

**Chapters 27–29****章节 27–29****PREVIEW: UNIT 8 KEY CONCEPTS****预览：第 8 单元关键概念**

Total war and political instability in the first half of the twentieth century gave way to a polarized state order during the Cold War and eventually to efforts at transnational union.

二十世纪上半叶的全面战争和政治不稳定让位于冷战期间两极分化的国家秩序，并最终让位于跨国联盟的努力。

—World War I, caused by a complex interaction of long- and short-term factors, resulted in immense losses and disruptions for both victors and vanquished.

——第一次世界大战是由长期和短期因素复杂相互作用引起的，给战胜国和战败国都带来了巨大的损失和混乱。

—The conflicting goals of the peace negotiators in Paris pitted diplomatic idealism against the desire to punish Germany, producing a settlement that satisfied few.

——巴黎和平谈判代表相互冲突的目标，使外交理想主义与惩罚德国的愿望相互对立，达成了一项令少数人满意的解决方案。

—In the interwar period, fascism, extreme nationalism, racist ideologies, and the failure of appeasement resulted in the catastrophe of World War II, presenting a grave challenge to European civilization.

——两次世界大战期间，法西斯主义、极端民族主义、种族主义意识形态和绥靖政策的失败导致了第二次世界大战的灾难，给欧洲文明带来了严峻挑战。

The stresses of economic collapse and total war engendered internal conflicts within European states and created conflicting conceptions of the relationship between the individual and the state, as demonstrated in the ideological battle between and among democracy, communism, and fascism.

经济崩溃和全面战争的压力在欧洲国家内部引发了内部冲突，并造成了个人与国家之间关系的相互冲突的观念，民主、共产主义和法西斯主义之间的意识形态斗争就证明了这一点。

During the twentieth century, diverse intellectual and cultural movements questioned the existence of objective knowledge, the ability of reason to arrive at truth, and the role of religion in determining moral standards.

二十世纪期间，各种知识和文化运动对客观知识的存在、理性得出真理的能力以及宗教在决定道德标准方面的作用提出了质疑。

—Science and technology yielded impressive material benefits but also caused immense destruction and posed challenges to objective knowledge.

——科学技术带来了令人瞩目的物质利益，但也造成了巨大的破坏，并对客观认识提出了挑战。

Demographic changes, economic growth, total war, disruptions of traditional social patterns, and competing definitions of freedom and justice altered the experiences of everyday life.

人口变化、经济增长、全面战争、传统社会模式的破坏以及自由和正义的相互竞争的定义改变了日常生活的经历。

—The twentieth century was characterized by large-scale suffering brought on by warfare and genocide, but also by tremendous improvements in the standard of living.

——二十世纪的特点是战争和种族灭绝带来的大规模苦难，但生活水平也取得了巨大提高。

## Chapter 27

### 章 27

#### War and Revolution 战争与革命

##### I.我。 THE MARCH TO WAR 战争进行曲

###### A.GERMANY AND THE NEW BALANCE OF POWER

###### A.德国与新的权力平衡

1. Germany's industrial capacity, population, and military power all dramatically increased. In 1900, Germany produced more steel than Great Britain and France combined.

Germany's population increased from 41 million in 1871 to 64 million in 1910. In contrast, France had just 40 million people in 1910.

1. 德国的工业能力、人口和军事实力都急剧增长。1900年，德国的钢铁产量超过了英国和法国的总和。德国人口从1871年的4100万增加到1910年的6400万。相比之下，法国1910年只有4000万人口。

2. European leaders from Cardinal Richelieu (see [Chapter 12](#)) to Prince Klemens von Metternich (see [Chapter 20](#)) had feared a united Germany. Their fears now became a reality. As Germany's power surged, its leaders demanded respect and a new "place in the sun."

2. 从红衣主教黎塞留（参见第12章）到克莱门斯·冯·梅特涅亲王（参见第20章）的欧洲领导人都担心德国会统一。他们的恐惧现在变成了现实。随着德国实力的崛起，其领导人要求尊重和新的“阳光下的位置”。

###### B.BISMARCK'S NETWORK OF ALLIANCES

###### B.俾斯麦的联盟网络

1. The French were humiliated by their defeat in the Franco-Prussian War and embittered by their loss of Alsace-Lorraine.

1. 法国人因在普法战争中的失败而蒙受耻辱，并因失去阿尔萨斯-洛林而痛苦不已。

2. In an attempt to isolate France, Bismarck formed a military alliance with Austria-Hungary in 1879. Three years later, Italy joined these two countries, thus forming the Triple Alliance.

2. 为了孤立法国，俾斯麦于1879年与奥匈帝国结成军事联盟。三年后，意大利加入这两个国家，从而形成了三国同盟。

3. In 1887, Bismarck took yet another ally away from France by signing a treaty with Russia.

3. 1887年，俾斯麦与俄罗斯签署条约，从法国夺走了另一个盟友。

###### C.WILLIAM II'S AGGRESSIVE POLICIES

###### C.威廉二世的激进政策

1. In 1890, Kaiser William II forced Bismarck to resign.

1. 1890年，德皇威廉二世迫使俾斯麦辞职。

2.William II promptly set Germany on a new course by letting the treaty of friendship with Russia lapse.

2.威廉二世让德国与俄罗斯的友好条约失效，很快就让德国走上了新的道路。

3.William II then challenged Britain's long-standing naval supremacy by embarking on an expensive program of naval expansion that poisoned relations between the two countries.

3.威廉二世随后启动了一项耗资巨大的海军扩张计划，挑战了英国长期以来的海军霸主地位，该计划毒害了两国关系。

## **D.THE FORMATION OF THE TRIPLE ENTENTE**

### **D.三国协约的形成**

1.France immediately offered Russia financial investments and diplomatic friendship. The two nations signed a Franco-Russian Alliance in 1894.

1.法国立即向俄罗斯提供金融投资和外交友谊。1894年，两国签署了法俄联盟。

2.Alarmed by Germany's growing naval power, Britain abandoned its policy of "splendid isolation." In 1904, Britain concluded a series of agreements with France collectively called the Entente Cordiale. With French support, the British concluded a similar agreement with Russia, thus forming the Triple Entente.

2.由于对德国日益强大的海军力量感到震惊，英国放弃了“极好的孤立”政策。1904年，英国与法国缔结了一系列协议，统称为“友好协约”。在法国的支持下，英国与俄罗斯达成了类似的协议，从而形成了三国协约。

3.Germany tested the Anglo-French entente by challenging France's plan to dominate Morocco. However, Germany's belligerent actions only served to draw France and Britain closer together.

3.德国通过挑战法国统治摩洛哥的计划来测试英法协约。然而，德国的好战行动只会拉近法国和英国的距离。

4.Two rival alliances now confronted each other. A dispute between any two powers could easily escalate into a major war.

4.两个敌对联盟现在相互对峙。任何两个大国之间的争端很容易升级为一场重大战争。

## **E.THE BALKAN POWDER KEG**

### **E.巴尔干火药桶**

1.As the power of the Ottoman Empire receded, the Balkan Peninsula became a powder keg of competing interests.

1.随着奥斯曼帝国势力的消退，巴尔干半岛成为利益竞争的火药桶。

2.With the exception of the Greeks and the Romanians, most of the Balkan population spoke the same Slavic language. Many Slavs embraced Pan-Slavism, a nationalist movement to unite all Slavic peoples.

2.除了希腊人和罗马尼亚人之外，大多数巴尔干人口都讲同一种斯拉夫语言。许多斯拉夫人信奉泛斯拉夫主义，这是一场团结所有斯拉夫人民的民族主义运动。

3.Bismarck recognized the potential danger of nationalist aspirations in the Balkans. At the 1878 Congress of Berlin, he tried to reduce tensions by supporting Serbian independence and Austria-Hungary's right to "occupy and administer" Bosnia and Herzegovina.

3.俾斯麦认识到巴尔干地区民族主义愿望的潜在危险。在1878年的柏林会议上，他试图通过支持塞尔维亚独立和奥匈帝国“占领和管理”波斯尼亚和黑塞哥维那的权利来缓和紧张局势。

4.The newly independent nation of Serbia quickly became the leader of the Pan-Slavic movement. Serbian leaders hoped to unite the Slavs in the same way Piedmont had united the Italians and Prussia the Germans.

4.新独立的塞尔维亚迅速成为泛斯拉夫运动的领导者。 塞尔维亚领导人希望像皮埃蒙特团结意大利人和普鲁士团结德国人那样团结斯拉夫人。

5.Austria felt threatened by the growth of Slavic nationalism within its borders and across the Balkans. In 1908, the Austrians enraged the Serbs by annexing Bosnia and Herzegovina.

5.奥地利感到受到其境内和巴尔干地区斯拉夫民族主义增长的威胁。 1908年，奥地利吞并波斯尼亚和黑塞哥维那，激怒了塞尔维亚人。

6.Serbian nationalism threatened Austria. At the same time, it offered Slavic Russia an opportunity to advance its interests in the Balkans.

6.塞尔维亚民族主义威胁奥地利。 与此同时，它为斯拉夫俄罗斯提供了推进其在巴尔干地区利益的机会。

7.Russia and Austria-Hungary were thus on a collision course in the Balkans. As one Balkan crisis followed another, Europe teetered on the brink of war.

7.俄罗斯和奥匈帝国因此在巴尔干地区陷入冲突。 巴尔干危机接踵而至，欧洲在战争的边缘摇摇欲坠。

## F.THE OUTBREAK OF WAR

### F. 战争爆发

1.On June 28, 1914, a 19-year-old Slav nationalist, Gavrilo Princip, assassinated Archduke Francis Ferdinand, the heir to the Austrian throne.

1.1914年6月28日，19岁的斯拉夫民族主义者加夫里洛·普林西普刺杀了奥地利王位继承人弗朗西斯·斐迪南大公。

2.The assassination set in motion a sequence of events that plunged Europe into war. In August 1914, millions of soldiers marched off to battle, convinced the war would be over in a few weeks.

2.这次暗杀引发了一系列事件，使欧洲陷入战争。 1914年8月，数百万士兵出发上战场，他们确信战争将在几周内结束。

*AP® European History textbooks devote lengthy discussions to the complex sequence of events that led to the outbreak of World War I. Interestingly, APEURO test writers devote very few multiple-choice questions to this topic. Don't become bogged down trying to memorize the details of the Balkan wars and the exchange of ultimatums between the Great Powers. Devote the majority of your time to studying the consequences of World War I for the home front, for Russia, and for postwar Europe.*  
AP® 欧洲历史教科书对导致第一次世界大战爆发的一系列复杂事件进行了长时间的讨论。有趣的是，APEURO 测试作者很少针对这个主题提出多项选择题。不要陷入试图记住巴尔干战争和大国之间交换最后通牒的细节的困境。将大部分时间用于研究第一次世界大战对后方、俄罗斯和战后欧洲的影响。

## II.二. THE WAR IN THE WEST西部战争

### A.THE SCHLIEFFEN PLAN

#### A.最终计划

1.Germany faced the daunting task of simultaneously fighting France on its western border and Russia along a lengthy eastern front.

1.德国面临着一项艰巨的任务，即在其西部边境与法国作战，并在漫长的东部战线与俄罗斯作战。

2.In order to prevent a two-front war, General Alfred von Schlieffen drew up a master plan calling for an all-out attack against France. The Schlieffen Plan gambled that France could be knocked out of the war before Russia had a chance to fully mobilize its forces.

