**PART III第三部分**

**KEY THEMES AND FACTS关键主题和事实**

Chapter **32**
第 **32**

**Key Figures in European Intellectual History**
**欧洲思想史上的关键人物**

**NICCOLÒ MACHIAVELLI (1469–1527)**
**尼科洛·马基雅维利 (1469–1527)**

1.Renaissance political philosopher who wrote *The Prince.*
1.文艺复兴时期的政治哲学家，着有《*君主论*》。

2.Believed that people are ungrateful and untrustworthy.
2.相信人们忘恩负义、不值得信任。

3.Urged rulers to study war, avoid unnecessary kindness, and always base policy upon the principle that the end justifies the means.
3.敦促统治者研究战争，避免不必要的仁慈，并始终将政策建立在为达目的不择手段的原则之上。

**DESIDERIUS ERASMUS (1466–1536)**
**德西德里乌斯·伊拉斯谟 (1466–1536)**

1.Northern humanist who wrote *In Praise of Folly.*
1.北方人文主义者，着有*愚人礼赞*。

2.Wrote in Latin while most humanists wrote in the vernacular.
2.用拉丁语写作，而大多数人文主义者则用白话写作。

3.Wanted to reform the Catholic Church, not destroy it.
3.想要改革天主教会，而不是摧毁它。

**MARTIN LUTHER (1483–1546)**
**马丁·路德 (1483–1546)**

1.Protestant reformer whose criticism of indulgences helped spark the Reformation.
1.新教改革家对赎罪券的批评引发了宗教改革。

2.Advocated salvation by faith, the authority of the Bible, and a priesthood of all believers.
2.主张因信得救、圣经的权威以及所有信徒的祭司职分。

3.Believed that Christian women should strive to become models of wifely obedience and Christian charity.
3.相信基督教女性应该努力成为妻子服从和基督教慈善的典范。

**JOHN CALVIN (1509–1564)**
**约翰·加尔文 (1509–1564)**

1.Protestant reformer who wrote *The Institutes of the Christian Religion.*
1.新教改革家，着有*基督教宗教要义*。

2.Believed in the absolute omnipotence of God, the weakness of humanity, and the doctrine of predestination.
2.相信上帝的绝对全能、人性的弱点以及预定论。

3.Established Geneva as a model Christian community.
3.将日内瓦确立为模范基督教社区。

4.Influenced followers who were known as Huguenots in France, Presbyterians in Scotland, and Puritans in England and the New England colonies.
4.有影响力的追随者，在法国被称为胡格诺派，在苏格兰被称为长老会，在英格兰和新英格兰殖民地被称为清教徒。

5.Advocated that each local congregation have a ruling body composed of both ministers and laymen who carefully supervised the moral conduct of the faithful.
5.主张每个地方教会都有一个由牧师和平信徒组成的管理机构，仔细监督信徒的道德行为。

*It is important to understand the similarities and differences between Luther and Calvin. Both were Protestant reformers who challenged the pope and relied upon the Bible as the sole source of religious authority. Unlike Luther, Calvin formulated a systematic theology that stressed predestination. In addition, while Luther relied on state churches, Calvin devised a flexible system of church government that resisted control by the state.*
*理解路德和加尔文之间的异同很重要。 两人都是新教改革家，挑战教皇并依赖《圣经》作为宗教权威的唯一来源。 与路德不同，加尔文提出了强调预定论的系统神学。 此外，路德依赖国家教会，而加尔文则设计了一种灵活的教会政府制度，抵制国家的控制。*

**MICHEL DE MONTAIGNE (1533–1592)**
**米歇尔•德•蒙田 (1533–1592)**

1.French Renaissance writer who developed the essay as a literary genre.
1.法国文艺复兴时期作家，将散文发展为一种文学体裁。

2.Known for his skeptical attitude and willingness to look at all sides of an issue.
2.以怀疑态度和愿意从各个方面审视问题而闻名。

**NICOLAUS COPERNICUS (1473–1543)**
**尼古拉•哥白尼 (1473–1543)**

1.Polish clergyman and astronomer who wrote *On the Revolution of the Heavenly Spheres*.
1.波兰牧师和天文学家，着有*论天球运转*。

2.Helped launch the Scientific Revolution by challenging the widespread belief in the geocentric theory that the earth is the center of the universe.
2.通过挑战地球是宇宙中心的地心说的普遍信念，帮助发起了科学革命。

