

9.8 FEMINISM in the 20th Century

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1. 释义

Now for a whole lot of 大量的；非常多的 European history, women were primarily 主要地；首要地 viewed as mothers. **Either** they were pre-mothers /who hadn't had children yet, **or** they were mothers proper 真正的；像样的；完全地，彻底地 /who had their children, or they were post-mothers /whose only real job was to make their husbands a sandwich. But after World War II, that reality 谓 began to change significantly 显著地；明显地, and that is what this video is all about. So if you're ready to get them brain cows milked, let's get to it.

在欧洲的漫长历史中，女性主要被视为母亲的角色。她们要么是尚未生育子女的准母亲，要么是已经生育子女的正常母亲，要么是已为人夫为人妻后的母亲，她们的主要职责就是为丈夫准备三明治。然而，在第二次世界大战之后，这种状况开始发生重大变化

Now in the post-World War II environment, new opportunities for women began to emerge 出现；涌现 /both in Western Europe and Eastern Europe, and there were several reasons for this. We'll start with the West.

First, with the post-war economic boom 繁荣；兴旺 /came a high demand for labor. Remember that /because of the Marshall Plan funds (v.), Western European economies were humming (v.) 嗡嗡作响；活跃；兴旺 right along 不停地，不断地, and with this terrific 极好的；了不起的 growth /came new jobs that needed to be filled.

Second, the economies of Western Europe were slowly shifting (v.) 转移；转变 away /from being primarily dependent on 主要依赖于 male-dominated industries /like coal mining 煤矿开采 or shipbuilding 造船；造船业, and more toward a knowledge economy /in which people work (v.) primarily with their brain. And because of that, women had an easier time /entering those more white-collar 白领的 professions.

And third, many younger women started going to college 上大学 in droves ((移动的) 人群，畜群) 大量地；成群地 after the war, and that prepared them well /for work (v.) in the knowledge economy.

And to be clear, though they had more opportunities, women still faced inequality 不平等 in the workplace. Many women could only find part-time work, and if they did find (v.) work, it was almost inevitable 不可避免的；必然发生的 /that they would be paid less than men /doing the same work. Even so, it was moving /in the right direction.

And to be clear, many of these gains in the West 系 were the results of the efforts of feminists 女权主义者 /and what became known as second-wave feminists 女权主义者, 女权运动者. The first wave of feminism occurred (v.) in the second half of the 19th century /and the early part of the 20th century, and its main goal was to get governments to recognize (v.) women' s right to vote — or if you want *the proper term* 恰当的术语 for it, and I know that you do, women' s suffrage (n.)选举权; 投票权; 参政权. But **as valiantly (ad.)勇敢地; 英勇地** **as** 尽管...如此, 尽管第一波女权主义者如此英勇地抗争 the first-wave feminists fought (v.) for this recognition, 主 women' s right to vote 谓 wouldn' t come to full fruition 成果; 成就 until the second wave.

Example 1. 案例

suffrage

→ 来自 sub,在下, 向上, -frag,碎开, 碎片, 词源同 break,fragment.来自古希腊古罗马时期用碎瓦片碎骨片 投票的习俗。

as valiantly as the first-wave feminists fought..

"as... as" : 通常表示 "和...一样" , 但在此结构中意为 **"尽管...如此" (类似 although) , 引导让步从句。**

例: **As much as I tried**, I failed. (尽管我尽力了, 还是失败了。)

Now in the West, this was the result of feminist activism 行动主义; 激进主义. Many governments had already recognized a woman' s right to vote /because of their profound 深刻的; 意义深远的 contribution in the war effort of World War One. Remember that /as men left for the war 奔赴战场 by the millions, women took their places 取代某人的位置 in factories /and all manner <正式>种类 of other vital 至关重要的; 生死攸关的 work /that made the war effort possible. Therefore, after the war in 1918, several states made women' s suffrage (n.)选举权; 投票 a reality, like Sweden, Hungary, Austria, Poland, Germany, Britain, and Czechoslovakia. Over in the United States, it occurred in 1920. France, dragging (v.) its heels (高跟鞋) 故意拖延, established women' s suffrage by 1941.

