

001-05 THE SECOND OPIUM WAR 第二次鸦片战争

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In the midst 中部；中间 *of* 在.....之中,在...期间 this uncertainty and insecurity, Hong Kong became embroiled (v.)使卷入（纠纷）；使陷入（困境） in another war between Britain and China.

Most historians 历史学家 **have focused on** the Second Opium War **primarily** 主要地；根本上 **as** yet another Sino-British 中英的 conflict /**or on** the war's effects on Hong Kong.

大多数历史学家, 主要将第二次鸦片战争视为又一场中英冲突, 或者聚焦于这场战争对香港的影响。

However, both the war and its local repercussions (n.) (不良的) 反响；影响；后果 were shaped (v.)塑造；影响；决定（某事物的发展等） **not only** by developments in Hong Kong and China **but also** by global events that affected the British Empire.

然而，这场战争及其在当地造成的影响，不仅受到香港和中国局势发展的影响，还受到那些波及大英帝国的全球事件的影响。

Example 1. 案例 repercussion

(n.)[usually pl.] an indirect and usually bad result of an action or event /that may happen /some time afterwards (间接的) 影响，反响，恶果

SYN consequence

•The collapse of the company will have repercussions (n.) for the whole industry. 这家公司的垮台, 将会给整个行业造成间接的负面影响。

→ re-,向后，往回，percussion,敲击，碰撞。比喻用法。

per-,完全的，-cuss,摇，击打，词源同 discuss,concussion (冲击；震荡；脑震荡). 用于指打击乐器。

The underlying 根本的；潜在的 *cause* 原因 of the war was that /the Treaty of Nanking had not given the British all that they wanted, whereas 然而；尽管如此 *from the Qing* 清朝的 *point of view* 从.....的角度来看 it had conceded 承认；让步；给予 too much.

Britain hoped /the treaty would **lead to** more treaties that would eventually open (v.) China to foreign trade, primarily 主要地 for the benefit of Britain /but also for China and the world.

For the Qing, the treaty was simply a way **to keep** the foreigners **at bay** 不让.....靠近；防止.....逼近.

Example 2. 案例

hold/keep sb/sth at 'bay ((海或湖的) 湾)

to prevent an enemy **from** coming close /or a problem **from** having a bad effect 不让 (敌人) 接近 ; 防止 (问题恶化)

SYN ward off

•I' m trying **to keep my creditors** 债权人 **at bay**. 我在竭力避开债主。

•Charlotte bit her lip **to hold the tears at bay**. 夏洛特咬住嘴唇不让眼泪流出来。

The treaty had not produced 引起 , 造成 ; (自然地) 生产 , 产生 the boom in trade 后定说明 that the British had expected /and had left too many issues unresolved.

该条约并未带来英国人所期望的贸易繁荣 , 而且留下了太多未解决的问题。

Throughout 自始至终 , 贯穿整个时期 the 1850s, Sino-British relations were plagued 困扰 ; 使苦恼 ; 折磨 by the Canton question: the English text 文本 ; 条文 of the treaty gave the British the right to enter the city of Canton, but the Chinese text **restricted** them **to** its port.

Not only did the treaty not grant (v.)授予 ; 给予 ; 允许 the British *diplomatic* 外交的 *residence* (在某国的) 居住权 , 居留许可 ; 居住 ; 住所 in the capital at Beijing, **but** British officials did not have direct access 接触的机会 ; 使用权 ; 通道 to Chinese officials in Canton.

Example 3. 案例

In the midst of this uncertainty and insecurity, Hong Kong became embroiled in another war between Britain and China.

Most historians have focused on the Second Opium War primarily as yet another Sino-British conflict or on the war' s effects on Hong Kong.

However, both the war and its local repercussions were shaped not only by developments in Hong Kong and China but also by global events that affected the British Empire.

The underlying cause of the war was that the Treaty of Nanking had not given the British all that they wanted, whereas from the Qing point of view it had conceded too much.

Britain hoped the treaty would lead to more treaties that would eventually open China to foreign trade, primarily for the benefit of Britain but also for China and the world.

For the Qing, the treaty was simply a way to keep the foreigners at bay.

The treaty had not produced the boom in trade that the British had expected and had left too many issues unresolved.

Throughout the 1850s, Sino-British relations were plagued by the Canton question: the English text of the treaty gave the British the right to enter the city of Canton, but the Chinese text restricted them to its port.

Not only did the treaty not grant the British diplomatic residence in the capital at Beijing, but British officials did not have direct access to Chinese officials in Canton. 在这样动荡不安的局势下 , 香港卷入了英中之间的另一场战争。大多数历史学家将第二次鸦片战争主要视为又一场中英冲突 , 或侧重于战争对香港的影响。然而 , 这场战争及其在香港的余波 , 不仅受到香港和中国局势发展的影响 , 也受到影响大英帝国的全球事件的影响。战争的根本原因在于 , 《南京条约》未能满足英国的所有要求 , 而清政府则认为该条约让步过多。英国希望该条约能够促成更多条约的签订 , 最终打开中国对外贸易的大门 , 这主要有利于英国自身 , 但也惠及中国乃至世界。对清政府而言 , 该条约仅仅是阻止外国势力入侵的一种手段。该条约并未带来英国预期的贸易繁荣 , 反而遗留了诸多悬而未决的问题。整个19世纪50年代 , 中英关系都受到广州问题的困扰 : 条约的英文文本赋予英国人进入广州城的权利 , 而中文文本则将他们限制在广州港。该条约不仅没有赋予英国在首都北京设立外交机构的权利 , 而且英国官员也无法直接接触广州的中国官员。

Although it is not true, as it is often claimed, that the treaty 条约 did not even mention opium —Article 4 stipulated (v.)规定；约定 that /the “Emperor of China agrees to pay the sum 金额，款项 of Six Million Dollars as the value of Opium which **was delivered 递送；传送；交付；运载 up** 交出；交付；移交 at Canton in the month of March 1839” — the treaty did not discuss the opium trade or its legality 合法性；法律地位.

Furthermore, the treaty made no provision 规定；条款 for future revisions 修订；修改. Because 主 the Treaty of Wanghia 望厦条约 后定说明 signed between the United States and China in 1844 谓 included *provision for revisions* in twelve years, the British hoped that /they might use (v.) *the most-favored-nation clause* 最惠国条款 in the Treaty of Nanking **to push for** 反复要求某事物,奋力争取 revisions.

Most important, Britain’ s global position **depended on** opium: Britain used the revenue 财政收入；收益 from the opium trade **to buy** tea and silk from China /and **to support** the occupation 占领；占据 of India, Chinese merchants 商人；批发商 used (v.) the profits 利润；收益 from tea and silk **to buy opium** from British traders, Indian producers used (v.) revenues from opium to buy British goods, and British merchants used (v.) the profits from selling British goods **to buy cotton** from the United States.

The sale of *Indian opium* to China, writes (v.) historian J.Y.Wong, “ was *a great link* (链状物的) 环，节 in the chain of commerce 商业；贸易 with which Britain had surrounded (v.) 围绕；包围 the world. ”

历史学家 J.Y. Wong写道，向中国出售印度鸦片，“是英国环绕全球的贸易链条中的重要一环”。

Thus, in 1854 the British requested more concessions 让步；特许权, including the legalization 合法化 of the opium trade, the freedom **to sail (v.) and trade (v.)** on the Yangzi River, and the right to *diplomatic representation* 外交代表；外交使节 in Beijing.

Example 4. 案例

Although it is not true, as it is often claimed, that the treaty did not even mention opium—Article 4 stipulated that the “Emperor of China agrees to pay the sum of Six Million Dollars as the value of Opium which was delivered up at Canton in the month of March 1839” —the treaty did not discuss the opium trade or its legality.

Furthermore, the treaty made no provision for future revisions.

Because the Treaty of Wanghia signed between the United States and China in 1844 included provision for revisions in twelve years, the British hoped that they might use the most-favored-nation clause in the Treaty of Nanking to push for revisions.

Most important, Britain’ s global position depended on opium: Britain used the revenue from the opium trade to buy tea and silk from China and to support the occupation of India, Chinese merchants used the profits from tea and silk to buy opium from British traders, Indian producers used revenues from opium to buy British goods, and British merchants used the profits from selling British goods to buy cotton from the United States.

The sale of Indian opium to China, writes historian J.Y.Wong, “ was a great link in the chain of commerce with which Britain had surrounded the world. ”²⁰ Thus, in 1854 the British requested more concessions, including the legalization of the opium trade, the freedom to sail and trade on the Yangzi River, and the right to diplomatic representation in Beijing. 尽管并非如常人所言，该条约完全没有提及鸦片——第四条规定“中国皇帝同意支付六百万美元，作为1839年3月在广州交付的鸦片价值”——但该条约确实没有讨论鸦片贸易及其合法性。此外，该条约也没有规定未来修订的条款。由于1844年美国与中国签订的《望厦条约》规定了十二

年后的修订条款，英国希望能够利用《南京条约》中的最惠国条款来推动条约的修订。最重要的是，英国的全球地位依赖于鸦片：英国利用鸦片贸易的收入从中国购买茶叶和丝绸，并支持其对印度的占领；中国商人利用茶叶和丝绸的利润从英国商人手中购买鸦片；印度生产者利用鸦片的收入购买英国商品；英国商人则利用出售英国商品的利润从美国购买棉花。历史学家黄俊耀（JY Wong）写道，印度鸦片对中国的出口“是英国环绕世界的贸易链条中的重要一环”。20 因此，在 1854 年，英国要求获得更多让步，包括鸦片贸易合法化、在长江上航行和贸易的自由，以及在北京设立外交代表机构的权利。

Hong Kong was intricately 杂乱地,错综复杂地 linked to this second war between Britain and China.

Governor Bowring, who was also British plenipotentiary 全权公使；全权代表 and *superintendent* 监督人；主管人 of trade in China, requested an official meeting with Governor-General 总督 Ye Mingchen in Canton, but the two could not agree on a suitable 适宜的，合适的 meeting place.

Example 5. 案例
plenipotentiary

pleni-po-ten-tiary
n. /ˌplɛnɪpəˈtɛnfəri/ NAmE also /-ʃəri/

(technical 术语) a person who has full powers to take action, make decisions, etc. **on behalf of** their government, especially in a foreign country (尤指在国外代表政府的) 全权代表；全权大使

→ 词根词缀：-plen-满→全 + -i- + -pot-能力→权力 + -ent形容词词尾 + -i- + -ary形容词词尾

Bowring had come to Hong Kong in 1854 convinced 使确信，使信服 that 主 another conflict with China 系 was on the horizon 即将来临；在不远处。

With his interest in Chinese culture, Bowring was determined **to patch up** 修补；改善；平息 Anglo-Chinese relations 英中关系 /**even though** his predecessors 前任；前辈 had failed.

But 主 Bowring's four years in Canton as British consul 领事 谓 left him **convinced that** Britain needed a more vigorous 充满活力的；强有力的；积极的 policy toward China /and **that only** through force **could China** be brought to its senses (理智；判断力) 恢复理智；醒悟过来。

Example 6. 案例

only through force could China be brought to its senses

only + 状语 位于句首时，其后习惯上要用部分倒装。其中，only后的状语可以是副词、介词短语、从句等。

- **Only** then /**did I** understand the problem. 直到那时我才明白这个问题。
- **Only** in this way /**can you** solve the problem well. 只有用这种方法你才能很好地解决问题。
- **Only** by keeping down costs /**will we** maintain our competitive advantage over other firms. 只有降低成本，我们才能保持对其他公司的竞争优势。

- **Only** when you have obtained sufficient data /**can we** come to sound conclusion.
只有获得足够的数据，我们才能得出合理的结论。

consul

a government official who is the representative of his or her country in a foreign city 领事

职位	核心身份	主要任务
Consul (领事)	派驻在某个城市的“事务官”。	<p>照顾本国侨民、发签证、处理贸易杂事。</p> <p>Consul 通常不驻扎在首都，而是在主要的商埠或大城市（比如 19 世纪的广州、厦门）。</p> <p>职能：他不负责两国的政治博弈，主要管的是“民生”和“生意”。比如：如果你在国外丢了护照，或者本国商船在码头被扣了，你就去找领事。</p> <p>通俗比喻：领事就像是“驻外办事处主任”。他是个管家，解决具体麻烦的。</p>
Ambassador (大使)	国家元首派往另一国首都的“全权代表”。	<p>负责国家间的高层政治关系、传话。</p> <p>Ambassador (大使) —— “元首的传声筒”</p> <p>Ambassador 的级别非常高。在古代，大使被视为国王的化身，他的一言一行代表着国家元首。</p> <p>职能：驻扎在对方首都，负责维护两国之间的整体关系。他要向对方的政府递交国书，参加国宴。</p> <p>通俗比喻：大使就像是“元首的替身”。他主要是去“刷脸”和“搞社交”的，维持两家人的面子和交情。</p>
Plenipotentiary (全权代表)	拥有“代笔签名权”的特殊代理人。	<p>负责谈大事（如签条约、定国界），权力极大。</p> <p>Plenipotentiary (全权代表) —— “带着空白支票的人”</p> <p>这个词源自拉丁语，pleni（满的）+ potent（权力）。在 19 世纪的远东史中，你经常会看到这个词（比如签订《南京条约》时）。</p> <p>职能：他不仅仅是去传话的。政府给了他一项特殊的特权：在不需要反复请示国内的情况下，现场拍板做决定。只要他在条约上签字，就等同于他背后的国家承认了。</p> <p>通俗比喻：他就像是“钦差大臣”。皇帝给了他一把“尚方宝剑”，还给了他一张已经盖好章的空白支票。他说怎么签，就怎么签。</p>

具体的例子：鸦片战争时期的角色
为了让你看清这三者的互动，我们假设一个场景：

- Consul (领事)：驻广州的英国领事发现英国商人的鸦片被没收了，他跑去跟两广总督吵架，要求还钱。他管的是具体的纠纷。
- Ambassador (大使)：英国政府觉得领事搞不定，想派一个大使去北京见皇上，谈谈两国长期共处的大计。他代表的是国家的面子。
- Plenipotentiary (全权代表)：仗打完了，英国政府派来一个 Plenipotentiary（比如亨利·璞鼎查）。他带着军队来，直接跟清朝代表说：“这五条要求，你们必须签，我也准备好签了。”他负责的是决定命运的谈判。

在 19 世纪，由于没有电报，从伦敦到香港来回要几个月，所以派往远东的高级官员，通常都被赋予了 Plenipotentiary 的头衔，否则凡事都要写信回伦敦请示，仗都打完了信还没寄到。

A Unitarian 神体一位派信徒，独神论派信徒（属于不信仰三位一体的基督教派别） and a friend and admirer (n.)爱慕者；赞赏者；钦佩者 of liberal 自由主义的 philosophers 哲学家 Jeremy Bentham and John Stuart Mill, Bowring was **an ardent (a.)热烈的；热切的 believer** in free trade.