2.为了防止两线战争，阿尔弗雷德·冯·施利芬将军制定了一项总体计划，要求对法国进行全面进攻。施利芬计划赌的是法国可能会在俄罗斯有机会充分动员其力量之前被淘汰出战争。

3.A lightning attack on France meant invading neutral Belgium.

3.对法国的闪电袭击意味着入侵中立的比利时。

4.Germany's unprovoked attack on Belgium outraged Britain. On August 4, 1914, Britain declared war on Germany.

4.德国对比利时的无端攻击激怒了英国。1914年8月4日，英国对德宣战。

## **B.STALEMATE**

### **B. 陷入僵局**

1.The Schlieffen Plan narrowly failed, making a quick victory impossible.

1.施利芬计划以微弱优势失败，无法迅速取得胜利。

2.Both sides now constructed an elaborate system of trenches stretching more than 600 miles from the English Channel to the Swiss border.

2.双方现在都建造了一个复杂的战壕系统，从英吉利海峡一直延伸到瑞士边境，绵延 600 多英里。

3.Trench warfare produced a stalemate that lasted about four years and claimed unprecedented casualties.

3.堑壕战造成了持续约四年的僵局，造成了前所未有的伤亡。

## **C.THE HOME FRONT**

### **C.家庭前线**

#### **1.Total war1.全面战争**

i.When it became clear that the war would not be over quickly, governments mobilized all human and industrial resources in order to wage total war.

i.当战争明显不会很快结束时，各国政府动员了所有人力和工业资源以发动全面战争。

ii.Governments tightly controlled the news and used propaganda to rally public morale and arouse hatred of the enemy.

ii.政府严格控制新闻，利用宣传来鼓舞士气，激起对敌人的仇恨。

#### **2.The role of women**

##### **2.女性的角色**

i.As more and more men went to war, millions of women replaced them in factories, offices, and shops. World War I marked the first time that the employment of women was essential to a sustained war effort.

i.随着越来越多的男性参战，数以百万计的女性取代了他们进入工厂、办公室和商店。第一次世界大战标志着妇女就业首次成为持续战争的关键。

ii.In the decade prior to World War I, British women led by Emmeline Pankhurst waged an aggressive campaign for greater political and social rights. During the war, Pankhurst called a halt to militant suffrage activities, urging women to focus on contributing to the war effort.

ii.第一次世界大战前的十年，艾米琳·潘克赫斯特 (Emmeline Pankhurst) 领导的英国妇女发起了一场争取更大政治和社会权利的积极运动。战争期间，潘克赫斯特呼吁停止激进的选举活动，敦促妇女集中精力为战争做出贡献。

iii.In 1918, Parliament granted the suffrage to women over the age of 30.  
iii.1918 年，议会授予 30 岁以上女性选举权。

#### **D. ALL QUIET ON THE WESTERN FRONT**

##### **D.西线一片寂静**

1. *All Quiet on the Western Front* is a war novel written by Erich Maria Remarque, a German veteran of World War I.

1.西线无战事是一战德国老兵埃里希·玛丽亚·雷马克创作的一部战争小说。

2. Remarque vividly described the senseless slaughter and suffering endured by soldiers on the Western Front.

2.雷马克生动地描述了西线士兵所遭受的毫无意义的屠杀和痛苦。

#### **III.三 . THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION**

##### **俄国革命**

#### **A. THE END OF ROMANOV RULE**

##### **A.罗曼诺夫统治的终结**

1. The poorly equipped Russian army was no match for the German war machine. By 1917, more than 7 million Russian soldiers had been killed, wounded, or taken prisoner.

1.装备简陋的俄罗斯军队根本无法与德国战争机器相抗衡。到 1917 年，已有超过 700 万俄罗斯士兵阵亡、受伤或被俘。

2. Nicholas II proved to be an inept ruler. As an all-powerful autocrat, he was oblivious to "public opinion" and to the pressing need to withdraw from World War I. Instead, Russian battlefield losses mounted and shortages of food worsened. Nicholas moved his headquarters to the front in a futile attempt to rally his troops.

2.尼古拉二世被证明是一位无能的统治者。作为一个全能的独裁者，他无视“公众舆论”和退出第一次世界大战的迫切需要。相反，俄罗斯战场损失不断增加，粮食短缺进一步恶化。尼古拉斯将指挥部移至前线，试图集结部队，但徒劳无功。

3. In early 1917, food shortages in Petrograd (formerly St. Petersburg) led to spontaneous demonstrations and strikes.

3.1917 年初，彼得格勒（以前的圣彼得堡）粮食短缺导致自发的示威和罢工。

4. Nicholas ordered his troops to restore order, but the soldiers refused and instead supported the demonstrators. On March 12, 1917, Nicholas II abdicated, ending three centuries of Romanov rule.

4.尼古拉斯命令他的部队恢复秩序，但士兵们拒绝并支持示威者。1917 年 3 月 12 日，尼古拉二世退位，结束了罗曼诺夫三个世纪的统治。

## **B.THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT**

### **B.临时政府**

1.A provisional government led by Alexander Kerensky replaced the tsar.

1.亚历山大·克伦斯基领导的临时政府取代了沙皇。

2.As a result of tsarist political oppression, Kerensky inherited a government with no viable democratic institutions.

2.由于沙皇政治压迫，克伦斯基继承的政府没有可行的民主机构。

3.Despite mounting losses, the provisional government continued the war against Germany. This fateful decision to pursue an unpopular war weakened the provisional government and played a key role in its demise.

3.尽管损失不断增加，临时政府仍继续对德国进行战争。这一发动不受欢迎的战争的重大决定削弱了临时政府，并在其灭亡中发挥了关键作用。

## **C.VLADIMIR LENIN AND THE BOLSHEVIK REVOLUTION**

### **C.弗拉基米尔·列宁和布尔什维克革命**

1.While the Russian army was falling apart, the Germans helped Lenin return to Petrograd. Lenin arrived at the Finland Station on April 3, 1917, and promptly urged his followers to overthrow the provisional government.

1.当俄罗斯军队四分五裂时，德国人帮助列宁返回彼得格勒。1917年4月3日，列宁抵达芬兰车站，立即敦促他的追随者推翻临时政府。

2.Lenin' s key ideas

2.列宁的主要思想

i.Lenin denounced the extreme economic inequalities under the tsarist regime. He eschewed reform, arguing that capitalism could only be destroyed by class conflict.  
i.列宁谴责沙皇政权下的极端经济不平等。他回避改革，认为资本主义只能被阶级冲突摧毁。

ii.Lenin insisted that a communist revolution was possible in a nonindustrialized country such as Russia.

ii.列宁坚持认为，共产主义革命在俄罗斯这样的非工业化国家是可能的。

iii.Lenin argued that Russia' s relatively small working class could not develop a revolutionary class consciousness. Instead, leadership would have to come from a highly disciplined group of professional revolutionaries.

iii.列宁认为，俄罗斯相对较小的工人阶级无法发展革命的阶级意识。相反，领导层必须来自一群纪律严明的职业革命者。

3.Lenin' s slogan of "Peace, Land, and Bread" captured the popular imagination and enabled the Bolsheviks to win widespread popular support.

3.列宁的“和平、土地和面包”口号激发了民众的想象力，使布尔什维克赢得了广泛的民众支持。

4.Lenin sensed that it was time to act. "History will not forgive us," Lenin wrote, "if we do not seize power now." On the night of November 6, 1917, the Bolsheviks occupied most government buildings. The next day Lenin proclaimed the establishment of a new Bolshevik government.

4.列宁意识到时候采取行动了。列宁写道：“如果我们现在不夺取政权，历史将不会原谅我

们。” 1917 年 11 月 6 日晚，布尔什维克占领了大部分政府大楼。第二天，列宁宣布成立新的布尔什维克政府。

#### D.THE TREATY OF BREST-LITOVSK

##### D.布列斯特-立托夫斯克条约

1.Lenin realized that the survival of the Bolshevik regime depended upon ending the war with Germany.

1.列宁意识到布尔什维克政权的生存取决于结束与德国的战争。

2.In March 1918, the Bolsheviks reluctantly agreed to the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk. Under the terms of this treaty, Russia lost a quarter of its European territory and a third of its population.

2.1918 年 3 月，布尔什维克勉强同意了《布列斯特-立托夫斯克条约》。根据该条约的条款，俄罗斯失去了四分之一的欧洲领土和三分之一的人口。

3.It is important to note that Russia later repudiated the treaty, and it was declared null and void by the Allies.

3.值得注意的是，俄罗斯后来拒绝接受该条约，并被盟国宣布无效。

#### E.CIVIL WAR

##### E.内战

1.By the summer of 1918, several “White” armies attempted to overthrow the Bolsheviks.  
1.到 1918 年夏天，几支“白军”试图推翻布尔什维克。

2.Led by Leon Trotsky, the Bolsheviks responded by forming a highly disciplined Red Army.  
2.在托洛茨基的领导下，布尔什维克组建了一支纪律严明的红军。

3.The civil war between the Whites and the Reds lasted from 1918 to 1920. The divided and poorly led Whites lost to the better-organized Red Army.

3.白军和红军之间的内战从 1918 年持续到 1920 年。分裂且领导不力的白军输给了组织更好的红军。

*Lenin’ s pivotal role in the Russian Revolution has generated a significant number of multiple-choice questions on the APEURO exam. Be sure you study Lenin’ s key ideas. It is interesting to compare Lenin’ s decisive leadership with the weakness and vacillation of Tsar Nicholas II and Alexander Kerensky.*

列宁在俄罗斯革命中的关键作用在 APEURO 考试中产生了大量选择题。一定要学习列宁的主要思想。将列宁的果断领导与沙皇尼古拉二世和亚历山大·克伦斯基的软弱和动摇进行比较是很有趣的。

#### IV.四 . THE PEACE SETTLEMENT和平解决

#### A.THE END OF WORLD WAR I

##### A.第一次世界大战的结束

1.The Treaty of Brest-Litovsk enabled the Germans to transfer divisions from the east to help launch a great spring offensive.

1.《布列斯特-立托夫斯克条约》使德国人能够从东部调动师来帮助发动大规模的春季攻势。

2.Reinforced by newly arrived American troops, the British and French halted the German offensive.

2.在新抵达的美国军队的增援下，英国和法国停止了德国的攻势。

3.Realizing that defeat was imminent, William II abdicated his throne and Germany became a republic. Two days later, on November 11, 1918, World War I came to an end.

3.意识到失败迫在眉睫，威廉二世退位，德国成为共和国。两天后，1918年11月11日，第一次世界大战结束。

## B.THE FOURTEEN POINTS

### B.十四点

1.President Woodrow Wilson became the spokesman for a just and lasting peace.

1.伍德罗·威尔逊总统成为公正持久和平的代言人。

2.Wilson' s Fourteen Points included a call for the following:

2.威尔逊的十四点包括以下呼吁：

i.Open diplomacy

i.开放外交

ii.Freedom of the seas

ii.海洋自由

iii.Reduction of national armaments

iii.削减国家军备

iv.Return of Alsace-Lorraine to France

iv.阿尔萨斯-洛林回归法国

v.A free and independent Poland with access to the sea

v.一个拥有出海口的自由、独立的波兰

vi.National self-determination for oppressed minority groups

vi.受压迫少数群体的民族自决

vii.Creation of a “general association of nations” to preserve the peace and security of its members

vii.创建“国际总会”以维护其成员的和平与安全

3.Wilson' s idealistic proposals were undermined by secret treaties and by a desire to punish Germany.

