取代了几个世纪以来混乱且过时的封建法律，该法典至今仍是法国法律的基础。

2.The new code guaranteed many achievements of the French Revolution, including equality before the law, freedom of religion, the abolition of privilege, and the protection of property rights.

2.新法典保证了法国大革命的许多成就，包括法律面前人人平等、宗教自由、废除特权和保护财产权。

3.Revolutionary legislation had emancipated women and children by establishing their civil liberties. Napoleon undid most of this progress by restoring the father’ s absolute authority in the family. Women and children were once again legally dependent on their husband or father. For example, women could not buy or sell property or begin a business without the consent of their husbands. Any income she earned would pass to his descendants, not hers.

3.革命立法通过确立妇女和儿童的公民自由解放了她们。拿破仑恢复了父亲在家庭中的绝对权威，从而毁掉了这一进步的大部分。妇女和儿童再次在法律上依赖于她们的丈夫或父亲。例如，未经丈夫同意，妇女不得买卖财产或创业。她赚到的任何收入都会传给他的后代，而不是她的。

C.A CENTRALIZED BUREAUCRACY

C.中央集权的官僚机构

1.The National Assembly replaced France' s traditional provinces with 83 departments. Self-governing assemblies enjoyed local autonomy. Napoleon kept the departments but appointed prefects who directly supervised local affairs.

1.国民议会以 83 个省取代了法国传统的省。自治议会享有地方自治权。拿破仑保留了这些部门，但任命了直接监督地方事务的长官。

2.Napoleon charted a privately owned national bank to provide a depository for government funds and a source of credit for French businessmen.

2.拿破仑设立了一家私营国家银行，为政府资金提供存放处，并为法国商人提供信贷来源。

3.Napoleon created elite secondary schools or lycées. National curriculum standards became the hallmark of a rigidly centralized academic system.

3.拿破仑创建了精英中学或公立中学。国家课程标准成为严格集中的学术体系的标志。

D.LIBERTY OR DESPOTISM?

D.自由还是专制？

1.Napoleon claimed that he preserved the gains of the French Revolution. His supporters argued that he fulfilled the philosophes' dream of an enlightened despot by preserving the principle of equality before the law, guaranteeing religious toleration, and opening careers to all men of talent.

1.拿破仑声称他保留了法国大革命的成果。他的支持者认为，他通过维护法律面前人人平等的原则、保证宗教宽容以及向所有有才华的人开放职业生涯，实现了哲学家们成为开明暴君的梦想。

2.His critics pointed out that these gains came with a steep price. The more power Napoleon accumulated, the more he wanted. Napoleon severely limited political expression. He enacted laws designed to censor plays, books, and newspapers. For example, before the coup, Paris had 73 newspapers. By 1811, the city just had four newspapers, all following the official government line.

2.他的批评者指出，这些成果的代价高昂。拿破仑积累的权力越多，他想要的就越多。拿破仑严格限制政治表达。他颁布了旨在审查戏剧、书籍和报纸的法律。例如，政变前，巴黎有73家报纸。到 1811 年，该市只有四份报纸，全部遵循政府的官方路线。

III.三 . THE NAPOLEONIC EMPIRE, 1804–1815

拿破仑帝国，1804–1815

A. “EUROPE WAS AT MY FEET”

A. “欧洲就在我的脚下”

1.Napoleon' s insatiable ambition and the continuing enmity of England made war inevitable.

1.拿破仑永不满足的野心和英国持续的敌意使得战争不可避免。

2.Great Britain persuaded Austria, Prussia, and Russia that they must act together to restore the balance of power and resist the spread of French influence.

2.英国说服奥地利、普鲁士和俄罗斯必须共同采取行动，恢复均势并抵制法国影响力的蔓延。

3.Between 1805 and 1807, Napoleon defeated Austrian, Prussian, and Russian forces in a series of brilliant military victories. Napoleon accurately boasted, “Europe was at my feet.” Only Great Britain stood between Napoleon and his dream of achieving French hegemony over all of Europe.

3.1805年至1807年间，拿破仑在一系列辉煌的军事胜利中击败了奥地利、普鲁士和俄罗斯军队。拿破仑准确地说：“欧洲就在我脚下。”只有英国阻挡了拿破仑实现法国称霸整个欧洲的梦想。

4.Napoleon hoped to invade England. However, at the Battle of Trafalgar in October 1805, Admiral Horatio Nelson attacked and defeated a French fleet off the southern coast of Spain. The victory thwarted goals of controlling the seas and mounting an invasion of England.

