

UNIT 7 7号单元

Nineteenth-Century Perspectives and Political Developments 十九世纪的观点和政治发展 c. 1815 to c. 1914c. 1815 至 c. 1914年

Chapters 24–26

章节 24–26

PREVIEW: UNIT 7 KEY CONCEPTS

预览：第 7 单元关键概念

European states struggled to maintain international stability in an age of nationalism and revolutions.

在民族主义和革命盛行的时代，欧洲国家努力维持国际稳定。

—The breakdown of the Concert of Europe opened the door for movements of national unification in Italy and Germany as well as liberal reforms elsewhere.

——欧洲协调的崩溃为意大利和德国的民族统一运动以及其他地方的自由主义改革打开了大门。

—The unification of Italy and Germany transformed the European balance of power and led to efforts to construct a new diplomatic order.

——意大利和德国的统一改变了欧洲的力量平衡，并导致了构建新外交秩序的努力。

A variety of motives and methods led to the intensification of European global control and increased tensions among the Great Powers.

各种动机和方法导致欧洲全球控制的加强和大国之间的紧张关系加剧。

—Industrial and technological developments (e.g., the second industrial revolution) facilitated European control of global empires.

——工业和技术发展（例如第二次工业革命）促进了欧洲对全球帝国的控制。

European ideas and culture expressed a tension between objectivity and scientific realism on one hand, and subjectivity and individual expression on the other.

欧洲的思想和文化一方面表现出客观性和科学现实主义，另一方面表现出主观性和个人表达之间的紧张关系。

—Following the revolutions of 1848, Europe turned toward a realist and materialist worldview.

——继 1848 年革命之后，欧洲转向现实主义和唯物主义世界观。

Chapter 24

第 24

Nationalism, Realpolitik, and Realism 1850–1871

民族主义、现实政治和现实主义 1850–1871

I.我。 INTRODUCTION介绍

A.THE IMPORTANCE OF NATIONALISM

A.民族主义的重要性

1.Nationalism dominated European politics between 1848 and 1870.

1.民族主义在 1848 年至 1870 年间主导了欧洲政治。

2.Nationalism held that all people derive their identities from their nations. A nation is a group of people who share a common culture, sense of identity, and aspiration to achieve political independence.

2.民族主义认为，所有人的身份都源自其民族。民族是具有共同文化、认同感和实现政治独立愿望的一群人。

3.Nationalist aspirations led to the unification of Italy and Germany, thus ending the Concert of Europe created by the Congress of Vienna.

3.民族主义愿望导致了意大利和德国的统一，从而结束了维也纳会议创建的欧洲协调。

4.Nationalist aspirations led to the breakup of the Ottoman Empire and the transformation of the Austrian Empire.

4.民族主义愿望导致了奥斯曼帝国的解体和奥地利帝国的转型。

B.THE POLITICS OF REALPOLITIK

B.现实政治的政治

1.A new generation of European statesmen abandoned the politics of idealism in favor of a pragmatic tough-minded use of shrewd diplomacy and military force known as Realpolitik.

1.新一代欧洲政治家放弃了理想主义政治，转而务实、强硬地使用精明的外交和军事力量，即现实政治。

2.The most skillful practitioners of Realpolitik included the French Emperor Napoleon III, the Italian prime minister Camillo di Cavour, and the Prussian prime minister Otto von Bismarck.

2.现实政治最熟练的实践者包括法国皇帝拿破仑三世、意大利首相卡米洛·迪·加富尔和普鲁士首相奥托·冯·俾斯麦。

C.THE REALISTS AND SOCIAL REALITIES

C.现实主义者和现实

1.Realism emerged as a new literary and artistic style that reflected a growing disenchantment with romanticism.

1.现实主义作为一种新的文学和艺术风格出现，反映出人们对浪漫主义日益失望。

2.Like the Realpolitik political leaders, Realist authors and artists applied a detached eye to objectively describe social realities.

2.与现实政治领袖一样，现实主义作家和艺术家以超然的眼光客观地描述社会现实。

II.二. NAPOLEON III (REIGNED 1852–1870)

拿破仑三世 (1852年–1870年在位)

A.ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SECOND EMPIRE

A.第二帝国的建立

1.In 1848, French voters elected Louis Napoleon Bonaparte (nephew of Napoleon I) the new president of the Second French Republic.

1.1848 年，法国选民选举路易·拿破仑·波拿巴（拿破仑一世的侄子）为法兰西第二共和国的新总统。

2.Just four years later, Louis Napoleon proclaimed France an empire and declared himself Emperor Napoleon III. A vast majority of the French people endorsed these proclamations.

2.仅仅四年后，路易·拿破仑宣布法国为帝国，并宣布自己为拿破仑三世皇帝。绝大多数法国人民支持这些宣言。

B.ECONOMIC PROGRESS

B.经济进步

1.Napoleon III understood the importance of modern industrialization. His economic policies included the following achievements:

1.拿破仑三世了解现代工业化的重要性。他的经济政策包括以下成就：

i.Railroad mileage increased by more than fivefold.

i.铁路里程增加了五倍多。

ii.Moderate free-trade policies doubled exports.

ii.温和的自由贸易政策使出口翻了一番。

iii.Industrial production doubled, enriching the middle class.

iii.工业生产翻了一番，使中产阶级富裕起来。

2.Napoleon did not ignore the working class. He legalized trade unions and improved public housing.

2.拿破仑并没有忽视工人阶级。他使工会合法化并改善了公共住房。

C.REBUILDING PARIS

C.重建巴黎

1.Napoleon named Baron Georges Haussmann to oversee a vast project to redesign Paris.

1.拿破仑任命乔治·奥斯曼男爵 (Baron Georges Haussmann) 负责监督重新设计巴黎的庞大项目。

2.Haussmann replaced narrow streets and congested working-class neighborhoods with wide avenues, impressive public monuments, and expansive parks.

2.奥斯曼用宽阔的大道、令人印象深刻的公共纪念碑和广阔的公园取代了狭窄的街道和拥挤的工人阶级社区。

3.The rebuilding project accomplished several objectives:

3.重建项目实现了几个目标：

i.It transformed Paris into a symbol of France' s prosperity and greatness.

i.它将巴黎变成了法国繁荣和伟大的象征。

ii.It made it much harder for rioters to blockade streets.

ii.这使得暴徒更难封锁街道。

D.QUEST FOR GLORY

D.追求荣耀

1.Napoleon believed that the Concert of Europe (see [Chapter 23](#)) limited France' s foreign policy.

1.拿破仑认为欧洲协调（见[第23章](#)）限制了法国的外交政策。

2.Napoleon was determined to follow a foreign policy calculated to undermine the Concert of Europe and win international glory for himself and for France.

2.拿破仑决心奉行旨在破坏欧洲协调的外交政策，为自己和法国赢得国际荣耀。

III.三 . THE CRIMEAN WAR, 1853–1856 克里米亚战争 , 1853 年至 1856 年

A.THE CAUSES

A.原因

1.A squabble over jurisdiction within the holy places in Turkish-ruled Jerusalem brought France (the protector of the Catholics) and Russia (the protector of the Orthodox clergy) into diplomatic controversy, with Turkey in the middle.

1.土耳其统治的耶路撒冷圣地的管辖权之争使法国（天主教徒的保护者）和俄罗斯（东正教神职人员的保护者）陷入外交争议，土耳其处于中间。

2.Tsar Nicholas I saw an opportunity to dominate Turkey and secure entrance into the Mediterranean through the Turkish Straits.

2.沙皇尼古拉斯一世看到了统治土耳其并确保通过土耳其海峡进入地中海的机会。

3.Austria felt threatened by Russia' s expansion into the Balkans.

3.奥地利感受到了俄罗斯向巴尔干地区扩张的威胁。

4.France and Britain opposed any change in the regional balance of power.

4.法国和英国反对任何地区力量平衡的改变。

B.THE WAR

B. 战争

1.The war was named after the Crimean peninsula, part of the Russian Empire that juts out into the Black Sea.

1.这场战争以克里米亚半岛命名，克里米亚半岛是俄罗斯帝国的一部分，伸入黑海。

2.The major action of the Crimean War was a year-long siege of Sevastopol on the Crimean Peninsula.

2.克里米亚战争的主要行动是对克里米亚半岛塞瓦斯托波尔长达一年的围困。

3.The Crimean War lined up most of the European powers against Russia. France, Britain, Turkey, and a contingent of 18,000 men from Piedmont-Sardinia captured the strongly defended Russian fortress at Sevastopol.

3.克里米亚战争让大多数欧洲列强联合起来对抗俄罗斯。法国、英国、土耳其和一支来自皮埃蒙特-撒丁岛的 18,000 人特遣队占领了防御严密的俄罗斯塞瓦斯托波尔堡垒。

4.Austria did not participate in the actual fighting. Russia resented Austria' s "ingratitude" for the aid Nicholas I had given the Austrians during the Hungarian uprising in 1849.

4.奥地利没有参加实际战斗。俄罗斯对奥地利“忘恩负义”表示不满，因为尼古拉斯一世在 1849 年匈牙利起义期间向奥地利提供了援助。

5.The new Russian tsar, Alexander II, sued for peace after the fall of Sevastopol in 1855.

5.1855 年塞瓦斯托波尔陷落后，俄罗斯新沙皇亚历山大二世请求和平。

6.The war claimed over 500,000 lives, most caused by disease and inadequate medical care.

6.战争夺去了超过 50 万人的生命，其中大部分是由疾病和医疗护理不足造成的。

C.CONSEQUENCES

C.后果

1.The Crimean War marked the first great power conflict since the Congress of Vienna in 1815 (see [Chapter 20](#)).

1.克里米亚战争标志着自 1815 年维也纳会议以来的首次大国冲突（见[第 20 章](#)）。

2.The Crimean War left a legacy of unresolved international tensions.

2.克里米亚战争留下了未解决的国际紧张局势的遗产。

3.Napoleon III achieved his objective of breaking the alliance between Russia and Austria. The coalition between these two conservative powers had blocked France's ambitions for greater influence since 1815.

3.拿破仑三世达到了打破俄罗斯与奥地利联盟的目的。自 1815 年以来，这两个保守势力之间的联盟一直阻碍着法国扩大影响力的野心。

4.Napoleon III emerged as a leading figure in European affairs. This new prestige encouraged him to play a greater role in Italy.

4.拿破仑三世成为欧洲事务的领军人物。这种新的声望鼓励他在意大利发挥更大的作用。

5.By entering the war on the side of France and Britain, Piedmont-Sardinia hoped to gain allies in its drive for Italian unification.

5.通过站在法国和英国一边参战，皮埃蒙特-撒丁岛希望在推动意大利统一的过程中获得盟友。

6.Russia's humiliating defeat forced Alexander II to launch an ambitious program of reforms.

6.俄罗斯的耻辱性失败迫使亚历山大二世启动了一项雄心勃勃的改革计划。

7.The Crimean War left Austria isolated from its two traditional allies, Russia and Prussia. This exposed a now vulnerable Austria to Italian and German nationalism.

7.克里米亚战争使奥地利与其两个传统盟友俄罗斯和普鲁士隔绝。这使现在脆弱的奥地利暴露在意大利和德国民族主义面前。

8.The English nurse Florence Nightingale organized a battlefield nursing service to care for the British sick and wounded. She played an important role in professionalizing nursing for women.

8.英国护士弗洛伦斯·南丁格尔组织了战地护理服务来照顾英国伤病员。她在女性护理专业化方面发挥了重要作用。

IV.四 . RUSSIA: REACTION AND REFORM 俄罗斯：反应与改革

A.TSARIST RUSSIA IN THE 1850s

A.1850 年代的沙皇俄罗斯

1.Tsar Alexander II was an autocrat whose will was law.

1.沙皇亚历山大二世是一位意志就是法律的独裁者。

2.Russia's aristocracy continued to own almost all the land and be exempt from taxes.

2.俄罗斯贵族继续拥有几乎所有土地并免税。

3.Russia had a very small middle class. Ninety-five percent of the people were peasants, most of whom were serfs.

3.俄罗斯的中产阶级规模非常小。百分之九十五的人口是农民，其中大部分是农奴。

B.ALEXANDER' S REFORMS

B.亚历山大的改革

1.The emancipation of the serfs, 1861

1.农奴的解放，1861年

i.In 1861, Alexander II issued an Emancipation Edict freeing the serfs.

i.1861年，亚历山大二世颁布了解放农奴的法令。

ii.Although they were free, the peasants still did not own the land.

ii.虽然农民获得了自由，但他们仍然不拥有土地。

2.The creation of zemstvos

2.地方自治局的创建

i.In 1864, Alexander introduced a system of local and regional self-government through elected assemblies called zemstvos.

i.1864年，亚历山大通过称为地方自治局的民选议会引入了地方和地区自治制度。

ii.Although the zemstvos did provide some opportunity for public discussion, they did not lead to the creation of a national assembly.

ii.虽然地方自治局确实提供了一些公众讨论的机会，但它们并没有导致国民议会的成立。

C.ALEXANDER' S DEATH

C.亚历山大之死

1.Alexander II' s reforms only partially succeeded in developing the administrative, economic, and civic institutions that strengthened nation-states elsewhere in Europe.