Example 2. 案例

all manner of other vital work

这里的 "manner" 不是常见的 "礼貌" 或 "方式" , 而是指 **"种类" (kind/type) , 通常以复数形式 "manners" 表示, 但固定短语 "all manner of" 中保留单数。**

"all manner of" = "各种各样的" (every kind of) , 强调范围之广、类型之多。

例: The store sells *all manner of* exotic fruits. (这家店卖各种异域水果。)

But after World War II, many women went back to their roles 后定说明 as wives and mothers, seemingly 似乎; 好像 **content (a.)满足的, 满意的, 甘愿的** **with** 满足于 having gained such a vital 至关重要的; 必不可少的 right. But 主 the second-wave feminists in the 60s and 70s 谓 understood that /there was much work left to do /to achieve (v.) equality in a male-dominated society. So whereas (表示对比) 但是, 然而 主 *the main push* (n.) during the first wave 系 was to secure (v.)获得; 取得 *the right to vote*, the second wave **focused on**

societal 社会的 *issues* 后定说明 women faced, including *education* and *marriage laws* and *professional careers* 职业生涯.

但在第二次世界大战后,许多女性回到了妻子和母亲的角色,似乎满足于获得了这样一项至关重要的权利。但60年代和70年代的第二波女权主义者明白,在一个男性主导的社会中,要实现平等,还有很多工作要做。因此,第一次浪潮的主要推动力,是确保投票权,而第二次浪潮的重点,是社会问题,和妇女面临的不平等,包括教育、婚姻法和职业生涯。

Now in France, it was the work of Simone de Beauvoir /who **laid the foundation** 为.....打下基础 **for** feminist ideals /in her book *The Second Sex*. In it, she argued that /主 the societal 社会的 standards (n.) 后定说明 that govern (v.) women' s behavior 谓 ought to be abolished 废除; 废止, and that /women should have (v.) every opportunity that men had. And 主 her work 谓 became the philosophical 哲学的 foundation for second-wave feminism.

在法国,是西蒙娜·德·波伏娃在其著作《第二性》中,奠定了女性主义理念的基础。在这本书中,她主张,应当废除规范女性行为的社会标准,并认为女性应当拥有与男性同等的一切机会。她的这一贡献,成为了第二波女性主义运动的哲学基础。

However, in the East — more specifically in the Soviet Bloc and the Soviet Union — women gained their rights /**not** by means of feminist agitation 鼓动; 煽动 **but** more directly through government policy. As far back as 追溯到,早在 the Russian Revolution, women had **been recognized as** equal (a.) to men, and in many ways /had a greater equality 更大的平等 of opportunity than anywhere in the West. However, many of the same troubles plagued (v.) 困扰; 使烦恼 women in the Soviet countries /that befell (v.) 降临; 发生在.....身上 them in the West.

早在俄国革命时期,女性就被视为与男性地位平等的个体,并且在很多方面,比西方任何地方的女性都拥有更多的平等机会。然而,与西方国家的女性一样,苏联国家的女性也面临着诸多相同的困境。

Now another revolution of women' s roles in the 20th century **had to do with** 与.....有关, 与.....有联系 their rights to marriage (n.) and reproduction 生殖; 繁殖. For example, divorce laws 离婚法 began to shift, giving women some agency 代理权; 自主权 in the divorce process, 主 which *prior to this* 系 was almost entirely in the hands of the husband. 在此之前, 这几乎完全掌握在丈夫的手中. Additionally 此外; 另外, women gained more control over the amount of children they had, or whether they had children at all.

On that front (方面, 领域) 在这方面, probably 主 the most significant change 系 was the introduction of the birth control pill 口服避孕药. This new technology was largely the effort of the American feminist Margaret Sanger, who **poured** (v.) 倾倒, 倒出 metric buttloads of cash **into** the development of this pill. Essentially 本质上; 基本上, it was a pill /that women could take, /which regulated (v.) 调节; 控制 their hormones 荷尔蒙; 激素 in such a way 以这种方式 /that they had a much lower chance of getting pregnant, and then /when they wanted to get pregnant, they could just stop taking the pill.