4.拿破仑希望入侵英国。然而，在1805年10月的特拉法加海战中，霍雷肖·纳尔逊海军上将在西班牙南部海岸袭击并击败了一支法国舰队。这场胜利挫败了控制海洋和入侵英格兰的目标。

B.THE REORGANIZATION OF GERMANY

B.德国的重组

1.Napoleon's victories enabled him to dissolve the Holy Roman Empire. He consolidated previously independent German states into a French-dominated Confederation of the Rhine.

1.拿破仑的胜利使他解散了神圣罗马帝国。他将以前独立的德国各邦合并为法国主导的莱茵河联邦。

2.Posing as a champion of the Revolution, Napoleon abolished feudalism and granted peasants freedom from manorial duties.

2.拿破仑以大革命的拥护者的身份废除了封建制度，并赋予农民免于庄园义务的自由。

3.It is important to note that Napoleon unwittingly sparked a wave of German nationalism that fueled resistance to his rule. People who at first welcomed the French as liberators now felt they were being exploited by foreign invaders. Napoleon thus inadvertently accelerated the cause of German unification.

3.值得注意的是，拿破仑无意中引发了德国民族主义浪潮，加剧了对其统治的抵抗。起初欢迎法国人作为解放者的人们现在感到自己受到了外国侵略者的剥削。拿破仑由此无意中加速了德国统一的事业。

C.THE CONTINENTAL SYSTEM

C.大陆系统

1.Napoleon turned to economic warfare to weaken the English economy. In 1806, he ordered the beginning of a Continental System by imposing heavy penalties on anyone trading with England. Napoleon imposed a heavy strain on continental economies by forbidding the importation of English goods.

1.拿破仑转向经济战争来削弱英国经济。1806年，他下令开始大陆体系，对任何与英格兰进行贸易的人处以重罚。拿破仑禁止英国商品进口，给大陆经济带来了沉重压力。

2.Napoleon hoped that the Continental System would damage Great Britain by disrupting its export-driven economy and causing labor unrest. But these goals did not materialize. Great Britain responded by dramatically increasing its trade with Latin America. At the same time, smugglers successfully evaded Napoleon's agents by importing finished goods and New World sugar and tobacco.

2.拿破仑希望大陆体系扰乱英国的出口导向型经济并引发劳工骚乱，从而损害英国。但这些目标并没有实现。英国的回应是大幅增加与拉丁美洲的贸易。与此同时，走私者通过进口制成品以及新世界糖和烟草，成功躲避了拿破仑的代理人。

IV.四 . NATIONAL RESISTANCE IN SPAIN

西班牙的民族抵抗运动

A. NATIONALISM

A. 民族主义

1. Nationalism enabled French governments to raise highly motivated mass armies.

1. 民族主义使法国政府能够组建积极主动的群众军队。

2. As Napoleon spread the principles of the French Revolution across the continent, he inadvertently aroused nationalist feelings across Europe. Nationalism in Germany and Spain became closely linked with opposition to French domination.

2. 当拿破仑将法国大革命的原则传播到整个欧洲大陆时，他无意中激起了整个欧洲的民族主义情绪。德国和西班牙的民族主义与反对法国统治密切相关。

3. Napoleon underestimated the growing power of nationalism to inspire opposition to French rule. One contemporary critic understood this vulnerability when she observed:

“He never reckoned with the one power that no arms could overcome—the enthusiasm of a whole people.”

3. 拿破仑低估了民族主义在激发反对法国统治方面日益增长的力量。一位当代评论家在观察时理解了这种脆弱性：“他从未考虑到一种没有任何武器可以克服的力量——全体人民的热情。”

B. THE BEGINNING OF SPANISH RESISTANCE

B. 西班牙抵抗运动的开始

1. In 1808, Napoleon awakened Spanish nationalism by replacing the country's ruling dynasty with his brother Joseph Bonaparte.

1. 1808年，拿破仑以其兄弟约瑟夫·波拿巴取代了西班牙的统治王朝，唤醒了西班牙的民族主义。

2. Faced with the arbitrary removal of their royal family, the Spanish people rose in rebellion. Angry crowds rioted against French troops stationed in Madrid. The French responded by executing hundreds of rebels and innocent bystanders. The riots and executions marked the beginning of a bloody conflict known as the Peninsular War.