3.威尔逊的理想主义提议因秘密条约和惩罚德国的愿望而遭到破坏。

## C.THE PARIS PEACE CONFERENCE

### C.巴黎和平会议

1.Although nearly 30 countries were represented, Great Britain, France, and the United States made the major decisions.

1.虽然有近30个国家参加，但主要决策是英国、法国和美国做出的。

2.Germany and Austria-Hungary were not allowed to attend the conference.

2.德国和奥匈帝国未被允许参加会议。

3.Russia, which had suffered the greatest loss of life, was in the midst of a civil war and was not invited to attend the conference.

3.伤亡最惨重的俄罗斯正处于内战之中，没有被邀请参加这次会议。

#### **D.THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES**

##### **D.凡尔赛条约**

1.Germany lost 13 percent of its land, including Alsace-Lorraine.

1.德国失去了 13% 的土地，其中包括阿尔萨斯-洛林。

2.Germany' s territories in Africa and the Pacific were given as mandates to Britain, France, and Japan. A mandate was a territory that was administered on behalf of the League of Nations.

2.德国在非洲和太平洋的领土被托管给英国、法国和日本。 托管地是代表国际联盟管理的领土。

3.Poland once again became an independent nation. The new Poland received a large strip of German land called the Polish Corridor. This strip cut off East Prussia from the rest of Germany and gave Poland access to the sea.

3.波兰再次成为一个独立国家。 新波兰获得了一大片德国土地，称为波兰走廊。 这条地带将东普鲁士与德国其他地区隔开，并为波兰提供了出海口。

4.Germany' s army was limited to 100,000 men and forbidden to have artillery, aircraft, or submarines.

4.德国陆军人数限制在 10 万人，并禁止拥有大炮、飞机或潜艇。

5.The east bank of the Rhine River was to be demilitarized, and the Allies were to have the right to occupy the Rhineland for 15 years.

5.莱茵河东岸将实现非军事化，盟军将有权占领莱茵兰15年。

6.Germany was declared guilty of starting the war and forced to pay huge payments called reparations.

6.德国被宣布犯有发动战争罪，并被迫支付巨额赔偿金。

7.The Allies created a League of Nations to discuss and settle disputes without resorting to war.

7.同盟国创建了国际联盟，以在不诉诸战争的情况下讨论和解决争端。

8.The final signing ceremony took place in the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles, the same room in which Bismarck' s German empire had been proclaimed in 1871.

8.最后的签字仪式在凡尔赛宫镜厅举行，1871 年俾斯麦就是在这个房间宣布建立德意志帝国的。

#### **E.A NEW MAP OF EUROPE**

##### **E.欧洲新地图**

1.Austria-Hungary was dissolved and the Habsburg monarchy eliminated. Austria and Hungary became separate states. In addition, territories from Austria-Hungary were given to the newly created states of Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia.

1.奥匈帝国解体，哈布斯堡王朝被消灭。 奥地利和匈牙利成为独立国家。 此外，奥匈帝国的领土被给予新成立的捷克斯洛伐克和南斯拉夫。

2.The Serbs dominated Yugoslavia.

2.塞尔维亚人统治了南斯拉夫。

3. Finland and the three Baltic states—Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania—emerged from the tsarist empire.

3. 芬兰和三个波罗的海国家——爱沙尼亚、拉脱维亚和立陶宛——从沙皇帝国中崛起。

## F.MAKING COMPARISONS: THE CONGRESS OF VIENNA AND THE PARIS PEACE CONFERENCE

### F. 比较：维也纳大会与巴黎和平会议

#### 1. The Congress of Vienna

##### 1. 维也纳会议

i. Allowed defeated France to participate in peace conference negotiations.

i. 允许战败的法国参加和平会议谈判。

ii. Established a framework for future international relations based on periodic meetings, or congresses, among the great powers.

ii. 在大国之间定期举行会议或代表大会的基础上建立了未来国际关系的框架。

iii. Restored a conservative order based upon the institutions of monarchy and aristocracy.

iii. 恢复了基于君主制和贵族制的保守秩序。

iv. Created a balance of power that lasted for over 50 years.

iv. 创造了持续 50 多年的均势。

#### 2. The Paris Peace Conference

##### 2. 巴黎和会

i. Refused to allow defeated Germany or Communist Russia to participate in peace conference negotiations.

i. 拒绝允许战败的德国或共产主义俄罗斯参加和平会议谈判。

ii. Established a framework for future international relations based on the League of Nations.

ii. 建立了以国际联盟为基础的未来国际关系框架。

iii. Witnessed the birth of a democratic order with the elimination of monarchies in Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Russia.

iii. 见证了德国、奥匈帝国和俄罗斯君主制的废除，民主秩序的诞生。

iv. Created a legacy of bitterness between both the victors and the defeated, which led to a second world war in just 20 years.

iv. 在胜利者和战败者之间留下了痛苦的遗产，并在短短20年内导致了第二次世界大战。

## Chapter 28

### 第 28

## The Age of Anxiety 焦虑的时代

### I. 我。 THE INTELLECTUAL CRISIS 知识危机

#### A. OLD CERTAINTIES

##### A. 旧的确定性

- 1.Belief in the power of reason to understand the universe and discover natural laws.  
1.相信理性能够理解宇宙并发现自然法则。
- 2.Belief in progress and the power of science and technology to improve living standards.  
2.相信进步和科学技术提高生活水平的力量。
- 3.Belief in liberty and the power of individual rights to promote a just society.  
3.对自由和个人权利促进公正社会的力量的信仰。

## **B.THE IMPACT OF WORLD WAR I**

### **B.第一次世界大战的影响**

- 1.Caused unprecedented death and destruction.  
1.造成了前所未有的死亡和破坏。
- 2.Overthrew established monarchies and social orders in Russia, Germany, and Austria-Hungary.  
2.推翻了俄罗斯、德国和奥匈帝国的既定君主制和社会秩序。
- 3.Led many people to question the optimistic belief in reason, progress, and individual rights.  
3.导致许多人质疑对理性、进步和个人权利的乐观信念。

## **C.THE TERRIBLE UNCERTAINTIES**

### **C.可怕的不确定性**

- 1.A widespread feeling of disillusionment, uncertainty, and anxiety.  
1.普遍存在幻灭、不确定和焦虑的感觉。
- 2.New doubts about the ability of individuals to control their lives.  
2.对个人控制自己生活的能力产生新的怀疑。
- 3.New stress on the irrational and destructive nature of humans.  
3.对人类非理性和破坏性本质的新压力。
- 4.An intellectual crisis that affected every field of thought.  
4.一场影响各个思想领域的智力危机。

## **II.二。 MODERN PHILOSOPHY现代哲学**

### **A.FRIEDRICH NIETZSCHE (1844–1900)**

#### **A.弗里德里希·尼采 ( 1844–1900 )**

- 1.Considered an important forerunner of existentialism.  
1.被认为是存在主义的重要先驱。
- 2.Expressed contempt for middle-class morality, saying that it led to a false and shallow existence.  
2.表达了对中产阶级道德的蔑视，称其导致了虚假和肤浅的存在。
- 3.Argued that conventional notions of good and evil are only relevant for the ordinary person.  
3.认为传统的善恶观念只与普通人相关。

- 4.Rejected reason and embraced the irrational.  
4.拒绝理性并拥抱非理性。
  - 5.Believed that the “will-to-power” of a few heroic “supermen” could successfully reorder the world.  
5.相信少数英雄“超人”的“权力意志”能够成功地重新秩序世界。
- B.EXISTENTIALISM: KEY IDEAS**  
**B.存在主义：关键思想**
- 1.Reason and science are incapable of providing insight into the human situation.  
1.理性和科学无法洞察人类处境。
  - 2.God, reason, and progress are myths; humans live in a meaningless and hostile world, alone and isolated.  
2.上帝、理性和进步都是神话；人类生活在一个毫无意义、充满敌意的世界，孤独而孤立。
  - 3.This condition of loneliness is a challenge and a call to action. Men and women give meaning to their lives through their choices. A person is therefore the sum of his or her actions and choices.  
3.这种孤独感是一种挑战，也是一种行动号召。男人和女人通过他们的选择赋予他们的生活意义。因此，一个人是他或她的行为和选择的总和。

- C.EXISTENTIALISM: KEY THINKERS**  
**C.存在主义：关键思想家**
- 1.Jean-Paul Sartre, *Being and Nothingness*: argues that since there is no Creator, humans are “condemned to be free.”  
1.让-保罗·萨特，存在与虚无：认为由于没有造物主，人类“注定是自由的”。
  - 2.Albert Camus, *The Stranger*: a brilliantly crafted novel illustrating Camus’ absurdist world view.  
2.阿尔伯特·加缪，《局外人》：一部精心制作的小说，阐释了加缪的荒诞主义世界观。

### **III.三 . THE NEW PHYSICS新物理学**

- A.NEWTONIAN PHYSICS**  
**A.牛顿物理学**
- 1.From the time of Isaac Newton to the early twentieth century, physical scientists believed that unchanging natural laws governed the universe.  
1.从艾萨克·牛顿时代到二十世纪初，物理学家相信不变的自然法则统治着宇宙。
  - 2.This mechanistic view of nature supported an optimistic belief in progress toward what one researcher called “a boundless future.”  
2.这种机械论的自然观支持了一种乐观的信念，即朝着一位研究人员所说的“无限的未来”前进。

**B.ALBERT EINSTEIN (1879–1955)**  
**B.阿尔伯特·爱因斯坦 (1879–1955)**

- 1.Theories1.理论

i.Einstein proposed his special theory of relativity in 1905. He challenged traditional conceptions of time, space, and motion.

i.爱因斯坦于1905年提出狭义相对论。他挑战了传统的时间、空间和运动概念。

ii.His famous equation  $E = mc^2$  (energy = mass × the square of the speed of light) declared that mass and energy are interchangeable. This discovery laid the foundation for the development of nuclear power.

ii.他的著名方程 $E = mc^2$ （能量=质量×光速的平方）宣称质量和能量是可以互换的。这一发现为核电的发展奠定了基础。

## 2.Implications

### 2.影响

i.Instead of living in a rational world with few uncertainties, humans lived in a new universe with few certainties. Everything was “relative” or dependent on the observer’ s frame of reference.

i.人类不是生活在一个几乎没有不确定性的理性世界中，而是生活在一个几乎没有确定性的新宇宙中。一切都是“相对的”或依赖于观察者的参考系。

ii.It is important to note that Einstein’ s theories did not immediately affect the average person’ s outlook on life. However, intellectuals and popular writers realized that by pulling the rug out from under perceived reality, the new physics contributed to the uncertainties of the postwar world.

ii.值得注意的是，爱因斯坦的理论并没有立即影响普通人的世界观。然而，知识分子和通俗作家意识到，新物理学将现实从感知的现实中拉出来，加剧了战后世界的不确定性。

***It is very important to remember that APEURO is not AP® Physics. You will not be asked to explain the complexities of Einstein’ s theories. You will, however, be expected to know that the new physics challenged traditional notions of causality, time, and space. It undermined the optimistic confidence that people lived in a predictable and orderly world.***

**请记住，APEURO 不是 AP® 物理学，这一点非常重要。您不会被要求解释爱因斯坦理论的复杂性。然而，你会知道，新物理学挑战了传统的因果关系、时间和空间概念。它破坏了人们生活在一个可预测和有序的世界中的乐观信心。**

## IV.四 . THE NEW PSYCHOLOGY新心理学

### A.BEFORE FREUD

#### A.弗洛伊德之前

1.Romantic artists and authors had explored the inner worlds of emotion and imagination.