1.亚历山大二世的改革在发展行政、经济和公民机构方面仅取得了部分成功，而这些机构加强了欧洲其他地方的民族国家。

2.The more changes Alexander II introduced, the more hopes he aroused. When it became apparent that the tsar continued to maintain a tight grip on power, disillusioned intellectuals began to refer to themselves as "nihilists" or believers in nothing.

2.亚历山大二世实施的变革越多，他唤起的希望就越大。当沙皇继续牢牢掌握权力的情况变得明显时，幻灭的知识分子开始称自己为“虚无主义者”或什么都不信的人。

3.At first nihilists expounded radical ideas and disregarded conventional manners. For example, rebellious daughters of the nobility cut their hair short and used phony marriages to escape parental control.

3.起初，虚无主义者阐述激进的思想，无视传统的方式。例如，叛逆的贵族女儿剪短头发，利用假婚姻来逃避父母的控制。

4.During the late 1870s, some nihilists formed a secret society, "The People' s Will," whose aim was to overthrow the government.

4.1870年代末，一些虚无主义者成立了一个秘密社团“人民意志”，其目的是推翻政府。

5.Faced with mounting dissent, Alexander II wavered between renewed reaction and new reform policies.

5.面对日益增多的异议，亚历山大二世在新的反应和新的改革政策之间犹豫不决。

6.On March 13, 1881, a member of the People' s Will hurled a bomb at Alexander' s carriage as he rode through Saint Petersburg. The gravely wounded tsar died later that day.

6.1881 年 3 月 13 日，一名人民意志成员向亚历山大的马车投掷炸弹，当时他正穿过圣彼得堡。受重伤的沙皇当天晚些时候去世。

7.Alexander II' s death triggered a major suppression of civil liberties, thus ending hopes for peaceful reforms in Russia.

7.亚历山大二世的去世引发了对公民自由的严重压制，从而终结了俄罗斯和平改革的希望。

V.五、 THE UNIFICATION OF ITALY

意大利的统一

A.THE SITUATION IN 1850

A.1850 年的情况

1.Repeated failures

1.反复失败

i.The Carbonari (see [Chapter 23](#)) had failed to incite a successful revolution.

i.Carbonari (见[第23章](#)) 未能煽动一场成功的革命。

ii.Giuseppe Mazzini and the Young Italy Movement had failed to rally support for a republic.

ii.朱塞佩·马志尼和青年意大利运动未能争取到对共和国的支持。

2.Continued obstacles

2.持续的障碍

i.Austria continued to control Lombardy and Venetia while also dominating other small Italian states.

i.奥地利继续控制伦巴第和威尼斯，同时也控制其他意大利小国。

ii.A reactionary Bourbon regime continued to control the kingdom of the Two Sicilies.

ii.反动的波旁政权继续控制着两西西里王国。

iii.Pope Pius IX opposed the cause of Italian nationalism.

iii.教皇庇护九世反对意大利民族主义事业。

3.Piedmont leadership

3.皮埃蒙特领导地位

i.Italian nationalists looked to the kingdom of Piedmont-Sardinia for leadership. It was the only Italian state ruled by an Italian dynasty.

i.意大利民族主义者向皮埃蒙特-撒丁岛王国寻求领导。它是唯一一个由意大利王朝统治的意大利国家。

ii.In 1852, Piedmont' s King Victor Emmanuel II named Count Camillo di Cavour his prime minister.

ii.1852 年，皮埃蒙特国王维克托·伊曼纽尔二世任命卡米洛·迪·加富尔伯爵为首相。

B.CAVOUR AND THE PRACTICE OF REALPOLITIK

B.加富尔与现实政治的实践

1.Realpolitik

1.现实政治

i.Early Italian nationalists such as Mazzini had been inspired by romantic ideals of nationalism.

i.像马志尼这样的早期意大利民族主义者受到了浪漫民族主义理想的启发。

ii.Cavour was a realist guided by the dictates of political power. He believed that shrewd diplomacy and well-chosen alliances were more useful than grand proclamations and romantic rebellions.

ii.加富尔是一位受政治权力支配的现实主义者。他相信精明的外交和精心挑选的联盟比宏大的宣言和浪漫的叛乱更有用。

iii.Cavour's successful combination of power politics and secret diplomacy is called Realpolitik, "the politics of reality."

iii.加富尔将强权政治与秘密外交成功结合起来，被称为“Realpolitik”，即“现实的政治”。

2.Strengthening Piedmont

2.加强皮埃蒙特

i.Cavour launched an ambitious economic program that included building railroads and expanding commerce.

i.加富尔启动了一项雄心勃勃的经济计划，其中包括修建铁路和扩大商业。

ii.Cavour modernized Piedmont's army.

ii.加富尔对皮埃蒙特的军队进行了现代化改造。

3.The Franco-Piedmont alliance

3.法国-皮埃蒙特联盟

i.Cavour understood that Austria was the greatest obstacle to Italian unity.

i.加富尔明白奥地利是意大利统一的最大障碍。

ii.Cavour formed an alliance with Napoleon III to drive Austria out of northern Italy.

ii.加富尔与拿破仑三世结盟，将奥地利赶出意大利北部。

C.WAR WITH AUSTRIA, 1859

C.1859 年与奥地利的战争

1.The combined French and Piedmont armies defeated the Austrians. Meanwhile, Italian nationalists staged revolts across northern Italy.

1.法国和皮埃蒙特联军击败了奥地利人。与此同时，意大利民族主义者在意大利北部发动起义。

2.Sardinia annexed all of northern Italy except Venetia.

2.撒丁岛吞并了除威尼斯以外的整个意大利北部地区。

D.GIUSEPPE GARIBALDI AND THE RED SHIRTS

D.朱塞佩·加里波第和红衬衫

1.The pragmatic Cavour and the romantic Garibaldi agreed that Italy should be freed from foreign control.

1.务实的加富尔和浪漫的加里波第一致认为意大利应该摆脱外国的控制。

2.While Cavour was uniting the north, he also secretly supported Garibaldi in the south.

2.加富尔在统一北方的同时，也暗中支持南方的加里波第。

3. In May 1860, Garibaldi and his small but zealous force of so-called Red Shirts successfully invaded and liberated the kingdom of the Two Sicilies.

3. 1860 年 5 月，加里波第和他的小股但狂热的所谓红衫军成功入侵并解放了两西西里王国。

4. Garibaldi agreed to step aside and let Victor Emmanuel rule the areas he had conquered.

4. 加里波第同意让位，让维克托·伊曼纽尔统治他所征服的地区。

E. PERSISTENT PROBLEMS

E. 持续存在的问题

1. In March 1861, an Italian parliament formally proclaimed the Kingdom of Italy with Victor Emmanuel II as king "by the grace of God and the will of the nation." Tragically, Cavour died just two months later.

1. 1861 年 3 月，“感谢上帝的恩典和民族的意志”，意大利议会正式宣布成立意大利王国，维克多·伊曼纽尔二世 (Victor Emmanuel II) 为国王。不幸的是，仅仅两个月后，加富尔就去世了。

2. The newly unified Kingdom of Italy faced a number of persistent problems:

2. 新统一的意大利王国面临着许多长期存在的问题：

i. Unification was still not complete. Venetia remained under Austrian control and the papacy led by Pius IX remained hostile to the new Italian state.

i. 统一尚未完成。威尼斯仍然处于奥地利的控制之下，庇护九世领导的教皇仍然对新的意大利国家怀有敌意。

ii. Northern Italy was urban, sophisticated, and increasingly industrialized. Southern Italy remained rural, backward, and poor.

ii. 意大利北部是城市、复杂且日益工业化。意大利南部仍然是农村、落后和贫穷。

iii. The new government was burdened by a heavy debt.

iii. 新政府负债累累。

Cavour and Garibaldi are compelling historic figures who command interest and APEURO questions. However, don't forget to study the often overlooked but still important problems that plagued the newly founded Kingdom of Italy.

加沃尔和加里波第是引人注目的历史人物，他们引起了人们的兴趣和 APEURO 问题。然而，不要忘记研究困扰新成立的意大利王国的经常被忽视但仍然重要的问题。

VI. 你。 THE UNIFICATION OF GERMANY

VI. 你。 德国的统一

A. THE SITUATION IN 1860

A. 1860 年的情况

1. Obstacles to unity

1. 团结的障碍

i. Germany remained politically divided into a number of small states that jealously guarded their independence.

i. 德国在政治上仍然分裂成许多小国，这些小国小心翼翼地捍卫着自己的独立。

ii. The German Confederation remained a loose grouping of 39 states dominated by Austria.

ii. 德意志联邦仍然是由奥地利控制的 39 个国家组成的松散组织。

iii.French foreign policy continued to support German rivalries while opposing Germany unity.

iii.法国外交政策继续支持德国的竞争，同时反对德国的统一。

2.Prussia' s growing strength

2.普鲁士的实力不断增强

i.Prussia' s population increased from 11 million in 1815 to more than 18 million in 1850.

i.普鲁士人口从 1815 年的 1100 万增加到 1850 年的 1800 万以上。

ii.Led by Prussia, the Zollverein (see [Chapter 23](#)) promoted German economic growth while demonstrating the advantages of unity.

ii.以普鲁士为首的关税同盟（见[第23章](#)）促进了德国的经济增长，同时展现了团结的优势。

B.OTTO VON BISMARCK, MASTER OF REALPOLITIK

B.奥托·冯·俾斯麦，现实政策大师

1.In 1862, William I chose as his prime minister a Junker and staunch conservative named Otto von Bismarck.

1.1862 年，威廉一世选择容克和坚定的保守派奥托·冯·俾斯麦作为首相。

2.A master of Realpolitik, Bismarck set out to strengthen Prussia.

2.作为现实政治大师，俾斯麦着手加强普鲁士。

3.Bismarck enlarged and reequipped the Prussian army so that he could take advantage of opportunities for further territorial expansion.

3.俾斯麦扩大并重新装备了普鲁士军队，以便他能够抓住进一步扩张领土的机会。

4.Disavowing liberalism as frivolous and misguided, Bismarck firmly declared, "The great questions of our day cannot be solved by speeches and majority votes—that was the great error of 1848 and 1849—but by blood and iron."

4.俾斯麦否认自由主义是轻率和误导性的，他坚定地宣称：“我们这个时代的重大问题不能通过演讲和多数票来解决——这是1848年和1849年的巨大错误——而是通过血和铁来解决。”

C.WAR WITH DENMARK, 1864

C.与丹麦的战争，1864 年

1.Bismarck led Prussia into war with Denmark to win two border provinces, Schleswig and Holstein.

1.俾斯麦带领普鲁士与丹麦交战，赢得了石勒苏益格和荷尔斯泰因这两个边境省份。

2.The victory combined with shrewd diplomacy enabled Bismarck to begin the process of eliminating Austria from German affairs.

2.这场胜利与精明的外交相结合，使俾斯麦能够开始将奥地利从德国事务中消除的进程。

It has been said that only three people truly understood the controversy over Schleswig and Holstein. APEURO test writers do not expect you to be the fourth person to master this topic. As you study Bismarck and the wars with Denmark, Austria, and France, avoid getting bogged down in the details. Instead, focus on the consequences of each war.