鲍林是一神论者，也是自由主义哲学家边沁 (Jeremy Bentham) 和密尔 (John Stuart Mill) 的朋友和崇拜者，他是自由贸易的狂热信徒。

Example 7. 案例
ardent

(a.)[usually before noun] very enthusiastic and showing strong feelings about sth/sb 热烈的；激情的
→ 自词根ard, 火。词源同 ash, 字母r,s 音变。

Convinced (v.)确信的，信服的；坚信不疑的，有坚定信仰的 that no nation could resist this “great tide of tendency” 趋势；倾向 that would eventually change the world, he once said that “Jesus 基督 Christ 耶稣 is Free Trade /and Free Trade is Jesus Christ.”

Bowring **had earlier 早些时候地 been** president of **the Peace Society**, which advocated 主张；提倡；拥护 **the abolition 废除；废止 of war** and **the peaceful resolution** 解决；处理 of international disputes 争端；争议 through conciliation 调解；和解；安抚 (in 1855 he became the first Westerner to make a treaty 条约；协定 with Siam 暹罗，即泰国), and he wanted more humane (a.)人道的；仁慈的 policies for the Chinese in Hong Kong (in 1846, as a member of Parliament 议会；国会, he had condemned 谴责；指责 **the routine 常规的；日常的 use** of flogging (n.)鞭打；鞭答 in Hong Kong for minor 轻微的；较小的 offenses 违法行为；罪行；过错).

Nonetheless 尽管如此；然而, he helped cause another war between China and Britain.

Example 8. 案例

Bowring **had earlier been** president of the Peace Society

当谓语动词由助动词（如 had, have, is, will）和主要动词（如 been, done, gone）组成时，频度副词或时间副词，通常习惯于“**插在中间**”。

为什么不写成 earlier had been？虽然 earlier had been 在语法上并不算绝对错误，但它听起来非常别扭且不自然。

在英语中，当句子包含助动词（如 had, have, will等）和实义动词（如 been, done, gone等）时，副词通常不放在助动词之前，而是插在助动词与实义动词之间。

又例:

- He **has always been** a reliable friend. 他一直是个可靠的朋友。
- She **will never forget** that day. 她永远不会忘记那一天。
- The project **has recently been completed**. 这个项目最近已经完成了。

Example 9. 案例

Hong Kong was intricately linked to this second war between Britain and China. Governor Bowring, who was also British plenipotentiary and superintendent of trade in China, requested an official meeting with Governor-General Ye Mingchen in Canton, but the two could not agree on a suitable meeting place.

Bowring had come to Hong Kong in 1854 convinced that another conflict with China was on the horizon.

With his interest in Chinese culture, Bowring was determined to patch up Anglo-Chinese relations even though his predecessors had failed.

But Bowring's four years in Canton as British consul left him convinced that Britain needed a more vigorous policy toward China and that only through force could China be brought to its senses.

A Unitarian and a friend and admirer of liberal philosophers Jeremy Bentham and John Stuart Mill, Bowring was an ardent believer in free trade.

Convinced that no nation could resist this "great tide of tendency" that would eventually change the world, he once said that "Jesus Christ is Free Trade and Free Trade is Jesus Christ." 21 Bowring had earlier been president of the Peace Society, which advocated the abolition of war and the peaceful resolution of international disputes through conciliation (in 1855 he became the first Westerner to make a treaty with Siam), and he wanted more humane policies for the Chinese in Hong Kong (in 1846, as a member of Parliament, he had condemned the routine use of flogging in Hong Kong for minor offenses).

Nonetheless, he helped cause another war between China and Britain. 香港与第二次中英战争有着千丝万缕的联系。时任香港总督兼英国驻华全权代表和贸易总监的鲍林曾请求与广州总督叶明臣举行正式会晤，但双方未能就合适的会晤地点达成一致。鲍林于 1854 年来到香港，深信与中国的另一场冲突即将爆发。他对中国文化颇感兴趣，决心修复英中关系，尽管他的前任们都未能成功。然而，在广州担任英国领事的四年经历让他确信，英国需要对华采取更为强硬的政策，只有通过武力才能使中国清醒过来。鲍林是一位一神论者，也是自由主义哲学家杰里米·边沁和约翰·斯图亚特·密尔的朋友和仰慕者，他坚定地拥护自由贸易。他坚信没有任何国家能够抵挡这股最终将改变世界的“大潮流”，他曾说过：“耶稣基督就是自由贸易，自由贸易就是耶稣基督。”鲍林早年曾任和平协会会长，该协会倡导废除战争，并通过调解和平解决国际争端（1855 年，他成为首位与暹罗缔结条约的西方人）。他还希望香港华人能享受更人道的待遇（1846 年，作为国会议员，他曾谴责香港对轻微罪行普遍使用鞭刑）。然而，他却促成了中英之间的另一场战争。

Hoping to foster 促进；培养；助长 a sense of colonial loyalty 忠诚；忠心, in 1855 Bowring allowed Chinese who leased 租赁；租用 land in Hong Kong to register 登记；注册 their vessels 船只；舰艇 under the British flag, which many did to protect themselves from piracy 海盗行为；盗版行为 in the surrounding waters and from rapacious (a.) 贪婪的；掠夺的 officials in Chinese ports.

Example 10. 案例 rapacious

(a.) (formal disapproving) wanting more money or goods than you need or have a right to 贪婪的；贪欲的；强取的

→ 词根词缀：-rap-抓 + -acious形容词词尾

On October 8, 1856, Chinese police in Canton boarded (v.) 上（船、飞机、公共汽车等） the Arrow, a Chinese-owned vessel 后定说明 registered in Hong Kong, and arrested a dozen Chinese crewmen 船员 **suspected 怀疑；猜想 of** being involved in piracy and smuggling 走私；偷运.

Although details of the incident were murky (a.) (液体) 浑浊的；模糊的；不清楚的, the boat's registration 登记；注册 had expired 过期；失效, and its British captain 船长 claimed that /the British flag had been torn down 拆掉；撕下；拆卸 during the scuffle (短时间与某人的) 小扭打，冲突.


Example 11. 案例

(v.)~ **(with sb)**: (of two or more people两人或多人之间) to fight or struggle with each other for a short time, in a way that is not very serious (短暂而不严重地) 扭打，冲突，争斗

现在完成时 (have been) 与过去完成时(had been)的比较

- 现在完成时 (have/has been) ，用来表示"某个过去近期"发生, 并**对"现在"产生影响**的事情或动作。
- 过去完成时 (had been) ，用来表示在"过去的过去"发生的事情或动作，并且这个事情或动作**不会对"现在"产生影响**。
- I **have been working** as a teacher for 7 years/ since 2013. 我当老师已经又7年了（还会当下去）。
- I **had been working** as a teacher for 7 years when I quit my job. 在我辞去工作之前，我当老师已经有7年了（已经不当了）。



主动	被动
<p>► 过去完成时 – had done</p> <p>过去完成时，该时态表示的是，某个行为动作，在过去某个时间点之前已经结束/完成。它讲的是"过去的过去"，强调的是与"过去"的关系。是处在"过去"的某个时间，对此之前发生的一个或多个动作陈述。必须要有"过去的时间或动作"来比较。</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The plane had already taken off /when she arrived at the airport. 她到达机场的时候，这家飞机已经起飞了。 从时间轴我们可以看到，在 "she arrived" 之前，这架飞机已经 "took off"，也就是说，飞机起飞这个事情发生在她到达之前，飞机起飞发生在"过去的过去"。 	<p>► Had been done 过去完成时+被动语态</p> <p>"Had been done" is the <i>past perfect passive</i> voice, used to describe an action that was completed before <i>a specific point</i> or <i>another action</i> in the past. It emphasizes that /the action was finalized 完成，敲定，最终确定, often focusing on the result or the object receiving 遭受，经受（特定待遇）；对.....作出反应 the action rather than the doer 行为者。</p> <p>Had been done 过去完成时被动语态，用于描述在过去某个特定时间点之前 完成的动作或另一个动作。它强调行动已经完成，通常关注"结果"或"行动的接受者"，而不是"行动者"。</p> <p>"过去完成时"的被动语态表示，某件事情或动作，在过去的某个时间点之前已经完成。常与 by, before等引导的时间状语连用。</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The classroom had been cleaned before the teacher came. 老师来之前，课时已经（被）打扫过了。
<p>► 过去完成进行时 – had been doing</p> <p>"过去完成进行时"表示，在过去某个时间之前一直持续的动作，并且这个动作不会持续到现在。</p> <p>It had been snowing for three days /when we arrived. 在我们到达之前，这里下了三天的雪。</p>	

主动	被动
<div data-bbox="443 152 903 309"> </div> <p>从时间轴我们看到，这场雪在过去的某个时间点开始，并持续下了三天 “was snowing for three days”，但是雪在我们到达这个地方 “we arrived” 之前已经停了。下雪开始于过去，也停雪于过去。</p> <p>两个时间点past1和past2都在过去。下雪是在过去某个时间段里持续发生的事情，但没有持续到现在。而我们站在过去（在这个句子中是 “we arrived(here)” ）这个时间点对 “it was snowing for three days” 这个事情陈述，就可以说是 “it had been snowing for three days.”。</p>	

(Both Canton authorities and the boat' s crew 全体船员 later **denied** 否认 that *the flag had been flying at all* 压根、根本 when the Chinese police boarded (v.).) Harry Parkes, British consul 领事 at Canton, demanded 要求，需求 that /Chinese authorities **both** release (v.) the crew **and** apologize for defacing 损坏...的外观；涂污；破坏 the British flag. When the Chinese released the crew /but refused to apologize, Parkes asked the Royal Navy 皇家海军 to bombard (v.)炮击；轰炸 Ye' s residence 住宅；住所 in Canton. The Qing responded (v.) by burning the European factories in Canton.

Example 12. 案例

Both Canton authorities and the boat' s crew later **denied** that the flag had been flying at all when the Chinese police boarded.

- 这里的 "at all" 是关键，它通常用于否定句或疑问句中表示 “压根、根本” 。（denied ... at all）
- Flying：在这里指旗帜 “悬挂着” 或 “飘扬着” 。
- Had been flying：使用过去完成时，是因为这个动作发生在 “登船（boarded）” 这个过去动作之前。表示在警察登船那个时间点之前，旗帜一直处于飘扬状态。

中方官员和船员表达的意思是：“我们不承认 ‘旗子当时在飘’ 这种说法。”

所以，中方官员是在说：“我们上船的时候，那根杆子上光秃秃的，根本（at all）没见什么英国旗，更别提把它扯下来了！”

Harry Parkes, British consul at Canton, demanded that /Chinese authorities **both** release the crew **and** apologize for defacing the British flag.

"demand"（要求）属于表示命令、建议、要求的动词，其后的宾语从句，通常使用虚拟语气，即 "should + 动词原形" 或直接省略 "should" 使用动词原形。

Example 13. 案例

Hoping to foster a sense of colonial loyalty, in 1855 Bowring allowed Chinese who leased land in Hong Kong to register their vessels under the British flag, which many did to protect themselves from piracy in the surrounding waters and from rapacious officials in

Chinese ports.

On October 8, 1856, Chinese police in Canton boarded the Arrow, a Chinese-owned vessel registered in Hong Kong, and arrested a dozen Chinese crewmen suspected of being involved in piracy and smuggling.

Although details of the incident were murky, the boat's registration had expired, and its British captain claimed that the British flag had been torn down during the scuffle.

(Both Canton authorities and the boat's crew later denied that the flag had been flying at all when the Chinese police boarded.) Harry Parkes, British consul at Canton, demanded that Chinese authorities both release the crew and apologize for defacing the British flag. When the Chinese released the crew but refused to apologize, Parkes asked the Royal Navy to bombard Ye's residence in Canton.

The Qing responded by burning the European factories in Canton. 为了培养殖民地人民的忠诚，鲍林于 1855 年允许在香港租地的中国人将船只注册在英国国旗下。许多人这样做是为了保护自己免受周边海域海盗的袭击以及中国港口贪婪官员的剥削。1856 年 10 月 8 日，广州的中国警察登上了一艘在香港注册的中国人所有的船只“箭号”，逮捕了十几名涉嫌参与海盗和走私的中国船员。尽管事件的细节模糊不清，但该船的注册已经过期，其英国船长声称英国国旗是在冲突中被扯下的。（广州当局和船员后来都否认中国警察登船时船上悬挂过英国国旗。）英国驻广州领事哈里·帕克斯要求中国当局释放船员并为玷污英国国旗道歉。中国当局释放了船员，但拒绝道歉，帕克斯于是请求英国皇家海军炮轰叶家在广州的住所。清政府的回应是焚毁了广州的欧洲工厂。

Although many British officials **did not want another war** over such a minor incident, the issue became a matter of national honor 国家荣誉.