1.浪漫主义艺术家和作家探索了情感和想象力的内心世界。

2.Professional psychologists assumed that human behavior was based upon rational decisions by the conscious mind.

2.专业心理学家认为人类行为基于意识的理性决策。

### B.SIGMUND FREUD (1856–1939)

#### B.西格蒙德·弗洛伊德 (1856–1939)

1.Theories1.理论

i.Freud believed that the human psyche includes three distinct parts, which he called the id, the superego, and the ego.

i.弗洛伊德认为，人类的心灵包括三个不同的部分，他称之为本我、超我和自我。

ii.The id consists of inborn sexual and aggressive urges.

ii.本我由天生的性冲动和攻击性冲动组成。

iii.The superego acts as the conscience that seeks to repress the id. It develops as children learn their culture's moral values.

iii.超我充当良心，试图压制本我。它随着孩子们学习其文化的道德价值观而发展。

iv.When the superego checks the pleasure-seeking impulses of the id, it drives them into the realm of the subconscious mind. The subconscious is irrational and recognizes no ethical restrictions.

iv.当超我检查本我寻求快乐的冲动时，它会将它们驱入潜意识领域。潜意识是非理性的，不承认任何道德限制。

v.The ego is the center of reason. It attempts to find a balance between the conflicting demands of the id and the superego.

v.自我是理性的中心。它试图在本我和超我的相互冲突的需求之间找到平衡。

## 2.Implications

### 2.影响

i.Freud's theories undermined the Enlightenment's belief that humans are fundamentally rational beings. Instead, humans are irrational beings capable of destroying themselves and society.

i.弗洛伊德的理论破坏了启蒙运动关于人类本质上是理性存在的信念。相反，人类是非理性的生物，有能力毁灭自己和社会。

ii.Freud's emphasis upon the power of uncontrolled irrational and unconscious drives provided an unsettling explanation for the seemingly incomprehensible horrors unleashed by World War I.

ii.弗洛伊德强调不受控制的非理性和无意识驱力的力量，为第一次世界大战引发的看似难以理解的恐怖提供了令人不安的解释。

iii.Freud's studies of the unconscious mind had a significant influence on modern art and literature.

iii.弗洛伊德对潜意识的研究对现代艺术和文学产生了重大影响。

## V.五、 MODERN ART, ARCHITECTURE, AND LITERATURE 现代艺术、建筑和文学

### A.FUTURISM

#### A.未来主义

##### 1.Key characteristics

###### 1.主要特征

i.Began in Italy when the poet F.T. Marinetti issued the Futurist Manifesto. Marinetti challenged artists to demonstrate "courage, audacity, and revolt" by glorifying war, patriotism and "the beauty of speed."

i.始于意大利，当时诗人 F.T. 马里内蒂发表了未来主义宣言。马里内蒂要求艺术家通过歌颂战争、爱国主义和“速度之美”来展现“勇气、无畏和反抗”。

ii.Urged artists to abandon classical artistic traditions and embrace railroads, ocean liners, airplanes, automobiles, and other products of the new industrial age.

ii.敦促艺术家放弃古典艺术传统，拥抱铁路、远洋客轮、飞机、汽车和新工业时代的其他产品。

iii.Anticipated the growing discontent with the conventions and values of contemporary European society.

iii.预计人们对当代欧洲社会的习俗和价值观将日益不满。

iv.Advocated war as “the only cure for the world.” Marinetti praised “militarism patriotism, and the destructive gesture of the anarchist” as “beautiful ideas worth dying for.” He influenced the glorification of war by Mussolini and his fascist followers.

iv.主张战争是“世界唯一的治愈方法”。马里内蒂称赞“军国主义爱国主义和无政府主义者的破坏性姿态”是“值得为之献身的美丽思想”。他影响了墨索里尼及其法西斯追随者对战争的美化。

## 2.Key artists and works

### 2.主要艺术家和作品

i.Umberto Boccioni, *Unique Forms of Continuity in Space*: sculpture that embodies Boccioni’ s rejection of “the blind and foolish imitation” of Greek, Roman, and Renaissance formulas.

i.翁贝托·博乔尼 (Umberto Boccioni) , 空间连续性的独特形式：雕塑体现了博乔尼对希腊、罗马和文艺复兴公式“盲目而愚蠢的模仿”的拒绝。

ii.Gino Severini, *Armored Train in Action*: painting that glorifies modern technology, speed, and war.

ii.Gino Severini , 行动中的装甲列车：歌颂现代技术、速度和战争的绘画。

## B.DADA

### 1.Key characteristics

#### 1.主要特征

i.Received its name from a nonsensical French word chosen at random from the dictionary.  
i.它的名字来源于从字典中随机选择的一个无意义的法语单词。

ii.Protested the madness of World War I and the absurdity of reason.

ii.抗议第一次世界大战的疯狂和理性的荒谬。

iii.Cultivated absurdity by challenging and denouncing traditional assumptions about art.

iii.通过挑战和谴责关于艺术的传统假设来培养荒谬性。

### 2.Key artists and works

#### 2.主要艺术家和作品

i.Marcel Duchamp, *Fountain*: an upside-down urinal that Duchamp signed “R. Mutt” and titled *Fountain*.

i.马塞尔·杜尚，喷泉：一个倒置的小便池，杜尚署名“R. Mutt”，标题为喷泉。

ii.Jean Arp, *Collage Arranged According to the Laws of Chance*: a serendipitous composition formed by dropping pieces of torn paper on the floor and then arranging

them on a piece of paper more or less the way they had fallen.

ii.Jean Arp , 根据机会法则排列的拼贴画：通过将撕碎的纸片扔到地板上，然后将它们或多或少按照掉落的方式排列在一张纸上，形成了一种偶然的构图。

## C.SURREALISM

### C.超现实主义

#### 1.Key characteristics

##### 1.主要特征

i.Influenced by Freud' s psychoanalytic technique of free association as a means of exploring the imagination.

i.受到弗洛伊德以自由联想作为探索想象力的手段的精神分析技术的影响。

ii.Depicts the world of the unconscious mind as revealed in dreams and fantasies.

ii.描绘了梦境和幻想中所揭示的潜意识世界。

iii.Portrays strange, seemingly unrelated objects and symbols that express the artist' s inner mind.

iii.描绘奇怪的、看似无关的物体和符号，表达艺术家的内心想法。

#### 2.Key artists and works

##### 2.主要艺术家和作品

i.Giorgio de Chirico, *The Song of Love*: juxtaposes a classical head, a glove, a ball, and a building in a puzzling dreamlike combination of images.

i.Giorgio de Chirico , 爱情之歌：将古典头像、手套、球和建筑物并置在令人费解的梦幻般的图像组合中。

ii.Salvador Dali, *The Persistence of Memory*. time loses all meaning in a scene combining limp watches, a dead tree, swarming ants, and a single living fly.

ii.萨尔瓦多·达利，记忆的持久性：在一个由柔软的手表、枯树、成群的蚂蚁和一只活苍蝇组成的场景中，时间失去了所有意义。

## D.BAUHAUS ARCHITECTURE

### D.包豪斯建筑

#### 1.Key characteristics

##### 1.主要特征

i.Architecture should be practical, useful, and above all, functional.

i.架构应该是实用的、有用的，最重要的是，功能性的。

ii.Architects should avoid using unnecessary exterior decorations and instead rely on clear straight lines.

ii.建筑师应避免使用不必要的外部装饰，而应依靠清晰的直线。

iii.Builders should use recently developed industrial materials such as glass, steel, ferroconcrete, and cantilevers.

iii.建筑商应使用最近开发的工业材料，例如玻璃、钢材、钢筋混凝土和悬臂梁。

iv.It is important to note that the Bauhaus style originated in Germany and spread to the United States where it became known as the International Style.

iv.值得注意的是，包豪斯风格起源于德国，传播到美国，在美国被称为国际风格。

## 2.Key architects and buildings

### 2.主要建筑师和建筑

i.Walter Gropius, The Fagus Shoe Factory: inspired by the principles of functionalism, the structure features a clear glass façade that gives an unprecedented feeling of openness and continuity between the inside and outside

i.沃尔特·格罗皮乌斯 (Walter Gropius) , The Fagus 鞋厂：受功能主义原则启发，该结构采用透明玻璃幕墙，给人一种前所未有的开放感和内部与外部之间的连续性

ii.Le Corbusier, Villa Savoye: features a flat roof on a square box illustrating Corbusier' s dictum that a house is “a machine for living in”

ii.勒·柯布西耶，萨伏伊别墅：方形盒子上有一个平屋顶，体现了柯布西耶的格言：房子是“居住的机器”

## E.TWENTIETH-CENTURY LITERATURE

### E.二十世纪文学

#### 1.Key characteristics

##### 1.主要特征

i.Questions accepted values and practices.

i.质疑公认的价值观和做法。

ii.Expresses discontent and alienation from middle-class conformity and materialism.

ii.表达了对中产阶级的顺从和唯物主义的不满和疏远。

iii.Focuses on the complexity and irrationality of the human mind.

iii.关注人类思维的复杂性和非理性。

iv.Employs the stream-of-consciousness technique to explore the human psyche.

iv.采用意识流技术来探索人类心理。

#### 2.Key authors and works

##### 2.主要作者和作品

i.James Joyce, *Ulysses*: uses a stream-of-consciousness technique to chronicle the appointments, encounters, and thoughts of a single day in the life of Leopold Bloom in Dublin, Ireland.

i.詹姆斯·乔伊斯，尤利西斯：使用意识流技术来记录利奥波德·布鲁姆在爱尔兰都柏林的一天中的约会、遭遇和想法。

ii.Marcel Proust, *Remembrance of Things Past*: semi-autobiographical account of a young boy' s journey through life.

ii.马塞尔·普鲁斯特，追忆往事：半自传体，讲述了一个小男孩的人生旅程。

iii.T.S. Eliot, *The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock*: utilizes a stream-of-consciousness technique to provide a dramatic monologue of an urban man overwhelmed with feelings of isolation, regret, and frustration.

iii.T.S. 艾略特《J.阿尔弗雷德·普鲁弗洛克的情歌》：利用意识流技巧，为一个被孤立、遗憾和沮丧的感觉淹没的都市人提供了戏剧性的独白。

## F.MAKING COMPARISONS: CONCEPTIONS OF THE INDIVIDUAL IN THE RENAISSANCE AND THE AGE OF ANXIETY

### F.进行比较：文艺复兴时期和焦虑时代的个人概念

#### 1.The Renaissance

##### 1.文艺复兴

i.Displayed an interest in classical culture and a belief in human potential.

i.表现出对古典文化的兴趣和对人类潜力的信念。

ii.Attempted to revive classical standards of beauty.

ii.试图复兴古典的美标准。

iii.Utilized perspective to create a realistic illusion of depth on a flat surface.

iii.利用透视在平面上创建逼真的深度错觉。

iv.Glorified the beauty of the human form in works such as Botticelli' s *Birth of Venus* and Michelangelo' s *David*.

iv.在波提切利的《维纳斯的诞生》和米开朗基罗的《大卫》等作品中颂扬人体之美。

v.Emphasized the importance of a well-rounded humanist education informed by the study of classical texts.

v.强调以古典文本研究为基础的全面人文主义教育的重要性。

#### 2.The Age of Anxiety

##### 2.焦虑时代

i.Rejected classical standards of beauty and a belief in human potential.

i.拒绝古典的美标准和对人类潜力的信仰。

ii.Shocked and appalled by the unprecedented violence, destruction, and death caused by World War I.

ii.对第一次世界大战造成的前所未有的暴力、破坏和死亡感到震惊和震惊。

iii.Disillusioned by Einstein' s view of a universe that lacked absolute objective reality and Freud' s view of human behavior dominated by irrational instinctual drives.

iii.对爱因斯坦关于宇宙缺乏绝对客观现实的观点和弗洛伊德关于人类行为受非理性本能驱动力支配的观点感到幻灭。

iv.Portrayed the meaninglessness of human existence in existential works by Sartre and Camus and in stream-of-consciousness novels by Proust and Joyce.

iv.在萨特和加缪的存在主义作品以及普鲁斯特和乔伊斯的意识流小说中描绘了人类存在的无意义。

v.Portrayed a world of dream-like images in surrealistic works by Dali and de Chirico.

v.在达利和德基里科的超现实主义作品中描绘了一个梦幻般的图像世界。

#### VI.你。 THE SEARCH FOR A STABLE INTERNATIONAL ORDER

##### 寻求稳定的国际秩序

#### A.PROBLEMS

##### A.问题

1.Germany resented the Versailles Treaty's harsh terms, calling it a *diktat*, or imposed settlement.