据说，只有三个人真正理解石勒苏益格和荷尔斯泰因的争议。APEURO 测试编写者并不期望您成为

掌握该主题的第四个人。当您研究俾斯麦以及与丹麦、奥地利和法国的战争时，请避免陷入细节之中。相反，应该关注每场战争的后果。

D.WAR WITH AUSTRIA, 1866

D.1866 年与奥地利的战争

1.The Seven Weeks' War

1.七周战争

i.In 1866, Bismarck provoked Austria into declaring war on Prussia.

i.1866 年，俾斯麦挑衅奥地利向普鲁士宣战。

ii.Prussia's revitalized army easily crushed the Austrians in a brief conflict known as the Seven Weeks' War.

ii.普鲁士重振旗鼓的军队在一场被称为“七周战争”的短暂冲突中轻松击败了奥地利人。

2.Consequences

2.后果

i.Austria agreed to the dissolution of the German Confederation.

i.奥地利同意解散德意志联邦。

ii.With Austria excluded from German affairs, Bismarck organized a North German Confederation dominated by Prussia.

ii.由于奥地利被排除在德国事务之外，俾斯麦组织了一个由普鲁士主导的北德意志联邦。

iii.As Prussia's ally, Italy annexed Venetia.

iii.作为普鲁士的盟友，意大利吞并了威尼斯。

E.WAR WITH FRANCE, 1870

E.与法国的战争，1870 年

1.The causes

1.原因

i.France feared the sudden emergence of a strong and aggressive Prussia. It is important to note that France had opposed German unity for centuries.

i.法国担心一个强大而好斗的普鲁士的突然出现。值得注意的是，法国几个世纪以来一直反对德国统一。

ii.Bismarck adroitly exploited a minor dispute between France and Prussia over the search for a new Spanish monarch. By skillfully editing the Ems Dispatch, Bismarck inflamed relations between France and Prussia.

ii.俾斯麦巧妙地利用了法国和普鲁士之间关于寻找新的西班牙君主的小争端。通过巧妙地编辑《邮电快报》，俾斯麦激化了法国和普鲁士之间的关系。

iii.Napoleon III declared war on Prussia on July 19, 1870.

iii.拿破仑三世于 1870 年 7 月 19 日向普鲁士宣战。

2.The war2.战争

i.The Prussians successfully invaded France and forced Napoleon III to surrender on September 2, 1870.

i.普鲁士人于 1870 年 9 月 2 日成功入侵法国并迫使拿破仑三世投降。

ii.On January 18, 1871, King William I was proclaimed German emperor in the Hall of Mirrors at the Palace of Versailles.

ii.1871 年 1 月 18 日，威廉一世国王在凡尔赛宫镜厅被宣布为德国皇帝。

3.The consequences

3.后果

i.Bismarck imposed a harsh settlement. He forced France to pay a huge indemnity and cede Alsace and most of Lorraine to the German empire.

i.俾斯麦实施了严厉的解决方案。他迫使法国支付巨额赔款，并将阿尔萨斯和洛林大部分地区割让给德意志帝国。

ii.The loss of rich deposits of coal and iron ore was a severe blow to France' s economy. The loss of these provinces was an even greater blow to French national pride.

ii.丰富的煤炭和铁矿石矿藏的丧失对法国经济造成了严重打击。这些省份的丧失对法国的民族自豪感造成了更大的打击。

iii.The unification of Germany created a new European balance of power. As the German empire rapidly industrialized, it became the strongest state on the continent of Europe and a formidable rival to Great Britain. As a new great power, Germany played a key role in every major international crisis from 1871 to 1945.

iii.德国的统一创造了新的欧洲力量平衡。随着德意志帝国迅速工业化，它成为欧洲大陆最强大的国家，也是英国的强大竞争对手。作为一个新的大国，德国在1871年至1945年的每一次重大国际危机中都发挥了关键作用。

F.MAKING COMPARISONS: CAVOUR AND BISMARCK

F.进行比较：加富尔和俾斯麦

1.Similarities

1.相似之处

i.Both Cavour and Bismarck were shrewd masters of Realpolitik. For example, Cavour participated in the Crimean War in order to gain allied support for Piedmont-Sardinia' s leadership in the drive for Italian unification. Bismarck used the Ems Dispatch to help provoke a war with France.

加富尔和俾斯麦都是精明的现实政治大师。例如，加富尔参加了克里米亚战争，以获得盟军对皮埃蒙特-撒丁岛在意大利统一进程中的领导地位的支持。俾斯麦利用 Ems Dispatch 号帮助挑起与法国的战争。

ii.Both Cavour and Bismarck were skillful opportunists who took advantage of unfolding events. Cavour began by hoping to enlarge Piedmont-Sardinia, but ended by creating the Kingdom of Italy. Bismarck began by working for a stronger Prussia, but ended by creating a German Reich.

ii.加富尔和俾斯麦都是熟练的机会主义者，他们利用了正在发生的事件。加富尔一开始希望扩大皮埃蒙特-撒丁岛，但最终建立了意大利王国。俾斯麦一开始致力于建立一个更强大的普鲁士，但最终却创建了一个德意志帝国。

2.Differences

2.差异

i.Cavour recognized that Piedmont-Sardinia did not possess a powerful military. He compensated for this weakness by skillfully manipulating France to use its military for his ends. In contrast, Bismarck had access to Prussia's powerful military machine.

i.加沃尔认识到皮埃蒙特-撒丁岛并不拥有强大的军队。他通过巧妙地操纵法国利用其军队来达到他的目的来弥补这一弱点。相比之下，俾斯麦可以利用普鲁士强大的军事机器。

ii.Cavour did not have access to significant economic resources. In contrast, Bismarck could take advantage of the economic wealth created by the Zollverein and by Prussia's growing industrial power.

ii.加富尔无法获得重要的经济资源。相比之下，俾斯麦可以利用关税同盟和普鲁士不断增长的工业实力创造的经济财富。

VII.七 . THE AUSTRIAN EMPIRE奥地利帝国

A.DEFEAT AND DISCONTENT

A.失败和不满

1.Austria suffered humiliating military defeats at the hands of first France and Piedmont and then Prussia.

1.奥地利首先在法国和皮埃蒙特，然后是普鲁士的手中遭受了耻辱性的军事失败。

2.The empire's biggest problem was the discontent of the many nationalities living under Habsburg rule.

2.帝国最大的问题是生活在哈布斯堡王朝统治下的许多民族的不满。

3.The Magyars were the largest and most restive national group.

3.马扎尔人是最大且最难以控制的民族群体。

B.THE DUAL MONARCHY

B.双重君主制

1.In 1867, Austria agreed to satisfy the Magyars' demands for independence by creating a dual monarchy.

1.1867 年，奥地利同意通过建立双重君主制来满足马扎尔人的独立要求。

2.Austria and Hungary became independent and equal states under a common Habsburg ruler. The two states still had a united army and a common foreign policy. The new empire was known as Austria-Hungary.

2.奥地利和匈牙利在共同的哈布斯堡统治者统治下成为独立且平等的国家。两国仍然拥有统一的军队和共同的外交政策。新帝国被称为奥匈帝国。

C.CONTINUED SLAVIC DISCONTENT

C.斯拉夫的持续不满

1.The dual monarchy satisfied the Magyars, but failed to solve the empire's nationality problem.

1.双重君主制满足了马扎尔人的需要，但未能解决帝国的民族问题。

2.The Slavic regions called for, but failed to receive, a triple monarchy.

2.斯拉夫地区要求实行三重君主制，但未能实现。

3.Slavic discontent posed a significant threat to the future of Austria-Hungary and the peace of Europe.

3.斯拉夫的不满对奥匈帝国的未来和欧洲和平构成了重大威胁。

VIII. GREAT BRITAIN: PROSPERITY AND REFORM

八. 英国：繁荣与改革

A.THE “WORKSHOP OF THE WORLD”

A. “世界车间”

1.Great Britain continued to enjoy unprecedented prosperity.

1.英国继续享受着前所未有的繁荣。

2.British shipyards led the world in the construction of iron ships.

2.英国造船厂在铁船建造方面处于世界领先地位。

3.British bankers invested surplus capital in projects all over the globe.

3.英国银行家将剩余资本投资于全球各地的项目。

B.THE REFORM BILL OF 1867

B.1867 年改革法案

1.Britain' s rapidly growing working class continued to demand electoral reform.

1.英国快速增长的工人阶级继续要求选举改革。

2.Led by Benjamin Disraeli, the Conservatives (formerly the Tories) supported a new reform bill.

2.由本杰明·迪斯雷利 (Benjamin Disraeli) 领导的保守党（前保守党）支持一项新的改革法案。

3.The Reform Bill of 1867 extended the suffrage to most of Great Britain' s urban workers.

3.1867 年的改革法案将选举权扩大到了大多数英国城市工人。

4.It is important to note that British women were still denied the right to vote.

4.值得注意的是，英国妇女仍然被剥夺投票权。

IX.九. REALISM IN LITERATURE AND ART

文学艺术中的现实主义

A.KEY CHARACTERISTICS

A.主要特征

1.Rejected romantic works as overly idealized and artificial.

1.拒绝浪漫主义作品，认为其过于理想化和矫揉造作。

2.Insisted on precise descriptions of the modern world. When asked to paint angels, the French artist Gustave Courbet replied, “I have never seen angels. Show me an angel and I will paint one.”

2.坚持对现代世界的精确描述。当被要求画天使时，法国艺术家古斯塔夫·库尔贝回答说：“我从未见过天使。给我看一个天使，我就画一个。”

3.Focused on common people, everyday activities and experiences that would have been previously unworthy of artistic attention. Realist artists often portrayed peasants and urban workers to depict what Baudelaire called the “heroism of modern life.”

3.关注普通人、日常活动和经历，这些以前不值得艺术关注。现实主义艺术家经常描绘农民和城市工人，以描绘波德莱尔所说的“现代生活的英雄主义”。

- 4.Criticized the cruelty of industrial life and the greed and insensitivity of the wealthy.
4.批评工业生活的残酷和富人的贪婪和麻木不仁。

B.LEADING REALIST AUTHORS

B.领先的现实主义作家

1.Charles Dickens, *Hard Times*: described the grinding poverty endured by factory workers in Coketown, a fictitious industrial city modeled after Manchester.

1.查尔斯·狄更斯的*艰难时世*描述了焦炭镇工厂工人所忍受的极度贫困，焦炭镇是一座以曼彻斯特为蓝本的虚构工业城市。

2.Gustave Flaubert, *Madame Bovary*: described the story of an unfaithful wife of a French country doctor who lived beyond her means to escape the boredom of provincial life.

2.古斯塔夫·福楼拜，*包法利夫人*：描述了一位法国乡村医生的不忠妻子的故事，她为了逃避无聊的乡下生活而入不敷出。

3.Henrik Ibsen, *A Doll's House*: aroused great controversy because of its critical attitude toward nineteenth-century marriage norms.

3.易卜生的*玩偶之家*：因其对十九世纪婚姻规范的批判态度而引起很大争议。

C.LEADING REALIST ARTISTS

C.领先的现实主义艺术家

1.Gustave Courbet, *Burial at Ornans*: defied tradition by using a massive 22-foot-long canvas to portray a funeral in rural France.

1.古斯塔夫·库尔贝，*奥尔南的葬礼*：挑战传统，使用一块 22 英尺长的巨大画布描绘法国乡村的一场葬礼。

2.Honoré Daumier, *The Third-Class Carriage*: portrayed working-class passengers as dignified despite the dehumanizing experience of being packed together in a small railroad car.

2.Honoré Daumier，*三等车厢*：将工薪阶层的乘客描绘成有尊严的，尽管挤在一辆小火车车厢里经历着非人性的经历。

3.Jean-François Millet, *The Gleaners*: contrasted the hard physical labor of three peasant women with the comfortable life style of wealthy landowners living in the background.

3.Jean-François Millet，*拾穗者*将三个农妇的艰苦体力劳动与生活在背景中的富裕地主的舒适生活方式进行了对比。

Chapter 25

第 25

Society, Mass Politics, and Culture 1871–1914

社会、大众政治和文化 1871-1914

I.我。 SOCIAL DIVISIONS IN THE “BELLE ÉPOQUE”

“美好时代”的社会分化

A.THE “BELLE ÉPOQUE”

A. “美好时代”

1.Following the horrors of World War I, nostalgic Europeans would remember the period between 1880 and 1914 as the “Belle Époque” or “Beautiful Period.”

1.经历了第一次世界大战的恐怖之后，怀旧的欧洲人将 1880 年至 1914 年这段时期称为“美好时期”或“美好时期”。

2.During this time, Europeans enjoyed a period of unprecedented optimism based upon regional peace, economic prosperity, and technological progress.

2.在此期间，欧洲人享受着基于地区和平、经济繁荣和技术进步的前所未有的乐观情绪。

B.THE UPPER CLASS

B.上层阶级

1.Just 1 to 2 percent of the European population belonged to the upper class. In the words of one French writer, its members seemed “to live upon a golden cloud.”

1.欧洲人口中只有 1% 到 2% 属于上层阶级。用一位法国作家的话说，其成员似乎“生活在金色的云朵上”。

2.An army of servants enabled upper-class ladies and gentlemen to maintain opulent urban mansions and splendid country estates.

2.一群仆人让上流社会的女士们和先生们能够维持华丽的城市豪宅和华丽的乡村庄园。

3.Thorstein Veblen coined the term conspicuous consumption to describe upper-class spending habits. All of Europe was their playground. They vacationed at seaside resorts, patronized art exhibits, flocked to mountain spas, and enjoyed stays at elegant hotels.

3.Thorstein Veblen 创造了炫耀性消费一词来描述上层阶级的消费习惯。整个欧洲都是他们的游乐场。他们在海滨度假胜地度假，光顾艺术展览，涌向山间温泉，并享受在优雅酒店的住宿。

C.THE MIDDLE CLASS

C.中产阶级

1.About 20 to 25 percent of the European population belonged to the middle class.

1.大约 20% 至 25% 的欧洲人口属于中产阶级。

2.The middle class included merchants, shopkeepers, doctors, lawyers, teachers, government employees, factory workers, factory supervisors, and officer workers.