2. 面对王室被任意驱逐，西班牙人民奋起反抗。愤怒的人群对驻扎在马德里的法国军队发起骚乱。法国人的回应是处决了数百名叛乱分子和无辜的旁观者。骚乱和处决标志着一场被称为半岛战争的血腥冲突的开始。

3. Francisco de Goya depicted the atrocities in Madrid in his epic painting *The Third of May 1808*. Goya's memorable image dramatically juxtaposed an anonymous French firing squad with the haunting faces of their victims.

3. 弗朗西斯科·德·戈雅在他的史诗画作《1808年五月三日》中描绘了马德里的暴行。戈雅令人难忘的形象戏剧性地将一支匿名的法国行刑队与受害者令人难以忘怀的面孔并列在一起。

C. THE “SPANISH ULCER”

C. “西班牙溃疡”

1. Napoleon's highly trained army outnumbered the Spanish and their British allies.

However, bands of highly mobile Spanish guerrilla fighters ambushed the French and then disappeared into the countryside. Both sides committed atrocities that contributed to a prolonged and bitter conflict.

1. 拿破仑训练有素的军队在数量上超过了西班牙及其英国盟友。然而，一群机动性极强的西班牙游击队伏击了法国人，然后消失在乡村。双方都犯下了暴行，导致了长期而激烈的冲突。

2. The guerrillas and a British expeditionary force pinned down a French army of about 300,000 men. Faced with mounting losses, Napoleon referred to the conflict as his

“Spanish ulcer.” The Peninsular War damaged the aura of French invincibility and inspired other nationalists to view the Spanish as unwanted invaders rather than as liberators.

2.游击队和英国远征军压制了约 30 万人的法国军队。面对不断增加的损失，拿破仑将这场冲突称为他的“西班牙溃疡”。半岛战争损害了法国不可战胜的光环，并激励其他民族主义者将西班牙视为不受欢迎的入侵者而不是解放者。

V.五、 THE FALL OF NAPOLEON拿破仑的垮台

A.MAKING COMPARISONS: NAPOLEON AND TSAR ALEXANDER I

A.比较：拿破仑和沙皇亚历山大一世

1.Napoleon believed he could replace Europe’ s crumbling state system with a supernational empire ruled from Paris. He further believed that the era of balance of power politics was over and that nationalist strivings would not stand in his way.

1.拿破仑相信他可以用巴黎统治的超国家帝国取代欧洲摇摇欲坠的国家体系。他进一步相信，均势政治的时代已经结束，民族主义的斗争不会阻碍他。

2.In contrast, Tsar Alexander I persuaded traditional Russian foreign policy objectives. He wanted to retain a Russian sphere of influence in Eastern Europe and in the Baltic region. Alexander opposed Napoleon’ s Continental System and reopened Russia’ s ports to British and neutral vessels.

2.相比之下，沙皇亚历山大一世说服了俄罗斯传统的外交政策目标。他希望保留俄罗斯在东欧和波罗的海地区的势力范围。亚历山大反对拿破仑的大陆体系，并向英国和中立国船只重新开放俄罗斯港口。

3.Napoleon concluded that he could no longer tolerate Alexander’ s interference with his imperial goals. He mobilized a Grand Army of 600,000 men to invade Russia. The campaign began on June 23, 1812.

3.拿破仑得出结论，他不能再容忍亚历山大干涉他的帝国目标。他动员了60万大军入侵俄罗斯。该战役于 1812 年 6 月 23 日开始。

B.THE RUSSIAN DEBACLE

B.俄罗斯的失败

1.The Russian campaign proved to be a debacle. Instead of directly attacking the Grand Army, the Russian generals retreated toward Moscow. As they withdrew, the Russians carried out a scorched-earth policy of burning homes, destroying crops, and slaughtering livestock.

1.俄罗斯战役被证明是一场惨败。俄罗斯将军们没有直接攻击大集团军，而是向莫斯科撤退。撤退时，俄罗斯人实行烧毁房屋、毁坏农作物、屠杀牲畜的焦土政策。

2.Napoleon reached Moscow on September 14, 1812. The next day, fires probably set by Russian troops, destroyed almost three-fourths of the city.

2.拿破仑于 1812 年 9 月 14 日抵达莫斯科。第二天，可能是俄罗斯军队放火，摧毁了这座城市的近四分之三。

3.Alexander refused to surrender forcing the frustrated Napoleon to order a belated retreat. The retreat soon became a rout. A combination of bitterly cold weather, disease, and merciless Russian attacks decimated the once Grand Army. Less than 100,000 of Napoleon’ s troops survived the ordeal.