1.德国对《凡尔赛条约》的苛刻条款表示不满，称其为*diktat*，即强加的和解。

2.The United States rejected the Versailles Treaty and followed a policy of isolationism.

2.美国拒绝《凡尔赛条约》，奉行孤立主义政策。

3.France was determined to enforce the Versailles Treaty and make Germany pay reparations for the damage it had caused.

3.法国决心执行《凡尔赛条约》，并要求德国为其造成的损失支付赔偿。

4.Communist Russia remained outside the international system.

4.共产主义俄罗斯仍然置身于国际体系之外。

## **B.GERMANY: THE WEIMAR REPUBLIC**

### **B.德国：魏玛共和国**

1.Reparations

1.赔偿

i.The new German republic—generally known as the Weimar Republic—faced staggering reparation payments.

i.新的德意志共和国——通常被称为魏玛共和国——面临着巨额赔款。

ii.When the Weimar Republic proposed a three-year moratorium on making reparation payments, the French occupied the Ruhr Valley and seized goods as payments.

ii.当魏玛共和国提出三年暂停支付赔款时，法国人占领了鲁尔河谷并没收了货物作为赔款。

2.Inflation2.通货膨胀

i.The Weimar Republic supported itself by printing vast amounts of paper money. By December 1923, one dollar was worth 4 trillion German marks.

i.魏玛共和国通过印制大量纸币来维持生计。到1923年12月，1美元价值4万亿德国马克。

ii.The 1923 inflation destroyed the savings and incomes of the German middle class. Feeling betrayed by their government, embittered Germans would later be susceptible to Nazi propaganda.

ii.1923年的通货膨胀摧毁了德国中产阶级的储蓄和收入。由于感到自己被政府背叛了，心怀怨恨的德国人后来很容易受到纳粹宣传的影响。

## **C.HOPE FOR PEACE**

### **C.希望和平**

1.The Dawes Plan

1.道斯计划

i.At the end of 1923, a committee of experts led by American Charles Dawes devised a plan to reestablish a sound German currency and reduce reparation payments.

i.1923年底，由美国人查尔斯·道斯(Charles Dawes)领导的专家委员会制定了一项计划，旨在重建健全的德国货币并减少赔款。

ii.The Dawes Plan provided a series of American loans to Germany. The infusion of American money revitalized the German economy, thus ending the inflationary spiral.

ii.道斯计划向德国提供了一系列美国贷款。 美国资金的注入重振了德国经济，从而结束了通货膨胀的螺旋式上升。

## 2.The Locarno Pact

### 2.洛迦诺条约

i.France, Germany, England, Italy, and Belgium signed the Locarno Pact, guaranteeing the borders between Germany and France.

i.法国、德国、英国、意大利和比利时签署了《洛迦诺条约》，保障了德国和法国之间的边界。

ii.The Locarno Pact marked an important turning point in Franco-German relations and appeared to offer the hope of a new era of peaceful relations between these two rivals.

ii.《洛迦诺条约》标志着法德关系的一个重要转折点，似乎为这两个对手之间的和平关系新时代带来了希望。

## 3.The Kellogg-Briand Pact, 1928

### 3.凯洛格-布里安条约，1928 年

i.In 1928, 62 countries including the United States signed a pact promising “to renounce war as an instrument of national policy.”

i.1928 年，包括美国在内的 62 个国家签署了一项协议，承诺“放弃将战争作为国家政策的工具”。

ii.At the time, the Kellogg-Briand Pact appeared to bolster collective security and promote a renewed spirit of optimism.

ii.当时，《凯洛格-布里安协议》似乎加强了集体安全并促进了新的乐观精神。

*It is easy to overlook the political events of the 1920s, since they were overturned by the tumultuous and far more famous events of the 1930s. Don't make this mistake.*

*The Dawes Plan, the Locarno Pact, and the Kellogg-Briand Pact have all generated multiple-choice questions. Make sure that you can identify each of these agreements.*

人们很容易忽视 20 年代的政治事件，因为它们被 1930 年代的动荡且更为著名的事件所推翻。 不要犯这个错误。《道斯计划》、《洛迦诺公约》和《凯洛格-布里安公约》都产生了多项选择题。 确保您可以识别这些协议中的每一项。

## Chapter 29

### 第29章 29

## Depression, Dictators, and World War II

### 大萧条、独裁者和第二次世界大战

#### I.我。 THE GREAT DEPRESSION大萧条

##### A.CAUSES

###### A.原因

1.Several long-term problems negatively affected the U.S. economy:

1.几个长期问题对美国经济产生了负面影响：

i.Companies overproduced consumer goods.

i.公司生产过剩的消费品。

ii. Consumers did not have enough money or credit to purchase goods.

ii. 消费者没有足够的资金或信用来购买商品。

iii. Farmers overproduced agricultural products, driving down prices and incomes.

iii. 农民过度生产农产品，压低了价格和收入。

2. The American stock market crash caused enormous financial losses and triggered a global financial crisis.

2. 美国股市崩盘造成巨大财务损失，并引发全球金融危机。

3. Worried American bankers recalled loans to European banks. Austria's largest bank failed, starting a financial panic in central Europe.

3. 忧心忡忡的美国银行家召回了向欧洲银行提供的贷款。奥地利最大的银行倒闭，引发中欧金融恐慌。

4. The financial crisis led to sharp declines in global trade and manufacturing.

4. 金融危机导致全球贸易和制造业急剧下滑。

5. The United States raised protective tariffs, forcing other nations to retaliate.

5. 美国提高了保护性关税，迫使其他国家进行报复。

6. Governments cut budgets and reduced spending, helping to accelerate the downward economic spiral.

6. 政府削减预算并减少支出，有助于加速经济螺旋式下滑。

## **B. IMPACT ON EUROPE**

### **B. 对欧洲的影响**

1. Replaced the optimistic spirit of the late 1920s with a growing sense of doubt and fear.  
1. 用日益增长的怀疑和恐惧感取代了 20 年代末的乐观精神。

2. Created uncertainty and insecurity for millions of unemployed workers.

2. 给数百万失业工人带来了不确定性和不安全感。

3. Prompted increased government economic programs that laid the foundation for the creation of postwar welfare states.

3. 促使政府增加经济计划，为战后福利国家的创建奠定基础。

4. Created opportunities for demagogues and dictators to exploit people's fears.

4. 为煽动者和独裁者利用人们的恐惧创造了机会。

## **II. 二. CONSERVATIVE AUTHORITARIANISM AND TOTALITARIANISM 保守的独裁主义和极权主义**

### **A. CONSERVATIVE AUTHORITARIANISM**

#### **A. 保守的独裁主义**

1. Committed to the existing social order.

1. 致力于现有的社会秩序。

2. Opposed to popular participation in government.

2. 反对民众参与政府。

3.Revived in eastern Europe, Spain, and Portugal.

3.在东欧、西班牙和葡萄牙复兴。

## **B.TOTALITARIANISM**

### **B.极权主义**

1.Exercised total control over the lives of individual citizens.

1.对公民个人的生活实行完全控制。

2.Used modern technology and communication to manipulate and censor information.

2.使用现代技术和通信来操纵和审查信息。

3.Used education to mold loyal citizens and demonize scapegoats and enemies.

3.利用教育来塑造忠诚的公民并妖魔化替罪羊和敌人。

## **C.FORMS OF TOTALITARIANISM**

### **C.极权主义的形式**

1.Fascism1.法西斯主义

i.Led by one leader and one party.

i.由一位领导人和一个政党领导。

ii.Condemned democracy, arguing that rival parties undermine national unity.

ii.谴责民主，认为敌对政党破坏国家团结。

iii.Supported state-sponsored capitalism.

iii.支持国家支持的资本主义。

iv.Glorified war and aggressive nationalism.

iv.美化战争和侵略性民族主义。

v.Exercised control over the media.

v.对媒体行使控制权。

2.Communism2.共产主义

i.Led by one party, the “dictatorship of the proletariat.”

i.由一个政党领导，即“无产阶级专政”。

ii.Condemned capitalism, arguing that it exploits workers.

ii.谴责资本主义，认为它剥削工人。

iii.Supported state ownership of the means of production.

iii.支持生产资料的国家所有制。

iv.Glorified the working class.

iv.荣耀工人阶级。

v.Exercised control over the media.

v.对媒体行使控制权。

## **III.三 . LENIN, STALIN, AND COMMUNIST RUSSIA, 1921–1939**

### **列宁、斯大林和共产主义俄罗斯，1921 年至 1939 年**

## **A.VLADIMIR LENIN AND THE NEW ECONOMIC POLICY**

### **A.弗拉基米尔·列宁和新经济政策**

1.Widespread famine, a deteriorating economy, and increasing unrest all plagued Russia following the civil war.

1.内战后，大范围的饥荒、日益恶化的经济和日益加剧的骚乱都困扰着俄罗斯。

2.Lenin pragmatically realized that he needed to make a tactical retreat. In March 1921, he launched the New Economic Policy. It called for a temporary compromise with capitalism. Small businesses were denationalized, and peasants were allowed to establish free markets in agricultural products. The Communist Party still maintained control of large industries such as oil and steel.

2.列宁务实意识到他需要进行战术撤退。1921年3月，他推出新经济政策。它呼吁与资本主义暂时妥协。小企业被非国有化，农民被允许建立农产品自由市场。共产党仍然保持着对石油和钢铁等大型工业的控制。

3.The New Economic Policy successfully revived the Russian economy. By 1928, the country' s farms and factories produced as much as they had before World War I.

3.新经济政策成功重振了俄罗斯经济。到1928年，该国农场和工厂的产量与第一次世界大战前持平。

## **B.JOSEPH STALIN VERSUS LEON TROTSKY**

### **B.约瑟夫·斯大林与列昂·托洛茨基**

1.Lenin' s death in 1924 created a power struggle between Trotsky and Stalin.

1.列宁于1924年去世，引发了托洛茨基和斯大林之间的权力斗争。

2.As a charismatic leader since 1905, Trotsky was second only to Lenin in fame. Trotsky believed that Russia should support communist revolutions around the world.

2.作为自1905年以来的魅力领袖，托洛茨基的声望仅次于列宁。托洛茨基认为俄罗斯应该支持世界各地的共产主义革命。

3.In contrast, Stalin was a quiet man who preferred to work behind the scenes. As general secretary of the Communist Party, Stalin placed his supporters in key positions. Stalin argued that communism should first gain a firm hold in Russia before supporting a global revolution.