在这方面,最重大的变革当属避孕药的问世。这项新技术主要由美国女权主义者玛格丽特·桑格主导研发,她投入了大量的资金用于该药物的开发。从本质上讲,这是一种女性可以服用的药物,它能够调节女性的激素水平,从而大大降低怀孕的可能性,而当她们想要怀孕时,只需停止服用该药物即可。

Now 主 the main pushback 回推; (对政策、规范等的) 抗拒、反对; 抵制 against what women considered (v.) *a profound* 深刻的; 意义深远的 *new freedom* over their bodies 谓 came from the Roman Catholic Church. By their reckoning 估计; 推断, it was God /who

opened and closed the womb, and 主 to introduce a pill /that took such a power **out of the hands 脱离...的控制 of God /系 was to play (v.) God oneself 自己扮演上帝.**

如今，女性认为避孕药赋予了她们对自己身体的一种意义深远的新自由，而对此的主要反对声音来自罗马天主教会。按照他们的观点，生育之门是由上帝开启和关闭的，而若引入一种能剥夺上帝这一权力的药物，那无异于自己扮演起了上帝的角色。

Now another technology that emerged **along these lines** 在这个方向上，在这个思路；沿着类似的方向，思路，与此相关 系 was **in vitro (a.)在试管中的；体外的 fertilization** 体外受精。This was a means /by which an egg could be fertilized 使受精 outside the womb /and then implanted 移植；植入 into a woman' s uterus 子宫。And yes, that gave couples who could not naturally get pregnant **a new option** for children. But even more, it meant that /women could get pregnant **apart from** 除了.....之外 being handcuffed (v.)给.....戴上手铐；束缚 to a man /who was always demanding a sandwich.

Example 3. 案例
in vitro

adj. /ɪn 'vi:tɹəʊ/
(from Latin)

(biology 生) (of processes过程) taking place outside a living body, in scientific apparatus 在生物体外进行的；在科学仪器中进行的

- **in vitro** (a.) experiments 在仪器中进行的实验
- the development of **in vitro fertilization** 体外受精的研究发展

→ 来自拉丁语 vitrum,玻璃，词源同 water,水。即玻璃的，玻璃质的，用于指玻璃试管。



And finally, we need to talk about the gains /women made in politics /during **the latter (a.) 后者的；后半的 part** of the 20th century. And perhaps the most famous of them was Margaret Thatcher 玛格丽特·撒切尔 (英国保守党派人士) , who became Great Britain' s first female prime minister in 1979. She was a fierce 激烈的；猛烈的 conservative 保守派；保守主义者 who made it her goal /to reverse (v.)推翻；使逆转，彻底改变 (决定、政策、趋势等) the liberal Labor Party' s policies /that had been turning Great Britain into a welfare state 福利国家 for decades. She slashed (v.)削减；大刀阔斧地削减 government programs /and lowered (v.) taxes for the wealthy 富人 /and privatized (v.)使私有化 many state-run agencies.

最后，我们需要探讨一下 20 世纪后期，女性在政治领域所取得的成就。其中最著名的当属玛格丽特·撒切尔，她于 1979 年成为英国首位女性首相。她是一位坚定的保守派人士，其目标是扭转自由派工党几十年来推行的“使英国成为福利国家”的政策。她大幅削减了政府项目，为富人减税，并将许多国有机构私有化。

Then in 1990, Mary Robinson **rose to power** as the first female president of Ireland, and she used her power as president /to modernize (v.)使现代化 Ireland — which is to say /that she worked (v.) for **the legalization 合法化 of many cultural taboos** 禁忌；忌讳 like divorce and contraception 避孕；节育 and homosexuality 同性恋。

And then 主 the first female prime minister of France 谓 came to power in 1991, namely 即；也就是 the Socialist Édith Cresson. 主 Her role 系 was not quite **as celebrated (a.)著名的；广为人知的 as** the first two women I mentioned, since her tenure 任期 **was plagued** 困扰,折磨

with accusations 指控，指责 of corruption 腐败；堕落. But hey, men had **been accused of** corruption for centuries, so you know, equality.