3.亚历山大拒绝投降，迫使沮丧的拿破仑下令迟来的撤退。撤退很快就变成了溃败。严寒的天气、疾病和俄罗斯无情的袭击共同摧毁了曾经的大陆军。拿破仑军队中只有不到 100,000 人幸免于难。

C.NAPOLEON' S FINAL BATTLES

C.拿破仑的最后一战

1.Napoleon' s enemies quickly took advantage of his weakness. Great Britain, Russia, Prussia, and Austria formed a Grand Alliance that defeated Napoleon at the Battle of Nations in October 1813.

1.拿破仑的敌人很快就利用了他的弱点。英国、俄罗斯、普鲁士和奥地利组成了大联盟，并在 1813 年 10 月的国际战役中击败了拿破仑。

2.The allied armies entered Paris in March 1814. Napoleon abdicated his throne and was exiled to Elba, a tiny island 9 miles off the Tuscan coast.

2.盟军于 1814 年 3 月进入巴黎。拿破仑退位并被流放到距离托斯卡纳海岸 9 英里的小岛厄尔巴岛。

3.In March 1815, Napoleon escaped from Elba and formed a new army. Led by Great Britain and Prussia, the Grand Alliance defeated Napoleon at the Battle of Waterloo in June 1815.

3.1815 年 3 月，拿破仑逃离厄尔巴岛并组建了一支新军队。1815 年 6 月，以英国和普鲁士为首的大联盟在滑铁卢战役中击败了拿破仑。

4.Napoleon abdicated a second time and was shipped to St. Helena, a remote island in the South Atlantic. Once the master of Europe, Napoleon now lived in lonely exile writing his memoirs. He died in 1821.

4.拿破仑第二次退位，并被运往南大西洋的一个偏远岛屿圣赫勒拿岛。拿破仑曾经是欧洲的主人，现在过着孤独的流放生活，写着他的回忆录。他于 1821 年去世。

Napoleon' s battles have fascinated generations of military historians—but APEURO test writers are not military historians. You should know that the Battle of Austerlitz solidified Napoleon' s reputation as a military genius. Otherwise, focus your study time on the impact Napoleon' s conquests had in spreading nationalism and in dissolving the Holy Roman Empire.

拿破仑的战役让一代又一代的军事历史学家着迷，但 APEURO 测试作者并不是军事历史学家。要知道，奥斯特里茨战役巩固了拿破仑军事天才的声誉。否则，请将您的学习时间集中在拿破仑的征服对传播民族主义和解散神圣罗马帝国的影响上。

VI.你。 NAPOLEON' S LEGACY拿破仑的遗产

A.IMPACT ON FRANCE

A.对法国的影响

1.Napoleon' s defeat temporarily ended the Revolutionary era in France. But the restored Bourbon King Louis XVIII could not restore the Old Regime.

1.拿破仑的失败暂时结束了法国大革命时代。但复辟的波旁国王路易十八却无法恢复旧政权。

2.The great ideals of the Revolution—liberty, equality, and nationalism—lived on. The concept of revolution as a legitimate means of achieving social and political goals continued to justify revolutionary political changes.

2.革命的伟大理想——自由、平等和民族主义——继续存在。革命作为实现社会和政治目标的合法手段的概念继续证明革命性政治变革的合理性。

3.Napoleon' s domestic program created France' s centralized bureaucracy, its unified secondary educational system, and its legal code.

3.拿破仑的国内计划创造了法国的中央集权官僚机构、统一的中等教育体系和法律法规。

B.IMPACT ON THE EUROPEAN BALANCE OF POWER

1.Napoleon permanently altered the European political landscape. He eliminated the petty German states. At the same time, Russia began to exercise an important voice in the affairs of Western Europe.

1.拿破仑永久地改变了欧洲的政治格局。他消灭了德国的小邦。与此同时，俄罗斯开始在西欧事务中行使重要发言权。

2.For the first time in two centuries, France lost its status as the richest and strongest state in Europe.