3.相比之下，斯大林是一个安静的人，喜欢在幕后工作。作为共产党总书记，斯大林将他的支持者置于重要位置。斯大林认为，在支持全球革命之前，共产主义应该首先在俄罗斯站稳脚跟。

4.Stalin proved to be cunning and ruthless. He successfully expelled Trotsky from the Communist Party. By 1927, Stalin stood alone as the Soviet Union' s undisputed leader.

4.斯大林被证明是狡猾而无情的。他成功地将托洛茨基开除出共产党。到1927年，斯大林成为苏联无可争议的领导人。

## **C.THE FIVE-YEAR PLANS**

### **C.五年计划**

1.In 1928, Stalin launched the first of a series of five-year plans designed to transform the Soviet Union' s economic and social structure. The plans had the following goals:

1.1928年，斯大林启动了旨在改变苏联经济和社会结构的一系列五年计划中的第一个计划。该计划有以下目标：

- i.End the New Economic Policy.  
i.结束新经济政策。
  - ii.Create a socialist command economy in which the government makes all economic decisions.  
ii.创建社会主义计划经济，由政府制定所有经济决策。
  - iii.Promote the rapid development of heavy industries.  
iii.推动重工业快速发展。
  - iv.Collectivize agriculture.  
iv.农业集体化。
- 2.Stalin' s commitment to a program of massive, large-scale industrialism produced results. By 1940, the Soviet Union was a major industrial power, trailing only the United States and Germany.
- 2.斯大林对大规模工业化计划的承诺产生了成果。到 1940 年，苏联已成为主要工业强国，仅次于美国和德国。
- 3.Stalin' s campaign to collectivize agriculture was less successful. Conservative Russian peasants opposed surrendering their land and joining a collective farm. Stalin denounced resisting peasants as *kulaks* and ordered party officials to "liquidate them as a class." *Kulaks* and other peasants were executed, starved, and deported to forced-labor camps.
- 3.斯大林的农业集体化运动不太成功。保守的俄罗斯农民反对交出土地并加入集体农场。斯大林谴责反抗的农民是富农，并命令党内官员“消灭他们作为一个阶级”。富农和其他农民被处决、挨饿，并被驱逐到强迫劳动营。

***Many kulaks wrote poignant petitions describing their increasingly desperate plight. APEURO test writers often use these primary source documents to test your understanding of Stalin' s policy of liquidating the kulaks and forming collective farms.***

许多富农写下了令人心酸的请愿书，描述他们日益绝望的困境。APEURO 测试作者经常使用这些主要源文档来测试您对斯大林清算富农和建立集体农场的政策的理解。

## D.THE GREAT TERROR

### D.巨大的恐怖

- 1.Stalin was a totalitarian dictator who was more powerful than the most autocratic tsar.  
1.斯大林是一位极权独裁者，他比最专制的沙皇还要强大。
- 2.During the mid-1930s, Stalin launched a program of state-sponsored terror that began with show trials to eliminate Old Bolsheviks. The Great Terror expanded to include intellectuals, army officers, party members, and ordinary citizens.  
2.20 世纪 30 年代中期，斯大林启动了一项国家支持的恐怖计划，从消灭老布尔什维克的表演审判开始。大恐怖扩大到知识分子、军官、党员和普通公民。
- 3.Stalin' s "politics of fear" included the use of secret police and purges of political rivals. At least 8 million people were arrested. Millions of innocent people died in forced-labor camps called gulags.  
3.斯大林的“恐惧政治”包括使用秘密警察和清洗政治对手。至少有800万人被捕。数以百万计的无辜者死于被称为古拉格的强迫劳动营中。

## E.MAKING COMPARISONS: THE REIGN OF TERROR AND THE GREAT TERROR

### E.进行比较：恐怖统治与大恐怖

#### 1.The Reign of Terror, 1793–1794

##### 1.恐怖统治，1793–1794

i.Ordered by the Committee of Public Safety led by Maximilien de Robespierre.

i.由马克西米连·德·罗伯斯庇尔领导的公共安全委员会下令。

ii.Intended to save the Revolution from foreign and domestic enemies.

ii.旨在从国内外敌人手中拯救革命。

iii.Justified by the goal of creating a “republic of virtue” where all citizens would possess high moral standards and be dedicated to the public good.

iii.以创建“美德共和国”为目标，让所有公民都拥有高尚的道德标准并致力于公共利益。

iv.Eliminated supposed political rivals such as Georges-Jacques Danton.

iv.消除了乔治·雅克·丹东等所谓的政治对手。

v.Failed to create supporters for Robespierre.

v.未能为罗伯斯庇尔创造支持者。

vi.Used public executions by the guillotine to terrorize the entire nation.

vi.用断头台公开处决来恐吓全国。

vii.Ended when the Convention reasserted its authority by arresting and executing Robespierre.

vii.当国民公会通过逮捕并处决罗伯斯庇尔来重申其权威时结束。

#### 2.The Great Terror, 1934–1938

##### 2.大恐怖，1934–1938

i.Ordered by Joseph Stalin, general secretary of the Communist Party and dictator of the Soviet Union.

i.由共产党总书记、苏联独裁者约瑟夫·斯大林下令。

ii.Purged Old Bolsheviks and other supposed political rivals who threatened Stalin’s power.

ii.清除老布尔什维克和其他威胁斯大林权力的所谓政治对手。

iii.Justified by claiming the existence of a plot masterminded by Trotsky along with Fascist enemies to overthrow Stalin.

iii.声称存在由托洛茨基和法西斯敌人策划的推翻斯大林的阴谋。

iv.Used public show trials, executions, and mass imprisonment to terrorize the entire nation.

iv.利用公开审判、处决和大规模监禁来恐吓整个国家。

v.Ended when all supposed rivals to Stalin had been eliminated.

v.当斯大林的所有竞争对手都被消灭时结束。

vi.Created a new Communist Party staffed with members who demonstrated total loyalty to Stalin.

vi.创建了一个新的共产党，其成员对斯大林表现出完全的忠诚。

## **IV.四 . MUSSOLINI AND FASCIST ITALY**

### **墨索里尼和法西斯意大利**

#### **A.POSTWAR ITALY**

##### **A.战后意大利**

1. Italy had entered World War I in hopes of winning mandates in East Africa and Austrian territory along the Adriatic Sea. When the Treaty of Versailles rejected these claims, embittered Italian nationalists felt betrayed.

1. 意大利加入第一次世界大战是为了赢得东非和亚得里亚海沿岸奥地利领土的托管权。当《凡尔赛条约》拒绝这些主张时，怨恨的意大利民族主义者感到自己被出卖了。

2. Italy faced a severe economic crisis that included soaring inflation, rising unemployment, and a massive national debt.

2. 意大利面临严重的经济危机，包括通货膨胀飙升、失业率上升和巨额国债。

3. Italy's upper and middle classes feared that the economic crisis and growing labor unrest might lead to a communist revolt, as had just happened in Russia.

3. 意大利的上层和中产阶级担心经济危机和日益严重的劳工骚乱可能会导致共产主义叛乱，就像刚刚在俄罗斯发生的那样。

#### **B.THE RISE OF BENITO MUSSOLINI**

##### **B.贝尼托·墨索里尼的崛起**

1. Growing numbers of Italians demanded action and waited impatiently for a strong leader.

1. 越来越多的意大利人要求采取行动，并不耐烦地等待一位强有力领导人。

2. Mussolini used Italy's political power vacuum to seize power. As the leader of the Fascist Party, he boldly promised to revive Italy's economy and rebuild its armed forces.

2. 墨索里尼利用意大利的政治权力真空夺取权力。作为法西斯党领袖，他大胆承诺重振意大利经济并重建武装部队。

3. In 1922, Mussolini called upon his followers to march on Rome. Although the government could have stopped Mussolini with a show of force, King Victor Emmanuel III gave in and named Mussolini prime minister.

3. 1922年，墨索里尼号召他的追随者向罗马进军。尽管政府本可以通过展示武力来阻止墨索里尼，但国王维克托·伊曼纽尔三世屈服了，任命墨索里尼为首相。

#### **C.THE FASCIST STATE**

##### **C.法西斯国家**

1. Mussolini quickly consolidated his power and organized a Fascist state.

1. 墨索里尼迅速巩固了自己的权力并组织了一个法西斯国家。

2. Mussolini outlawed all political parties except the Fascists.

2. 墨索里尼取缔了除法西斯主义者之外的所有政党。

3. Mussolini's propaganda encouraged Italians to accept his leadership without question.

Slogans such as "Mussolini Is Always Right" covered billboards across Italy.

3. 墨索里尼的宣传鼓励意大利人毫无疑问地接受他的领导。“墨索里尼永远是对的”等口号遍布意大利各地的广告牌。

## D.THE CORPORATE ECONOMY

### D.企业经济

1.Mussolini believed that capitalists and workers must be forced to cooperate for the good of the state.

1.墨索里尼认为，为了国家的利益，必须迫使资本家和工人合作。

2.He organized 22 state corporations to run all parts of the Italian economy. Each corporation included employers, employees, and government arbitrators.

2.他组织了 22 家国有企业来管理意大利经济的各个领域。每个公司都包括雇主、雇员和政府仲裁员。

3.The corporations outlawed strikes and set wages and prices.

3.公司宣布罢工为非法，并规定工资和物价。

4.It is important to note that Mussolini' s corporate state combined private ownership with state control over economic decisions.

4.值得注意的是，墨索里尼的公司国家将私有制与国家对经济决策的控制结合起来。

## E.THE LATERAN ACCORD

### E.拉特兰协议

1.Mussolini successfully negotiated an end to the long dispute between the papacy and the Italian state.

1.墨索里尼成功通过谈判结束了罗马教廷与意大利政府之间的长期争端。

2.Pope Pius XII recognized the legitimacy of the Italian state. In return, Mussolini recognized Vatican City as an independent state ruled by the pope.

2.教皇庇护十二世承认意大利国家的合法性。作为回报，墨索里尼承认梵蒂冈城是一个由教皇统治的独立国家。

*APEURO tests do not devote as much attention to Mussolini as they do to Adolf Hitler and Stalin. Don' t be distracted by the Black Shirts, the March on Rome, and Mussolini' s bombastic speeches. Instead, focus on the ideology of fascism and the characteristics of Mussolini' s corporate state.*

*APEURO 测试对墨索里尼的关注不如对阿道夫·希特勒和斯大林的关注。不要被黑衫军、进军罗马和墨索里尼的夸夸其谈所分散注意力。相反，应关注法西斯主义意识形态和墨索里尼企业国家的特征。*

## V.五、 HITLER AND NAZI GERMANY

### 希特勒和纳粹德国

## A.REASONS WHY THE WEIMAR REPUBLIC FAILED

### A.魏玛共和国失败的原因

1.Many Germans refused to believe that their army had been defeated in battle. They believed instead that the German army had been betrayed by socialist and liberal politicians associated with the new Weimar Republic.

1.许多德国人拒绝相信他们的军队在战斗中被击败。相反，他们认为德国军队被与新魏玛共和国有关的社会主义和自由主义政治家背叛了。

2.The Versailles Treaty outraged German nationalists who resented the war-guilt clause and the loss of territory to Poland. Constant nationalist agitation undermined support for the Weimar Republic.

2.《凡尔赛条约》激怒了德国民族主义者，他们对战争罪责条款和波兰失去领土感到不满。持续不断的民族主义煽动削弱了对魏玛共和国的支持。

3.Conservatives wanted a strong leader who would restore order and reduce the power of labor unions.