3.Offered a new heliocentric universe in which the earth and the other planets revolve around the sun.
3.提出了一个新的日心宇宙，其中地球和其他行星围绕太阳旋转。

**JOHANNES KEPLER (1571–1630)**
**约翰•开普勒 (1571–1630)**

1.Began his career as an assistant to the Danish astronomer Tycho Brahe.
1.他的职业生涯始于丹麦天文学家第谷·布拉赫的助手。

2.Formulated three laws of planetary motion.
2.制定了行星运动的三个定律。

3.Proved that planetary orbits are elliptical rather than circular.
3.证明行星轨道是椭圆形而不是圆形。

**GALILEO GALILEI (1564–1642)**
**伽利略·伽利雷 (1564–1642)**

1.Italian scientist who contributed to the scientific method by conducting controlled experiments.
1.意大利科学家通过进行受控实验对科学方法做出了贡献。

2.Major accomplishments included using the telescope for astronomical observation, formulating laws of motion, and popularizing the new scientific ideas.
2.主要成就包括利用望远镜进行天文观测、制定运动定律、推广新的科学思想。

3.Condemned by the Inquisition for publicly advocating Copernicus's heliocentric theory.
3.因公开宣扬哥白尼的日心说而受到宗教裁判所的谴责。

**ISAAC NEWTON (1642–1727)**
**艾萨克·牛顿 (1642–1727)**

1.English scientist and mathematician who wrote the *Principia*.
1.英国科学家和数学家，撰写了*原理*。

2.Viewed the universe as a vast machine governed by the universal laws of gravity and inertia.
2.将宇宙视为一台受万有引力和惯性定律支配的巨大机器。

3.Mechanistic view of the universe strongly influenced deism.
3.宇宙的机械观强烈影响自然神论。

**FRANCIS BACON (1561–1626)**
**弗朗西斯·培根 (1561–1626)**

1.English politician and writer.
1.英国政治家和作家。

2.Formalized the empirical method into a general theory of inductive reasoning known as empiricism.
2.将经验方法形式化为归纳推理的一般理论，称为经验主义。

**RENÉ DESCARTES (1596–1650)**
**勒内·笛卡儿 (1596–1650)**

1.French philosopher and mathematician.
1.法国哲学家和数学家。

2.Used deductive reasoning from self-evident principles to reach scientific laws.
2.根据不言而喻的原理进行演绎推理，得出科学定律。

*Don't confuse Bacon and Descartes. Both contributed to seventeenth-century scientific development by articulating theories of the scientific method. Remember that Bacon's inductive method is based upon observation while Descartes's deductive method is based upon systematic doubt and the use of mathematics to express scientific laws.*
*不要混淆培根和笛卡尔。 两者都通过阐述科学方法的理论为十七世纪的科学发展做出了贡献。 请记住，培根的归纳法基于观察，而笛卡尔的演绎法基于系统怀疑和使用数学来表达科学定律。*

## THOMAS HOBBES (1588–1679)
## 托马斯·霍布斯 (1588–1679)

1.English political philosopher who wrote *Leviathan*.
1.英国政治哲学家，着有*利维坦*。

2.Viewed human beings as naturally self-centered and prone to violence.
2.认为人类天生以自我为中心，容易发生暴力。

3.Feared the dangers of anarchy more than the dangers of tyranny.
3.对无政府状态的危险的恐惧超过对暴政的危险。

4.Argued that monarchs have absolute and unlimited political authority.
4.认为君主拥有绝对且无限的政治权力。

## JOHN LOCKE (1632–1704)
## 约翰·洛克 (1632–1704)

1.English philosopher who wrote *The Second Treatise of Government*.
1.英国哲学家，着有《*政府下论*》。

2.Viewed humans as basically rational beings who learn from experience.
2.将人类视为基本上从经验中学习的理性生物。

3.Formulated the theory of natural rights, arguing that people are born with basic rights to "life, liberty, and property."
3.提出了自然权利理论，认为人与生俱来就拥有"生命、自由和财产"的基本权利。

4.Insisted that governments are formed to protect natural rights.
4.坚持政府的成立是为了保护自然权利。

5.Stated that the governed have a right to rebel against rulers who violate natural rights.
5.指出被统治者有权反抗侵犯自然权利的统治者。

## VOLTAIRE (1694–1778)伏尔泰 (1694–1778)

1.French philosophe and prolific author of essays and letters.
1.法国哲学家和多产的论文和信件作者。

2.Championed the enlightened principles bof reason, progress, toleration, and individual liberty.