2.法国两个世纪以来首次失去了欧洲最富有和最强国家的地位。

Chapter 20

第 20

Restoration and Romanticism 1815–1848

复辟与浪漫主义 1815–1848

I.我。 THE SEARCH FOR STABILITY 寻求稳定

A.FORCES OF THE PAST

A.过去的力量

1.Traditional institutions of power

1.传统权力机构

i.Monarchyi.君主制

ii.Aristocracy

ii.贵族制

iii.Churchiii.教堂

iv.Patriarchal family

iv.父系家庭

2.Conservatism

2.保守主义

i.Believed that national, historic, and religious traditions are the essential foundations of any society.

i.相信民族、历史和宗教传统是任何社会的重要基础。

ii.Maintained that all change should be gradual.

ii.坚持认为所有改变都应该是渐进的。

iii.Appealed to those who were frightened by the social disorder, violence, and terror fomented by the French Revolution.

iii.呼吁那些因法国大革命引发的社会混乱、暴力和恐怖而感到恐惧的人。

B.FORCES OF THE FUTURE

B.未来的力量

1.Industrialization

1.工业化

i.Began in Great Britain in the late eighteenth century.

i.始于十八世纪末的英国。

ii.Strengthened the size and significance of business leaders, merchants, and the middle class.

ii.增强了商业领袖、商人和中产阶级的规模和重要性。

iii.Created a new class of urban workers.

iii.创造了一个新的城市工人阶级。

2.Liberalism

2.自由主义

i.Believed in natural rights that governments must protect.

i.相信政府必须保护自然权利。

ii.Supported civil liberties, including freedom from arbitrary arrest and imprisonment and guarantees for freedom of speech, the press, assembly, and religion.

ii.支持公民自由，包括免遭任意逮捕和监禁的自由，以及保障言论、新闻、集会和宗教自由。

iii.Believed that individual rights are best protected by a written constitution that creates a limited government with carefully defined powers.

iii.相信成文宪法可以最好地保护个人权利，该宪法创建了一个拥有仔细界定权力的有限政府。

iv.Admired the British system of constitutional monarchy.

iv.钦佩英国的君主立宪制度。

v.Favored representative government.

v.支持代议制政府。

vi.Opposed full democracy.

vi.反对充分民主。

vii.Advocated economic individualism and opposed government intervention in the economy.

vii.主张经济个人主义，反对政府干预经济。

viii.Expressed little concern for the plight of urban workers.

viii.对城市工人的困境表示很少关注。

ix.Inspired revolts in France in 1830 and 1848 and key reforms in Great Britain.

ix.激发了 1830 年和 1848 年法国的起义以及英国的重大改革。

3.Nationalism

3.民族主义

i.Believed that a nation consists of a group of people who share similar traditions, history, language, and sense of political identity.

i.相信一个国家是由一群拥有相似传统、历史、语言和政治认同感的人组成。

ii.Argued that every nation should be sovereign and include all members of a nationality.

ii.主张每个国家都应该拥有主权并包括一个民族的所有成员。

iii.Insisted that a person's greatest loyalty should be to a nation-state.

iii.坚持一个人最大的忠诚应该是对一个民族国家。

iv.Stirred powerful forces for change.

iv.激发强大的变革力量。

II.二. RESTORING THE OLD ORDER: THE CONGRESS OF VIENNA **恢复旧秩序：维也纳会议**

A.ELABORATE POMP

A.精致的盛况

1.The crowned heads of Austria, Prussia, Russia, and dozens of lesser states along with the ministers of nearly every European government assembled in Vienna, Austria, in the fall of 1814.

1.1814 年秋天，奥地利、普鲁士、俄罗斯和数十个小国的国王以及几乎所有欧洲政府的部长齐聚奥地利维也纳。

2.The Austrians entertained their guests with elegant balls, lavish dinners, festive fireworks, and concerts by Beethoven.

2.奥地利人用优雅的舞会、丰盛的晚餐、节日烟花和贝多芬的音乐会来招待客人。

B.SERIOUS DELIBERATIONS

B.认真考虑

1.Led by Prince Klemens von Metternich, the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, the great powers conducted serious negotiations to redraw the map of Europe and attempt to create a durable peace.

1.在奥地利外交部长克莱门斯·冯·梅特涅亲王的领导下，大国进行了严肃的谈判，以重新绘制欧洲版图，并试图创造持久和平。

2.Like the other aristocratic dignitaries, Metternich opposed the forces of liberalism and nationalism unleashed by the French Revolution and Napoleon. He believed in the value of maintaining the status quo. "The first and greatest concern for the immense majority of every nation," Metternich insisted, "is the stability of laws—never their change."