随后，法国首位女总理于1991年掌权，她就是社会党人伊迪丝·克勒松。她的角色并不像我提到的前两位女性那样广受赞誉，因为她的任期内饱受腐败指控的困扰。但嘿，几个世纪以来，男性一直被指控腐败，所以你看，这就是平等。

All right, click right here to keep reviewing for Unit 9 of AP Euro, and click here to grab my AP Euro review pack, which has everything you need to get an A in your class and a five on your exam in May. I'll catch you on the flip-flop.

2. 中文释义

在欧洲历史的很长一段时间里，女性主要被视为母亲。她们要么是还没有孩子的准母亲，要么是已经有孩子的真正的母亲，要么是唯一真正的工作，就是给丈夫做三明治的产后母亲。但第二次世界大战之后，这种现实开始发生重大变化，而这就是这个视频的主题。所以，如果你准备好获取知识，那就开始吧。

在二战后的环境中，西欧和东欧的女性开始迎来新的机遇，这有几个原因。我们先从西欧说起。首先，战后的经济繁荣，带来了劳动力的高需求。记住，由于马歇尔计划的资金，西欧经济蓬勃发展，这种巨大的增长，带来了需要有人填补的新工作岗位。

其次，西欧经济慢慢从主要依赖像煤矿开采或造船这样由男性主导的行业，转向更多地依赖知识经济，在知识经济中人们主要靠脑力工作。正因为如此，女性更容易进入那些白领职业。

第三，战后许多年轻女性大量涌入大学，这为她们在知识经济中工作做好了准备。

需要明确的是，尽管女性有了更多机会，但她们在工作场所仍然面临不平等。许多女性只能找到兼职工作，而且如果她们确实找到了工作，几乎不可避免地，她们做着和男性一样的工作，工资却比男性低。即便如此，情况还是朝着正确的方向发展。

同样需要明确的是，西方女性的这些进步，是“女权主义者”，也就是所谓的“第二次女权运动”的参与者努力的结果。**第一次女权运动发生在19世纪后半叶和20世纪初，其主要目标是让政府承认女性的投票权**——如果你想知道它的专业术语，我知道你想，那就是“女性选举权”（women's suffrage）。但是，尽管第一次女权运动的参与者，勇敢地为了获得这种认可而斗争，女性的投票权直到第二次女权运动才完全实现。

在西方，这是“女权主义者”积极行动的结果。**由于女性在第一次世界大战的战争努力中，做出了巨大贡献，许多政府已经承认了女性的投票权。**记住，数百万男性去参战了，女性接替了他们在工厂和各种其他重要工作岗位上的位置，使得战争得以继续进行。因此，**1918年战争结束后，几个国家让“女性选举权”成为了现实，比如瑞典、匈牙利、奥地利、波兰、德国、英国和捷克斯洛伐克。在美国，女性选举权在1920年得以实现。法国行动迟缓，直到1941年才确立了女性选举权。**

但是第二次世界大战之后，许多女性又回到了妻子和母亲的角色，似乎对获得了这样一项重要权利感到满足。但在**20世纪60年代和70年代的“第二次女权运动”**的参与者明白，在一个由男性主导的社会中实现平等，还有很多工作要做。所以，**第一次女权运动的主要推动力，是争取“投票权”，而第二次女权运动，则关注女性面临的社会问题和不平等现象，包括教育、婚姻法和职业发展。**

在法国，西蒙娜·德·波伏娃（Simone de Beauvoir）的著作《第二性》（The Second Sex）为女权主义理想奠定了基础。在这本书中，她认为那些约束女性行为的社会标准，应该被废除，女性应该拥有和男性一样的每一个机会。她的作品成为了第二次女权运动的哲学基础。

