002-02 SOCIETY 社会

Table of Contents

1. SOCIETY 社会

Although Hong Kong was a British colony and a predominantly 主要地；占主导地位地 Chinese city, like the treaty ports 通商口岸 that dotted 散布；星罗棋布于 the coast and waterways of China /and like most cities in the British Empire, It was multiethnic 多种族的 from the start.

In addition to 除......之外（还有） the British and the Chinese, there were Eurasians (n.)欧亚混血人, Indians, Portuguese 葡萄牙人 from Macau, Jews 犹太人 from Bombay 孟买, other Europeans, Armenians 亚美尼亚人, and Americans.
As in most colonial dual (a.)双重的；双区域的 cities, these communities 族群；社区 lived in two main areas from the earliest days, with European businesses and residences 住宅；住所 后定说明 claiming 声称；要求给予；占据；索取 the better land /and Chinese 后定说明 settling mainly in small huts 简陋小屋；棚屋 along the beach and on the overlooking 俯瞰的；高耸的 hillsides 山坡；山腰.

> **Example 1. 案例**
> hut
>
> a small, simply built house or shelter 简陋的小房子（或棚、舍）
>
>

Governor 总督 Bowring lamented (v.)哀叹；惋惜；悲叹 in September 1858 that "主 the separation of the native 本地的；土著的 population from the European 系 is nearly absolute; social intercourse 交往；交流 between the races 种族 is wholly 完全地；全部地 unknown (a.)从未发生的，从不存在的."

> **Example 2. 案例**
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> Although Hong Kong was a British colony and a predominantly Chinese city, like the treaty ports that dotted the coast and waterways of China and like most cities in the British Empire it was multiethnic from the start.
> In addition to the British and the Chinese, there were Eurasians, Indians, Portuguese from Macau, Jews from Bombay, other Europeans, Armenians, and Americans.
> As in most colonial dual cities, these communities lived in two main areas from the earliest days,

This does not mean that /the Chinese and European communities had no contact with each other.

All Europeans in Hong Kong, writes Christopher Munn, had "a range of daily contacts 日常交往 with Chinese inhabitants 居民, and a substantial 大量的；多的；重大的 population of Chinese existed in the colony to serve (v.) European or colonial needs."

Rather, a mixed society evolved (v.)演变；逐步发展；逐渐形成 后定说明 that **was** *from the beginning* **determined** (v.) by the political dominance 统治；支配；优势 of the British /and the economic importance of the Chinese.

相反，一个混合社会逐渐形成，它从一开始就由英国人的政治主导地位, 和华人的经济重要性所决定。

Colonialism 殖民主义 brought Chinese and Europeans into both collaboration and conflict.

Even more so 比......更加如此 than in other colonies, given 考虑到 the island's small size and limited (a.) land for building, 主 space in Hong Kong 系 could be highly contested 争夺；竞争；争辩.

考虑到香港面积小、建筑用地有限，与其他殖民地相比，香港的空间竞争可能会非常激烈。

Sources 信息来源；原始资料 do not **reveal 揭示；显示；透露 much about** how the Chinese viewed (v.) the Europeans, but Europeans often complained about *the smells and sounds* from the Chinese community: *open-air markets* and *incense* (n.)香；焚香, *musical instruments* and *firecrackers* 鞭炮；爆竹 from religious ceremonies 宗教仪式, and *the cries* of hawkers 小商贩；叫卖小贩；饲鹰者 and peddlers 小贩；摊贩.

Example 3. 案例
incense

→ in-,进入，使，-cend,火，燃烧，词源同candle,incense,-se,过去分词后缀。引申词义香，香火。作动词指点火，激怒。

European residents also frequently criticized (v.) the government for allowing Chinese residents to run (v.) "*houses of disreputable 名誉不好的；声名狼藉的 women* 妓院" in or near European neighborhoods /and to profane (v.)亵渎；冒犯 the Christian Sabbath 安息日 by holding *theatrical performances* 戏剧表演 on Sunday.

Example 4. 案例

Both European residents and colonial officials 谓 often complained that /the Chinese built (v.) flimsy (a.)脆弱的；易损坏的；劣质的 wood structures 后定说明 that were too close together, increasing the risk of fire and the spread of disease.

This contact 联系，联络；接触 between Chinese and British 谓 **led to** racism 种族主义；种族歧视 on both sides, but it particularly made many Europeans **think of** themselves **as** members of a special community.

Example 5. 案例

This does not mean that the Chinese and European communities had no contact with each other. All Europeans in Hong Kong, writes Christopher Munn, had "a range of daily contacts with Chinese inhabitants, and a substantial population of Chinese existed in the colony to serve European or colonial needs."3 Rather, a mixed society evolved that was from the beginning determined by the political dominance of the British and the economic importance of the Chinese.

Colonialism brought Chinese and Europeans into both collaboration and conflict.

Even more so than in other colonies, given the island's small size and limited land for building, space in Hong Kong could be highly contested.

Sources do not reveal much about how the Chinese viewed the Europeans, but Europeans often complained about the smells and sounds from the Chinese community: open-air markets and incense, musical instruments and firecrackers from religious ceremonies, and the cries of hawkers and peddlers.

European residents also frequently criticized the government for allowing Chinese residents to run "houses of disreputable women" in or near European neighborhoods and to profane the Christian Sabbath by holding theatrical performances on Sunday.

Both European residents and colonial officials often complained that the Chinese built flimsy wood structures that were too close together, increasing the risk of fire and the spread of disease.

This contact between Chinese and British led to racism on both sides, but it particularly made many Europeans think of themselves as members of a special community. 这并非意味着华人社群和欧洲人社群之间毫无联系。克里斯托弗·蒙恩写道，所有在港的欧洲人都"与华人居民有着各种各样的日常接触，而且殖民地中也存在着相当数量的华人，为欧洲人或殖民地的需求服务。"³相反，一种混合社会逐渐形成，其从一开始就受到英国政治主导地位和华人经济重要性的制约。殖民主义使华人和欧洲人既有合作也有冲突。鉴于香港岛面积狭小，土地资源有限，空间争夺尤为激烈，这种情况比其他殖民地更为突出。史料并未过多揭示华人如何看待欧洲人，但欧洲人经常抱怨华人社群的气味和声音：露天市场和香火的气息、宗教仪式中的乐器和鞭炮声，以及小贩的叫卖声。欧洲居民也经常批评政府允许华人在欧洲人聚居区内或附近经营"妓院"，并在周日举行戏剧表演，亵渎基督教安息日。欧洲居民和殖民官员都抱怨华人建造的木结构房屋过于简陋，而且彼此过于密集，增加了火灾和疾病传播的风险。这种华人与英国人之间的接触导致了双方的种族歧视，尤其使许多欧洲人觉得自己是某个特殊群体的一员。