When the Chinese refused to apologize to Parkes, Bowring assembled 集合；聚集；装配 forces to attack Canton.

For Bowring, *the Arrow 箭，矢 incident* 亚罗号事件 was the perfect pretext 借口；托辞 to solve the remaining problems from the First Opium War /and to revise 修订；修改；修正 the Treaty of Nanking *on more favorable 有利的；优惠的；讨人喜欢的 terms* 以更优惠的条款，在更有利的条件下.

Example 14. 案例
on more favorable terms

"on more favorable terms" 是一个法律和商业合同中非常常见的表达，意思是“以更优惠的条款”或“在更有利的条件下”。

- 这里的 "terms" 指的是“条约的条款、条件”（Conditions/Provisions of an agreement）。
- On 在这里表示“基于……的基础”或“在……条件下”。

Britain sent a punitive 惩罚性的；处罚的 expedition 远征；探险队；远征军, while France sent its own expedition 远征，考察；探险队，考察队, supposedly 据说；据称；据推测 to punish (v.) the Chinese for the murder of a Catholic 天主教的 missionary 传教士；布道者 in Guangxi province.

With help from American naval forces, the Anglo-French 英法的 forces eventually took Canton in December 1857, captured 俘虏；捕获；占领 Governor-General 总督 Ye (who was exiled 流放；放逐 to Calcutta 印度城市), and established (v.) an interim (a.)临时的；过渡期间的 government under Parkes 人名.

Example 15. 案例
interim

(a.)

1.intended to last (v.) for only a short time until sb/sth more permanent is found 暂时的；过渡的

• *an interim (a.) government/measure/report* 过渡政府；临时措施/报告

• The vice-president took power *in the interim period* before the election. 在大选之前的过渡阶段由副总统执政。

2.(finance 财)calculated before the final results of sth are known SYN provisional 期中的

• *interim figures/profits/results* 期中数字/利润/结果

→ *inter-*, 在内，在中间，相互，-im, 副词后缀。引申词义在中间的，暂时的，过渡的。

Example 16. 案例

Although many British officials did not want another war over such a minor incident, the issue became a matter of national honor.

When the Chinese refused to apologize to Parkes, Bowring assembled forces to attack Canton.

For Bowring, the Arrow incident was the perfect pretext to solve the remaining problems from the First Opium War and to revise the Treaty of Nanking on more favorable terms.

Britain sent a punitive expedition, while France sent its own expedition, supposedly to punish the Chinese for the murder of a Catholic missionary in Guangxi province.

With help from American naval forces, the Anglo-French forces eventually took Canton in December 1857, captured Governor-General Ye (who was exiled to Calcutta), and established an interim government under Parkes.

尽管许多英国官员不愿因这样一件小事再次发动战争，但此事最终演变成关乎国家荣誉的问题。当中国拒绝向帕克斯道歉时，鲍林集结军队进攻广州。对鲍林而言，“箭矢事件”是解决第一次鸦片战争遗留问题、修改《南京条约》使其更有利于英国的绝佳借口。英国派遣了一支惩罚性远征军，法国也派出远征军，名义上是为了惩罚中国在广西杀害一名天主教传教士。在美军的协助下，英法联军最终于 1857 年 12 月攻占广州，俘虏了总督叶锦（并将其流放到加尔各答），并在帕克斯的领导下建立了临时政府。

The Treaty of Tientsin 天津, signed in June 1858 by China, Britain, France, Russia, and the United States, meant more indemnities 赔偿；赔款；赔偿金, diplomatic residence 居住；定居；官邸 in Beijing, the opening of *ten more Chinese ports* to foreign trade, and access 通路；使用权；进入机会 to China's hinterland 内陆；内地；腹地；穷乡僻壤；靠港口供应的内地贸易区 for Western missionaries 传教士；倡导者 and traders.

Example 17. 案例

hinterland

[usually sing.] the areas of a country that are away from the coast, from the banks of a large river /or from the main cities 内陆；腹地；内地

→ 来自德语Hinterland,内陆，来自 *hinter*, 后面的，词源同 *hinder*, land, 土地。

主 A supplementary (a.) 补充的；附加的；增补的 treaty in October 谓 imposed (v.) 强制实行；强加；征收 a tariff 关税；税率 on the importation 进口；输入 of opium, effectively 有效地；实际上 legalizing (v.) 使合法化；使得到法律认可 the opium trade.

The war continued, however, with the Anglo-French forces 军队；武装部队；势力 occupying Beijing, burning the Summer Palace 夏宫, 颐和园, and forcing *the Xianfeng* 咸丰 emperor into exile (n.v.) 流放；流亡；放逐.

Example 18. 案例

indemnity

(n.)

1. ~ **(against sth)** : protection against damage or loss, especially in the form of a promise to pay for any that happens 保障；赔偿；补偿

• *an indemnity (n.) clause/fund/policy* 赔偿条款/基金/保险单

• indemnity (n.) insurance 赔偿保险

2. [C] a sum of money that is given as payment for damage or loss 赔款；补偿金

→ 词根词缀：in-不,无 + -demn-伤害,惩罚 + -ity名词词尾

Summer Palace

“颐和园”被翻译为 Summer Palace，颐和园的前身“清漪园”是清代皇家园林，主要供皇室夏季避暑、理政休憩，类似夏季行宫。英语中 Summer Palace 泛指皇室夏季居住的宫殿园林，这一译名在19世纪西方使节访华时被广泛使用，并固定下来。

承德避暑山庄的英译为 Mountain Resort (旅游胜地, 度假胜地), 直译为“山地度假地”。

The Convention 公约, 协定 of Peking, accepted in 1860 by the emperor's younger brother, Prince 王子, 王孙 Gong, raised 提高, 增加 the indemnities 赔偿；赔款；赔偿金, **reaffirmed (v.)重申；再次确定 the British right** to diplomatic residence 居住；定居；官邸 in Beijing, and **ceded (v.)割让 (领土)；放弃；转让 to Britain** the Kowloon Peninsula 半岛 **along with** 连同...一起 Stonecutters 石匠 Island, a small island to the west of Hong Kong Island.

Example 19. 案例

Stonecutters Island

Stonecutters Island (石匠岛) 昂船洲 是香港维多利亚港内的一个旧岛屿。填海造陆后，它现在与九龙半岛相连。



The island **was ceded** by the Qing dynasty **to** the United Kingdom of *Great Britain and Ireland* 爱尔兰 **along with** Kowloon in 1860 /through the Convention of Peking. It was initially used for quarrying (v.n.)采石 by the British, hence the English name for the island. In the 1850s it was the site of a prison.[1]

1860 年，清朝根据《北京条约》将该岛连同九龙割让给大不列颠及爱尔兰联合王国。最初，英国人将该岛用作采石场，因此该岛得名“Stonecutters Island”。19 世纪 50 年代，该岛曾是监狱所在地。

Stonecutters Island 这个名字的由来, 是因为英国人最初在那里采石。

Example 20. 案例

The Treaty of Tientsin, signed in June 1858 by China, Britain, France, Russia, and the United States, meant more indemnities, diplomatic residence in Beijing, the opening of ten more Chinese ports to foreign trade, and access to China's hinterland for Western missionaries and traders.

A supplementary treaty in October imposed a tariff on the importation of opium, effectively legalizing the opium trade.

The war continued, however, with the Anglo-French forces occupying Beijing, burning the Summer Palace, and forcing the Xianfeng emperor into exile.

The Convention of Peking, accepted in 1860 by the emperor's younger brother, Prince Gong, raised the indemnities, reaffirmed the British right to diplomatic residence in Beijing, and ceded to Britain the Kowloon Peninsula along with Stonecutters Island, a small island to the west of Hong Kong Island. 1858年6月, 中国、英国、法国、俄国和美国签署了《天津条约》。该条约规定了更高的赔款额度、在北京设立外交机构、开放十个中国港口进行对外贸易, 以及西方传教士和商人进入中国腹地的权利。同年10月签署的补充条约对鸦片进口征收关税, 实际上使鸦片贸易合法化。然而, 战争仍在继续, 英法联军占领北京, 焚毁颐和园, 迫使咸丰皇帝流亡。1860年, 咸丰皇帝的弟弟恭亲王接受了《北京条约》。该条约提高了赔款额度, 重申了英国在北京设立外交机构的权利, 并将九龙半岛以及香港岛西侧的小岛昂船洲割让给英国。

Bowring **was widely criticized** 批评; 指责 in Britain for causing another war with China, but he enjoyed great support 得到了大力支持 from Lord Palmerston, who by now was prime minister 首相。

Bowring had even more encouragement (n.)鼓励; 激励 from the Europeans of Hong Kong.

When he arrived in Hong Kong in 1854, the European community 群体; 界; 社区 was already in a state of anxiety.

主 *A general sense of disappointment* 一种普遍的感觉 of *disappointment* 失望; 沮丧 in *how Hong Kong had turned out* 结果是; 最终发展成 系 was pervasive 普遍的; 遍布的。

人们普遍对香港 (最终) 变成的样子, 感到失望。

Example 21. 案例

A general sense of disappointment 一种普遍的失望感
in how Hong Kong had turned out 对于香港最终的发展状况
was pervasive 是普遍存在的

A general sense of disappointment in how Hong Kong had turned out 系 was pervasive.

这里, 为什么用的是 had turned out 这个时态?

had turned out : 过去完成时, 表示 “过去的过去”。

本句中:

was pervasive 是过去状态

had turned out 发生在更早之前

时间线: 句子描述的是在某个过去时间点, 人们普遍感到失望。

因果关系: 这种 “失望” 是基于香港在此之前 (即更早的过去) 已经呈现出的某种状态或结果。

时态选择: 既然 “失望” 发生在过去, 而 “香港变成的样子” 是导致失望的原因, 它自然发生在 “失望” 之前, 因此必须使用过去完成时 (had + 过去分词)。

Tensions 紧张关系；矛盾 between Chinese and Europeans **were especially high** in the late 1840s, especially when Governor Davis sent a punitive 惩罚性的 expedition 远征；远征军；考察队 in 1847 to bombard 轰炸；炮击 Canton after foreigners there had been assaulted 攻击；袭击；侵犯.

In July 1848, some local Chinese tried to poison 毒害；投毒 members of the Royal Artillery (火炮，大炮；炮兵，炮兵部队) 皇家炮兵部队.

Example 22. 案例
artillery

[U] large, heavy guns /which are often moved on wheels (统称) 火炮
the artillery : [sing.] the section of an army /trained to use these guns 炮兵部队
→ art, 技艺，工艺。原指冷兵器时代的投石机，代表当时的先进工艺，现指大炮。

In December, an arsonist 纵火犯；放火者 tried **to burn down** the Central Market.

Example 23. 案例
arson

(n.)[U] the crime of deliberately setting fire to sth, especially a building 纵火 (罪) ；放火 (罪)
→ 来自词根ard, 火，燃烧。同源词：ash (灰烬) ，ardor (热情) ，ardent (热情的) 衍生词：arsonist (纵火犯)

In February 1849, a group of Chinese pirates 海盗 killed two British military officers after the officers **made sexual advances** (前进；进步，进展；勾引，追求) 挑逗；献殷勤；性暗示 toward a village girl.

After *the Portuguese governor 总督 of Macau* was assassinated 暗杀；行刺 in August 1849, rumors 谣言；传闻 in Hong Kong claimed that /the authorities 当局；官方 in Guangdong **had put a price 给.....定价 on** the head of 悬赏缉拿；悬赏取.....首级 Governor George Bonham.

Although it would eventually help transform (v.)使改变形态；使改观；使转变 Hong Kong, the Taiping Rebellion 太平天国运动 in China often threatened to overflow 泛滥；蔓延；溢出 into Hong Kong.

In autumn 1854, Taiping rebels 叛乱者；造反者 struggled with 与...斗争 Qing forces 军队；部队 for control of 对.....的控制 Kowloon City, just across the harbor (指维多利亚港) from Hong Kong Island.

1854年秋，太平天国起义军与清军，为争夺九龙城的控制权展开激战，九龙城就在香港岛对面的港湾那边。

Example 24. 案例

across the harbor : 字面意思是“横跨港湾”，即“在港湾的对岸”。
from Hong Kong Island : 表示“从香港岛出发”或“相对于香港岛而言”。
这个 harbor, 就是香港岛与九龙半岛之间隔着维多利亚港 (Victoria Harbour) 。

这里的 harbor（港湾）指的是维多利亚港（Victoria Harbour），它既不属于香港岛，也不属于九龙地区，而是位于两者之间，是分隔香港岛和九龙半岛的天然水域。它本身是一片水域，不属于任何一方的陆地。

“Across” 的含义：短语 across the harbor from Hong Kong Island 描述的是从香港岛出发，越过港湾，到达对岸。因此，这个短语所指的目的地（即九龙城）位于九龙地区。



你可能混淆了“harbor”和“port”的概念：

- Harbor（港湾/海港）：指天然的或人工的水域，用于船只停泊和避风。它是一个地理概念。
- Port（港口）：指陆地上的设施，如码头、仓库、海关等。它是一个设施概念。

在这句话中，harbor 指的是那片水，而不是岸上的建筑或土地。

维度	Harbour (海港/避风港)	Port (港口/商港)
重点	水域和地形。	设施和贸易。
功能	提供遮蔽，让船只免受风浪袭击。	供船只停靠、装卸货物、上下旅客。
属性	可以是天然的。	通常是人工建设或扩建的。
关联	强调“安全”、“停泊”。	强调“商业”、“海关”、“物流”。

Harbour 是地理概念（避风港），而 Port 是经济概念（码头/港口城市）。

所有的 Port 一定都在一个 Harbour 里（或者至少要有防波堤造出一个人工 Harbour），但并不是所有的 Harbour 都能被称为 Port（比如一个荒凉的无人海湾，虽然能避风，但不能做贸易）。

Taiping troops 军队；部队 periodically 定期地；周期性地；偶尔 marched through 穿过，通过 the streets of Hong Kong, where some of their leaders had ties (v.) with British missionaries 传教士 such as James Legge of the London Missionary (a.)传教的 Society 伦敦传道会。

Example 25. 案例

Bowring was widely criticized in Britain for causing another war with China, but he enjoyed great support from Lord Palmerston, who by now was prime minister.
Bowring had even more encouragement from the Europeans of Hong Kong.