2.拥护理性、进步、宽容和个人自由等开明原则。

3.Opposed superstition, intolerance, and ignorance.
3.反对迷信、不宽容和无知。

4.Criticized organized religion for perpetuating superstition and intolerance.
4.批评有组织的宗教延续迷信和不宽容。

## JEAN-JACQUES ROUSSEAU (1712–1778)
## 让-雅克·卢梭 (1712–1778)

1.Enlightened thinker best known for writing *The Social Contract* and *Emile*.
1.开明思想家，以撰写*社会契约论*和*埃米尔*而闻名。

2.Believed that since "law is the expression of the general will," the state is based on a social contract.
2.相信由于"法律是公意的表达"，国家是以社会契约为基础的。

3.Emphasized the education of the whole person for citizenship.
3.强调全人公民教育。

4.Rejected excessive rationalism and stressed emotions, thus anticipating the Romantic movement.
4.拒绝过度理性主义和强调情感，从而预见了浪漫主义运动。

## ADAM SMITH (1723–1790)
## 亚当·史密斯 (1723–1790)

1.Scottish economist who wrote *An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations*.
1.苏格兰经济学家，着有*国富本质与原因探究*。

2.Opposed mercantilist policies.
2.反对重商主义政策。

3.Advocated free trade and "the Invisible Hand of competition."
3.倡导自由贸易和"竞争的看不见的手"。

## MARY WOLLSTONECRAFT (1759–1797)
## 玛丽·沃尔斯通克拉夫特 (1759–1797)

1.British writer, philosopher, and feminist who wrote *A Vindication of the Rights of Woman*.
1.英国作家、哲学家和女权主义者，着有*女权辩护*。

2.Argued that women are not naturally inferior to men.
2.认为女性并非天生就劣于男性。

3.Maintained that women deserve the same fundamental rights as men.
3.坚持认为女性应享有与男性相同的基本权利。

## EDMUND BURKE (1729–1797)
## 埃德蒙·伯克 (1729–1797)

1.English conservative leader who wrote *Reflections on the Revolution in France*.
1.英国保守派领袖，着有*法国革命反思*。

2.Denounced the radicalism and violence of the French Revolution.
2.谴责法国大革命的激进主义和暴力。

3.Favored gradual and orderly change.
3.喜欢渐进、有序的变化。

**JOHN STUART MILL (1806–1873)**
**约翰·斯图尔特·密尔 (1806–1873)**

1.English Utilitarian and essayist best known for writing *On Liberty* and *The Subjection of Women*.
1.英国功利主义者和散文家，以*论自由*和*妇女的服从*而闻名。

2.Advocated women's rights and endorsed universal suffrage.
2.倡导女权，支持普选。

**KARL MARX (1818–1883)**
**卡尔·马克思 (1818–1883)**

1.Scientific socialist who coauthored *The Communist Manifesto*.
1.科学社会主义者，合著者《*共产党宣言*》。

2.Believed that the history of class conflict is best understood through the dialectical process of thesis, antithesis, and synthesis.
2.相信通过正题、对立和综合的辩证过程可以最好地理解阶级冲突的历史。

3.Contended that a class struggle between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat would lead "to the dictatorship of the proletariat," which in turn would be a transitional phase leading to a classless society.
3.认为资产阶级和无产阶级之间的阶级斗争将导致"无产阶级专政"，而这又将是通向无阶级社会的过渡阶段。

**CHARLES DARWIN (1809–1882)**
**查尔斯·达尔文 (1809–1882)**

1.British biologist who wrote *The Origin of Species*.
1.英国生物学家，着有*物种起源*。

2.Challenged the idea of special creation by proposing a revolutionary theory of biological evolution.
2.提出革命性的生物进化理论，挑战特殊创造的观念。

3.Concluded that every living plant and animal takes part in a constant "struggle for existence" in which only the "fittest" survive.
3.得出的结论是，每一种活着的植物和动物都参与着持续不断的"生存斗争"，只有"适者生存"。

4.Argued that the fittest are determined by a process of natural selection.
4.认为适者生存是由自然选择过程决定的。

**SIGMUND FREUD (1856–1939)**
**西格蒙德·弗洛伊德 (1856–1939)**

1.Austrian psychologist who formulated groundbreaking theories of human personality.
1.奥地利心理学家，提出了人类人格的开创性理论。