2.中产阶级包括商人、店主、医生、律师、教师、政府雇员、工厂工人、工厂主管和官员。

3.Cheaper foods and increases in real wages enabled middle-class families to purchase labor saving gadgets such as washing and sewing machines.

3.更便宜的食品和实际工资的增加使中产阶级家庭能够购买洗衣机和缝纫机等节省劳力的小工具。

4.Electric street cars enabled middle-class families to live outside the city and commute to work each day.

4.电动有轨电车使中产阶级家庭能够住在城外，每天通勤上班。

5.Cities such as Paris, Vienna, and London featured broad boulevards, parks, and lighted streets. The middle class took advantage of the era's new streetcars and subways to shop in lavish department stores and enjoy cafés, dance halls, opera houses, and vaudeville shows.

5.巴黎、维也纳和伦敦等城市拥有宽阔的林荫大道、公园和灯火通明的街道。中产阶级利用这个时代的新型有轨电车和地铁在豪华的百货商店购物，享受咖啡馆、舞厅、歌剧院和杂耍表演。

6.Increasing affluence and leisure time also enabled the middle class to enjoy organized sports such as rugby, cricket, and bicycling.

6.日益富裕和休闲时间也使中产阶级能够享受有组织的运动，如橄榄球、板球和自行车。

D.THE WORKING CLASS

D.工人阶级

1.About 75 to 80 percent of the European population belonged to the working class.

1.大约 75% 至 80% 的欧洲人口属于工人阶级。

2.Often living on the edge of poverty, the urban working class enjoyed few of the Belle Époque's wonders and advances. For example, despite major medical advances, tuberculosis and other deadly diseases remained a menace in slums and tenements from Saint Petersburg to Paris.

2.城市工人阶级经常生活在贫困的边缘，很少享受美好时代的奇迹和进步。例如，尽管医学取得了重大进步，但结核病和其他致命疾病仍然是从圣彼得堡到巴黎的贫民窟和廉价公寓的威胁。

3.Electricity, trade unions, and slowly rising wages did improve working-class lives. It is important to note that a strong sense of nationalism, the expansion of male suffrage, and state-sponsored welfare programs all combined to weaken the revolutionary spirit envisioned by Marx and other radical socialists.

3.电力、工会和缓慢上涨的工资确实改善了工人阶级的生活。值得注意的是，强烈的民族主义意识、男性选举权的扩大和国家资助的福利计划结合在一起削弱了马克思和其他激进社会主义者所设想的革命精神。

II.二. WOMEN'S RIGHTS妇女权利

A.KEY VOICES

A.关键声音

1.Olympe de Gouges (1748–1793)

1.奥林普·德·古日 (1748–1793)

i.French playwright, political activist, and early feminist.

i.法国剧作家、政治活动家和早期女权主义者。

ii.Wrote the Declaration of the Rights of Woman and of the Female Citizen, 1789.

ii.撰写《妇女和女公民权利宣言》，1789 年。

iii.Demanded that French women be given the same rights as French men.

iii.要求法国女性享有与法国男性相同的权利。

2.Mary Wollstonecraft (1759–1797)

2.玛丽·沃斯通克拉夫特 (1759–1797)

i.English author and early feminist.

i.英国作家和早期女权主义者。

ii.Wrote A Vindication of the Rights of Women, 1792.

ii.撰写了妇女权利的辩护，1792年。

iii.Argued that women are not naturally inferior to men. They only appear to be inferior because of a lack of education.

iii.认为女性并非天生就劣于男性。他们只是因为缺乏教育而显得低人一等。

3. John Stuart Mill (1806–1873)
3. 约翰·斯图尔特·密尔 (1806–1873)

i. English reformer, essayist, and influential Utilitarian.

i. 英国改革家、散文家和有影响力的功利主义者。

ii. Wrote *The Subjection of Women*, 1869.

ii. 著有女性的服从，1869年。

iii. Opposed the social and legal inequalities imposed on women. Argued that inequalities were a relic from the past and “a hindrance to human development.”

iii. 反对强加于妇女的社会和法律不平等。认为不平等是过去的遗留问题，是“人类发展的障碍”。

4. Henrik Ibsen (1828–1906)

4. 亨利克·易卜生 (1828–1906)

i. Norwegian playwright and social critic.

i. 挪威剧作家和社会评论家。

ii. Wrote *A Doll's House*, 1879.

ii. 撰写玩偶之家，1879年。

iii. Criticized conventional marriage roles.

iii. 批评传统的婚姻角色。

The struggle for women's rights is a very important topic. Be sure that you can identify each of the four authors listed above. Each has generated one or more quotes used in multiple-choice questions.

争取女权是一个非常重要的话题。确保您可以识别上面列出的四位作者中的每一位。每一项都生成了一个或多个用于多项选择题的引言。

B. ECONOMIC HARDSHIPS

B. 经济困难

1. The Industrial Revolution opened economic opportunities to women. Factory work offered higher wages than work performed at home. For example, women spinners in Manchester's cotton factories received higher pay than women who spun cotton thread at home.

1. 工业革命为女性带来了经济机会。工厂工作的工资高于在家工作。例如，曼彻斯特棉花工厂的女纺纱工比在家纺棉线的女工获得更高的工资。

2. By the mid-1850s, women and children comprised half of the labor force in the cotton industry. Women were paid about half of a man's wages for similar work.

2. 到1850年代中期，妇女和儿童占棉花行业劳动力的一半。从事类似工作的女性工资约为男性的一半。

3. Trade unions began to win better wages for working men. But these unions seldom accepted women as members. In fact, unions fought to keep women out of skilled jobs that offered higher wages.

3. 工会开始为工人争取更高的工资。但这些工会很少接受女性成员。事实上，工会努力阻止女性从事工资更高的技术工作。

4. During the late 1800s, many working-class women worked as shop clerks, typists, and telephone operators.

4. 在 1800 年代末，许多工人阶级女性担任商店店员、打字员和电话接线员。

5. Opportunities for well-educated women were limited to teaching, nursing, and social work. Entrenched attitudes limited opportunities in other professions. In 1898, for example, there were only two women lawyers in all of France.

5. 受过良好教育的女性的机会仅限于教学、护理和社会工作。根深蒂固的态度限制了其他职业的机会。例如，1898 年，全法国只有两名女律师。

C. LEGAL DISCRIMINATION

C. 法律歧视

1. Law codes in most European countries gave women few legal rights. For example, women could not sue or make contracts. If a woman's husband died, she could not act as the guardian of her children.

1. 大多数欧洲国家的法律法规赋予妇女很少的合法权利。例如，妇女不能起诉或签订合同。如果妇女的丈夫去世，她就不能担任孩子的监护人。

2. By the 1880s, women began to reverse some of these discriminatory laws. For example, divorce was legalized in Britain in 1857 and in France in 1884. However, Catholic countries, such as Spain and Italy, did not permit divorce.

2. 到了 1880 年代，女性开始扭转其中一些歧视性法律。例如，英国于 1857 年、法国于 1884 年离婚合法化。但西班牙、意大利等天主教国家却不允许离婚。

3. In 1900, no country in Europe allowed women to vote. Although Marie Curie won two Nobel Prizes and was recognized as one of the world's foremost scientists, she could not vote. "Women are creatures of impulse and emotion," declared one British member of Parliament. "They do not decide questions on the ground of reason as men do."

3. 1900 年，欧洲没有一个国家允许女性投票。尽管玛丽·居里获得了两项诺贝尔奖并被公认为世界上最重要的科学家之一，但她无法投票。“女性是冲动和情感的生物，”一位英国议会议员宣称。“她们不像男人那样根据理性来决定问题。”

D. THE WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT

D. 妇女选举权运动

1. In the United States women such as Lucretia Mott and Susan B. Anthony launched a campaign for women's suffrage at the 1848 Seneca Falls Convention.

1. 在美国，卢克丽霞·莫特 (Lucretia Mott) 和苏珊·B·安东尼 (Susan B. Anthony) 等女性在 1848 年塞内卡福尔斯大会上发起了争取妇女选举权的运动。

2. In Great Britain, women's rights activists argued that suffrage was the key to redressing legal and economic discrimination. Led by Millicent Garrett Fawcett, the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies (NUWSS) attempted to pressure members of Parliament to grant female suffrage.

2. 在英国，女权活动人士认为，选举权是纠正法律和经济歧视的关键。在米利森特·加勒特·福塞特 (Millicent Garrett Fawcett) 的领导下，全国妇女选举权协会联盟 (NUWSS) 试图向议会成员施压，要求其给予女性选举权。

3. Infuriated by Parliament's refusal to grant females the right to vote, Emmeline Pankhurst founded the Women's Social and Political Union (WSPU) in 1903.

3.对议会拒绝赋予女性投票权感到愤怒，艾米琳·潘克赫斯特 (Emmeline Pankhurst) 于 1903 年成立了妇女社会和政治联盟 (WSPU)。

4.The WSPU quickly became Europe' s most militant organization for women' s rights. In addition to peaceful demonstrations and parades, its members cut telegraph wires, heckled government speakers, and chained themselves to gates in front of Parliament.

4.WSPU 迅速成为欧洲最激进的妇女权利组织。除了和平示威和游行外，其成员还切断电报线、质问政府发言人，并将自己锁在议会门前。

5.The most publicized militant action occurred when a young WSPU member, Emily Davison, committed suicide by throwing herself in front of the king' s horse at the 1913 Epsom Derby. At her funeral, thousands of women in white dresses carried banners demanding the right to vote.

5.最广为人知的激进行动发生在 1913 年埃普索姆德比赛中，一位年轻的 WSPU 成员艾米丽·戴维森 (Emily Davison) 在国王的马前自杀身亡。在她的葬礼上，数千名身穿白裙的妇女举着要求投票权的横幅。

6.Although the women' s suffrage movement commanded wide attention, it achieved few successes. In 1900, no country in Europe allowed women to vote.

6.虽然妇女选举权运动受到广泛关注，但取得的成果却很少。1900年，欧洲没有一个国家允许女性投票。

E. "THE ANGEL IN THE HOUSE"

E. "房子里的天使"

1.In his 1847 poem "The Princess," Alfred Tennyson expressed the prevailing view of European gender roles when he wrote: "Man with the head and woman from the heart. Man to command and woman to obey."

1.阿尔弗雷德·丁尼生 (Alfred Tennyson) 在 1847 年的诗《公主》中表达了欧洲性别角色的普遍观点，他写道：“男人有头脑，女人发自内心。男人负责指挥，女人负责服从。”

2.During the second half of the nineteenth century, men ran Europe' s businesses and cast all of its votes. The widespread belief in the cult of domesticity restricted women to their homes. The stay-at-home wife was one of the chief indicators of middle-class respectability.

2.在十九世纪下半叶，男性经营欧洲的企业并投票。对家庭崇拜的普遍信仰将妇女限制在自己的家中。家庭主妇是中产阶级受人尊敬的主要标志之一。

3.The ideal middle-class wife was an "angel in the house" who turned her home into a refuge from the hard and impersonal urban world where her husband worked.

3.理想的中产阶级妻子是“家里的天使”，她把自己的家变成了一个避难所，让她远离丈夫工作的艰苦而客观的城市世界。

4.Middle-class women were moral guardians who supervised the education of her children. In addition, middle-class women were expected to supervise domestic servants and manage the household.

4.中产阶级妇女是监督子女教育的道德监护人。此外，中产阶级妇女还被期望监督家庭佣人并管理家庭。

F.THE "NEW WOMAN"

F. "新女性"

1.By the end of the nineteenth century, women lived longer and had fewer children. As a result, educated middle-class women began to enjoy more independent lifestyles.

1.到十九世纪末，女性寿命更长，生育的孩子更少。结果，受过教育的中产阶级女性开始享受更加独立的生活方式。

2.A generation of middle-class “New Women” extended their role as guardian of the home to include becoming activists who fought to improve their communities.

2.一代中产阶级“新女性”扩大了她们作为家庭守护者的角色，包括成为为改善社区而奋斗的积极分子。

3.The “New Woman” abandoned restrictive corsets and wore fewer petticoats. She used her newfound physical freedom by enjoying bicycling and joining sports clubs.

3.“新女性”放弃了限制性的紧身胸衣，穿更少的衬裙。她通过享受骑自行车和加入体育俱乐部来利用新获得的身体自由。

4.The pioneering turn-of-the-century “New Women” provided role models for the later feminist movement.