When he arrived in Hong Kong in 1854, the European community was already in a state of anxiety.

A general sense of disappointment in how Hong Kong had turned out was pervasive. Tensions between Chinese and Europeans were especially high in the late 1840s, especially when Governor Davis sent a punitive expedition in 1847 to bombard Canton after foreigners there had been assaulted.

In July 1848, some local Chinese tried to poison members of the Royal Artillery.

In December, an arsonist tried to burn down the Central Market.

In February 1849, a group of Chinese pirates killed two British military officers after the officers made sexual advances toward a village girl.

After the Portuguese governor of Macau was assassinated in August 1849, rumors in Hong Kong claimed that the authorities in Guangdong had put a price on the head of Governor George Bonham.

Although it would eventually help transform Hong Kong, the Taiping Rebellion in China often threatened to overflow into Hong Kong.

In autumn 1854, Taiping rebels struggled with Qing forces for control of Kowloon City, just across the harbor from Hong Kong Island.

Taiping troops periodically marched through the streets of Hong Kong, where some of their leaders had ties with British missionaries such as James Legge of the London Missionary Society. 鲍林因挑起与中国的另一场战争而受到英国国内的广泛批评，但他却得到了当时已是首相的帕默斯顿勋爵的大力支持。香港的欧洲人更是给予鲍林极大的鼓励。1854年他抵达香港时，欧洲社群已处于焦虑不安的状态。对香港现状普遍感到失望之情弥漫在空气中。19世纪40年代末，中欧之间的紧张关系尤为突出，特别是1847年，在香港外国人遭到袭击后，总督戴维斯派遣惩罚性远征军炮击广州。1848年7月，一些香港华人试图毒害皇家炮兵部队成员。同年12月，一名纵火犯试图焚毁中央市场。1849年2月，一群中国海盗杀害了两名英国军官，原因是这两名军官对一名村姑进行了性骚扰。1849年8月，澳门葡萄牙总督遇刺后，香港传出谣言，称广东当局悬赏捉拿澳门总督乔治·邦汉。尽管太平天国运动最终促成了香港的转型，但它也时常威胁到香港。1854年秋，太平天国军队与清军争夺九龙城的控制权，九龙城与香港岛隔海相望。太平军不时进驻香港街头，他们的一些领导人与伦敦传教会的詹姆斯·莱格等英国传教士关系密切。

主 *These concerns 担心 and fears* among Hong Kong' s European 欧洲人的 community 谓 reflected how *the mid-1850s to mid-1860s* was *a period of crisis 危机, 紧要关头 and anxiety* for the British Empire.

From late 1853 **to** early 1856, Britain, France, and *the Ottoman (a.n.) 土耳其人的; 奥斯曼帝国的 Turks* had been at war with Russia /on the Crimean Peninsula 半岛 in the Black Sea.

Although the British and their allies 盟友; 同盟国 emerged (v.) victorious (a.)胜利的; 获胜的, the war **had been waged** (过去的过去+被动态)(v.)发动; 进行 (战争、战斗等) **extremely poorly** (adv.)糟糕地; 不如意; 不足 by both sides /and had cost (v.) some five hundred thousand lives 生命 in total.

尽管英国及其盟友取得了胜利，但双方在这场战争中的表现都极为糟糕，总共造成了约50万人的死亡。

Example 26. 案例 poorly

(adv.) in a way that is not good enough 糟糕地; 不如意; 不足

•a poorly attended meeting (= at which there are not many people) 寥寥几个人参加的会议

•**poorly designed** (v.a.) 设计不周的

•The job **is relatively poorly paid**. 相对而言，这工作报酬很低。

•Our candidate **fares (v.) 进展, 表现 poorly** in the election (= did not get many votes) . 我们的候选人在选举中得票不多。

Particularly tragic 悲惨的；可悲的；惨痛的 for the British **had been** the Battle of Balaklava in October 1854.

Example 27. 案例
这里为什么用了 had been 而不是 was?

这里使用 "had been" (过去完成时) 而不是简单的 "was" (一般过去时), 主要是为了在时间线上建立 “过去之中的过去” 这种层次感, 并强调事件的持续影响, 或定性。

had been (过去完成时): 像是在拍一部电影, 导演先带你站在1860年代的香港, 然后回过头去看更早发生的巴拉克拉瓦战役 (1854年)。

通过使用 had been, 作者在暗示: 当 1860 年代的英国人感到焦虑时, 这场已经发生的、惨烈的战役 (1854年) 已经成了他们记忆中一个既定的、沉重的伤疤。

为什么 Balaklava 如此 Tragic ?
文中所指的这场战役中, 发生了著名的 “轻骑兵冲锋” (Charge of the Light Brigade)。由于指挥官传达命令失误, 英国精锐轻骑兵直接冲向了俄军密集的炮火阵地。

- 结果: 短短几十分钟, 六百多人冲锋, 死伤过半, 几乎全军覆没。
- 意义: 这件事在当时被视为英军指挥极度无能的象征。这也是为什么作者要用 had been, 因为在随后的十年里, 这种 “无能导致的惨剧” 一直是英国精英阶层挥之不去的心病。

在历史写作中, had been 常用来描述一种 “在某个特定时间点之前, 已经形成的状态”。

时态	语感差异	读者的感受
was	那次战役很悲惨。	仅仅是一个历史记录。 Was 就像是一声偶尔响起的鼓点, 响完就没了。
had been	那次战役 (在那段焦虑时期里) 一直是极其悲惨的存在。	强调了这件事对当时英国人心态的长期折磨和定型。 Had been 就像是整场戏里一直低沉播放的背景音乐。

假设你现在是大三学生, 正在为找工作感到焦虑 (这是你的基准时间点)。

- 如果你说: My Gaokao **was** a blow. 我的高考是一个打击。 —— 这只是在讲一个陈旧的往事。
- 如果你说: The failure in Gaokao **had been (一直是个挥之不去的阴影)** a huge blow. (在那种迷茫中) 高考的一度失利对我的打击一直是巨大的。 —— 这说明高考这件事在那个时间段里, **始终**是你焦虑情绪的一个深层根源。

Written into legend 传说; 传奇故事 by the English poet 诗人 Lord Alfred Tennyson in “The Charge 猛攻, 冲锋 of the *Light Brigade* ((军队的) 旅; 队, 派, 帮) 轻骑兵,” the battle **wiped out** 抹去, 消灭; 彻底摧毁 almost one half 一半 of the Light Brigade.

The Crimean War, which revived 恢复; 使复苏; 使重新流行 concern about defense of British India, **was followed by** a war in Persia 波斯 (今伊朗) from 1856 to 1857. In Southeast Asia, riots 暴乱; 骚乱 by the Chinese in Singapore in 1854 **were followed by** yearly riots from 1857 to 1867 by the Chinese in Penang 槟城 (马来西亚州名) .

克里米亚战争重新引发了人们对英属印度防御的担忧, 随后在1856年至1857年爆发了波斯战争。在东南亚, 1854年新加坡的华人骚乱之后, 1857年至1867年间槟城的华人每年都会发生骚乱。

Example 28. 案例

A was followed by B

的意思是: **A 先走 (发生), B 紧跟其后**

表达方式	动作顺序	谁是“先辈”?
主动语态: B followed 排在.....后面 A	B 跟随 A。	A 在前, B 在后。
被动语态: A was followed by B	A 被 B 跟随(跟踪)。 我被你跟踪, 所以我在前, 你在后 was followed by 就像一个箭头 →, 把时间从 A 指向了 B。	A 在前, B 在后。

- The soup **was followed by** the main course. **汤被主菜跟踪** (汤之后是主菜。)
- A (火车头) **was followed by** B (第一节车厢). **火车头被后面的车厢跟踪。**

当你看到 "A was followed by B" 时, 为了大脑不转弯, 你可以直接在心里翻译成:

"A 之后是 B"

"办完 A, 接着办 B"

回到你的原文:

"克里米亚战争.....随后 (接着发生) 的是 1856 年到 1857 年的波斯战争。"

"1854 年新加坡华人的暴动.....随后 (接着发生) 的是 1857 年到 1867 年檳城华人每年的暴动。"

Sarawak 沙撈越 (马来西亚州名) saw similar riots by the Chinese in 1857 /and an uprising 起义; 暴动 by the native 本地的; 土著的 Iban 伊班人 people from 1859 to 1860. In 1857 a massive 大规模的; 庞大的; 大量的 millenarian (a.n.) 千禧年的; 相信末日救赎的 protest 抗议; 反对 by the Xhosa 科萨人 (南非民族) people of South Africa 谓 aimed at **driving whites out of** the region.

Many British politicians 政治家; 政客 and military officials 谓 feared the rising power 崛起中的力量 of the United States.

(**Concerned**, albeit 尽管; 虽然 unnecessarily 不必要地; 多余地, **about** threats (n.) from American warships during the American Civil War, the colonial treasurer 财务主管; 司库 of Hong Kong **called for** a larger garrison 卫戍部队; 守备部队 to protect the colony.)

(香港殖民地财政司, 担心美国内战期间 美国军舰会带来威胁, 于是呼吁增派更多驻军来保护这块殖民地, 尽管这种担心并无必要。)

And one historian 历史学家 has argued that /主 Britain' s failure to open the China and Latin America markets 谓 even fueled (v.) 加燃料, 加剧; 刺激; 推动 the brutal suppression 镇压; 压制 of the Morant Bay Rebellion 莫兰特湾起义 in Jamaica 牙买加 in 1865, an event 后定说明 that confirmed (v.) 证实; 确认; 肯定 *British planters'* 种植园主 age-old 古老的; 由来已久的 *fear* of black uprisings 起义; 暴动.

一位历史学家认为, 英国未能打开中国和拉丁美洲市场, 甚至助长了1865年对牙买加莫兰特湾起义的残酷镇压, 这一事件证实了英国种植园主对黑人起义, 由来已久的恐惧。

Example 29. 案例

These concerns and fears among Hong Kong's European community reflected how the mid-1850s to mid-1860s was a period of crisis and anxiety for the British Empire. From late 1853 to early 1856, Britain, France, and the Ottoman Turks had been at war with Russia on the Crimean Peninsula in the Black Sea. Although the British and their allies emerged victorious, the war had been waged extremely poorly by both sides and had cost some five hundred thousand lives in total. Particularly tragic for the British had been the Battle of Balaklava in October 1854. Written into legend by the English poet Lord Alfred Tennyson in "The Charge of the Light Brigade," the battle wiped out almost one half of the Light Brigade. The Crimean War, which revived concern about defense of British India, was followed by a war in Persia from 1856 to 1857. In Southeast Asia, riots by the Chinese in Singapore in 1854 were followed by yearly riots from 1857 to 1867 by the Chinese in Penang. Sarawak saw similar riots by the Chinese in 1857 and an uprising by the native Iban people from 1859 to 1860. In 1857 a massive millenarian protest by the Xhosa people of South Africa aimed at driving whites out of the region. Many British politicians and military officials feared the rising power of the United States. (Concerned, albeit unnecessarily, about threats from American warships during the American Civil War, the colonial treasurer of Hong Kong called for a larger garrison to protect the colony.) And one historian has argued that Britain's failure to open the China and Latin America markets even fueled the brutal suppression of the Morant Bay Rebellion in Jamaica in 1865, an event that confirmed British planters' age-old fear of black uprisings. 香港欧洲社群的这些担忧和恐惧反映了 19 世纪 50 年代中期至 60 年代中期大英帝国所处的危机和焦虑时期。从 1853 年末到 1856 年初，英国、法国和奥斯曼土耳其与俄罗斯在黑海的克里米亚半岛交战。尽管英国及其盟国最终取得了胜利，但双方的作战都极其糟糕，这场战争共造成约 50 万人丧生。对英国而言，1854 年 10 月的巴拉克拉瓦战役尤其惨痛。这场战役被英国诗人阿尔弗雷德·丁尼生勋爵写进了诗作《轻骑兵的冲锋》中，成为一段传奇。战役中，轻骑兵几乎损失了一半的兵力。克里米亚战争重新引发了人们对保卫英属印度的担忧，随后是 1856 年至 1857 年的波斯战争。在东南亚，1854 年新加坡华人暴动之后，檳城华人从 1857 年至 1867 年每年都发生暴动。1857 年，沙捞越也爆发了类似的华人暴动，1859 年至 1860 年，当地伊班族人发动了起义。1857 年，南非科萨族人发起了一场大规模的千禧年抗议活动，旨在将白人驱逐出该地区。许多英国政客和军方官员都对美国日益增长的实力感到担忧。（尽管没有必要，香港殖民地财政大臣还是担心美国内战期间美国军舰的威胁，并要求增派驻军以保护殖民地。）一位历史学家认为，英国未能打开中国和拉丁美洲市场，甚至加剧了 1865 年牙买加莫兰特湾起义的残酷镇压，这一事件证实了英国种植园主对黑人起义由来已久的恐惧。22

主 No event *during this decade* 谓 would shake the British Empire **more than** the Indian Rebellion (or the Great Mutiny (n.) 兵变；暴动 as it was known to Britons 英国人；不列颠人).