然而，在东方——更具体地说，在苏联阵营和苏联——女性获得权利，不是通过女权主义者的鼓动，而是更直接地通过政府政策。早在俄国革命时期，女性就被认为与男性平等，而且在许多方面，她们比西方任何地方的女性都有更多平等的机会。然而，苏联国家的女性也面临着和西方女性类似的许多问题。

20世纪女性角色的另一场变革，与她们在婚姻和生育方面的权利有关。例如，离婚法律开始改变，给予女性在离婚过程中的一些主动权，而在此之前，离婚几乎完全由丈夫掌控。此外，女性对生育孩子的数量，或者是否要孩子，有了更多的控制权。

在这方面，可能最重大的变化是避孕药的出现。这项新技术在很大程度上是美国女权主义者玛格丽特·桑格（Margaret Sanger）努力的结果，她投入了大量资金来研发这种药物。从本质上讲，这是一种女性可以服用的药物，它调节女性的荷尔蒙，使她们怀孕的几率大大降低，而且当她们想要怀孕时，只要停止服用这种药物就可以。

在女性认为这是对自己身体的一种深刻的新自由时，主要的反对声音来自罗马天主教会（the Roman Catholic Church）。按照他们的观点，是上帝掌控着生育权，引入这样一种药物，将这种权力从上帝手中夺走，就是在扮演上帝。

沿着这些方面出现的另一项技术，是“体外受精”（in vitro fertilization）。这是一种将卵子在子宫外受精，然后再植入女性子宫的方法。是的，这为那些不能自然怀孕的夫妇，提供了一种生育孩子的新选择。但更重要的是，这意味着女性可以在不被一个总是要求她做三明治（指传统上对女性的刻板要求）的男人束缚的情况下怀孕。

最后，我们需要谈谈20世纪后期，女性在政治方面取得的进步。其中最著名的可能是玛格丽特·撒切尔（Margaret Thatcher），她在1979年成为**英国的首位女首相**。她是一位强硬的保守派，她的目标是推翻“自由工党”（the Liberal Labour Party）的政策，几十年来这些政策正把英国变成一个福利国家。她削减了政府项目，为富人降低了税收，并将许多国营机构私有化。

然后在**1990年**，**玛丽·罗宾逊（Mary Robinson）成为爱尔兰的首位女总统**，她利用总统的权力使爱尔兰实现现代化——也就是说，她致力于将许多文化禁忌合法化，比如离婚、避孕和同性恋。

接着在**1991年**，**法国的首位女总理上台**，她就是社会党人埃迪特·克勒松（Édith Cresson）。她的角色不像我提到的前两位女性那样备受赞誉，因为她的任期内一直受到腐败指控的困扰。但是，嘿，几个世纪以来男性也一直被指控腐败，所以，你懂的，这也是一种平等。

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3. pure

Now for a whole lot of European history, women were primarily viewed as mothers. Either they were pre-mothers who hadn't had children yet, or they were mothers proper who had their children, or they were post-mothers whose only real job was to make their husbands a sandwich. But after World War II, that reality began to change significantly, and that is what this video is all about. So if you're ready to get them brain cows milked, let's get to it.

Now in the post-World War II environment, new opportunities for women began to emerge both in Western Europe and Eastern Europe, and there were several reasons for this. We'll start with the West. First, with the post-war economic boom came a high demand for labor. Remember that because of the Marshall Plan funds, Western European economies were humming right along, and with this terrific growth came new jobs that needed to be filled. Second, the economies of Western Europe were slowly shifting away from being primarily dependent on male-dominated industries like coal mining or shipbuilding, and more toward a knowledge economy in which people work primarily with their brain. And because of that, women had an easier time entering those more white-collar professions. And third, many younger women started going to college in droves after the war, and that prepared them well for work in the knowledge economy.

And to be clear, though they had more opportunities, women still faced inequality in the workplace. Many women could only find part-time work, and if they did find work, it was almost inevitable that they would be paid less than men doing the same work. Even so, it was moving in the right direction.