2.Theorized that the human psyche contains three distinct parts: (1) the id, which is the center of unconscious sexual and aggressive drives; (2) the superego, which is the center of moral values; and (3) the ego, which is the center of pragmatic reason.
2.理论上认为人类心理包含三个不同的部分：（1）本我，是无意识的性和攻击性驱力的中心；(2)超我，是道德价值观的中心；(3)自我，它是实用理性的中心。

3.Argued that human behavior is often irrational.
3.认为人类行为常常是非理性的。

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

1.German physicist whose theory of special relativity undermined Newtonian physics.
1.德国物理学家，其狭义相对论破坏了牛顿物理学。

2.Challenged traditional conceptions of time, space, and motion.
2.挑战传统的时间、空间和运动概念。

3.Contributed to the view that humans live in a universe with uncertainties.
3.提出了人类生活在一个充满不确定性的宇宙中的观点。

4.Added to the feeling of uncertainty in the postwar world.
4.增加了战后世界的不确定感。

**FRIEDRICH NIETZSCHE (1844–1900)**
**弗里德里希·尼采 (1844–1900)**

1.German philosopher whose writings influenced existentialism.
1.德国哲学家，其著作影响了存在主义。

2.Expressed contempt for middle-class morality, saying that it led to a false and shallow existence.
2.表达了对中产阶级道德的蔑视，称其导致了虚假和肤浅的存在。

3.Rejected reason and embraced the irrational.
3.拒绝理性并拥抱非理性。

4.Believed that the "will-to-power" of a few heroic "supermen" could successfully reorder the world.
4.相信少数英雄"超人"的"权力意志"能够成功地重新秩序世界。

**ALBERT CAMUS (1913–1960) AND JEAN-PAUL SARTRE (1905–1980)**
**阿尔伯特·加缪 (1913–1960) 和让·保罗·萨特 (1905–1980)**

1.French existentialist philosophers and writers.
1.法国存在主义哲学家和作家。

2.Questioned the efficacy of reason and science to understand the human situation.
2.质疑理性和科学理解人类处境的功效。

3.Believed that God, reason, and progress are myths, and that humans live in a hostile world, alone and isolated.
3.相信上帝、理性和进步都是神话，人类生活在一个充满敌意的世界中，孤独而孤立。

## Chapter 33
## 章 33

**Key Events in European Diplomatic History**
**欧洲外交史上的重大事件**

**THE PEACE OF AUGSBURG, 1555**
**奥格斯堡和约，1555 年**

1.Ended the religious civil war between Roman Catholics and Lutherans in the German states.
1.结束了德国各州罗马天主教徒和路德教徒之间的宗教内战。

2.Gave each German prince the right to determine the religion of his state, either Roman Catholic or Lutheran.
2.赋予每位德国王子决定其国家宗教的权利，可以是罗马天主教，也可以是路德教。

3.Failed to provide for the recognition of Calvinists or other religious groups.
3.未能承认加尔文主义者或其他宗教团体。

**THE COUNCIL OF TRENT, 1545–1563**
**特伦特会议，1545–1563**

1.Reformed Catholic Church discipline and reaffirmed church doctrine.

2.Preserved the papacy as the center of Christianity.
2.保留教皇权作为基督教的中心。

3.Confirmed all seven existing sacraments.
3.确认所有七项现有圣礼。

4.Reaffirmed Latin as the language of worship.
4.重申拉丁语为礼拜语言。

5.Forbade clerical marriage.
5.禁止教士婚姻。

**THE EDICT OF NANTES, 1598**
**南特敕令，1598 年**

1.Issued by Henry IV of France.
1.由法国亨利四世颁发。

2.Granted religious toleration to French Protestants.
2.给予法国新教徒宗教宽容。

3.Marked the first formal recognition by a European national monarchy that two religions could coexist in the same country.
3.标志着欧洲国家君主政体首次正式承认两种宗教可以在同一国家共存。

4.Revoked by Louis XIV in 1685.
4.1685 年被路易十四废除。

**THE PEACE OF WESTPHALIA, 1648**
**威斯特伐利亚和平，1648 年**

1.Ended the Thirty Years' War.
1.结束了三十年战争。

2.Recognized Calvinism as a legally permissible faith.
2.承认加尔文主义是法律允许的信仰。

3.Recognized the sovereign independent authority of over 300 German states.
3.承认德国300多个州的主权独立权力。

4.Continued the political fragmentation of Germany.
4.德国的政治分裂仍在继续。

5.Granted Sweden additional territory, confirming its status as a major power.
5.授予瑞典更多领土，确认其大国地位。