4.世纪之交的先锋“新女性”为后来的女权运动提供了榜样。

III.三 . THE AGE OF MASS POLITICS

A.KEY TRENDS

A.主要趋势

1.Universal male suffrage

1.男性普选权

i.Between 1871 and 1914, most European countries extended the franchise to working-class men.

i.1871 年至 1914 年间，大多数欧洲国家将选举权扩大到工人阶级男性。

ii.Universal male suffrage led to the creation of mass political parties.

ii.男性普选权导致了大众政党的创建。

2.Trade unions and socialist parties

2.工会和社会党

i.Trade unions gained rights and played an increasingly important role in Great Britain, France, and Germany.

i.工会在英国、法国和德国获得了权利并发挥着越来越重要的作用。

ii.Workers supported socialist political parties in many European countries.

ii.许多欧洲国家的工人们支持社会主义政党。

3.The welfare state

3.福利国家

i.Demands for reform by socialist parties and labor unions persuaded European governments to begin enacting legislation to help the lower classes. These programs laid the foundation for the welfare state.

i.社会党和工会的改革要求说服欧洲各国政府开始颁布立法来帮助下层阶级。这些计划为福利国家奠定了基础。

ii. It is important to note that a desire to counter the growing strength of socialist parties motivated many of the reforms.

ii. 值得注意的是，许多改革都是出于对抗社会党日益增长的力量愿望。

4. Changing balance of power

4. 改变权力平衡

i. The unification of Germany and Italy ended the carefully crafted balance of power created by the Congress of Vienna.

i. 德国和意大利的统一结束了维也纳会议精心打造的权力平衡。

ii. Nationalism, the Second Industrial Revolution, and the skillful use of Realpolitik combined to create an unstable balance of power among the European states.

ii. 民族主义、第二次工业革命和现实政治的巧妙运用相结合，在欧洲国家之间造成了不稳定的权力平衡。

B. FRANCE

B. 法国

1. The Paris Commune, 1871

1. 巴黎公社，1871 年

i. The Franco-Prussian War left France defeated and humiliated. France's Third Republic began with the bitter task of ceding the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine to Germany.

i. 普法战争让法国战败受辱。法国第三共和国的成立之初，就面临着将阿尔萨斯和洛林省割让给德国的艰巨任务。

ii. The people of Paris rejected both the treaty and the new conservative government.

Radicals called Communards formed a revolutionary municipal council or "Commune."

ii. 巴黎人民拒绝接受该条约和新的保守派政府。被称为公社成员的激进分子组建了革命市议会或“公社”。

iii. Government troops besieged Paris for two months. The army finally overwhelmed the Communards and mercilessly crushed all opposition.

iii. 政府军围困巴黎两个月。军队最终压倒了公社社员并无情地镇压了一切反对派。

iv. The bloody suppression of the Paris Commune left a legacy of class hatred that poisoned French politics.

iv. 巴黎公社的血腥镇压留下了阶级仇恨的遗产，毒害了法国政治。

2. The Dreyfus Affair

2. 德雷福斯事件

i. Captain Alfred Dreyfus, the first Jewish officer in the French general staff, was convicted in 1894 of selling military secrets to the Germans and sentenced to life imprisonment on Devil's Island off the northern coast of South America.

i. 阿尔弗雷德·德雷福斯上尉是法国总参谋部第一位犹太军官，1894 年因向德国人出售军事机密而被定罪，并在南美洲北部海岸附近的魔鬼岛上被判处终身监禁。

ii. Although Dreyfus was innocent, a coalition of Catholics, monarchists, anti-Semites, and military officers thwarted attempts to clear his name.

ii. 尽管德雷福斯是无辜的，但天主教徒、君主主义者、反犹太主义者和军官的联盟挫败了为他洗清罪名的企图。

iii. *Émile Zola, the famed realist novelist, wrote an article called "J' Accuse" ("I Accuse"), charging that military judges had knowingly let the guilty party go, while Dreyfus remained imprisoned.*

iii. 著名现实主义小说家埃米尔·佐拉 (*Émile Zola*) 写了一篇名为《*J'Accuse*》(“我控诉”) 的文章，指控军事法官故意释放有罪一方，而德雷福斯仍被监禁。

iv. *Dreyfus was ultimately completely exonerated in 1906.*

iv. 德雷福斯最终于 1906 年被完全无罪释放。

v. *The Dreyfus Affair had a number of consequences. It created a nationwide furor that deepened political divisions and revealed widespread anti-Semitism. The Dreyfus Affair also played a key role in Theodor Herzl' s decision to write The Jewish State, calling for a national homeland for the Jewish people.*

v. 德雷福斯事件产生了许多后果。它引起了全国性的愤怒，加深了政治分歧并暴露了普遍的反犹太主义。德雷福斯事件也在西奥多·赫茨尔决定撰写《犹太国家》，呼吁为犹太人民建立一个民族家园的过程中发挥了关键作用。

The Dreyfus Affair has generated a significant number of multiple-choice and free-response questions on the APEURO exam. Do not neglect Émile Zola' s key role in exposing injustice. You should also be able to discuss the causes and consequences of the Dreyfus Affair and place it in the context of European anti-Semitism.

德雷福斯事件在 APEURO 考试中产生了大量选择题和自由答题。不要忽视埃米尔·佐拉在揭露不公现象方面的关键作用。您还应该能够讨论德雷福斯事件的原因和后果，并将其置于欧洲反犹太主义的背景下。

C. GREAT BRITAIN

C. 英国

1. The Irish Question

1. 爱尔兰问题

i. *Following the Act of Union in 1801, Ireland was united with Great Britain and governed by the British Parliament.*

i. 根据 1801 年《联合法案》，爱尔兰与英国合并，并由英国议会管辖。

ii. *Led by Charles Parnell, Irish nationalists sought to achieve home rule granting Ireland its own parliament.*

ii. 在查尔斯·帕内尔 (Charles Parnell) 的领导下，爱尔兰民族主义者寻求实现地方自治，让爱尔兰拥有自己的议会。

iii. *Prime Minister William Gladstone supported Irish home rule. However, a coalition of Conservatives and anti-home-rule Liberals defeated his home-rule bills in 1886 and 1892. Gladstone' s support for Irish home rule split the Liberal Party, enabling the Conservatives to take power.*

iii. 总理威廉·格莱斯顿支持爱尔兰地方自治。然而，保守党和反地方自治的自由党联盟在 1886 年和 1892 年击败了他的地方自治法案。格莱斯顿对爱尔兰地方自治的支持分裂了自由党，使保守党得以掌权。

iv.Parliament finally passed an Irish home-rule bill in 1914. However, the British government suspended the bill for the duration of World War I.

iv.议会最终于 1914 年通过了一项爱尔兰地方自治法案。然而，英国政府在第一次世界大战期间暂停了该法案。

2.Peaceful reforms

2.和平改革

i.The Franchise Act of 1884 extended voting rights to rural male laborers. By 1914, 80 percent of Britain' s male population was enfranchised.

i.1884 年的《特许经营法》将投票权扩大到了农村男性劳动力。到 1914 年，80% 的英国男性都获得了选举权。

ii.Parliament laid the foundation for the British welfare state by establishing a system of health and unemployment insurance.

ii.议会通过建立健康和失业保险体系，为英国福利国家奠定了基础。

D.GERMANY

D. 德国

1.Social welfare programs

1.社会福利计划

i.During the 1880s, Germany became the first European country to develop a state social welfare program.

i.1880 年代，德国成为第一个制定国家社会福利计划的欧洲国家。

ii.Otto von Bismarck' s social welfare legislation included programs for health insurance, accident insurance, and a system of old-age and disability pensions.

ii.奥托·冯·俾斯麦的社会福利立法包括健康保险、事故保险以及老年和残疾养老金制度。

iii.Bismarck wanted to prove that the state was a benevolent institution and not an oppressor. He hoped that his social welfare programs would secure the loyalty of workers to the new German empire.

iii.俾斯麦想要证明国家是一个仁慈的机构而不是压迫者。他希望他的社会福利计划能够确保工人对新德意志帝国的忠诚。

2.William II (reigned 1888–1918)

2.威廉二世 (1888-1918 年在位)

i.William I died in 1888 at the age of 90. His grandson, William II, became the new German kaiser. Arrogant and impulsive, William II was determined to rule on his own.

i.威廉一世于 1888 年去世，享年 90 岁。他的孙子威廉二世成为新的德国皇帝。威廉二世傲慢而冲动，决心独自统治。

ii.William II forced Bismarck to resign in 1890. During the next 14 years, he expanded Bismarck' s social reforms. At the same time, Germany' s economic and military power continued to grow.

ii.威廉二世于 1890 年迫使俾斯麦辞职。在接下来的 14 年里，他扩大了俾斯麦的社会改革。与此同时，德国的经济和军事实力持续增长。

E.RUSSIA

E.俄罗斯

1.Autocracy and repression

1.独裁与镇压

i.The assassination of Tsar Alexander II ended Russia' s brief period of reform.

i.沙皇亚历山大二世遇刺结束了俄罗斯短暂的改革时期。

ii.Both Alexander III (reigned 1881–1894) and Nicholas II (reigned 1894–1917) were committed to the traditional policies of autocracy, orthodoxy, and Russification.

ii.亚历山大三世 (1881-1894 年在位) 和尼古拉斯二世 (1894-1917 年在位) 都致力于独裁、 正统和俄罗斯化的传统政策。

iii.Both tsars encouraged anti-Semitic attacks on Jews called pogroms. Russia was the last European state to eliminate legal discrimination against Jews. Virulent anti-Semitism prompted a mass migration of Russian Jews to Western Europe and the United States.

iii.两位沙皇都鼓励对犹太人进行反犹太主义袭击，称为“大屠杀”。 俄罗斯是最后一个消除对犹太人法律歧视的欧洲国家。 恶毒的反犹太主义促使俄罗斯犹太人大规模移居西欧和美国。

2.Political movements

2.政治运动

i.Russia' s program of rapid industrialization spawned a wide range of political movements.

i.俄罗斯的快速工业化计划催生了广泛的政治运动。

ii.The Constitutional Democrats or Kadets wanted a constitutional monarchy.

ii.立宪民主党或立宪民主党想要君主立宪制。

iii.The Social Democrats worked for economic and political revolution. In 1903, the Social Democrats split into two factions. The Mensheviks favored gradual socialistic reform. Led by Vladimir Lenin, the Bolsheviks advocated a communist revolution spearheaded by a small elite of professional revolutionaries.

iii.社会民主党致力于经济和政治革命。 1903年，社会民主党分裂为两派。 孟什维克主张渐进式社会主义改革。 在弗拉基米尔·列宁的领导下，布尔什维克主张由一小群职业革命家精英领导的共产主义革命。

3.The Russo-Japanese War

3.日俄战争

i.Between 1870 and 1900, the Japanese modernized their economy and built a powerful army and navy.

i.1870 年至 1900 年间，日本实现了经济现代化，并建立了强大的陆军和海军。

ii.As Japan became stronger, it also became more imperialistic. During the 1890s, Japan expanded its influence in Manchuria, China' s mineral rich northeastern province.

ii.随着日本变得更加强大，它也变得更加帝国主义。 1890 年代，日本扩大了在中国矿产丰富的东北省份满洲的影响力。

iii.Japan' s growing interest in Manchuria alarmed the Russians, who were also eager to control the province. In 1904, the conflict exploded into the Russo-Japanese War.

iii.日本对满洲日益增长的兴趣令俄罗斯人感到震惊，他们也渴望控制该省。1904年，冲突爆发为日俄战争。

iv.The Japanese stunned the European powers by easily crushing the Russian forces. Though still technically part of China, Manchuria was now a part of Japan's sphere of influence.

iv.日本轻而易举地粉碎了俄罗斯军队，震惊了欧洲列强。尽管满洲在技术上仍然是中国的一部分，但现在是日本势力范围的一部分。

4.The Revolution of 1905

4.1905 年革命

i.Russia's humiliating defeat in the Russo-Japanese War exposed the weaknesses of the autocratic regime and led to increased unrest.

i.俄罗斯在日俄战争中惨败，暴露了专制政权的弱点，导致动乱加剧。

ii.On January 22, 1905, Cossacks opened fire on a peaceful crowd of workers outside the Winter Palace in St. Petersburg. The "Bloody Sunday" massacre provoked a wave of strikes and demands for change.

ii.1905 年 1 月 22 日，哥萨克向圣彼得堡冬宫外和平的工人人群开枪。“血腥星期日”大屠杀引发了一波罢工和要求变革的浪潮。

iii.Nicholas II reluctantly approved the election of a Russian parliament or Duma.

iii.尼古拉二世不情愿地批准了俄罗斯议会或杜马的选举。

iv.Nicholas stubbornly refused to work with the Duma, insisting that it become an advisory rather than a legislative body.

iv.尼古拉斯顽固地拒绝与杜马合作，坚持要求杜马成为一个咨询机构而不是立法机构。

IV.四 . SCIENCE AND THE AGE OF PROGRESS

科学与进步的时代

A.THE BACTERIAL REVOLUTION

A.细菌革命

1.Louis Pasteur

1.路易斯·巴斯德

i.Conducted experiments that supported the germ theory of diseases.

i.进行了支持疾病细菌理论实验。

ii.Discovered that heat could destroy many harmful bacteria.

ii.发现热量可以消灭许多有害细菌。

iii.The process of heating a liquid to kill the bacteria in it is called pasteurization.

iii.加热液体以杀死其中细菌的过程称为巴氏灭菌。

2.Robert Koch

2.罗伯特·科赫

i.Identified the bacteria responsible for specific diseases.

i.确定了导致特定疾病的细菌。

ii. Identified the tuberculosis bacteria.

ii. 鉴定出结核菌。

3. Joseph Lister

3. 约瑟夫·李斯特

i. Promoted the idea of sterile surgery.

i. 推广无菌手术的理念。

ii. Introduced carbolic acid to sterilize surgical instruments and wounds.

ii. 引入石炭酸对手术器械和伤口进行消毒。

4. Impact 4. 影响

i. The bacterial revolution saved millions of lives, thus causing a dramatic decline in European death rates. By 1875, Europeans lived an average of 15 years longer than their grandparents.

i. 细菌革命拯救了数百万人的生命，从而导致欧洲死亡率急剧下降。到 1875 年，欧洲人的平均寿命比他们的祖父母长了 15 年。

ii. Urban residents benefited the most from improvement in public health.

ii. 城市居民从公共卫生改善中受益最多。

B. CHARLES DARWIN AND THE THEORY OF EVOLUTION

B. 查尔斯·达尔文和进化论

1. The key question

1. 关键问题

i. How can we explain the tremendous variety of plants and animals that exist on Earth?

i. 我们如何解释地球上存在的种类繁多的植物和动物？

ii. The idea of special creation formed the most widely accepted answer to this question.