在这十年中，没有任何事件比印度叛乱（或英国人所知的“大兵变”）更能撼动大英帝国。

Example 30. 案例 mutiny

(n.)[UC] the act of refusing to obey the orders of sb in authority, especially by soldiers or sailors (尤指士兵或船员的) 哗变，暴动

(v.)[V] (especially of soldiers or sailors 尤指士兵或船员) to refuse to obey the orders of sb in authority 不服从；反抗；反叛

→ 词根词缀：-mut-变 + in + -y 名词词尾

Although the rebellion was eventually suppressed 镇压；压制 with help from loyal Indian troops, it rattled (v.) 发出嘎嘎声；使紧张；使恐惧；使焦虑 the very foundations 基础；根基

of British imperialism 帝国主义.

Example 31. 案例
the very (a.) foundations

此处的 very，起到加强语气、突出其极端性的作用。
the very foundations 直译为“连根基本身”或“正是其基础”。

Newspapers throughout the empire **had a field day** (盛会，狂欢时刻)尽情欢庆；幸灾乐祸；大做文章 with a rebel 造反者，反抗者 massacre 大屠杀 后定说明 in July 1857 at Cawnpore 印度城市名 (also written as Kanpur), 伴随状 with reports (n.)同时有这样的报道 of sexually violated 侵犯；违背 white women /and English babies 后定说明 **thrown** by the rebels **onto** bayonets 刺刀；枪刺。

报纸(遍布整个帝国的), 大肆报道了一场叛乱者的屠杀(发生于1857年7月的坎普尔(也写作Kanpur)), 报道称(有被性侵犯的白人妇女和英国婴儿, 被叛乱者扔到刺刀上)。

Example 32. 案例

Header 1	Header 2
had a field day：大做文章、大肆报道、大出风头	have a field day 固定习语，本义 “有一整天可以玩：”，引申为抓住机会大肆批评 / 报道 / 炒作。 • The press had a field day with his mistake. 媒体对他的错误 大做文章。
with reports of ... 伴随状	整个介词短语作伴随状语，补充 “同时有这样的报道” with reports of ...：有报道称.....
sexually violated (过去分词作定语) + white women	"过去分词"作定语，表被动 ：被侵犯的。 sexually violated white women：遭到性侵犯的白人妇女 = women who were sexually violated
English babies thrown by the rebels onto bayonets：被叛军挑上刺刀的英国婴儿	thrown 是 throw 的过去分词，表被动 ：被扔 / 被挑

bayonet

(n.) a long, sharp knife that is fastened onto the end of a rifle and used as a weapon in battle 枪刺；刺刀

[VN] to push a bayonet into sb in order to kill them 用刺刀刺

→ 来自法国地名 Bayonne(海湾), 因首次生产该类型刀具而得名。



The British punished the rebels in Cawnpore by making them clean up 收拾干净 the blood of the murdered Europeans (with their tongues 舌头, if they refused) before hanging them.

英国人强迫那些反抗者清理血迹；如果反抗者拒绝使用常规工具（或者纯粹为了折磨他们），英国人就强迫他们用舌头去舔净那些血迹。

Example 33. 案例
with their tongues, if they refused

英国军官强迫被俘的印度起义者，用舌头去舔干净地板上凝固的遇难者血迹。

起义者中许多是印度教徒或穆斯林。英国人的目的是：认为通过强迫他们接触这些血迹（甚至可能是混合了禁忌物，如猪肉或牛肉脂肪的血迹），可以破坏他们的宗教信仰，让他们在死后也无法得到救赎。

Rebel leaders were strapped 用带子系牢；捆绑 in front of cannons (大炮；火炮) 炮决 and **blown (风) 吹 apart** 炸开，爆炸, a practice 做法；惯例 that the British inherited 继承；承袭 from the former Mughal 莫卧儿的 rulers of India.

Example 34. 案例

No event during this decade would shake the British Empire more than the Indian Rebellion (or the Great Mutiny as it was known to Britons).

Although the rebellion was eventually suppressed with help from loyal Indian troops, it rattled the very foundations of British imperialism.

Newspapers throughout the empire had a field day with a rebel massacre in July 1857 at Cawnpore (also written as Kanpur), with reports of sexually violated white women and English babies thrown by the rebels onto bayonets.

The British punished the rebels in Cawnpore by making them clean up the blood of the murdered Europeans (with their tongues, if they refused) before hanging them.

Rebel leaders were strapped in front of cannons and blown apart, a practice that the British inherited from the former Mughal rulers of India. 在这十年间，没有哪件事比印度起义（英国人称之为“大兵变”）更能撼动大英帝国。尽管在忠诚的印度军队的帮助下，起义最终被镇压，但它动摇了英国帝国主义的根基。1857年7月，坎普尔（也作坎普尔）发生了一起起义者屠杀事件，整个帝国的报纸都对此大肆报道，称起义者性侵了白人妇女，并将英国婴儿扔到刺刀上。英国人惩罚坎普尔的起义者，让他们用舌头舔干净被杀害的欧洲人的血迹（如果他们拒绝），然后绞死他们。起义领袖被绑在大炮前炸死，这种做法是英国人从印度莫卧儿王朝统治者那里继承来的。

While there had been much enthusiasm 热情；热忱 in Britain for the Crimean War, the reaction 反应；回应 toward the Indian uprising 起义；暴动 was one of shock and terror 恐惧；惊恐.

Some Britons denounced (v.) 谴责；指责 *the barbaric* 野蛮的；残暴的 *execution* 处决；处死 of the rebels 反叛者；造反者, but the rebellion 叛乱；反抗 seemed to disprove 反驳；证明.....错误 *the naive* 天真的；幼稚的 *yet widely held* 广泛持有的 *notion* 观念；想法 that 主 British rule 谓 would keep *imperial* 帝国的 *subjects* 臣民；国民 content 满足的；满意的 and obedient 顺从的；服从的.

“To the British,” writes (v.) historian 历史学家 Ronald Hyam, “it seemed that Satan 撒旦；魔鬼 had rebelled 反叛；造反 /and *the mark* 标记；痕迹 *of a black skin* was the mark of Cain 该隐（《圣经》中亚当之子，因杀弟而受诅咒）.....

There had been one universal 普遍的；全体的 belief (n.) **that** no danger could ever approach 接近；靠近 the British in India, **and that** God was on the side of 支持；站在.....一边 the empire 帝国 **and that** everybody loved (v.) the British.”

Example 35. 案例

Table 1. it seemed that Satan had rebelled /and 主 the mark of a black skin 系 was the mark of Cain...

Header 1	Header 2
Satan had rebelled 撒旦造反	<p>在基督教传统中，撒旦原是上帝身边最美丽、最有权力的天使（路西法），但他因为傲慢而背叛了上帝，最终坠入地狱。</p> <p>英国人一直把自己比作“文明的传播者”和“上帝的代理人”，而把印度人看作是受他们保护和恩惠的臣民。英国人看来，印度人的反抗不是“起义”，而是背叛。</p>
<p><i>The mark of a black skin</i> was the mark of Cain 黑皮肤是该隐的烙印</p>	<p>The Mark of Cain：在《圣经·创世纪》中，亚当的长子该隐，因为嫉妒 杀死了弟弟亚伯。上帝在改隐额头上落下一个“烙印”，作为他杀亲罪行的标记，让他永远流浪。</p> <p>这里将“黑色的皮肤”直接等同于圣经里罪犯该隐的“烙印”。</p> <p>它传达了一种偏见——只要你皮肤是黑色的（指印度人），你生来就是卑鄙、残忍、注定会背叛的罪人。</p> <p>这是一种“贴标签”的行为。英国人通过这个比喻告诉自己：“别再天真了，他们的肤色就是他们邪恶本质的证明，他们生来就是杀人犯。”</p>

主 (主从) *That Indian civilians 平民；百姓 had also been involved* 谓 made things even worse.

那些印度平民也被卷入其中，使得事情变得更加糟糕。

严格按英文词序直译：那些印度平民，也已经被卷入，这件事，使得情况，甚至更糟。

Example 36. 案例

That Indian civilians had also been involved

这是一个由 **That** 引导的“主语从句”，本身是一个完整的句子，充当整个主句的主语。可译为：“印度平民也参与其中了（这一事实）”。

A mutiny 兵变；叛乱 had expanded (v.) into a general rebellion, convincing 使相信；使确信 many Britons 大不列颠人 that /the Indians were **no longer** *harmless (a.) and docile (a.)* 温顺的；驯服的 *heathens* 异教徒；不信教者；未开化的人；不文明的人 /**but rather** were *treacherous (a.)* 背信弃义的；奸诈的 and *sinister (a.)* 邪恶的；不祥的 *savages* 野蛮人；未开化的人。

Formerly 以前；从前 *loyal (a.)* 忠诚的；忠心的 *Indian friends and servants* 仆人；佣人 **had suddenly** —and seemingly inexplicably (adv.) 无法解释地；莫名其妙地；令人难以理解地 — **become** spies 间谍；密探 and murderers.

Example 37. 案例

docile

(a.) quiet and easy to control 驯服的；易驾驭的；易控制的

→ 来自词根 **doc**, 教，教导，词源同 **doctor**. 引申词义可教导的，可驯服的。

heathen

→ heath, 荒地，荒野，-en, 与相关。即荒野居住的人，化外之民，后用于指导教徒，比较 pagan.

treacherous

(a.)

1.that cannot be trusted; intending to harm you 不可信任的；背叛的；奸诈的

SYN deceitful

•He was weak, cowardly (a.ad.)怯懦的，胆小的；恃强凌弱的 and treacherous (a.). 他软弱、胆怯、奸诈。

•lying, treacherous (a.) words 阴险的谎话

2.dangerous, especially when seeming safe 有潜在危险的

•The ice on the roads **made driving conditions treacherous (a.)**. 路上的冰, 对驾车构成了隐患。

→ 来自古法语 trechier,欺骗, 撒谎, 可能来自拉丁语 tricari,逃避, 耍诈, 词源同 trick.后引申词义背叛, 不忠。-ery,表行为。

Example 38. 案例

While there had been much enthusiasm in Britain for the Crimean War, the reaction toward the Indian uprising was one of shock and terror.

Some Britons denounced the barbaric execution of the rebels, but the rebellion seemed to disprove the naive yet widely held notion that British rule would keep imperial subjects content and obedient.

"To the British," writes historian Ronald Hyam, "it seemed that Satan had rebelled and the mark of a black skin was the mark of Cain....

There had been one universal belief that no danger could ever approach the British in India, and that God was on the side of the empire and that everybody loved the British."

23 That Indian civilians had also been involved made things even worse.

A mutiny had expanded into a general rebellion, convincing many Britons that the Indians were no longer harmless and docile heathens but rather were treacherous and sinister savages.

Formerly loyal Indian friends and servants had suddenly—and seemingly inexplicably—become spies and murderers. 尽管英国对克里米亚战争热情高涨, 但对印度起义的反应却是震惊和恐惧。一些英国人谴责对叛乱者的野蛮处决, 但这场起义似乎推翻了英国统治能够使帝国臣民保持安宁顺从这一天真却又广为流传的观念。历史学家罗纳德·海厄姆写道: “对英国人来说, 这仿佛是撒旦的叛乱, 黑皮肤的印记就是该隐的印记.....此前, 人们普遍认为英国在印度永远不会面临任何危险, 上帝站在帝国一边, 人人都爱戴英国人。” 23 印度平民的参与更是雪上加霜。一场小规模兵变演变成一场全面叛乱, 使许多英国人确信, 印度人不再是温顺无害的异教徒, 而是阴险狡诈的野蛮人。以前忠诚的印度朋友和仆人突然——而且似乎毫无缘由地——变成了间谍和杀人犯。

主 Understanding these events *elsewhere in the world* 在世界其他地方 and the British Empire 谓 helps explain (v.) *the tension* 紧张局势; 张力 and *insecurity* 不安全; 无保障; 不牢靠 *in Hong Kong* throughout the 1850s and 1860s, especially during the Second Opium War /and in late 1857 and early 1858 *in particular* 尤其,特别是。

理解这些事件(世界其他地方的以及大英帝国的), 有助于解释紧张局势与不安全感(在香港的, 贯穿整个1850年代和1860年代的), 尤其是在第二次鸦片战争期间, 以及1857年末和1858年初(特别地)。

Governor-General 总督; 总督大臣 Ye ordered (v.) the Chinese of Hong Kong and Canton **not to cooperate** (v.)合作; 协作, **offering (v.) rewards** 奖励; 报酬 in silver for each English head 后定说明 delivered 递送; 交付 to him.

主 Placards 标语牌; 海报 on *street corners* throughout Canton and Hong Kong 谓 **called on** all loyal (a.)忠诚的; 忠心的 Chinese **to rise up** 起义; 反抗 against the English barbarians 野蛮人; 未开化的人 by poisoning (v.)投毒; 毒害 or stabbing (v.)刺; 戳; 刺伤 them /or by burning their property 财产; 资产; 所有物。

Example 39. 案例
by poisoning or stabbing them

我问: 这里的 poisoning 和stabbing 动词, 为什么用的是 doing形式, 而不是 to do 形式?

by是介词, 后面必须接名词或动名词(-ing形式)。poisoning和 stabbing在这里是动名词, 起到名词的作用, 表示“下毒这个行为”和“刺杀这个行为”。

而 to poison 和 to stab 是动词不定式, 通常表示目的、意图或将来的行动。

如果用不定式, 意思就变成了号召人们“为了去毒死或刺死英国人”而起义。这在逻辑上说不通, 因为起义是总目标, 而下毒和刺杀是实现起义目标的具体手段, 而不是起义的目的。

European factories 商行; 洋行 (历史用语) in Canton were burned down; several European steamships were captured in Chinese waters, their passengers murdered; and in Hong Kong the buildings of several European firms were attacked, and a government official was strangled 扼死; 勒死; 掐死 by one of his servants 仆人; 佣人; 雇工。

Example 40. 案例
strangle

→ 来自 PIE*strenk, 紧的, 窄的, 拉紧, 扭曲, 词源同 strain, stress, strict, 引申词义扼死, 勒死等。

Example 41. 案例

Understanding these events elsewhere in the world and the British Empire helps explain the tension and insecurity in Hong Kong throughout the 1850s and 1860s, especially during the Second Opium War and in late 1857 and early 1858 in particular.