6.Acknowledged the independence of the United Provinces of the Netherlands.
6.承认荷兰联合省的独立。

**THE PEACE OF UTRECHT, 1713**
**乌得勒支和平条约，1713 年**

1.Ended Louis XIV's efforts to dominate Europe.
1.结束了路易十四统治欧洲的努力。

2.Allowed Philip V to remain on the throne of Spain, but stipulated that the crowns of Spain and France should never be worn by the same monarch.
2.允许菲利普五世继续保留西班牙王位，但规定西班牙和法国的王冠不得由同一位君主佩戴。

3.Granted the Spanish Netherlands (now called the Austrian Netherlands) to the Austrian Habsburgs along with Milan, Naples, and Sicily.
3.将西属尼德兰（现称为奥属尼德兰）以及米兰、那不勒斯和西西里岛授予奥地利哈布斯堡王朝。

4.Granted England a number of territories including Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and Gibraltar.
4.授予英格兰一些领土，包括纽芬兰、新斯科舍和直布罗陀。

5.Granted England the asiento, the lucrative right to supply African slaves to Spanish America.
5.授予英格兰 asiento 权，即向西班牙美洲供应非洲奴隶的利润丰厚的权利。

**THE PRAGMATIC SANCTION, 1713**
**务实的制裁，1713**

1.Guaranteed the succession of Habsburg emperor Charles VI's eldest daughter, Maria Theresa, to the throne.
1.保证哈布斯堡王朝皇帝查理六世的长女玛丽亚·特蕾莎继承王位。

2.Guaranteed the indivisibility of the Habsburg lands.
2.保证哈布斯堡王朝土地的不可分割性。

3.Violated when Frederick the Great of Prussia invaded Silesia in 1740.

## THE CONGRESS OF VIENNA, 1815
## 1815 年维也纳会议

1.Enacted a settlement that was acceptable to both the victors and to France.

2.Created a balance of power that lasted until the unification of Germany in 1871.
2.创造了一直持续到 1871 年德国统一的均势。

3.Underestimated the forces of liberalism and nationalism.
3.低估了自由主义和民族主义的力量。

4.Used the principle of legitimacy to restore the Bourbons to the French throne.
4.利用合法性原则恢复了波旁王朝的法国王位。

5.United Belgium with the Netherlands to form a single kingdom of the Netherlands.

6.Created a loose confederation of 39 German states dominated by Austria.
6.创建了一个由 39 个德国州组成、由奥地利主导的松散联邦。

## THE BERLIN CONFERENCE, 1884–1885
## 柏林会议，1884 年至 1885 年

1.Established rules for dividing Africa amongst the European powers. A European state could no longer simply declare a region of Africa its colony. It first had to exercise effective control over the territory.
1.制定了欧洲列强瓜分非洲的规则。 欧洲国家不能再简单地宣布非洲某个地区为殖民地。 它首先必须对领土实行有效控制。

2.Declared the Congo to be the "Congo Free State," under the personal control of Leopold Ⅱ of Belgium.
2.宣布刚果为"刚果自由邦"，由比利时利奥波德二世亲自控制。

3.Established rules governing the race for African colonies.
3.制定了管理非洲殖民地竞赛的规则。

## THE TREATY OF BREST-LITOVSK, 1918
## 布列斯特-立托夫斯克条约，1918

1.Ended Bolshevik Russia's participation in World War I.
1.布尔什维克俄罗斯结束了第一次世界大战的参与。

2.Negotiated by Vladimir Lenin because he was unwilling to risk Bolshevik gains by continuing a war that could no longer be won.
2.由弗拉基米尔·列宁谈判，因为他不愿意冒着布尔什维克利益的风险继续一场无法获胜的战争。

3.Nullified following Germany's defeat by the Allies.

## THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES, 1919
**凡尔赛条约，1919**

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

2.Forced Germany to sign a war-guilt clause that was used to justify imposing large war reparations payments.

3.Changed the map of Europe by returning Alsace-Lorraine to France and dissolving Austria-Hungary into the separate states of Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia.