And to be clear, many of these gains in the West were the results of the efforts of feminists and what became known as second-wave feminists. The first wave of feminism occurred in the second half of the 19th century and the early part of the 20th century, and its main goal was to get governments to recognize women's right to vote—or if you want the proper term for it, and I know that you do, women's suffrage. But as valiantly as the first-wave feminists fought for this recognition, women's right to vote wouldn't come to full fruition until the second wave.

Now in the West, this was the result of feminist activism. Many governments had already recognized a woman's right to vote because of their profound contribution in the war effort of World War One. Remember that as men left for the war by the millions, women took their places in factories and all manner of other vital work that made the war effort possible. Therefore, after the war in 1918, several states made women's suffrage a reality, like Sweden, Hungary, Austria, Poland, Germany, Britain, and Czechoslovakia. Over in the United States, it occurred in 1920. France, dragging its heels, established women's suffrage by 1941.

But after World War II, many women went back to their roles as wives and mothers, seemingly content with having gained such a vital right. But the second-wave feminists in the 60s and 70s understood that there was much work left to do to achieve equality in a male-dominated society. So whereas the main push during the first wave was to secure the

right to vote, the second wave focused on societal issues and inequalities women faced, including education and marriage laws and professional careers.

Now in France, it was the work of Simone de Beauvoir who laid the foundation for feminist ideals in her book *The Second Sex*. In it, she argued that the societal standards that govern women's behavior ought to be abolished, and that women should have every opportunity that men had. And her work became the philosophical foundation for second-wave feminism.

However, in the East — more specifically in the Soviet Bloc and the Soviet Union — women gained their rights not by means of feminist agitation but more directly through government policy. As far back as the Russian Revolution, women had been recognized as equal to men, and in many ways had a greater equality of opportunity than anywhere in the West. However, many of the same troubles plagued women in the Soviet countries that befell them in the West.

Now another revolution of women's roles in the 20th century had to do with their rights to marriage and reproduction. For example, divorce laws began to shift, giving women some agency in the divorce process, which prior to this was almost entirely in the hands of the husband. Additionally, women gained more control over the amount of children they had, or whether they had children at all.

On that front, probably the most significant change was the introduction of the birth control pill. This new technology was largely the effort of the American feminist Margaret Sanger, who poured metric buttloads of cash into the development of this pill. Essentially, it was a pill that women could take that regulated their hormones in such a way that they had a much lower chance of getting pregnant, and then when they wanted to get pregnant, they could just stop taking the pill.

Now the main pushback against what women considered a profound new freedom over their bodies came from the Roman Catholic Church. By their reckoning, it was God who opened and closed the womb, and to introduce a pill that took such a power out of the hands of God was to play God oneself.

Now another technology that emerged along these lines was in vitro fertilization. This was a means by which an egg could be fertilized outside the womb and then implanted into a woman's uterus. And yes, that gave couples who could not naturally get pregnant a new option for children. But even more, it meant that women could get pregnant apart from being handcuffed to a man who was always demanding a sandwich.

And finally, we need to talk about the gains women made in politics during the latter part of the 20th century. And perhaps the most famous of them was Margaret Thatcher, who became Great Britain's first female prime minister in 1979. She was a fierce conservative who made it her goal to reverse the liberal Labor Party's policies that had been turning Great Britain into a welfare state for decades. She slashed government programs and lowered taxes for the wealthy and privatized many state-run agencies.

Then in 1990, Mary Robinson rose to power as the first female president of Ireland, and she used her power as president to modernize Ireland — which is to say that she worked for the legalization of many cultural taboos like divorce and contraception and homosexuality.

And then the first female prime minister of France came to power in 1991, namely the Socialist Édith Cresson. Her role was not quite as celebrated as the first two women I mentioned, since her tenure was plagued with accusations of corruption. But hey, men had been accused of corruption for centuries, so you know, equality.

All right, click right here to keep reviewing for Unit 9 of AP Euro, and click here to grab my AP Euro review pack, which has everything you need to get an A in your class and a five on your exam in May. I'll catch you on the flip-flop.