Governor-General Ye ordered the Chinese of Hong Kong and Canton not to cooperate, offering rewards in silver for each English head delivered to him.

Placards on street corners throughout Canton and Hong Kong called on all loyal Chinese to rise up against the English barbarians by poisoning or stabbing them or by burning their property.

European factories in Canton were burned down; several European steamships were captured in Chinese waters, their passengers murdered; and in Hong Kong the buildings of several European firms were attacked, and a government official was strangled by one of his servants. 了解世界其他地区以及大英帝国内发生的这些事件, 有助于解释19世纪50年代和60年代香港的紧张局势和不安全局势, 尤其是在第二次鸦片战争期间以及1857年末和1858年初。总督叶锦峰下令香港和广州的华人不得合作, 并悬赏银子, 奖励每人一人将其人头交给他。广州和香港街头巷尾的告示牌号召所有忠于英国的华人起来反抗英国蛮夷, 可以通过毒杀、刺杀或焚烧他们的财产等方式进行报复。广州的欧洲商馆被烧毁; 数艘欧洲轮船在中国水域被扣押, 船上乘客惨遭杀害; 在香港, 数家欧洲公司的办公楼遭到袭击, 一名政府官员被其仆人勒死。

In such an atmosphere 气氛; 氛围, many Europeans in Hong Kong saw *the bread*(在.....上撒面包屑)-poisoning 投毒 incident of January 15, 1857, as a direct response to Ye's calls (n.) for Chinese in Hong Kong to attack their British colonizers 殖民者.

That morning, several hundred Europeans, including the governor's 总督 wife, Lady Bowring, had eaten (v.) bread 后定说明 baked by the E Sing Bakery and had become violently ill.

The offending 令人不快的; 违法的; 引起问题的; 有害的 ingredient 原料; 成分 was quickly determined to be arsenic 砷; 砒霜.

Example 42. 案例
arsenic

(symbolAs)a chemical element. Arsenic is an extremely poisonous white powder.砷
→ 词源略。可能受词根ard的影响，因砷可燃。

砷 (Arsenic, 符号As, 原子序33) 是一种广泛分布的类金属元素, 以高毒性著称 (特别是无机砷)。它存在于多种矿物中, 主要用于半导体掺杂 (如砷化镓)、合金制造和农药, 但高毒性使其应用受到限制。长期摄入被污染的地下水是主要公共卫生威胁, 可导致慢性砷中毒、皮肤病变及多种癌症。

As the amount of arsenic was so large, most of the Europeans had vomited 呕吐 it before digesting 消化 much of the poison.

But because the bakery 面包店; 烘焙食品 (如面包, 蛋糕) was the only Western-style one 后定说明 remaining in the colony 殖民地, Europeans **saw** the incident **as** a plot 阴谋; 密谋 to wipe out 消灭; 彻底摧毁 their entire community.

但是因为这家面包店, 是唯一的西式面包店 (留存于这个殖民地中的), 欧洲人将这一事件视作一个阴谋 (旨在消灭他们整个族群的)。

Their fears appeared to be confirmed /as the owner of the bakery, a comprador 买办 named Cheong Ah Lum, had left for Macau that morning with his family /just before the Europeans had their breakfast.

Arrested (v.) and brought back for trial 审判 to Hong Kong, Cheong claimed that /he and his family had also been poisoned after eating the same bread.

Example 43. 案例

In such an atmosphere, many Europeans in Hong Kong saw the bread-poisoning incident of January 15, 1857, as a direct response to Ye' s calls for Chinese in Hong Kong to attack their British colonizers.

That morning, several hundred Europeans, including the governor' s wife, Lady Bowring, had eaten bread baked by the E Sing Bakery and had become violently ill.

The offending ingredient was quickly determined to be arsenic.

As the amount of arsenic was so large, most of the Europeans had vomited it before digesting much of the poison.

But because the bakery was the only Western-style one remaining in the colony, Europeans saw the incident as a plot to wipe out their entire community.

Their fears appeared to be confirmed as the owner of the bakery, a comprador named Cheong Ah Lum, had left for Macau that morning with his family just before the Europeans had their breakfast.

Arrested and brought back for trial to Hong Kong, Cheong claimed that he and his family had also been poisoned after eating the same bread. 在这种氛围下, 许多在港的欧洲人将1857年1月15日的面包中毒事件视为叶家明号召香港华人反抗英国殖民者的直接回应。当天早上, 包括总督夫人鲍林夫人在内的数百名欧洲人食用了义胜面包店烘焙的面包后, 立即出现剧烈呕吐。很快, 毒物被确定为砒霜。由于砒霜含量极高, 大多数欧洲人在消化掉大部分毒素之前就已呕吐。但由于义胜面包店是当时香港仅存的西式面包店, 欧洲人认为这起事件是企图消灭他们整个社群的阴谋。他们的担忧似乎得到了证实, 因为面包店老板张亚霖 (一位买办) 当天早上就带着家人前往澳门, 而此时欧洲人正准备享用早餐。张亚霖被捕后押回香港受审, 他声称自己和家人也是因为吃了同样的面包而中毒。

Although the bread-poisoning case **is often held up** 举出 (例子); 提出 (作为榜样) **as a shining** 发光的, 反光的; (成就) 辉煌的, (品质) 出色的 **example of impartial** 公正的;

不偏不倚的 *British justice* 司法制度；法律制裁；审判, it was more of a test of British justice. Some Europeans believed that /there was not enough evidence to convict 定罪；宣判..... 有罪 Cheong, but others wanted to lynch (v.)私刑处死；以私刑刑罚 him and his employees.

Example 44. 案例
lynch

[VN] if a crowd of people lynch sb whom they consider guilty of a crime, they capture them, do not allow them to have a trial in court, and kill them illegally, usually by hanging 用私刑处死（被认为有罪的人，通常为绞刑）

→ 缩写自Lynch law,私刑法。词源有多种版本，其中一个版本是1780年美国弗吉利亚州某小镇治安长官William Lynch, 因经常私自拘禁，惩罚，处死犯人而被人所知。

Even the attorney general 司法部长；总检察长 insisted that /it would be "better" to hang (v.) the wrong man **than** confess 承认；供认 that /主 British sagacity (n.)睿智；聪慧；有远见 and activity 行动力；积极性 谓 have failed to discover the real criminals 罪犯," although 但是，然而 Chief Justice 首席大法官 John Walter Hulme, who had also been poisoned, warned that "主 hanging (v.) the wrong man 谓 will not further (v.)促进；推进 the ends of justice 正义的目的" .

Represented 代表；为.....代言（辩护） by a British lawyer, Cheong was acquitted (v.)宣判无罪；无罪释放 on lack of sufficient 足够的；充足的 evidence, but 52 of his employees were imprisoned 监禁；关押 for four days in a small room, nicknamed 给.....起绰号 the "Black Hole of Hong Kong" (after the "Black Hole of Calcutta," a dungeon 地牢；土牢 where 123 European prisoners had allegedly 据说；据称 died in 1756).

Example 45. 案例
dungeon

(n.) a dark underground room used as a prison, especially in a castle (尤指城堡中的) 地牢，土牢

→ 可能来自拉丁语dominus, 城堡领主，词源同domain. 由该词引申词义城堡地牢，拼写比较同源词danger. 或来自PIE*dhengh, 覆盖，引申词义隐蔽的地牢或土牢。



Although 10 of the employees were tried 审判；审理, the remaining 42 **were detained** (v.)拘留；扣押 in the room for more than twenty days.

Only after protests 抗议；反对 from the European and Chinese communities 社群；团体 **were they** released, on the condition that they leave Hong Kong.

Hundreds more Chinese were subsequently arrested and deported 驱逐出境；放逐。

Example 46. 案例

Although the bread-poisoning case is often held up as a shining example of impartial British justice, it was more of a test of British justice.

Some Europeans believed that there was not enough evidence to convict Cheong, but others wanted to lynch him and his employees. Even the attorney general insisted that it would be “better to hang the wrong man than confess that British sagacity and activity have failed to discover the real criminals,” although Chief Justice John Walter Hulme, who had also been poisoned, warned that “hanging the wrong man will not further the ends of justice.” Represented by a British lawyer, Cheong was acquitted on lack of sufficient evidence, but 52 of his employees were imprisoned for four days in a small room, nicknamed the “Black Hole of Hong Kong” (after the “Black Hole of Calcutta,” a dungeon where 123 European prisoners had allegedly died in 1756). Although 10 of the employees were tried, the remaining 42 were detained in the room for more than twenty days. Only after protests from the European and Chinese communities were they released, on the condition that they leave Hong Kong. Hundreds more Chinese were subsequently arrested and deported. 尽管面包中毒案常被视为英国公正司法的典范，但它更像是对英国司法的一次考验。一些欧洲人认为证据不足以定罪张，而另一些人则想将他和他的雇员处以私刑。就连总检察长也坚持认为，“与其承认英国的智慧和行动未能发现真正的罪犯，不如绞死无辜的人”，尽管同样中毒的首席大法官约翰·沃尔特·休姆警告说，“绞死无辜的人并不能伸张正义”。在英国律师的辩护下，张因证据不足而被判无罪，但他的52名雇员却被关押在一间狭小的房间里长达四天，这间房间被称为“香港黑洞”（仿照“加尔各答黑洞”，据称1756年有123名欧洲囚犯死于该地牢）。虽然有10名员工接受了审判，但其余42人被关押在房间里超过20天。在欧洲人和华人社区的抗议下，他们才被释放，但条件是离开香港。随后，又有数百名华人被捕并被驱逐出境。

Insufficient 不充分的，不够重要的 *evidence* exists (v.) 后定说明 *of* how this incident played out 发生；进展 among the Chinese community of Hong Kong.

关于这一事件在香港华人社区中究竟如何展开，现有的证据并不充分。

Example 47. 案例

主句：Insufficient evidence exists. (证据不足。)

介词短语作后置定语：of how this incident played out... (关于此事如何展开的...)

“of...” 用来修饰前面的名词 “evidence”，说明是 “关于...的证据”。

这个整个 of...短语放在句子末尾，是因为它作为修饰语太长，如果放在 evidence后面会导致主语部分过长，头重脚轻。这是一种保持句子平衡的写作技巧。正常的语序其实是：

主 *Insufficient evidence* of *how this incident played out among the Chinese community of Hong Kong* 谓 exists (v.).

(但这样主语部分太长，显得笨拙)

But all sorts of conflicting (a.)相互矛盾的；冲突的 theories 理论；观点 and questions arose (v.) among the European community.

Although a local English newspaper later suggested that /the flour 面粉 in the bread might have been contaminated 污染；弄脏 on board 后定说明 a ship carrying arsenopyrite 毒砂；砷黄铁矿, there was good reason to believe that /the poisoning 中毒；投毒 had been 表 deliberate (a.)故意的；蓄意的, for some Chinese servants had warned (v.) their European employers about the plan.

虽然一份当地英文报纸后来提出，（面包里的）面粉可能已被污染，（在一艘装载着毒砂的船上），但有充分理由相信，这次中毒事件是蓄意为之，因为一些中国仆人曾警告过他们的欧洲雇主（关于这个计划）。

版本2：符合汉语习惯的正常翻译

尽管当地一家英文报纸后来推测，面包中的面粉可能是在一艘运载毒砂的船上受到污染的，但有充分理

由认为这起中毒事件是蓄意所为，因为有几名中国用人事先已就这一阴谋向他们的欧洲雇主发出过警告。

Example 48. 案例
the poisoning 系 had been 表 deliberate (a.).

► DeepSeek:

had been + adj. :是“过去完成时”的“系表结构”。
核心含义是：描述主语在过去的某个时间点（或时段）之前，就已经处于该形容词所描述的状态，并且这种状态持续到那个“过去的参考时间点”，或与“那个过去的时间点”有因果关联。

时间线即：

-----had been deliberate(a.)(过去的过去)-----there was good reason (一般过去时) -----

- 主句的过去参照点：there was（一般过去时）。这是作者叙述的“过去基点”。
- “投毒”发生在更早的过去：在“人们有理由相信”（there was）这个“过去时间点”之前，投毒事件这个“蓄意”的状态 (had been deliberate (a.)) 就已经发生了。

Header 1	Header 2
have/has been + adj. (现在完成时)	以“现在”为参照点。状态从过去持续到“现在”。 <ul style="list-style-type: none">Now: The case is closed. It has been clear for years. (现在案子已结。多年来一直很清楚[状态持续到现在]。)
had been + adj. (过去完成时)	以“过去的某个时间”为参照点。状态在“过去某个时间点”之前就已存在。 <ul style="list-style-type: none">In 1857: By the time the investigation ended, it had been clear for months /that the poisoning was deliberate. (到1857年调查结束时，人们早就清楚了好几个月[在“调查结束”这个过去时间点之前就已清楚]投毒是蓄意的。)

► gemini:

had been + adj. (过去完成时) 在过去某个时间点之前，就已经是某种状态了。

作者站在“警察调查”或者“报纸报道”的时间点往回看。在毒面包事件发生的时候，这种“蓄意性”就已经存在了。所以用 had been deliberate (a.) 来强调这种既成的事实状态。

例:

- 场景 A (一般过去时)：Yesterday, I **was** sick. (昨天我病了。只是陈述昨天的情况。)
- 场景 B (过去完成时)：When the doctor arrived, I **had been sick** for three days. (当医生到达时，我已经病了三天了。)
这里 had been 后面接形容词 sick，表示在“医生来”这个过去动作之前，我就已经处于“病了”的状态。

Regardless, the case had revealed the tensions and suspicions 怀疑；猜疑 in Hong Kong **not just** between the Chinese and Europeans **but** within the European community **as well**.