3.保守派想要一位强有力的领导人来恢复秩序并削弱工会的权力。

4.Runaway inflation during the early 1920s destroyed middle-class savings, thus eroding confidence in the government.

4.20 年代初失控的通货膨胀摧毁了中产阶级的储蓄，从而削弱了对政府的信心。

5.The Great Depression had a particularly devastating impact on Germany. Millions of workers lost faith in the Weimar Republic.

5.大萧条对德国造成了特别严重的破坏性影响。数百万工人对魏玛共和国失去了信心。

6.Article 48 of the German constitution helped to undermine the republican government by allowing the president to rule by decree in cases of national emergency.

6.德国宪法第 48 条允许总统在国家紧急情况下通过法令进行统治，从而有助于削弱共和政府。

## **B.REASONS WHY ADOLF HITLER ROSE TO POWER**

### **B.阿道夫·希特勒上台的原因**

1.The weakness of the Weimar Republic helped prepare the public for a bold leader who would restore German pride.

1.魏玛共和国的软弱帮助公众准备好迎接一位能够恢复德国自豪感的大胆领导人。

2.Hitler concluded that he would not attempt to overthrow the Weimar Republic by revolutionary means. Instead, he would use the electoral process to legally gain power.

2.希特勒得出的结论是，他不会试图通过革命手段推翻魏玛共和国。相反，他将利用选举程序合法地获得权力。

3.Hitler was a spellbinding demagogue who denounced the Weimar Republic and the Versailles Treaty. He skillfully used modern propaganda techniques to convince the German people to follow his leadership.

3.希特勒是一位令人着迷的煽动家，他谴责魏玛共和国和凡尔赛条约。他巧妙地运用现代宣传手段说服德国人民追随他的领导。

4.Hitler offered the German people an ideology that exploited their fears. The Nazi program included the following key points:

4.希特勒向德国人民提供了一种利用他们恐惧的意识形态。纳粹计划包括以下要点：

i.Nationalism: German national honor would be avenged by regaining the lands taken by the Versailles Treaty.

i.民族主义：德国的国家荣誉将通过收复凡尔赛条约占领的土地来报仇。

ii.Master race: the Germans were a master race who needed land in eastern Europe and Russia.

ii.优等种族：德国人是优等种族，他们需要东欧和俄罗斯的土地。

iii.Anti-Semitism: Jews were an inferior race responsible for many of Germany' s problems.  
iii.反犹太主义：犹太人是低等种族，德国的许多问题都要负有责任。

iv.Anticommunism: Marxists were responsible for fomenting labor unrest. Much of Hitler' s anti-Semitism focused on alleged Jewish responsibility for the rise of communism.

iv.反共产主义：马克思主义者对煽动劳工骚乱负有责任。希特勒的反犹太主义大部分集中在所谓的犹太人对共产主义崛起的责任上。

v.The *führer*: Parliamentary government produced weak, vacillating politicians. Hitler believed that Germany required an absolute leader (or *führer*) who would embody the national will.

v.元首：议会政府产生了软弱、优柔寡断的政治家。希特勒认为，德国需要一位能够体现国家意志的绝对领导人（或元首）。

## C.THE NAZI TOTALITARIAN STATE

### C.纳粹极权国家

1.Hitler ruthlessly transformed Germany into a totalitarian state. A series of laws banned all political parties except the Nazis. A special secret police force called the Gestapo used sweeping powers to arbitrarily arrest anyone who opposed Nazi rule.

1.希特勒无情地将德国变成了一个极权国家。一系列法律禁止除纳粹之外的所有政党。一支名为盖世太保的特殊秘密警察部队利用广泛的权力任意逮捕任何反对纳粹统治的人。

2.The government supervised both labor and business. New laws banned strikes and dissolved independent labor unions.

2.政府对劳工和企业进行监督。新法律禁止罢工并解散独立工会。

3.A ministry of culture supervised the media and shaped public opinion. Special films such as *Triumph of the Will* glorified Hitler' s leadership.

3.文化部负责监督媒体并塑造舆论。《意志的胜利》等特别电影颂扬了希特勒的领导能力。

4.It is interesting to note that the Nazi party' s ideal German woman was a mother, wife, and homemaker.

4.有趣的是，纳粹党理想的德国女性是母亲、妻子和家庭主妇。

## D.ANTI-SEMITISM

### D.反犹太主义

1.Although Jews comprised less than 1 percent of Germany' s population, Hitler blamed them for Germany' s problems.

1.尽管犹太人占德国人口的比例不到 1%，但希特勒仍将德国的问题归咎于他们。

2.In 1933, the Nazis passed laws forbidding Jews to hold public office. Two years later, the Nuremberg Laws deprived Jews of German citizenship and required them to wear a yellow Star of David as identification.

2.1933 年，纳粹通过法律禁止犹太人担任公职。两年后，纽伦堡法律剥夺了犹太人的德国公民身份，并要求他们佩戴黄色大卫之星作为身份证明。

3.Nazi violence against Jews steadily mounted. On November 9 and 10, 1938, the Nazis organized a "spontaneous" campaign of mob violence known as the *Kristallnacht*, or "Crystal Night," or "The Night of Broken Glass."

3.纳粹针对犹太人的暴力不断增加。1938年11月9日至10日，纳粹组织了一场“自发”的暴民暴力运动，被称为“水晶之夜”或“水晶之夜”或“碎玻璃之夜”。

## VI.你。 THE MARCH OF FASCIST AGGRESSION

### A.HITLER AND THE VERSAILLES TREATY

#### A.希特勒和凡尔赛条约

1.In 1933, Germany withdrew from the League of Nations.

1.1933年，德国退出国际联盟。

2.In 1935, Hitler openly began a program of rearmament.

2.1935年，希特勒公开开始重新武装计划。

3.In March 1936, Hitler ordered the German army to march into the demilitarized zone of the Rhineland.

3.1936年3月，希特勒命令德军开进莱茵兰非军事区。

### B.MUSSOLINI AND ETHIOPIA

#### B.墨索里尼和埃塞俄比亚

1.In October 1935, Mussolini ordered a massive invasion of Ethiopia.

1.1935年10月，墨索里尼下令大规模入侵埃塞俄比亚。

2.The invasion represented a crucial test of the League of Nations' system of collective security.

2.这次入侵是对国际联盟集体安全体系的一次重大考验。

3.Although the League condemned Italy, its members did nothing. The British and French hoped that appeasing Mussolini would maintain the peace.

3.虽然联盟谴责意大利，但其成员却没有采取任何行动。英国和法国希望通过绥靖墨索里尼来维持和平。

### C.REASONS WHY THE DEMOCRACIES FAILED TO ACT

#### C.民主国家未能采取行动的原因

1.The Great Depression forced the United States, Great Britain, and France to focus on domestic issues.

1.大萧条迫使美国、英国和法国关注国内问题。

2.The horrific loss of life in World War I created a deep desire for peace.

2.第一次世界大战中可怕的生命损失激发了人们对和平的强烈渴望。

3.American isolationists believed that U.S. involvement in World War I had been a mistake. They wanted to avoid becoming entangled in European affairs.

3.美国孤立主义者认为美国卷入第一次世界大战是一个错误。他们希望避免卷入欧洲事务。

4.The democracies repeatedly underestimated Hitler's thirst for power and conquest.

4.民主国家一再低估了希特勒对权力和征服的渴望。

### D.THE SPANISH CIVIL WAR

#### D.西班牙内战

1. Spain was a deeply divided country. Between 1931 and 1936, a democratically elected government tried to cope with the Great Depression. Led by General Francisco Franco, army leaders supported by the clergy and aristocracy favored a fascist-style government.  
1. 西班牙是一个严重分裂的国家。1931年至1936年间，民选政府试图应对大萧条。在弗朗西斯科·佛朗哥将军的领导下，得到神职人员和贵族支持的军队领导人倾向于法西斯式政府。

2. The Spanish Civil War began in 1936 when Nationalist forces led by Franco rebelled against the Republic.

2. 西班牙内战于1936年爆发，当时佛朗哥领导的民族主义军队反抗共和国。

3. The civil war escalated into an international ideological war when Hitler and Mussolini sent men and materials to support the Nationalists. The Russians countered by supporting the Republican, or Loyalist, side.

3. 当希特勒和墨索里尼派遣人员和物资支持国民党时，内战升级为国际意识形态战争。俄罗斯人通过支持共和党或效忠派进行反击。

4. During the war, a squadron of German planes bombed the defenseless village of Guernica, killing hundreds of men, women, and children. Pablo Picasso painted *Guernica* to protest this atrocity.

4. 战争期间，一个德国飞机中队轰炸了毫无防御能力的格尔尼卡村庄，造成数百名男女老少死亡。巴勃罗·毕加索画了《格尔尼卡》来抗议这一暴行。

5. Republican resistance finally collapsed in 1939. Franco then established an authoritarian regime that remained in power until his death in 1975. It is important to note that Spain was officially neutral during World War II.

5. 共和抵抗最终于1939年崩溃。佛朗哥随后建立了独裁政权，一直掌权直至1975年去世。值得注意的是，西班牙在二战期间保持中立。

## E. THE MUNICH CONFERENCE

### E. 慕尼黑会议

1. In 1938, Hitler successfully annexed Austria into Germany.

1. 1938年，希特勒成功将奥地利并入德国。

2. Hitler's campaign of German expansion focused next on a mountainous region of western Czechoslovakia called the Sudetenland. This heavily fortified strategic region contained 3 million German-speaking people.

2. 希特勒的德国扩张运动接下来将重点放在捷克斯洛伐克西部一个名为苏台德地区的山区。这个戒备森严的战略地区有300万德语人口。

3. Hitler, British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, Mussolini, and French Premier Édouard Daladier held an emergency conference in Munich to negotiate Hitler's demand that Czechoslovakia give up the Sudetenland.

3. 希特勒、英国首相内维尔·张伯伦、墨索里尼和法国总理爱德华·达拉第在慕尼黑召开紧急会议，就希特勒要求捷克斯洛伐克放弃苏台德地区的问题进行谈判。

4. Chamberlain believed he could preserve the peace by appeasing Hitler and giving in to his demands.

4. 张伯伦相信，他可以通过安抚希特勒并屈服于他的要求来维护和平。

5. The Munich Conference marked a turning point in European history. Filled with confidence, Hitler now made plans to attack Poland.

5.慕尼黑会议标志着欧洲历史的转折点。希特勒满怀信心，制定了进攻波兰的计划。

6.The Munich Conference quickly became a symbol of surrender. Following World War II, democratic leaders vowed they would never again appease a ruthless dictator.

6.慕尼黑会议很快成为投降的象征。第二次世界大战后，民主领导人发誓他们将永远不再安抚残酷的独裁者。

## VII.七 . WORLD WAR II第二次世界大战

### A.THE OUTBREAK OF WORLD WAR II

#### A.第二次世界大战的爆发

1.In August 1939, Germany and the Soviet Union stunned the world by announcing a 10-year nonaggression pact. In addition, they secretly agreed to divide Eastern Europe.

1.1939 年 8 月，德国和苏联宣布签订十年互不侵犯条约，震惊世界。此外，他们还秘密同意瓜分东欧。

2.On September 1, 1939, German forces attacked Poland. Two days later, Great Britain and France declared war on Germany.

2.1939 年 9 月 1 日，德军进攻波兰。两天后，英国和法国对德国宣战。

3.Germany' s blitzkrieg or “lightning war” combined fast-moving armor and air power to overwhelm Poland.