4.Created the League of Nations to discuss and settle disputes without resorting to war.
4.创建国际联盟，以不诉诸战争的方式讨论和解决争端。

5.Left a legacy of bitterness between the victors and Germany.
5.在战胜国和德国之间留下了痛苦的遗产。

*The Congress of Vienna and the Treaty of Versailles have generated a significant number of multiple-choice and free-response questions. Released APEURO tests contain almost 20 multiple-choice questions on these two topics. In addition, test writers have frequently asked students to compare and contrast the achievements and failures of the Congress of Vienna and the Versailles Treaty. Needless to say, it is vital that you carefully study these two key conferences in European diplomatic history.*
*The Congress of Vienna and the Treaty of Versailles have generated a significant number of multiple-choice and free-response questions. Released APEURO tests contain almost 20 multiple-choice questions on these two topics. 此外，测试作者经常要求学生比较和对比维也纳会议和凡尔赛条约的成就和失败。 Needless to say, it is vital that you carefully study these two key conferences in European diplomatic history.*

## THE LOCARNO PACT, 1925
**洛迦诺条约，1925 年**

1.Recorded an agreement between France and Germany to respect mutual frontiers.
1.记录了法国和德国之间尊重共同边界的协议。

2.Marked the beginning of a brief period of reduced tensions among the European powers.
2.标志着欧洲列强之间紧张局势短暂缓解的开始。

## THE KELLOGG-BRIAND PACT, 1928
**凯洛格-布里安协议，1928 年**

1.Outlawed war as an instrument of national policy.
1.禁止战争作为国家政策的工具。

2.Violated repeatedly during the 1930s.
2.在 20 世纪 30 年代屡屡违反。

**THE MUNICH CONFERENCE, 1938**
**1938 年慕尼黑会议**

1.Ceded the Sudetenland to Adolf Hitler.
1.将苏台德地区割让给阿道夫·希特勒。

2.Discredited the British policy of appeasement.
2.抹黑了英国的绥靖政策。

**THE NAZI-SOVIET NONAGGRESSION PACT, 1939**
**纳粹与苏联互不侵犯条约，1939 年**

1.Created a nonaggression agreement in which Hitler and Joseph Stalin promised to remain neutral if the other became involved in a war.
1.签订了一项互不侵犯协议，希特勒和约瑟夫·斯大林承诺在对方卷入战争时保持中立。

2.Divided eastern Europe into German and Soviet zones.
2.将东欧划分为德国和苏联地区。

**NORTH ATLANTIC PACT, 1949**
**北大西洋公约，1949 年**

1.Established the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) to coordinate the defense of its members.
1.建立北大西洋公约组织（NATO）来协调其成员国的防务。

2.Implemented Harry Truman's policy of containing the Soviet Union.
2.实施哈里·杜鲁门遏制苏联的政策。

3.Forced to move its headquarters from Paris to Brussels when Charles de Gaulle withdrew French forces from the "American-controlled" NATO.
3.当戴高乐将法国军队从"美国控制的"北约中撤出时，其总部被迫从巴黎迁至布鲁塞尔。

**THE TREATY OF ROME, 1957**
**罗马条约，1957 年**

1.Created the European Economic Community (EEC), generally known as the Common Market.
1.创建了欧洲经济共同体 (EEC)，通常称为共同市场。

2.Marked the beginning of European economic integration.
2.标志着欧洲经济一体化的开始。

**THE HELSINKI ACCORDS, 1975**
**赫尔辛基协议，1975 年**

1.Ratified the European territorial boundaries established after World War II.
1.批准了二战后确立的欧洲领土边界。

2.Established "Helsinki watch committees" to monitor human rights in the 35 nations that signed the Helsinki Accords.
2.成立"赫尔辛基观察委员会"来监督签署《赫尔辛基协议》的 35 个国家的人权状况。

3.Marked the high point of Cold War détente.
3.标志着冷战缓和的高潮。

## THE MAASTRICHT TREATY, 1991
**马斯特里赫特条约，1991**

1.Created the European Union (EU), the world's largest single economic market.
1.创建了世界上最大的单一经济市场欧盟 (EU)。

2.Created a central bank for the European Union.
2.创建了欧盟中央银行。

*It is easy to neglect the Maastricht Treaty since it occurs near the end of your APEURO course. In fact, because of time constraints, many students and teachers fail to reach this topic. Don't make the mistake of failing to study this treaty. It is frequently tested and often appears as one of the last questions in the multiple-choice section.*
*马斯特里赫特条约很容易被忽视，因为它发生在 APEURO 课程即将结束时。 事实上，由于时间的限制，很多学生和老师都未能触及这个话题。 不要犯没有研究该条约的错误。 它经常被测试，并且经常作为多项选择部分的最后问题之一出现。*