According to this view, every kind of plant and animal had been created by God at the beginning of the world and remained the same since then.

ii. 特殊创造的理念构成了这个问题最广泛接受的答案。根据这种观点，每种植物和动物都是上帝在世界之初创造的，并且从那时起就保持不变。

2. On the Origin of Species

2. 关于物种起源

i. Charles Darwin was a British naturalist whose book *On the Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection* challenged the Judeo-Christian belief in special creation.

i. 查尔斯·达尔文是一位英国博物学家，他的著作《通过自然选择实现物种起源》挑战了犹太教和基督教对特殊创造的信仰。

ii. According to Darwin, within every species more individuals are born than can survive.

Therefore, every living thing takes part in a constant "struggle for existence."

ii. 根据达尔文的观点，每个物种中出生的个体数量都多于生存数量。因此，每一个生物都在不断地“生存斗争”。

iii. Only the "fittest" survive this unending struggle for survival. The fittest are determined by a process of natural selection in which new species emerge after gradually accumulating

new modifications.

iii.只有“适者生存”，才能在这场无休止的生存斗争中生存下来。适者生存是由自然选择过程决定的，在逐渐积累新的修饰后会出现新物种。

iv.Darwin's idea of change through natural selection came to be called the theory of evolution.

iv.达尔文通过自然选择实现变革的思想被称为进化论。

3.The controversy

3.争议

i.Darwin's theory of evolution sparked a storm of controversy.

i.达尔文的进化论引发了一场争议风暴。

ii.Naturalist Thomas Henry Huxley wrote, "It is doubtful if any single book, except The Principia by Newton, ever worked so great and rapid a revolution in science.

ii.博物学家托马斯·亨利·赫胥黎 (Thomas Henry Huxley) 写道：“除了牛顿的《原理》之外，是否有任何一本书曾在科学领域掀起如此巨大而迅速的革命，这是令人怀疑的。

iii.Critics accused Darwin of contradicting the biblical account of creation in which humankind was a unique creation of God. The bishop of Oxford, for example, accused Darwin of "a tendency to limit God's glory in creation."

iii.批评者指责达尔文与《圣经》中的创造论相矛盾，在《圣经》中，人类是上帝独特的创造物。例如，牛津主教指责达尔文“有限制上帝在创造中的荣耀的倾向”。

iv.Darwin's theory also undermined the Enlightenment belief that rational human beings lived in a tranquil and predictable world. The theory of natural selection suggested an alternate world in which aggressive individuals and groups constantly struggled with one another.

iv.达尔文的理论也破坏了启蒙运动的信念，即理性的人类生活在一个宁静且可预测的世界中。自然选择理论提出了另一个世界，在这个世界中，好斗的个体和群体不断地相互斗争。

C.SOCIAL DARWINISM

C.社会达尔文主义

1.Herbert Spencer, an English sociologist, applied the concept of natural selection to human society. Spencer argued that free economic competition was natural selection in action. The best companies make profits while inefficient ones go bankrupt. The same rules apply to individuals. This idea became known as Social Darwinism.

1.英国社会学家赫伯特·斯宾塞将自然选择的概念应用于人类社会。斯宾塞认为，自由经济竞争是自然选择的作用。最好的公司能够盈利，而效率低下的公司则破产。同样的规则也适用于个人。这个想法被称为社会达尔文主义。

2.Wealthy business and industrial leaders used Social Darwinism to justify their success and explain why others fail. They strongly supported laissez-faire economic policies and opposed social welfare programs.

2.富有的商业和工业领袖利用社会达尔文主义来证明他们的成功并解释其他人失败的原因。他们强烈支持自由放任的经济政策，反对社会福利计划。

3.The Social Darwinists also applied the theories of natural selection and survival of the fittest to races and nations. Their theories helped rationalize and justify European imperialism, racism, and militarism.

3.社会达尔文主义者还将自然选择和适者生存的理论应用于种族和国家。 他们的理论帮助欧洲帝国主义、种族主义和军国主义合理化和正当化。

4.Social Darwinism later influenced the development of Nazi theories about superior and inferior races.

4.社会达尔文主义后来影响了纳粹关于优劣种族理论的发展。

5.It is important to point out that many critics objected to the dangerous misapplication of Darwin' s biological findings to society and races. They argued that Social Darwinism was being used as an excuse for the excesses of individuals and the greed of imperialists.

5.需要指出的是，许多批评者反对达尔文的生物学发现对社会和种族的危险误用。 他们认为，社会达尔文主义被用作个人的暴行和帝国主义者的贪婪的借口。

V.五、 MODERN ART现代艺术

A.MODERNITY

A.现代性

1.New inventions such as the camera and the cinema posed a challenge to how artists traditionally portrayed people and places.

1.相机和电影等新发明对艺术家传统上描绘人物和地点的方式提出了挑战。

2.Artists responded with a variety of "modern" styles that marked a break with long-standing artistic traditions.

2.艺术家们以各种“现代”风格做出回应，这标志着与长期艺术传统的决裂。

3.The newly enriched bourgeoisie provide much of the patronage for modern artists.

3.新近富裕起来的资产阶级为现代艺术家提供了大量赞助。

B.IMPRESSIONISM

B.印象主义

1.Key characteristics

1.主要特征

i.Captured a moment in time; a slice of life.

i.捕捉到某个时刻；生活的一部分。

ii.Interested in the fleeting effects of light on color.

ii.对光线对颜色的短暂影响感兴趣。

iii.Depicted leisure activities of the Parisian bourgeoisie.

iii.描绘了巴黎资产阶级的休闲活动。

2.Key artists and works

2.主要艺术家和作品

i.Claude Monet, Impression Sunrise: this view of the harbor at Le Havre gave Impressionism its name.

i.克劳德·莫奈，印象日出：这张勒阿弗尔海港的景色因此而得名印象派。

ii.Claude Monet, Gare St-Lazare: captures the great clouds of steam and smoke as a train arrives at a Paris railway station.

ii.克劳德·莫奈，圣拉扎尔火车站：捕捉火车抵达巴黎火车站时巨大的蒸汽和烟雾云。

iii.Pierre-Auguste Renoir, *Le Bal au Moulin de la Galette*: depicts friends dancing and dining at a popular outdoor café.

iii.Pierre-Auguste Renoir , *Le Bal au Moulin de la Galette* : 描绘了朋友们在一家受欢迎的户外咖啡馆跳舞和用餐的场景。

iv.Pierre-Auguste Renoir, *The Luncheon of the Boating Party*: depicts a carefree group of friends lunching on the terrace of the *Restaurante Fournaise* overlooking the Seine River.

iv.皮埃尔·奥古斯特·雷诺阿，划船派对的午餐：描绘了一群无忧无虑的朋友在俯瞰塞纳河的 *Restaurante Fournaise* 餐厅的露台上享用午餐。

C.CUBISM

C.立体主义

1. Key characteristics

1. 主要特征

i.Presented multiple views of the same object.

i.呈现同一对象的多个视图。

ii.Fragmented forms into flat, jagged shapes.

ii.碎片化为平坦、锯齿状的形状。

iii.Portrayed flat, two-dimensional space without traditional linear perspective.

iii.描绘平坦的二维空间，没有传统的线性透视。

2.Key artists and works

2.主要艺术家和作品

i.Georges Braque, *Violin and Candlestick*: much of the painting is a jumble of fragmented cubes and other solid geometric shapes. Matisse reportedly remarked that Braque painted "with little cubes." This is credited with being the origin of the term Cubism.

i.乔治·布拉克，小提琴和烛台：这幅画的大部分内容是碎片立方体和其他实体几何形状的混乱。据报道，马蒂斯评论说布拉克画的是“小立方体”。这被认为是“立体主义”一词的起源。

ii.Pablo Picasso, *Guernica*: depicts the confusion and horror caused by Germany's unprovoked attack on a previously peaceful Spanish village.

ii.巴勃罗·毕加索，格尔尼卡：描绘了德国无缘无故袭击一个原本平静的西班牙村庄所造成的混乱和恐怖。

D.MAKING COMPARISONS: RAPHAEL AND PICASSO

D.比较：拉斐尔和毕加索

1.Raphael's School of Athens

1.拉斐尔的雅典学院

i.Demonstrates the humanist interest in Greek and Roman philosophy.

i.表现出对希腊和罗马哲学的人文主义兴趣。

ii.Utilizes the Renaissance artistic techniques of idealized human portraits and linear perspective.

ii.利用文艺复兴时期理想化的人物肖像和线性透视的艺术技巧。

iii.Exhibits harmony, proportion, and balance.

iii.表现出和谐、比例和平衡。

iv.Painted for Pope Julius II, illustrating the importance of church patronage.

iv.为教皇朱利叶斯二世绘制，说明了教堂赞助的重要性。

2.Picasso' s Les Demoiselles d' Avignon

2.毕加索的阿维尼翁少女

i.Demonstrates the modernist interest in the ugly underside of real life by depicting five prostitutes inside a brothel.

i.通过描绘妓院内的五名妓女，展示了现代主义对现实生活丑陋一面的兴趣。

ii.Utilizes the Cubist artistic techniques of flat forms, fragmented space, and multiple views of the same person.

ii.利用立体主义艺术技巧，扁平化的形式、碎片化的空间和同一个人的多个视角。

iii.Exhibits a lack of harmony and proportion.

iii.表现出缺乏和谐和比例。

iv.Painted for a limited group of artists, dealers, and critics.

iv.为有限的艺术家、经销商和评论家绘制。

Chapter 26

第26章 26

The New Imperialism新帝国主义

I.我。 INTRODUCTION介绍

A.THE OLD IMPERIALISM

A.旧帝国主义

1.European powers practiced an early form of imperialism between 1500 and 1800. During this period, Portugal, the Dutch Republic, and England built trading-post empires along the coasts of Africa, India, and Indonesia. For example, Portuguese traders established a mutually lucrative trade with the West African kingdom of Benin. The Portuguese prized Benin' s rich supply of pepper, ivory, and gold. In return, the rulers of Benin prized Portugal' s rich supply of coral beads, brass bracelets, and horses.

1.欧洲列强在 1500 年至 1800 年间实行了早期形式的帝国主义。在此期间，葡萄牙、荷兰共和国和英国在非洲、印度和印度尼西亚沿海建立了贸易站帝国。例如，葡萄牙商人与西非贝宁王国建立了互惠互利的贸易。葡萄牙人珍视贝宁丰富的胡椒、象牙和黄金。作为回报，贝宁统治者珍视葡萄牙丰富的珊瑚珠、黄铜手镯和马匹。

2.The New World was a notable exception to the pattern of coastal trading posts. Spain established an enormous empire that included the West Indies, Central America, and South America. Beginning in 1607, the English began to colonize the east coast of North America.

2.新世界是沿海贸易站模式的一个显着例外。西班牙建立了一个庞大的帝国，包括西印度群岛、中美洲和南美洲。1607年开始，英国人开始殖民北美东海岸。

3.The Old Imperialists created the world' s first global maritime trading network. Centered in the Atlantic Ocean, the network featured the exchange of enslaved Africans, Caribbean sugar, and Chesapeake tobacco.

3.老帝国主义者创建了世界上第一个全球海上贸易网络。该网络以大西洋为中心，以交换被奴役的非洲人、加勒比糖和切萨皮克烟草为特色。

B.THE NEW IMPERIALISM

B.新帝国主义

1.In 1500, the European powers controlled about 7 percent of the globe's land. By 1800, they controlled 35 percent. A new Age of Imperialism began in 1870 as European powers, plus the United States and Japan, rapidly acquired vast overseas empires. By 1914, the new imperialist powers controlled 84 percent of the globe's land.