William Tarrant, 主 **a newspaper editor and former colonial official** whose frequent attacks (n.) on the colonial government **led to** libel 诽谤；诋毁, fines 罚款；罚金, and even his imprisonment 监禁；入狱, 谓 **sued** (v.) 起诉；控告 Cheong **for** damages (有形的) 损坏，破坏，损失; (法院判定的) 损害赔偿金。

Example 49. 案例
libel

(n.)[UC] the act of printing a statement about sb 后定说明 that is not true /and that gives people a bad opinion of them (文字) 诽谤 , 中伤
(v.)[VN] to publish a written statement about sb 后定说明 that is not true 发表文字诽谤 (某人)

→ 来自拉丁语liber,书, 来自PIE*leup,剥下, 削皮, 词源同 leaf,library,-el,小词后缀。即小书, 引申词义小册子, 诽谤书。

Although Tarrant was successful, Cheong **left town** 离开城镇 **again** without paying up 付清 ; 偿还.

When Tarrant then **accused** (v.) the acting 代理的 colonial secretary 秘书 ; 大臣 **of** letting Cheong escape, the acting colonial secretary **in turn** 反过来 ; 依次 sued (v.) Tarrant for libel 诽谤罪 ; 诋毁.

Tarrant lost (v.), but his sympathizers 同情者 ; 支持者 **came up with** 提出了 , 出台了 the compensation 赔偿 ; 补偿款.

塔兰特输了, 但他的同情者想出了补偿办法。

Example 50. 案例
come 'up with sth

[no passive] to find or produce an answer, a sum of money, etc. 找到 (答案) ; 拿出 (一笔钱等)

- She **came up with a new idea** for increasing sales. 她想出了增加销售量的一个新招儿。
- How soon can you **come up with the money**? 你什么时候能拿出这笔钱 ?

Small wonder 难怪 ; 不足为奇, then, that the Times 泰晤士报 complained 抱怨 ; 投诉 in March 1859 how "Hongkong **is always connected with** some fatal pestilence 瘟疫 ; 疫病, some doubtful 可疑的 ; 不确定的 war, or some *discreditable* 不光彩的 ; 丢脸的 *internal squabble* 内部的 争吵 ; 口角, **so much 如此多 so that** 如此之甚以至于,以至于 ; 因而, in popular language, 主 **the name** of *this noisy* 喧闹的, *bustling* 繁忙的 ; 熙熙攘攘的, *quarrelsome* (a.) 好争吵的 ; 爱吵架的, *disconnected* 分裂的 ; 不连贯的 *little Island* 系 **may not inaptly** (笨拙地 ; 不适当地 ; 不合宜地) 即恰当地 ; 适宜地 **be used as** *a euphemistic* 委婉的 ; 婉转的 *synonym* 同义词 for a place 后定说明 not mentionable 值得提及的 to *ears polite* 有教养的耳朵 ; 体面人."

难怪,《泰晤士报》在1859年3月曾抱怨说:“香港总是与某些致命的瘟疫、某场令人疑虑的战争,或某些不光彩的内部争吵联系在一起,以至于在流行语中,这个喧闹、繁忙、好争吵、脱节的小岛的名字,可以被不恰当地用作一个不宜在雅言中提及的地方的委婉同义词。”

Example 51. 案例

Table 2. Small wonder, then, that the Times complained in March 1859 how "Hongkong is always connected with some fatal pestilence, some doubtful war, or some discreditable internal squabble, so much so that, in popular language, 主 the name of *this noisy* (a.), *bustling* (a.), *quarrelsome* (a.), *disconnected* (a.) *little Island* 谓 **may not inaptly be used as** *a euphemous synonym* for a place 后定说明 not mentionable to *ears polite*."

Header 1

Header 2

Header 1	Header 2
Small wonder, then	难怪/不足为奇。表示基于前面提到的投毒、内斗等乱象，得出下面的结论是理所当然的。
Fatal pestilence	致命的瘟疫。指当时香港卫生极差，疟疾、瘟疫横行。
Doubtful war	前途未卜/名不正言不顺的战争。指第二次鸦片战争，当时英国国内也有很多反对声音。
Discreditable internal squabble	丢脸的内部内讧。指文中所说的报社编辑、官员之间互相起诉的丑闻。
so much so that	以至于到了这种地步。 so much so that，用于引导一个表示程度或结果的从句，意为“到这样的程度以至于...”。
the name of this noisy, bustling, quarrelsome, disconnected little Island	四个并列的形容词，描绘香港的负面形象。 disconnected此处不指物理断开，而指“与社会主流脱节的、孤立的”。
may not inaptly be used as	not inaptly 是双重否定，字面是“并非不恰当地”，实际是委婉的肯定，意为“可以被非常贴切地使用。”，保留了原文略带讽刺的语气。
a euphemous synonym	意思是：“一个委婉的同义词”。 euphemous 是 euphemistic 的错拼或变体，意为“委婉的”。
for a place not mentionable to ears polite.	<p>在斯文人耳中不便提及的地方。</p> <p>ears polite是古雅表达，相当于 polite ears（高雅的、有教养的耳朵），指“在体面场合/雅言中”。</p> <p>整部分意为“一个不适宜在体面场合提及的地方（的委婉说法）”，暗指地狱或类似的不祥之地。</p> <p>ears polite：这是一个Transferred Epithet（移位修饰）或 Hypallage的修辞格。形容词polite本应修饰“人”或“言语”，但被转移来修饰“耳朵”，意指“在体面人听来”或“在高雅的言谈中”。翻译为“不宜在雅言中提及”妥善处理了这个修辞，将其意译出来。</p> <p>place not mentionable... 则是用含蓄的说法暗指不祥之地，如地狱。</p> <p>在 19 世纪，上流社会（斯文人/Ears polite）是非常避讳说某些词的，最典型的的就是“Hell”（地狱）。</p> <p>逻辑链条：香港充满了瘟疫、战争和内斗。香港简直就像地狱。但斯文人不能直接说“地狱”这个词。所以，大家干脆用“香港”来代替“地狱”。</p> <p>翻译成现代白话：“难怪《泰晤士报》在 1859 年 3 月抱怨说，香港总是和致命瘟疫、不明不道的战争或者是丢人的内讧扯在一起。搞得大家现在私下里都觉得，‘香港’这个吵闹、喧嚣、充满了争吵和混乱的小岛名字，简直可以被当作‘地狱’的委婉代称了。”</p> <p>这段话体现了当时英国主流舆论对香港的极端厌恶。在他们眼里，这个新拿下的殖民地不仅没带来多少财富，反而成了麻烦、丑闻和死亡的聚集地。</p>

Example 52. 案例

Insufficient evidence exists of how this incident played out among the Chinese community of Hong Kong.
But all sorts of conflicting theories and questions arose among the European community.

Although a local English newspaper later suggested that the flour in the bread might have been contaminated on board a ship carrying arsenopyrite, there was good reason to believe that the poisoning had been deliberate, for some Chinese servants had warned their European employers about the plan.

Regardless, the case had revealed the tensions and suspicions in Hong Kong not just between the Chinese and Europeans but within the European community as well.

William Tarrant, a newspaper editor and former colonial official whose frequent attacks on the colonial government led to libel, fines, and even his imprisonment, sued Cheong for damages.

Although Tarrant was successful, Cheong left town again without paying up.

When Tarrant then accused the acting colonial secretary of letting Cheong escape, the acting colonial secretary in turn sued Tarrant for libel.

Tarrant lost, but his sympathizers came up with the compensation.

Small wonder, then, that the Times complained in March 1859 how “Hongkong is always connected with some fatal pestilence, some doubtful war, or some discreditable internal squabble, so much so that, in popular language, the name of this noisy, bustling, quarrelsome, disconnected little Island may not inaptly be used as a euphemous synonym for a place not mentionable to ears polite.” 关于这起事件在香港华人社区内部的后续发展，目前尚无充分证据。但在欧洲人社区中，各种相互矛盾的理论 and 疑问层出不穷。尽管一家当地英文报纸后来提出，面包中的面粉可能是在一艘载有毒砂的船上被污染的，但人们有充分的理由相信投毒是蓄意的，因为一些中国佣人曾警告过他们的欧洲雇主这一计划。无论如何，这起事件揭示了香港的紧张局势和猜忌，不仅存在于华人与欧洲人之间，也存在于欧洲人社区内部。威廉·塔兰特是一位报纸编辑，也是一位前殖民地官员，他经常抨击殖民地政府，因此遭到诽谤、罚款甚至监禁。他起诉张某，要求赔偿损失。尽管塔兰特胜诉，但张某再次逃亡，并未支付赔偿金。之后，塔兰特指责代理殖民地大臣放走了张某，代理殖民地大臣反过来起诉塔兰特诽谤。塔兰特败诉，但他的支持者筹集了赔偿金。因此，难怪《泰晤士报》在 1859 年 3 月抱怨说：“香港总是与某种致命的瘟疫、某种来历不明的战争或某种不光彩的内部纷争联系在一起，以至于在通俗语言中，这个喧闹、熙攘、争吵不断、与世隔绝的小岛的名字，或许可以不恰当地用作一个不雅之物的委婉说法。” 24

This “doubtful war” achieved (经努力) 达到，取得，实现；获得成功 what the British had wanted: diplomatic recognition in Beijing, the opening of *ten additional Chinese ports* to international trade, and the legalization 合法化；合法化进程 of opium.

The war also had several important effects on Hong Kong.

The colonial government issued (v.) a mass of 大量的 emergency measures that practically 实际上；几乎 put the colony’s Chinese residents 居民 under *martial law* 戒严令；军事管制法, including curfews 宵禁；宵禁时间, deportations (n.) 驱逐；放逐, and rewards (n.) for informants 告密者；线人.

Example 53. 案例 curfew

(n.) a law which says that people must not go outside after a particular time at night until the morning; the time after which nobody must go outside 宵禁令；宵禁时间

→ 来自古法语 *cuevrefeu*, 来自 *cuevr*, 同 *cover*, 遮盖, *feu*, 同 *focus*, 火, 火炉, 焦点。字面意思就是 *cover fire* (扑灭灯火)。英语单词 *curfew* 就来源于此，并在 19 世纪时衍生出“宵禁”之意。
curfew : ['kɜːfjuː] n. 宵禁，宵禁令，晚钟，敲晚钟时刻

The government also granted 授予；给予 the European community *self-defense measures* 自卫措施, such as erecting (v.) 建造；设立 *barricades* 路障；障碍物, locking up 把……关起来；监禁 Chinese servants at night, and allowing *night sentries* 哨兵；卫兵 or *patrolmen* 巡逻者；巡警 to shoot (v.) on sight 一看见就射击 any suspicious-looking 形迹可

疑的；看起来可疑的 Chinese.
Although many of these measures were later rescinded (v.)废除；取消, some **stayed on the books** 正式存在；仍在实施中 long after the war had ended.
For example, the night curfew 宵禁令，宵禁时间 for Chinese was not suspended 暂停；中止 until 1897, after protests 抗议；反对 in 1895 from some Chinese and Eurasian (a.)欧亚混血的 leaders, as *a gesture* 姿态；表示 of goodwill 善意；友好 in honor of 为纪念；向.....表示敬意 Queen Victoria’ s 维多利亚 Diamond Jubilee （尤指25周年或50周年的）周年纪念，周年大庆，周年庆祝.
Even then, the governor 总督 **retained (v.) the right (n.)** to reinstate 恢复；使复原 the curfew.

Example 54. 案例
Queen Victoria’ s Diamond Jubilee

Diamond Jubilee 在英语中是一个专有名词，特指君主登基60周年的盛大庆典。
在文中，它指的是维多利亚女王（ Queen Victoria ）登基60周年的钻禧大庆。

英国皇室对君主在位周年的称呼有一套类似“结婚周年”的金属/宝石体系：

英文名称	在位年数
Silver Jubilee 银禧	25周年
Golden Jubilee 金禧	50周年
Diamond Jubilee 钻禧	60周年 (有时也指75周年)
Platinum Jubilee 金刚石/白金禧	70周年

文中提到：香港针对华人的“宵禁令”直到 1897 年才为了庆祝 Diamond Jubilee 而取消。这背后有几个层面的含义：

- 大赦与恩赐：1897 年是维多利亚女王登基 60 周年。当时大英帝国正处于鼎盛时期，为了彰显女王的“仁慈”和“天下大同”的帝国胸怀，港英政府决定送出一份“大礼”给香港华人。不过，文中最后提到 "the governor retained the right to reinstate the curfew"（总督保留了恢复宵禁的权利）。这说明这种“善意”的实际权力依然攥在香港总督手里。
- 政治台阶：当时华人和欧亚混血领袖已经抗议了两年。政府正好借着“钻禧大庆”这个喜庆的借口，顺水推舟取消了带有种族歧视色彩的宵禁，既给了华人面子，又维持了政府的威严（显得是恩赐，而不是被迫让步）。

漫长的压迫：从 1850 年代第二次鸦片战争开始，到 1897 年才取消，这意味着香港华人在自己家门口被限制“夜晚出门”长达 40年之久。

reinstate

- (v.)
- 1.to give back a job or position that had been taken away from sb使恢复原职；使重返岗位
- He **was reinstated** (v.) in his post. 他重新回到了自己的岗位。
- 2.to return sth to its previous position or status把...放回原处；使恢复原状
- SYN restore
- There have been repeated (v.) calls **to reinstate (v.) the death penalty**.不断有人呼吁恢复死刑。
- re-,再，重新，instate,安置。

Example 55. 案例

This “doubtful war” achieved what the British had wanted: diplomatic recognition in Beijing, the opening of ten additional Chinese ports to international trade, and the legalization of opium.