3.德国的闪电战或“闪电战”结合了快速移动的装甲部队和空中力量，压倒了波兰。

### B.HITLER’ S EMPIRE IN EUROPE, 1940–1942

#### B.希特勒的欧洲帝国，1940-1942

1.In the spring of 1940, Hitler unleashed a second blitzkrieg that overwhelmed Scandinavia, Belgium, and France. Only Great Britain remained unconquered.

1.1940 年春天，希特勒发动了第二次闪电战，席卷了斯堪的纳维亚半岛、比利时和法国。只有英国仍未被征服。

2.Led by Winston Churchill, the outnumbered British refused to surrender. Their fate rested on the skill and valor of the Royal Air Force (RAF) fighter pilots. In daily air battles beginning in July 1940, the RAF pilots proved more than equal to the challenge. By the end of 1940, Hitler knew that he could neither defeat the RAF nor break the spirit of the British people.

2.在温斯顿·丘吉尔的领导下，寡不敌众的英国拒绝投降。他们的命运取决于英国皇家空军 (RAF) 战斗机飞行员的技能和勇气。在 1940 年 7 月开始的日常空战中，英国皇家空军飞行员证明自己完全能够应对挑战。1940 年底，希特勒知道他既无法击败英国皇家空军，也无法摧毁英国人民的精神。

3.Frustrated by his defeat in the Battle of Britain, Hitler broke his pact with Stalin and, like Napoleon 150 years before, unleashed a massive invasion of Russia. By October 1941, German armies surrounded Leningrad and besieged Moscow.

3.希特勒对不列颠之战的失败感到沮丧，他打破了与斯大林的协议，并像 150 年前的拿破仑一样，对俄罗斯发动了大规模入侵。1941年10月，德国军队包围了列宁格勒并围困了莫斯科。

4.Hitler now ruled a vast European empire stretching from the English Channel to Moscow.

4.希特勒现在统治着一个从英吉利海峡一直延伸到莫斯科的庞大欧洲帝国。

### C.THE HOLOCAUST

1.The Nazi nightmare did not stop on the battlefields of Europe. Hitler ordered the systematic killing of Jews and other allegedly inferior peoples. This horrible destruction of life is known as the Holocaust.

1.纳粹的噩梦并没有停止在欧洲战场上。 希特勒下令有计划地屠杀犹太人和其他据称低等民族。 这种对生命的可怕破坏被称为大屠杀。

2.The following factors contributed to the Holocaust:

2.以下因素促成了大屠杀：

i.Jews were a small and vulnerable minority.

i.犹太人是一个人数少且脆弱的少数群体。

ii.Hitler' s propaganda convinced Germans that Jews were an inferior race that should be eliminated.

ii.希特勒的宣传让德国人相信犹太人是劣等种族，应该被消灭。

iii.Hitler' s secret police successfully stifled dissent.

iii.希特勒的秘密警察成功地压制了异议。

iv.The Nazis successfully secured collaborators in occupied territories.

iv.纳粹成功地在被占领土上找到了合作者。

3.The Nazi Holocaust claimed the lives of over 6 million Poles, Russians, Czechs, and other civilians. Of these, an estimated 5.7 million were European Jews murdered in death camps.

3.纳粹大屠杀夺去了超过 600 万波兰人、俄罗斯人、捷克人和其他平民的生命。 其中，估计有 570 万是在死亡集中营被杀害的欧洲犹太人。

## D.JAPAN’ S EMPIRE IN ASIA, 1941–1942

### D.日本在亚洲的帝国，1941 年至 1942 年

1.The dramatic events in Europe overshadowed the changes occurring in Asia. In July 1941, Japanese forces overran French Indochina. President Roosevelt retaliated by ordering a total embargo of all trade with Japan.

1.欧洲发生的戏剧性事件掩盖了亚洲发生的变化。 1941 年 7 月，日军占领法属印度支那。 罗斯福总统下令全面禁运与日本的所有贸易作为报复。

2.On December 7, 1941, the Japanese launched a surprise attack on the United States naval base at Pearl Harbor. Within two hours, the Japanese sank or damaged 18 ships and killed 2,403 Americans.

2.1941 年 12 月 7 日，日本对美国珍珠港海军基地发动突然袭击。 两小时内，日本击沉或损坏了 18 艘船只，并造成 2,403 名美国人死亡。

3.The surprise attack on Pearl Harbor stunned the American people. An angry and now united nation entered World War II determined to crush Japan and Germany.

3.珍珠港的突然袭击震惊了美国人民。 一个愤怒且团结的国家加入了第二次世界大战，决心粉碎日本和德国。

4.But reversing the Japanese advance would take time. By May 1942, Japanese forces

conquered a vast Pacific empire they called the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

4.但是扭转日本的进攻需要时间。 到 1942 年 5 月，日本军队征服了一个广阔的太平洋帝国，他们称之为“大东亚共荣圈”。

## **E.THE GRAND ALLIANCE**

### **E.大联盟**

1.Outraged Americans wanted to first avenge Pearl Harbor. However, President Roosevelt recognized that Hitler posed a greater threat than Japan. If Hitler succeeded in defeating both the Soviet Union and Great Britain, he could transform Europe into an unconquerable fortress. Roosevelt and Churchill therefore agreed upon a military strategy to defeat Hitler first.

1.愤怒的美国人想首先为珍珠港报仇。然而，罗斯福总统认识到希特勒构成的威胁比日本更大。如果希特勒成功击败苏联和英国，他就能将欧洲变成一座坚不可摧的堡垒。罗斯福和丘吉尔因此商定了首先击败希特勒的军事战略。

2.The Big Three referred to Roosevelt, Churchill, and the Soviet leader, Joseph Stalin.

2.“三巨头”指的是罗斯福、丘吉尔和苏联领导人约瑟夫·斯大林。

3.At a November 1943 meeting in Tehran, Iran, the Big Three reaffirmed their demand for the unconditional surrender of Germany and Japan.

3.1943年11月在伊朗德黑兰举行的一次会议上，三巨头重申了德国和日本无条件投降的要求。

4.The Big Three held their second and final meeting at Yalta in February 1945. Churchill and Roosevelt agreed to a temporary division of Germany. In return Stalin agreed to join the war against Japan three months after the Nazis surrendered. Stalin also agreed that Poland should have a representative government based on free elections.

4.三巨头于1945年2月在雅尔塔举行了第二次也是最后一次会议。丘吉尔和罗斯福同意暂时划分德国。作为回报，斯大林同意在纳粹投降三个月后加入对日战争。斯大林还同意波兰应该建立一个基于自由选举的代议制政府。

## **F.THE WAR IN EUROPE, 1942–1945**

### **F.欧洲战争，1942年至1945年**

1.In the spring of 1942, German forces hoped to destroy the city of Stalingrad and then capture Soviet oil fields in the nearby Caucasus. After months of desperate fighting, the decimated German forces surrendered. Up and down an 1,800-mile front, Soviet tanks and artillery forced Hitler's armies to retreat.

1.1942年春天，德军希望摧毁斯大林格勒市，然后占领附近高加索地区的苏联油田。经过几个月的殊死战斗，遭到重创的德军投降了。在长达1,800英里的战线上，苏联坦克和大炮迫使希特勒的军队撤退。

2.Meanwhile, the United States and Great Britain liberated North Africa and successfully invaded Italy.

2.与此同时，美国和英国解放了北非并成功入侵意大利。

3.On June 6, 1944, American, British, and Canadian forces under the command of General Dwight D. Eisenhower forced their way onto the beaches of Normandy, France.

3.1944年6月6日，美国、英国和加拿大军队在德怀特·D·艾森豪威尔将军的指挥下强行登陆法国诺曼底海滩。

4.Hitler now faced the German nightmare of a war on two fronts. The once invincible German empire steadily shrank as the Soviets invaded from the east and the Allies invaded from the west. Trapped in a vise, Hitler committed suicide and Germany surrendered.

4.希特勒现在面临着德国两线战争的噩梦。随着苏联从东线入侵和盟军从西线入侵，曾经不可战胜的德意志帝国不断萎缩。希特勒被困在老虎钳中自杀，德国投降。

## **G.THE WAR IN ASIA, 1942–1945**

### **G.亚洲战争，1942 年至 1945 年**

1.The United States successfully halted the Japanese advance with a decisive victory in the Battle of Midway in June 1942.

1.美国在 1942 年 6 月的中途岛海战中取得决定性胜利，成功阻止了日本的前进。

2.American industry soon produced vast numbers of ships and warplanes. In June 1943, American forces began an “island hopping” campaign that steadily rolled back the Japanese Pacific empire.

2.美国工业很快就生产了大量的船只和战机。1943 年 6 月，美军开始了“跳岛”战役，稳步击退了日本太平洋帝国。

3.By 1945, American forces reclaimed much of the Pacific including the Philippines. However, American commanders warned that an invasion of the Japanese home islands might cost a million American casualties and claim over 10 million Japanese lives.

3.到 1945 年，美军收复了太平洋大部分地区，包括菲律宾。然而，美国指挥官警告说，入侵日本本土可能会造成 100 万美军伤亡，并夺走超过 1000 万日本人的生命。

## **H.THE ATOMIC BOMB**

### **H.原子弹**

1.President Roosevelt died on April 12, 1945. Two weeks later, President Truman learned that the United States had developed a fearsome new weapon, the atomic bomb.

1.罗斯福总统于 1945 年 4 月 12 日去世。两周后，杜鲁门总统得知美国研制出了一种可怕的新武器——原子弹。

2.On July 26, 1945, Truman issued the Potsdam Declaration calling upon Japan to surrender unconditionally or suffer “the utter devastation of the Japanese homeland.” The Japanese government ignored the warning as “unworthy of public notice.”

2.1945年7月26日，杜鲁门发表《波茨坦公告》，呼吁日本无条件投降，否则“日本本土将遭受彻底的毁灭”。日本政府认为这一警告“不值得引起公众注意”，因而忽视了这一警告。

3.President Truman authorized the use of the atomic bomb on the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. First and foremost, Truman wanted to avoid a bloody invasion of Japan by shocking the Japanese government into an immediate surrender. Modern historians believe that Truman also wanted to convince Stalin to be more cooperative in postwar plans.

3.杜鲁门总统授权对广岛和长崎市使用原子弹。首先，杜鲁门希望通过震惊日本政府立即投降来避免对日本的血腥入侵。现代历史学家认为，杜鲁门还想说服斯大林在战后计划中更加合作。

4.The atomic bomb destroyed both Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Aghast at the horrible loss of life, Emperor Hirohito told his war council, “I cannot bear to see my innocent people suffer any longer.” Japan formally surrendered on September 2, 1945. However, hopes for a new spirit of cooperation vanished as Europe entered a new and perilous era known as the Cold War.

4.原子弹摧毁了广岛和长崎。裕仁天皇对可怕的生命损失感到震惊，他告诉他的战争委员会：“我无法忍受看到我的无辜人民再受苦。”日本于 1945 年 9 月 2 日正式投降。然而，随着欧洲进入一个被称为冷战的新的危险时代，对新合作精神的希望破灭了。

***World War II has generated fewer AP® questions than any other major historic event. Even so, don’t neglect the Nazi-Soviet Pact, the blitzkrieg, the Holocaust, and the***

*decision to use the atomic bomb.*

第二次世界大战产生的 AP® 问题比任何其他重大历史事件都要少。即便如此，也不要忽视纳粹苏联条约、闪电战、大屠杀和使用原子弹的决定。

□