1.1500年，欧洲列强控制了全球约7%的土地。到1800年，他们控制了35%。1870年，随着欧洲列强以及美国和日本迅速收购了庞大的海外帝国，帝国主义的新时代开始了。到1914年，新帝国主义列强控制了全球84%的土地。

2.Led by Great Britain and France, the imperialist powers exercised increasing economic and political control over Africa and Asia. No longer content to simply trade with other peoples, European nations now aimed to directly rule and exploit extensive regions of the globe. For example, a British force of 1,200 well-armed soldiers toppled the ruler of Benin, burned his palace, and seized 2,500 works of bronze and ivory art.

2.以英国和法国为首的帝国主义列强对非洲和亚洲的经济和政治控制日益加强。欧洲国家不再满足于简单地与其他民族进行贸易，现在的目标是直接统治和剥削全球广大地区。例如，一支由1,200名装备精良的士兵组成的英国军队推翻了贝宁的统治者，烧毁了他的宫殿，并缴获了2,500件青铜和象牙艺术品。

3.The imperialist powers seized direct control over some areas such as German East Africa and French Indochina. In other areas, they established protectorates where the dependent country had its own government but was still subject to the authority of the imperial power. And finally, the great powers established spheres of influence over large parts of China.

3.帝国主义列强直接控制了德属东非和法属印度支那等一些地区。在其他地区，他们建立了保护国，附属国拥有自己的政府，但仍受皇权的管辖。最后，大国在中国大部分地区建立了势力范围。

Be prepared to compare and contrast old and new imperialism. Both forms of imperialism involved varying degrees of European control over other peoples. However, the scope and speed of the new imperialism far exceeded that of the old imperialism.

准备好比较和对比新旧帝国主义。这两种形式的帝国主义都涉及欧洲对其他民族的不同程度的控制。然而，新帝国主义的范围和速度远远超过了旧帝国主义。

II.二. THE TECHNOLOGY OF EMPIRE

帝国科技

A.EFFICIENT NEW FORMS OF TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

A.高效的新型交通和通讯方式

1.The Second Industrial Revolution (see [Chapter 22](#)) created the tools of transportation, communication, and warfare that facilitated the rapid pace of global empire building.

1.第二次工业革命（参见[第22章](#)）创造了交通、通讯和战争工具，促进了全球帝国的快速建设。

2.Iron steamships fueled by coal replaced smaller wind-powered wooden sailing vessels. The new steamships could carry large cargoes of people and goods. As a result, Europeans used sea lanes to connect their colonies with the home country.

2.以煤炭为燃料的铁质蒸汽船取代了小型风力木帆船。新的轮船可以运载大量人员和货物。结果，欧洲人利用海上航线将他们的殖民地与祖国连接起来。

3.*Insulated underwater cables revolutionized communication. In 1850, steam-powered mailboats required two to three months for a round-trip voyage from London to Bombay, India. Just 20 years later, companies in London and Bombay could exchange telegrams within hours.*

3.绝缘水下电缆彻底改变了通信。1850年，蒸汽动力邮船从伦敦到印度孟买的往返航行需要两到三个月的时间。仅仅20年后，伦敦和孟买的公司就可以在数小时内交换电报。

B.POWERFUL NEW WEAPONS

B.强大的新武器

1.*The imperialist powers equipped their armies with an arsenal of advanced weapons that included repeating rifles and Maxim machine guns.*

1.帝国主义列强为他们的军队配备了一系列先进武器，其中包括连发步枪和马克沁机枪。

2.*A Maxim machine gun could fire 11 bullets in just one second. In 1898, a small but well-armed British force needed only 5 hours to slaughter 11,000 Sudanese soldiers in a battle fought near Omdurman. Winston Churchill later described the appalling "suffering, despairing, and dying" created by "a hell of whistling metal, exploding shells, and sputtering dust."*

2.一挺马克沁机枪可以在一秒钟内发射11发子弹。1898年，在恩图曼附近的一场战斗中，一支规模虽小但装备精良的英国军队仅用了5个小时就屠杀了11,000名苏丹士兵。温斯顿·丘吉尔后来描述了“金属呼啸声、炮弹爆炸和尘埃四溅的地狱”所造成的令人震惊的“痛苦、绝望和死亡”。

C.EFFECTIVE NEW MEDICINES

C.有效的新药

1.*Malaria is a disease caused by a parasite transmitted by the bites of infected mosquitos. Its life-threatening fever posed a formidable obstacle to European travelers attempting to explore mosquito infested jungles and swamps in Africa and Asia.*

1.疟疾是一种由寄生虫引起的疾病，通过受感染的蚊子叮咬传播。它危及生命的高烧对试图探索非洲和亚洲蚊子出没的丛林和沼泽的欧洲旅行者构成了巨大的障碍。

2.*Quinine was first isolated in 1820 from the bark of the cinchona tree. Large-scale use of quinine as an effective treatment for malaria began after 1850. It soon played a significant role in enabling Europeans to colonize western and central Africa.*

2.奎宁于1820年首次从金鸡纳树的树皮中分离出来。1850年之后开始大规模使用奎宁作为治疗疟疾的有效药物。它很快在欧洲人殖民西非和中非方面发挥了重要作用。

III.三 . MOTIVES FOR THE NEW IMPERIALISM

新帝国主义的动机

A.ECONOMIC GAINS

A.经济收益

1.*European interest in overseas colonies began to weaken in the half century following the Congress of Vienna. In 1852, the British Prime Minister Benjamin Disraeli referred to India and other colonies as "a millstone round our necks."*

1.欧洲对海外殖民地的兴趣在维也纳会议之后的半个世纪里开始减弱。1852年，英国首相本杰明·迪斯雷利 (Benjamin Disraeli) 将印度和其他殖民地称为“我们脖子上的磨石”。

2.Economic problems played a key role in changing European attitudes towards acquiring colonies. A deep economic depression gripped Europe between the mid-1870s and the mid-1890s, bringing rising unemployment and the potential for labor unrest.

2.经济问题在改变欧洲对获取殖民地的态度方面发挥了关键作用。1870年代中期至1890年代中期，严重的经济萧条席卷了欧洲，带来了失业率上升和潜在的劳工骚乱。

3.As the Second Industrial Revolution gathered momentum, European industrialists looked to overseas colonies as sources of essential raw materials and as new markets for finished goods.

3.随着第二次工业革命的势头增强，欧洲实业家将海外殖民地视为重要原材料的来源和制成品的新市场。

4.Economic rivalry quickly fueled a rush for colonies in Africa and Asia. By 1900, ivory and rubber from the Congo, diamonds and gold from South Africa, and rubber and rice from French Indochina provided lucrative raw materials for European economic growth.

4.经济竞争迅速引发了对非洲和亚洲殖民地的热潮。到1900年，来自刚果的象牙和橡胶、来自南非的钻石和黄金、来自法属印度支那的橡胶和大米为欧洲经济增长提供了利润丰厚的原材料。

B.GEOPOLITICAL ADVANTAGES

B.地缘政治优势

1.The great powers understood the importance of a strong navy to protect vital sea routes connecting a home country with its overseas colonies.

1.大国了解强大海军对于保护连接母国与其海外殖民地的重要海上航线的重要性。

2.The great steamships required bases where they could take on coal and other needed supplies. For example, Singapore served as a strategic base for British ships. The British imperialist Lord Curzon understood the geopolitical importance of Singapore and other strategic bases when he described them as "pieces on a chessboard upon which is being played out in a game for the domination of the world."

2.大型轮船需要能够装载煤炭和其他所需物资的基地。例如，新加坡是英国船只的战略基地。英帝国主义者勋爵寇松勋爵了解新加坡和其他战略基地的地缘政治重要性，他将它们描述为“棋盘上的棋子，正在为统治世界而进行的游戏”。

C.NATIONALISM

C.民族主义

1.Colonial expansion offered all citizens a vicarious share in national glory. Mass-circulation newspapers thrilled their readers with stories describing how intrepid explorers and dedicated missionaries overcame hardship and danger.

1.殖民扩张为所有公民提供了分享国家荣耀的替代机会。大量发行的报纸讲述了勇敢的探险家和奉献的传教士如何克服困难和危险的故事，让读者兴奋不已。

2. "Colonial fever" became a source of national pride. Imperialists proudly displayed world maps with their nation's empire highlighted in bright colors. Colored in red, a map of the British empire provided schoolchildren with patriotic visual evidence that "the sun never sets on the British empire."

2.“殖民热”成为民族自豪感的源泉。帝国主义者自豪地展示世界地图，并用鲜艳的颜色突出显示了他们国家的帝国。一张红色的大英帝国地图为学童们提供了“大英帝国的太阳永不落下”的爱国视觉证据。

D.RACIAL SUPERIORITY

D.种族优越性

1.Imperialism contradicted the European belief in local self-rule. However, imperialists ignored this inconsistency by using Social Darwinism (see [Chapter 25](#)) to justify their actions.

1.帝国主义与欧洲地方自治的信念相矛盾。然而，帝国主义者利用社会达尔文主义（见[第25章](#)）来为他们的行为辩护，从而忽视了这种不一致。

2.Social Darwinists assumed that some races are fitter than others. Europeans pointed to steamships, railroads, and machine guns as evidences of their superiority. They saw no reason to respect the cultures of “backward” peoples.

2.社会达尔文主义者认为某些种族比其他种族更适应。欧洲人以轮船、铁路和机关枪作为其优越性的证据。他们认为没有理由尊重“落后”民族的文化。

E.A CIVILIZING MISSION

E.文明使命

1.It was a short mental step from a belief in racial superiority to a belief that Europeans were engaged in a “civilizing mission” to bring medicines, laws, Christianity, and other blessings of Western civilization to the people in their colonies.

1.从对种族优越性的信念到相信欧洲人正在承担“文明使命”，将药物、法律、基督教和西方文明的其他福祉带给殖民地人民的信念，这是一个短暂的心理步骤。

2.The popular British writer Rudyard Kipling appealed not only to his readers’ spirit of adventure, but also to their feelings of superiority. He saw imperialism as a beneficial mission to “civilize non-Europeans” and urged his readers to “Take up the White Man’s Burden” by modernizing “primitive” native cultures.

2.英国著名作家拉迪亚德·吉卜林不仅吸引读者的冒险精神，还吸引他们的优越感。他将帝国主义视为“使非欧洲人文明化”的有益使命，并敦促读者通过使“原始”本土文化现代化来“承担白人的负担”。

IV.四 . EUROPEAN IMPERIALISM IN AFRICA

欧洲帝国主义在非洲

A.THE “DARK CONTINENT”

A. “黑暗大陆”

1.Inspired by Prince Henry the Navigator, fifteenth-century Portuguese sea captains began to explore the west coast of Africa. The Portuguese and other European countries established trading posts along the coast. However, they learned very little about the interior of what they called the “Dark Continent.”

1.受到航海家亨利王子的启发，十五世纪的葡萄牙船长开始探索非洲西海岸。葡萄牙和其他欧洲国家沿海岸建立了贸易站。然而，他们对他们所谓的“黑暗大陆”的内部了解甚少。

2.By the mid-1800s, Africa contained more than 700 different ethnic groups, each with its own language and customs. The people in this vast region could neither foresee nor prevent the irrevocable changes that the Second Industrial Revolution and imperialist rivalries would inflict on their lives.

2.到 1800 年代中期，非洲有 700 多个不同的民族，每个民族都有自己的语言和习俗。这个广大地区的人民既无法预见也无法阻止第二次工业革命和帝国主义竞争将给他们的生活带来不可逆转的变化。

B.KING LEOPOLD II AND THE CONGO

B.利奥波德二世国王和刚果

1.King Leopold II of Belgium began the process of exploiting the African interior. Reports of central Africa' s "unspeakable riches" fired Leopold' s imagination. Motivated by insatiable greed, Leopold was determined to devour "the magnificent cake of Africa."

1.比利时国王利奥波德二世开始了开发非洲内陆的进程。关于中部非洲“难以言表的财富”的报道激发了利奥波德的想象力。在贪得无厌的贪婪驱使下，利奥波德决心吞噬“非洲这块巨大的蛋糕”。

2.Leopold formed the International Congo Association in 1875 as a private enterprise. The Congo' s rubber trees provided one of the world' s few sources of this increasingly valuable raw material. Leopold coerced the native population into harvesting the trees while working under brutal conditions.

2.利奥波德于 1875 年作为一家私营企业成立了国际刚果协会。刚果的橡胶树是世界上为数不多的这种日益宝贵的原材料的来源之一。利奥波德强迫当地人在残酷的条件下砍伐树木。

C.THE BERLIN CONFERENCE, 1884-1885

C.柏林会议，1884-1885

1.Leopold' s actions ignited European interest in Africa. Soon Britain, France, Germany, Italy, and Portugal also claimed parts of the continent.