2.与其他贵族显贵一样，梅特涅反对法国大革命和拿破仑释放的自由主义和民族主义力量。他相信维持现状的价值。梅特涅坚持说：“对于每个国家的绝大多数人来说，首要也是最关心的是法律的稳定性，而不是法律的变化。”

C.THE PRINCIPLE OF LEGITIMACY

C.合法性原则

1.Legitimacy meant restoring ruling families that had been deposed by the French Revolution and Napoleon.

1.合法性意味着恢复被法国大革命和拿破仑废黜的统治家族。

2.As the younger brother of Louis XVI, Louis XVIII returned as the legitimate Bourbon ruler of France.

2.作为路易十六的弟弟，路易十八重新成为法国合法的波旁王朝统治者。

3.Bourbon rulers were also returned to their thrones in Spain and Naples.

3.波旁王朝统治者也重返西班牙和那不勒斯的王位。

4.The Congress restored the House of Orange in Holland and the House of Savoy in Sardinia-Piedmont.

4.国会恢复了荷兰的奥兰治王室和撒丁岛-皮埃蒙特的萨沃伊王室。

D.THE BALANCE OF POWER

D.权力平衡

1.The leaders at Vienna wanted to weaken France so that it would no longer be able to wage wars of aggression and threaten the balance of power.

1.维也纳领导人希望削弱法国，使其不再能够发动侵略战争并威胁到均势。

2.At the same time, the victorious powers did not want to impose a punitive treaty that would humiliate and antagonize France.

2.与此同时，战胜国不想强加一项会羞辱和激怒法国的惩罚性条约。

3.France was forced to return to its 1790 borders and to pay an indemnity of 700 million francs. However, France was allowed to keep most of its overseas possessions, its army, and an independent government.

3.法国被迫返回 1790 年边界并支付 7 亿法郎赔款。然而，法国被允许保留其大部分海外领地、军队和独立政府。

4.To keep France from renewing its drive for power, the Congress encircled France with strengthened powers:

4.为了阻止法国重新夺取权力，国会加强了对法国的包围：

i.The Austrian Netherlands was united with the Dutch Republic to form a single kingdom of the Netherlands.

i.奥属尼德兰与荷兰共和国合并，形成单一的荷兰王国。

ii.A group of 39 German states were loosely joined into a newly created German Confederation, dominated by Austria.

ii.由 39 个德国州组成的集团松散地加入了一个新成立的德意志联邦，由奥地利主导。

iii.The Congress recognized Switzerland as an independent and neutral nation.

iii.国会承认瑞士是一个独立和中立的国家。

iv.The Kingdom of Sardinia in Italy was strengthened by the addition of Piedmont and Savoy.

iv.意大利的撒丁王国因皮埃蒙特和萨沃伊的加入而得到加强。

E.TERRITORIAL SETTLEMENTS

E.领土定居点

1.Russia acquired more Polish territory.

1.俄罗斯获得了更多波兰领土。

2.Sweden retained Norway.

2.瑞典保住了挪威。

3.Prussia acquired two-fifths of Saxony and territory in the Rhineland along the border of France.

3.普鲁士获得了萨克森五分之二领土以及法国边境莱茵兰地区的领土。

4.Austria acquired the northern Italian provinces of Lombardy and Venetia as compensation for its loss of Belgium.

4.奥地利获得了意大利北部的伦巴第和威尼斯两省，作为失去比利时的补偿。

5.Britain gained valuable territories for its overseas empire, including Malta, the Cape of Good Hope, Trinidad, and Tobago.

5.英国为其海外帝国赢得了宝贵的领土，包括马耳他、好望角、特立尼达和多巴哥。

F.EVALUATION

F. 评估

1.The Congress of Vienna negotiated the most extensive European settlements since the agreements at Westphalia in 1648. The decisions proved to be acceptable to both the victors and to France.

1.维也纳会议通过谈判达成了自 1648 年威斯特伐利亚协议以来最广泛的欧洲解决方案。事实证明，胜利者和法国都可以接受这些决定。

2.It created a framework for peace that prevented a war among the great powers for forty years. No wars of worldwide dimensions occurred for a full century.

2.它创建了一个和平框架，四十年来防止了大国之间的战争。整整一个世纪没有发生过世界范围的战争。

3.It created a balance of power that lasted until the unification of Germany in 1871.

3.它创造了一种权力平衡，一直持续到 1871 年德国统一。

4.It represented a temporary triumph for the conservative order. The leaders of the Congress of Vienna could not contain the forces of liberalism and nationalism unleashed by the French Revolution.