The war also had several important effects on Hong Kong.

The colonial government issued a mass of emergency measures that practically put the colony’s Chinese residents under martial law, including curfews, deportations, and rewards for informants.

The government also granted the European community self-defense measures, such as erecting barricades, locking up Chinese servants at night, and allowing night sentries or patrolmen to shoot on sight any suspicious-looking Chinese.

Although many of these measures were later rescinded, some stayed on the books long after the war had ended.

For example, the night curfew for Chinese was not suspended until 1897, after protests in 1895 from some Chinese and Eurasian leaders, as a gesture of goodwill in honor of Queen Victoria’s Diamond Jubilee.

Even then, the governor retained the right to reinstate the curfew. 这场“充满争议战争”最终实现了英国的愿望：在北京获得外交承认，开放十个中国港口进行国际贸易，以及鸦片合法化。战争也对香港产生了诸多重要影响。殖民政府颁布了一系列紧急措施，实际上将香港的华人居民置于戒严状态，包括宵禁、驱逐出境以及悬赏缉拿告密者。政府还赋予了欧洲人一些自卫权，例如设置路障、夜间锁住华人佣人，以及允许夜间哨兵或巡逻人员对任何形迹可疑的华人开枪。尽管许多措施后来被废除，但有些措施在战后仍然有效。例如，华人宵禁直到1897年才被取消，此前一些华裔和欧亚裔领袖在1895年提出抗议，作为维多利亚女王登基六十周年庆典的友好姿态。即便如此，总督仍然保留着恢复宵禁的权力。

主 The war and the local tensions it provoked 激起；引发；挑起 or exacerbated 使加剧；使恶化；使加重 谓 drew the European community together /by making all Chinese in Hong Kong potential enemies.

这场战争及其引发或加剧的地方紧张局势，使得所有在香港的中国人都成为潜在的敌人，这反而将欧洲社群团结在了一起。

As in many colonies 殖民地, Europeans in Hong Kong had always worried about some sort of *mass* 大批的；数量极多的 *treachery* 背叛；不忠；背信弃义 through poisoning 投毒；下毒 or uprising 起义；暴动；造反, although in Hong Kong **they often convinced 使确信；使信服；说服 themselves that** /主 the number of Chinese who came to Hong Kong 谓 proved that /主 **colonial** 殖民的；殖民地的 **rule** (n.)统治；管辖 后定说明 there 系 **was different** than in other colonies.

和许多殖民地的情况一样，香港的欧洲人一直担心，有人通过下毒或起义，发动大规模背叛。但在香港，他们往往能自我安慰，称来到香港的华人数量足以证明，这里的殖民统治，与其他殖民地有所不同。

Wang Tao, a Chinese scholar 学者；博学之士 and journalist 新闻工作者；记者 who came to Hong Kong during the Taiping Rebellion, noted 指出；特别提到 with surprise /how the colony’s reservoir 水库；蓄水池 was guarded by sentries 哨兵；卫兵 **to prevent** its water supply 供水 **from** being poisoned.

Example 56. 案例

The war and the local tensions it provoked or exacerbated drew the European community together by making all Chinese in Hong Kong potential enemies.

As in many colonies, Europeans in Hong Kong had always worried about some sort of mass treachery through poisoning or uprising, although in Hong Kong they often convinced themselves that the number of Chinese who came to Hong Kong proved that colonial rule there was different than in other colonies.

Wang Tao, a Chinese scholar and journalist who came to Hong Kong during the Taiping Rebellion, noted with surprise how the colony's reservoir was guarded by sentries to prevent its water supply from being poisoned. 战争及其引发或加剧的当地紧张局势，使得香港所有华人都成了潜在的敌人，从而将欧洲社群团结起来。如同许多殖民地一样，在香港的欧洲人始终担忧会发生某种大规模的阴谋，例如投毒或起义。尽管在香港，他们常常自欺欺人地认为，大量华人涌入香港证明，这里的殖民统治与其他殖民地有所不同。太平天国运动期间来到香港的中国学者兼记者王涛惊讶地发现，殖民地的水库竟然有哨兵把守，以防止水源被投毒。

Although they must have reinforced 加强；增强；巩固 the Chinese community's resentment 愤恨；怨恨；不满 of colonial rule, 主 the effects of the Second Opium War and the emergency 紧急的；突发的 measures taken during the war on Hong Kong's Chinese community 系 are somewhat 有点；稍微 harder to characterize 描述；描绘；刻画.

尽管它们（它们必定曾强化了中国社区的怨恨，对中国社区的怨恨是针对殖民统治的），其影响（指第二次鸦片战争的影响，以及紧急措施的影响，该紧急措施是在战争期间被采取的）是有些更难去定性的（关于对香港的中国社区的）。

尽管第二次鸦片战争，及其战时紧急措施，无疑加剧了华人社群对殖民统治的不满，但这些事件对香港华人社群所产生的影响，其性质却有些难以界定。

Partly in response to Governor-General 总督 Ye's order (n.) to leave the colony, in early 1857 some five thousand Chinese left Hong Kong.

After Anglo-French forces 军队；部队 occupied Canton in December 1857, many Chinese left Hong Kong from January 1858 through October 1861.

In July 1858 alone, some twenty thousand artisans 工匠；手艺人, builders, laborers, and tailors 裁缝 left Hong Kong.

As historian 历史学家 Jung-fang Tsai has argued, however, antforeignism 排外主义 “did not necessarily entail (v.)导致；使成为必要；牵涉 Chinese national consciousness 民族意识；国家意识.”

主 Any attempts 后定说明 to attribute (v.) these mass departures 离开；离去 to a sense of Chinese patriotism 爱国主义；爱国精神 or loyalty (n.) to the Qing government 谓 are also complicated 使复杂化；使难解 by the fact 后定说明 that the departures were not always voluntary (a.)自愿的；主动的.

任何尝试（该尝试是把这些大规模离开，归因于一种中国爱国心的，或是归因于对清政府的忠诚的），也被弄复杂了（被一个事实弄复杂的，这个事实是：离开并非总是自愿的）。

任何将这些大规模离开现象，归因于中国爱国主义，或是对清政府忠诚的企图，都因一个事实而变得复杂：即这些离开并非总是自愿的。

For example, 主 the exodus (n.)大批离去；外出移民 in July 1858 谓 appears to have been partly a response to threats 威胁；恐吓 by magistrates 地方行政官；治安法官 in nearby Chinese villages /who declared (v.) that /if the Chinese in Hong Kong did not leave, their relatives 亲属；亲戚 in China would be punished as rebels 反叛者；叛逆者.

Example 57. 案例 exodus

(n.)(formal) ~ (from...) (to...) : (humorous) a situation in which many people leave a place at the same time (大批人同时) 离开，外出，出去 •the mass exodus (n.) from Paris to the country in the summer 夏日，大批人从巴黎外出到乡村

→ 前缀ex表“向外”；词根od表“路”，这个词根有两个形式，od和hod，od的出现频率似乎更大。method（方法）是同根词，前缀met表“在后方”，hod表“路，way”，字面义为“紧随其后的路径”。“方法”是达到目标的“路径”，相似逻辑如way（路；方法）。

the exodus in July 1858 appears to have been partly a response to threats by magistrates

问: 这句里, appears to have been 为什么用了 have been, 而不是 was 或 had been?

Header 1	Header 2
为什么不能写为 was	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 句子开头有 appears (似乎, 看来), 表达的是一种推测, 因此, 不能用一个表示确定事实的 was来搭配一个表示推测的 appears。 appears to be 是现在推测, 但事件是过去的, 所以需要将 be 变成完成体 have been, 构成 appears to have been。
为什么不能写为 had been	<p>had been(过去完成时)表示“过去的过去”, 它需要挂钩到一个“过去的时间点”来作为参照点。即在一个过去的参照时间点之前, 已经完成或存在的状态。</p> <p>如果写成 The exodus... had been a response... 意思就会是: “到(某个过去时间点)为止, 那次离去, 早已是一种反应了”。</p> <p>但本段中, 这个句子是直接叙述1858年7月的事件, 没有提供另一个更晚(更后面发生)的过去时间点(比如1860年),来作为“那次离去是其反应”的参照。had been会让人疑惑: “是在哪个过去时间点之前?” 这里缺乏那个必要的参照点。</p>
作者用了 appears to have been	appears是现在时, 表示作者现在基于手头证据做出的判断。 to have been 发生在 appears 的前面。

Even in China, Ye' s prohibitions 禁止; 禁令 against food being exported 出口; 输出 to Hong Kong 谓 were rarely obeyed (v.)服从, 遵守。

即使在中国, 叶(这个人)“禁止食品出口到香港”的禁令, 也很少得到遵守。

And the British 谓 encountered (v.)遭遇; 遇到 no significant 显著的; 重要的 resistance 抵抗; 反抗 when they took over 接管; 占领 Kowloon Peninsula in January 1861.

Example 58. 案例

Although they must have reinforced the Chinese community' s resentment of colonial rule, the effects of the Second Opium War and the emergency measures taken during the war on Hong Kong' s Chinese community are somewhat harder to characterize. Partly in response to Governor-General Ye' s order to leave the colony, in early 1857 some five thousand Chinese left Hong Kong. After Anglo-French forces occupied Canton in December 1857, many Chinese left Hong Kong from January 1858 through October 1861. In July 1858 alone, some twenty thousand artisans, builders, laborers, and tailors left Hong Kong. As historian Jung-fang Tsai has argued, however, antiforeignism “did not necessarily entail Chinese national consciousness.” 25 Any attempts to attribute these mass departures to a sense of Chinese patriotism or loyalty to the Qing government are also complicated by the fact that the departures were not always voluntary. For example, the exodus in July 1858 appears to have been partly a response to threats by magistrates in nearby Chinese villages who declared that if the Chinese in Hong Kong did not leave, their relatives in China would be punished as rebels. Even in China, Ye' s prohibitions against food being exported to Hong Kong were rarely obeyed.

And the British encountered no significant resistance when they took over Kowloon Peninsula in January 1861. 尽管第二次鸦片战争及其期间采取的紧急措施无疑加剧了香港华人对殖民统治的不满，但这些措施对香港华人社区的影响却难以概括。部分原因是响应总督叶骊清下令离开殖民地，1857年初，约有五千名华人离开香港。1857年12月英法联军占领广州后，从1858年1月到1861年10月，又有许多华人离开香港。仅在1858年7月，就有约两万名工匠、建筑工人、劳工和裁缝离开香港。然而，正如历史学家蔡荣芳所论证的那样，排外情绪“并不一定意味着中国民族意识”。²⁵ 此外，由于这些离开并非总是出于自愿，因此试图将这些大规模的离境归因于中国爱国主义或对清政府的忠诚也变得复杂起来。例如，1858年7月的大规模迁徙似乎部分是由于附近中国村庄的官员威胁所致。这些官员宣称，如果香港的华人不离开，他们在中国的亲属将被当作叛乱分子惩罚。即使在中国，叶氏禁止向香港出口食品的禁令也鲜有人遵守。1861年1月，英国占领九龙半岛时，也未遇到任何重大抵抗。

Many Chinese **in fact collaborated (v.)** 勾结；通敌 **actively** 积极地；**actively** 活跃地 **with the British** during the war.

For example, 主 the wealthy brothers Li Sing and Li Leong, only recently arrived in Hong Kong, 谓 quickly sided with 支持；站在...一边 the British and French by providing money and porters 搬运工；脚夫.

For their efforts, the Li family received (v.) part of the war indemnity 战争赔款；赔偿金, including some pieces from the Imperial Summer Palace in Beijing.

Finally, Bowring, who was partly responsible for the war, enjoyed great popularity 声望；人气；受欢迎 among some parts of the Chinese community.

When he left the colony in May 1859, the Western community ignored (v.) his departure 离开；离去.

The Chinese community, however, sent two deputations 代表团；派遣团 **to see him off** 为...送行 and **showered (v.)** 淋浴,大量地给 him with 大量给予；慷慨馈赠 praise and gifts.

最后，对这场战争负有部分责任的宝宁，在华人社区的一些群体中颇受欢迎。1859年5月他离开殖民地时，西方社区对他的离去无动于衷。然而，华人社区却派出了两个代表团为他送行，并对他赞不绝口，还送上了礼物。

Example 59. 案例

Many Chinese in fact collaborated actively with the British during the war.

For example, the wealthy brothers Li Sing and Li Leong, only recently arrived in Hong Kong, quickly sided with the British and French by providing money and porters.

For their efforts, the Li family received part of the war indemnity, including some pieces from the Imperial Summer Palace in Beijing.

Finally, Bowring, who was partly responsible for the war, enjoyed great popularity among some parts of the Chinese community.

When he left the colony in May 1859, the Western community ignored his departure.

The Chinese community, however, sent two deputations to see him off and showered him with praise and gifts. 事实上，许多华人在战争期间积极与英国合作。例如，刚到香港不久的富裕兄弟李星和李良，便迅速倒向英法联军，提供资金和搬运工。作为回报，李家获得了部分战争赔款，其中包括一些来自北京颐和园的文物。此外，对战争负有部分责任的鲍林在部分华人社区中享有很高的声望。1859年5月他离开香港时，西方社区对他的离去漠不关心。然而，华人社区却派出两支代表团送别他，并向他献上赞扬和礼物。