Chapter **34**
第34章 **34**

## Key Events, Trends, and Figures in European Women's History
**欧洲妇女历史上的关键事件、趋势和人物**

### THE RENAISSANCE文艺复兴

1.In *The Courtier*, Baldassare Castiglione wrote that the perfect court lady should be well educated and charming. Women, however, were not expected to seek fame as men did.
1.在宫廷中，巴尔达萨雷·郎世宁写道，完美的宫女应该受过良好的教育且富有魅力。 然而，女性不应该像男性那样追求名誉。

2.Christine de Pizan was a prolific author who wrote a history of famous women and is now remembered as Europe's first feminist.
2.克里斯蒂娜·德皮赞 (Christine de Pizan) 是一位多产作家，撰写了一部著名女性的历史，现在被认为是欧洲第一位女权主义者。

3.Isabella d'Este was the most famous Renaissance woman. Her life illustrates that being a patron of the arts was the most socially acceptable role for a well-educated Renaissance woman.
3.伊莎贝拉·德埃斯特是文艺复兴时期最著名的女性。 她的一生表明，对于受过良好教育的文艺复兴时期女性来说，成为艺术赞助人是最受社会接受的角色。

### THE REFORMATION宗教改革

1.Martin Luther believed that Christian women should strive to be models of obedience and Christian charity.
1.马丁·路德认为基督教女性应该努力成为服从和基督教慈善的典范。

2.The Protestant Reformation reduced access to convents, thus changing the role of sixteenth-century women.

2.新教改革减少了进入修道院的机会，从而改变了 16 世纪女性的角色。

3.Quakers regularly allowed women to preach.
3.贵格会经常允许妇女传教。

4.Older, widowed women were most often accused of practicing witchcraft.
4.年长的丧偶妇女最常被指控从事巫术。

## THE ENLIGHTENMENT启蒙运动

1.Women played a leading role in hosting salons. Salons gave educated women a voice in cultural affairs. Madame Geoffrin was the most influential of the salon hostesses.
1.女性在举办沙龙方面发挥着主导作用。 沙龙让受过教育的女性在文化事务中拥有发言权。 杰夫林夫人是沙龙女主人中最有影响力的。

2.Support for superstition and witchcraft declined as educated Europeans turned to rational explanations for natural events.
2.随着受过教育的欧洲人转向对自然事件的理性解释，对迷信和巫术的支持逐渐减少。

## THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY
## 十八世纪

1.Most young married European couples lived in nuclear families. Large multigenerational households were not the norm.
1.大多数欧洲年轻夫妇生活在核心家庭中。 多代同堂的大家庭并不常见。

2.Most couples postponed marriage until they were in their mid- to late 20s.
2.大多数夫妇将结婚推迟到 20 多岁。

3.Young peasant women increasingly left home to work as domestic servants.
3.越来越多的年轻农妇离开家去当家庭佣人。

## THE FRENCH REVOLUTION
## 法国大革命

1.Women led the march to Versailles to demand cheap bread and to force the royal family to move to Paris.
1.妇女领导了前往凡尔赛的游行，要求廉价面包并迫使王室搬到巴黎。

2.Women did not gain the right to vote or to hold political office.
2.妇女没有获得投票权或担任政治职务的权利。

3.Olympe de Gouges wrote the *Declaration of the Rights of Woman and of the Female Citizen*. She demanded that French women be given the same rights as men.
3.Olympe de Gouges 撰写了*妇女和女公民权利宣言*。 她要求法国女性享有与男性同等的权利。

4.Mary Wollstonecraft wrote *A Vindication of the Rights of Women*. She argued that women are not naturally inferior to men. They only appear to be inferior because of a lack of education.
4.玛丽·沃斯通克拉夫特 (Mary Wollstonecraft) 撰写了*妇女权利辩护*。 她认为，女性并非天生就不如男性。 他们只是因为缺乏教育而显得低人一等。

5.Napoleon Bonaparte's Civil Code reasserted the Old Regime's patriarchal system. The Code granted husbands extensive control over their wives. For example, married women needed their husband's consent to dispose of their own property. Divorce and property rights taken away by the Napoleonic Code were not fully restored until 1881.
5.拿破仑·波拿巴的《民法典》重申了旧政权的父权制度。 该法典赋予丈夫对妻子的广泛控制权。 例如，已婚妇女必须征得丈夫的同意才能处置自己的财产。 拿破仑法典剥夺的离婚权和财产权直到1881年才完全恢复。