4.这代表了保守秩序的暂时胜利。维也纳会议的领导人无法遏制法国大革命所释放的自由主义和民族主义的力量。

III.三 . ROMANTICISM浪漫主义

A.THE ROMANTIC MOVEMENT

A.浪漫乐章

1.Swept across Europe during the first half of the nineteenth century.

1.十九世纪上半叶席卷欧洲。

2.Influenced religion, art, music, and philosophy.

2.影响宗教、艺术、音乐和哲学。

3.Inspired a desire for freedom of thought, feeling, and action.

3.激发了对思想、情感和行动自由的渴望。

B.KEY CHARACTERISTICS

B.关键特征

1.The primacy of emotion

1.情感至上

i.The Enlightenment stressed reason as a way to understand nature.

i.启蒙运动强调理性是理解自然的一种方式。

ii.Romantics rejected reason, and instead stressed emotion, intuition, and subjective feelings. The German novelist Johann Wolfgang von Goethe emphasized the importance of feeling over thinking when he wrote, "What I know, anyone can know, but my heart is my own, peculiar to itself."

ii.浪漫主义者拒绝理性，而强调情感、直觉和主观感受。德国小说家约翰·沃尔夫冈·冯·歌德在写道：“我所知道的，任何人都可以知道，但我的心是我自己的，独一无二的。”时，他强调了感觉比思考更重要。

2.A different past

2.不同的过去

i.Neoclassical artists looked to Greece and Rome for models of order and clarity.

i.新古典主义艺术家向希腊和罗马寻求秩序和清晰的典范。

ii.Romantics looked to the medieval period for models of chivalrous heroes, miraculous events, and unsolved mysteries. The deeds of legendary kings and knights seemed more worthy of song and story than those of contemporary factory owners and railway engineers.

ii.浪漫主义者向中世纪时期寻找侠义英雄、奇迹事件和未解之谜的典范。传奇国王和骑士的事迹似乎比当代工厂主和铁路工程师的事迹更值得歌颂和故事。

3.A new view of nature

3.新的自然观

i.Enlightened thinkers relied on the scientific method to study and understand nature. They viewed nature as a well-ordered machine.

i.开明的思想家依靠科学方法来研究和理解自然。他们将自然视为一台秩序井然的机器。

ii.Romantics preferred to contemplate the beauty of nature. They were inspired by raging rivers, gathering storms, and majestic mountains veiled in mist. These natural wonders were a source of spiritual inspiration that evoked feelings of awe and wonder.

ii.浪漫主义者更喜欢沉思自然之美。他们的灵感来自汹涌的河流、聚集的风暴和薄雾笼罩的雄伟山脉。这些自然奇观是精神灵感的源泉，唤起敬畏和惊奇的感觉。

4.Heroic individuals

4.英雄人物

i.Enlightened thinkers and artists depicted disciplined heroes who relied on reason and exhibited self-restraint.

i.开明的思想家和艺术家描绘了依靠理性并表现出自我克制的纪律英雄。

ii.Romantic artists celebrated heroic rebels who acted spontaneously and overcame the constraints place on them by governments, religions, and societal conventions. For

example, the British poet Lord Byron became a Romantic hero when he rushed off to fight and die in the Greek war for independence from the Turks.

ii.浪漫主义艺术家颂扬英雄的叛逆者，他们自发行动，克服了政府、宗教和社会习俗对他们的限制。例如，英国诗人拜伦勋爵在希腊脱离土耳其独立的战争中奔赴战场并牺牲，成为浪漫主义英雄。

C.MAKING COMPARISONS: ENLIGHTENED AND ROMANTIC VIEWS OF RELIGION

C.进行比较：开明和浪漫的宗教观点

1.The Enlightenment embraced a mechanical view of human nature and the physical world. Enlightened thinkers rejected faith and instead relied on a rational, scientific approach to understand the relationship between human beings and the natural world. The Enlightenment favored the deist view that a distant God created the natural world and, like a “divine watchmaker,” stepped back from his creation and humanity’s daily concerns.

1.启蒙运动拥护人性和物质世界的机械观。开明的思想家拒绝信仰，而是依靠理性、科学的方法来理解人类与自然世界之间的关系。启蒙运动青睐自然神论观点，即一位遥远的上帝创造了自然世界，并且像“神圣的钟表匠”一样，从他的创造和人类的日常关注中退了一步。

2.The Romantics believed in a loving, personal God. They stressed emotions, inner faith, and religious inspiration. Romantics embraced the wonders and mysteries of nature as a way to feel the divine presence.