1.利奥波德的行动点燃了欧洲对非洲的兴趣。很快英国、法国、德国、意大利和葡萄牙也声称对非洲大陆的部分地区拥有主权。

2.Alarmed by the rising tensions, the German Chancellor Otto von Bismarck convened a conference in Berlin to establish rules for dividing Africa. Representatives from all the major European nations and the United States attended the conference. However, the European leaders did not invite a single African ruler to attend the conference.

2.德国总理奥托·冯·俾斯麦对紧张局势升级感到震惊，在柏林召开会议，制定分裂非洲的规则。欧洲主要国家和美国的代表出席了会议。然而，欧洲领导人没有邀请任何一位非洲统治者出席会议。

3.The Berlin Conference opened on November 15, 1884, and concluded on February 26, 1885. The conference did not actually partition Africa. However, it did establish guidelines for regulating colonial activity in Africa. For example, the conference adopted a requirement that a country' s territorial claims must be based on "effective occupation" defined as a strong actual presence in the area being claimed.

3.柏林会议于1884年11月15日开幕，于1885年2月26日结束。会议实际上并未瓜分非洲。然而，它确实制定了规范非洲殖民活动的指导方针。例如，会议通过了一项要求，即一国的领土主张必须以“有效占领”为基础，“有效占领”的定义是在所主张的地区有强大的实际存在。

D.THE "SCRAMBLE FOR AFRICA"

D.“争夺非洲”

1.When the new imperialism began in 1875, Europe controlled less than 10 percent of Africa. The Berlin Conference prompted a feverish "scramble for Africa." By 1900, the European powers established colonies in 90 percent of the continent. Only Ethiopia (which successfully resisted an Italian invasion) and Liberia (which had been settled by freed slaves from the United States) remained independent.

1.1875 年新帝国主义开始时，欧洲控制的非洲不到 10%。柏林会议引发了一场狂热的“争夺非

洲”。到 1900 年，欧洲列强已在非洲大陆 90% 的地区建立了殖民地。只有埃塞俄比亚（成功抵抗了意大利的入侵）和利比里亚（由美国释放的奴隶定居）保持独立。

2.Great Britain controlled the lion' s share of Africa. The British empire stretched from Egypt in the north to the Cape of Good Hope in the south.

2.英国控制了非洲的大部分地区。大英帝国北起埃及，南至好望角。

3.The French empire included Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia along with a vast expanse of the Sahara Desert.

3.法兰西帝国包括摩洛哥、阿尔及利亚、突尼斯以及广阔的撒哈拉沙漠。

4.The Portuguese annexed huge domains in Angola and Mozambique.

4.葡萄牙人吞并了安哥拉和莫桑比克的大片领土。

5.The Germans established colonies in German East Africa and in the Cameroons and Togo on the west coast.

5.德国人在德属东非以及西海岸的喀麦隆和汤戈建立了殖民地。

6.European diplomats created large unwieldy states that ignored traditional cultures and often forced rival tribes to occupy the same land.

6.欧洲外交官创建了庞大而笨拙的国家，这些国家忽视了传统文化，并经常迫使敌对部落占领同一片土地。

V.五、 EUROPEAN IMPERIALISM IN ASIA

欧洲帝国主义在亚洲

A.INDIA

1.British economic interest in India began in the 1600s when the British East India Company established treaty ports at Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta. The company quickly took advantage of the growing weakness of India' s ruling Mughal dynasty. By 1757, the British East India Company ruled large parts of India with little interference from the British government.

1.英国对印度的经济兴趣始于 1600 年代，当时英国东印度公司在孟买、马德拉斯和加尔各答建立了通商口岸。该公司很快就利用了印度统治莫卧儿王朝日益衰弱的机会。到 1757 年，英国东印度公司统治了印度的大部分地区，英国政府几乎没有干涉。

2.The British East India Company maintained an army led by British officers and staffed by sepoys or Indian soldiers. Like many Indians, the sepoys resented Britain' s arrogant disregard for their cultural traditions. In 1857, word spread among the sepoys that their British-made rifle cartridges were sealed with beef and pork fat. Soldiers had to bite off the seal to use the cartridges. This outraged Hindus who were not allowed to touch beef and Muslims who were prohibited from eating pork.

2.英国东印度公司拥有一支由英国军官领导、由印度士兵或印度士兵组成的军队。和许多印度人一样，印度士兵对英国傲慢无视他们的文化传统表示不满。1857 年，有消息在士兵中流传，他们的英国制造步枪子弹是用牛肉和猪肉脂肪密封的。士兵们必须咬掉封条才能使用弹药筒。这激怒了不允许接触牛肉的印度教徒和禁止吃猪肉的穆斯林。

3.On May 10, 1857, sepoy units rebelled against the British. Stunned British forces finally restored order after both sides suffered heavy losses.

3.1857 年 5 月 10 日，印度士兵反抗英国人。目瞪口呆的英军在双方损失惨重后终于恢复了秩序。

4.The Sepoy Mutiny marked a turning point in Britain' s relationship with India. In 1858, administration of India passed from the East India Company to the British crown. The British adopted a more tolerant approach towards Indian religious traditions. At the same time, the British launched a massive development program that included beginning irrigation projects, constructing schools, and building an extensive network of railroad lines.

4.印度兵变标志着英国与印度关系的转折点。1858年,印度的管理权从东印度公司移交给英国王室。英国人对印度宗教传统采取了更加宽容的态度。与此同时,英国启动了一项大规模的发展计划,包括开始灌溉项目、建设学校和建设广泛的铁路网络。

5.India soon emerged as the cornerstone of the British empire. The Industrial Revolution had turned Britain into the world' s workshop and India became a major supplier of raw materials for that workshop. India' s railroads enabled farmers to ship cotton, rice, jute, and tea to coastal ports where steamships transported these products to Great Britain. In return, India absorbed one-fifth of Britain' s total exports. This lucrative economic relationship prompted Prime Minister Disraeli to describe India as "the brightest jewel in Her Majesty' s Crown."

5.印度很快成为大英帝国的基石。工业革命使英国成为世界工厂,而印度成为该工厂的主要原材料供应国。印度的铁路使农民能够将棉花、大米、黄麻和茶叶运往沿海港口,然后再用轮船将这些产品运往英国。作为回报,印度吸收了英国出口总额的五分之一。这种利润丰厚的经济关系促使迪斯雷利总理将印度描述为“女王陛下皇冠上最闪亮的宝石”。

B.INDOCHINA

B.印度支那

1.Vietnam forms a long curving S on the eastern shore of the Indochina peninsula. French soldiers gradually conquered Vietnam in the years between 1857 and 1883. Ten years later, France completed the conquest by adding Cambodia (now Kampuchea) and Laos to its Indochina empire.

1.越南在印度支那半岛东岸形成一个长长的弯曲的S形。1857年至1883年间,法国士兵逐渐征服了越南。十年后,法国将柬埔寨(现柬埔寨)和老挝纳入其印度支那帝国,从而完成了征服。

2.French colonists quickly exploited the region' s economic resources. Huge plantations used cheap peasant labor to produce valuable crops of rice and rubber. By the early 1900s, Indochina produced all of France' s raw rubber and much of its imported rice.

2.法国殖民者迅速掠夺了该地区的经济资源。巨大的种植园利用廉价的农民劳动力来生产有价值的稻米和橡胶作物。到1900年代初,印度支那生产了法国所有的生橡胶和大部分进口大米。

3.French colonists used their wealth to support a luxurious standard of living. Saigon' s tree-lined streets and fashionable shops earned it the title "Paris of the Orient." French officials proudly called Vietnam "our marvelous balcony on the Pacific."

3.法国殖民者利用他们的财富来维持奢侈的生活水平。西贡绿树成荫的街道和时尚的商店为其赢得了“东方巴黎”的称号。法国官员自豪地称越南为“我们在太平洋上奇妙的阳台”。

C.CHINA

1.The modern phase of European relations with China began in the early 1800s. At that time, the British traded wool and Indian cotton for Chinese tea. However, a trade imbalance occurred when Britain' s thirst for Chinese tea far exceeded Chinese demand for English textiles.

1.欧洲与中国关系的现代阶段始于1800年代初。当时英国人用羊毛和印度棉花换取中国茶叶。然而,当英国对中国茶叶的需求远远超过中国对英国纺织品的需求时,贸易不平衡就出现了。

2. Unscrupulous British merchants discovered that opium, a habit-forming narcotic, could be used to balance the trade deficit. British opium exports to China soared from 200 chests in 1729 to 40,000 chests in 1838. Britain prospered as Chinese addicts began to pay for the drug with silver.

2. 不道德的英国商人发现鸦片这种令人上瘾的麻醉品可以用来平衡贸易逆差。英国对中国的鸦片出口从 1729 年的 200 箱猛增到 1838 年的 40,000 箱。随着中国瘾君子开始用白银购买鸦片，英国繁荣起来。

3. The weak Chinese government desperately tried to halt the opium trade. In 1839, the controversy escalated into an armed conflict known as the Opium War. Outdated Chinese ships proved to be no match for modern British gunboats. In 1842, the two sides signed the Treaty of Nanking. The treaty awarded the British the strategic island of Hong Kong and the right to trade at Canton and four other ports.

3. 软弱的中国政府拼命试图阻止鸦片贸易。1839年，这场争议升级为武装冲突，被称为鸦片战争。事实证明，过时的中国船只无法与现代英国炮舰相比。1842年，双方签订《南京条约》。该条约授予英国战略性的香港岛以及在广州和其他四个港口进行贸易的权利。

4. The Treaty of Nanking marked the beginning of a century of Chinese humiliation. Between 1870 and 1914, Western nations carved China into spheres of influence. Britain, France, Germany, and Japan controlled trade, tariffs, harbor duties, and railroad rights in their respective spheres.

4. 《南京条约》标志着中国百年屈辱的开始。1870年至1914年间，西方国家将中国划分为势力范围。英国、法国、德国和日本控制着各自领域的贸易、关税、港口税和铁路权。

5. Although the United States did not take part in carving up China, American officials became increasingly alarmed that the European powers and Japan would restrict American trading opportunities in their spheres of influence. On September 6, 1899, Secretary of State John Hay dispatched a series of diplomatic notes asking the governments of these nations to respect the rights of other nations within their spheres of influence. The European powers and Japan neither accepted nor rejected Hay's Open Door notes. Hay nonetheless announced that all the powers had agreed and that their consent was therefore "final and definitive."

5. 尽管美国没有参与瓜分中国，但美国官员越来越担心欧洲列强和日本将限制美国在其势力范围内的贸易机会。1899年9月6日，国务卿约翰·海伊发出一系列外交照会，要求这些国家的政府尊重其势力范围内其他国家的权利。欧洲列强和日本既没有接受也没有拒绝海伊的门户开放照会。尽管如此，海伊还是宣布所有权力都已同意，因此他们的同意是“最终且确定的”。

VI. 你。 CONSEQUENCES OF THE NEW IMPERIALISM

新帝国主义的后果

A. AN INTERDEPENDENT GLOBAL ECONOMY

A. 相互依赖的全球经济

1. The new imperialism created the beginning of an interdependent global economy with London as its financial center.

1. 新帝国主义开创了以伦敦为金融中心的相互依存的全球经济。

2. Foreign trade increased from just 3 percent of the world's output in 1800 to 33 percent by 1913.

2. 对外贸易从 1800 年仅占世界产出的 3% 增加到 1913 年的 33%。

3.Great Britain remained the world' s biggest trading nation. However, Germany and the United States emerged as fast-growing rivals.

3.英国仍然是世界上最大的贸易国。然而，德国和美国成为快速增长的竞争对手。

B.DISRUPTION OF TRADITIONAL CULTURES

B.对传统文化的破坏

1.Imperialism disrupted traditional cultures throughout Africa and Asia. For example, Kenyan farmers put aside traditional agricultural crops in order to grow coffee, tea, and sugar for European markets.

1.帝国主义破坏了整个非洲和亚洲的传统文化。例如，肯尼亚农民放弃了传统农作物，转而种植咖啡、茶叶和糖，供应欧洲市场。

2.The process of westernization forced colonial peoples to reevaluate their traditions and adopt European legal and political practices. The adoption of Western ideas caused many non-Western peoples to call for the modernization of their societies and states.

2.西化进程迫使殖民地人民重新评估自己的传统并采用欧洲的法律和政治实践。西方思想的采用导致许多非西方民族呼吁其社会和国家实现现代化。

C.DIPLOMATIC TENSIONS

C.外交紧张局势

1.Imperialism sharpened great power rivalries and solidified international alliance systems.

1.帝国主义加剧了大国竞争，巩固了国际联盟体系。

2.A new aggressive nationalism contributed to the mistrust and hostility that led to World War I.

2.新的侵略性民族主义助长了导致第一次世界大战的不信任和敌意。

□