2.浪漫主义者相信有一位慈爱的、有人格的上帝。他们强调情感、内在信仰和宗教灵感。浪漫主义者拥抱大自然的奇迹和神秘，将其作为感受神圣存在的一种方式。

D.KEY ROMANTIC WRITERS, ARTISTS, AND COMPOSERS

D.主要浪漫主义作家、艺术家和作曲家

1.Writers1.作家

i.William Wordsworth and Samuel Taylor Coleridge, *Lyrical Ballads*—a collection of poems that mark the beginning of the English Romantic movement in poetry.

i.威廉·华兹华斯和塞缪尔·泰勒·柯勒律治，*抒情歌谣*——标志着英国浪漫主义诗歌运动开始的诗集。

ii.Friedrich Schiller, “Ode to Joy” —celebrates the unity of all humankind.

ii.弗里德里希·席勒的《欢乐颂》——颂扬全人类的团结。

iii.Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm, *Grimm’s Fairy Tales*—a collection of over 200 German folk stories that illustrate the fusion of nationalism and romanticism.

iii.雅各布和威廉·格林，*格林童话*——收录了 200 多个德国民间故事的合集，展示了民族主义与浪漫主义的融合。

2.Artists

i.Caspar David Friedrich, *The Wanderer Above the Mists*—depicts a lonely but captivating traveler standing on a mountain peak contemplating a mysterious and awesome vista that can be dimly seen through the surrounding mist.

i.卡斯帕·大卫·弗里德里希 (Caspar David Friedrich)，*迷雾之上的流浪者*——描绘了一位孤独但迷人的旅行者站在山峰上，凝视着透过周围的薄雾隐约可见的神秘而令人敬畏的远景。

ii.Eugène Delacroix, *Liberty Leading the People*—depicts working and middle-class citizens united by their common yearning for liberty.

ii.欧仁·德拉克洛瓦 (Eugène Delacroix)，*自由引导人民*——描绘了工人阶级和中产阶级公民因对自由的共同渴望而团结在一起。

iii. John Constable, *The Hay Wain*—portrays a farmer and his hay wagon as integral and harmonious parts of the natural landscape.

iii. 约翰·康斯特勃尔《干草车》——将一位农民和他的干草车描绘成自然景观不可或缺的和谐部分。

3. Composers 3. 作曲家

i. Ludwig van Beethoven, Ninth Symphony—incorporates Schiller's "Ode to Joy" into a soaring presentation of human emotions.

i. 路德维希·范·贝多芬《第九交响曲》将席勒的《欢乐颂》融入人类情感的高亢表现中。

ii. Richard Wagner, "The Ring of the Nibelung"—fuses music and drama by reshaping ancient Germanic myths into a story of how unselfish love finally triumphs over the obsessive pursuit of money and power.

ii. 理查德·瓦格纳的《尼伯龙根指环》——通过将古代日耳曼神话重塑为一个故事，将音乐和戏剧融为一体，讲述无私的爱如何最终战胜对金钱和权力的痴迷追求。

E. ROMANTICISM AND NATIONALISM

E. 浪漫主义与民族主义

1. Romantic authors believed in revolutionary movements that would give people more freedom and control over their lives. By studying the past, writers helped make people aware of their common heritage. The resurgence of national feeling sparked nationalist movements across Europe.

1. 浪漫主义作家相信革命运动会给人们更多的自由和对生活的控制。通过研究过去，作家帮助人们意识到他们的共同遗产。民族感情的复苏引发了整个欧洲的民族主义运动。

2. German authors placed special emphasis on the common historic. Cultural, and linguistic ties that bound together the "Volk" or living "national community." For example, the Grimm brothers published a large collection of fairy tales they believed expressed the authentic spirit of German culture.

2. 德国作家特别强调共同历史。将“人民”或活生生的“民族共同体”联系在一起的文化和语言纽带。例如，格林兄弟出版了大量童话故事集，他们认为这些童话故事表达了德国文化的真实精神。

The Romantic movement is one of the most frequently tested APEURO topics.

Multiple-choice questions focus on the romantic emphasis on emotion. Free-response questions focus on comparison between the Enlightenment and romantic views of nature.

浪漫主义运动是最常被测试的 APEURO 主题之一。选择题侧重于对情感的浪漫强调。自由回答问题侧重于启蒙运动和浪漫主义自然观之间的比较。