## THE NINETEENTH CENTURY
## 十九世纪

1.John Stuart Mill wrote *The Subjection of Women*. He argued that the social and legal inequalities imposed on women were a relic from the past.
1.约翰·斯图尔特·穆勒 (John Stuart Mill) 着有《妇女的服从》。 他认为，强加于妇女的社会和法律不平等是过去的遗留问题。

2.Henrik Ibsen's *A Doll's House* criticized conventional marriage roles.
2.亨利克·易卜生的《玩偶之家》批评了传统的婚姻角色。

3.The ideal middle-class woman was expected to be an "angel in the house." Her most important roles were to be a devoted mother and the family's moral guardian.
3.理想的中产阶级女性应该是"家里的天使"。 她最重要的角色是成为一位忠诚的母亲和家庭的道德守护者。

4.Rising standards of living made it possible for men and women to marry at a younger age. At the same time, the rising cost of childrearing caused a decline in the size of middle-class families.
4.生活水平的提高使得男性和女性可以更早结婚。 与此同时，育儿成本上升导致中产家庭规模下降。

5.Few married women worked outside the home. Most working women were single.
5.很少有已婚妇女外出工作。 大多数职业女性都是单身。

6.Opportunities for well-educated women were limited to teaching, nursing, and social work.
6.受过良好教育的女性的机会仅限于教学、护理和社会工作。

7.Law codes in most European countries gave women few legal rights. Divorce was legalized in Britain in 1857 and in France in 1884. However, Catholic countries such as Spain and Italy did not permit divorce.
7.大多数欧洲国家的法律法规赋予妇女很少的合法权利。 英国于1857年离婚合法化，法国于1884年离婚合法化。但西班牙、意大利等天主教国家不允许离婚。

8.Nineteenth-century women's rights advocates worked for the right of women to control their own property.
8.十九世纪的女权倡导者致力于争取妇女控制自己财产的权利。

9.By the end of the nineteenth century, educated middle-class "new women" enjoyed more independent lifestyles.
9.到十九世纪末，受过教育的中产阶级"新女性"享有更加独立的生活方式。

10.As mass culture developed, fashion magazines made middle-class and working-class women more aware of style. At the same time, booksellers began to publish more fictional romances as well as articles and poems by female authors.

10.随着大众文化的发展，时尚杂志让中产阶级和工人阶级女性更加注重时尚。 与此同时，书商开始出版更多的虚构爱情小说以及女性作家的文章和诗歌。

## WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE妇女的苦难

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

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

2.Led by Emmeline Pankhurst, British women waged an aggressive campaign for women's suffrage.

2.在艾米琳·潘克赫斯特 (Emmeline Pankhurst) 的领导下，英国妇女发起了一场积极争取妇女选举权的运动。

3.During World War I, millions of women replaced men in factories, offices, and shops.

3.第一次世界大战期间，数百万女性在工厂、办公室和商店中取代了男性。

4.In 1918, Parliament granted the suffrage to women over the age of 30.

4.1918 年，议会授予 30 岁以上女性选举权。

## WOMEN IN THE SOVIET UNION
## 苏联妇女

1.Marxists argued that both capitalism and middle-class husbands exploited women.

1.马克思主义者认为资本主义和中产阶级丈夫都剥削女性。

2.The Bolsheviks proclaimed complete equality of rights for women.

2.布尔什维克宣称妇女权利完全平等。

3.Soviet women were urged to work outside the home. Divorce and abortion were both easily available.

3.苏联妇女被敦促外出工作。 离婚和堕胎都很容易实现。

4.Soviet women were encouraged to become professionals. By 1950, women comprised three-quarters of the doctors in the Soviet Union.

4.苏联妇女被鼓励成为专业人士。 到 1950 年，女性医生占苏联医生的四分之三。

## WORLD WAR II第二次世界大战

1.During the 1930s, Italy and Germany encouraged women to remain at home and provide their countries with more offspring.

1.20 世纪 30 年代，意大利和德国鼓励妇女留在家里，为国家生育更多后代。

2.During World War II, the commitment to total war caused millions of women to enter the workforce.

2.第二次世界大战期间，对全面战争的承诺导致数百万女性进入劳动力市场。

3.Women contributed directly to the war effort by serving as nurses and medics. In the Soviet Union, women known as "night witches" served as combat pilots.

3.妇女通过担任护士和医务人员为战争做出了直接贡献。 在苏联，被称为"夜间女巫"的女性担任战斗飞行员。

4.Postwar reconstruction required women to continue working.
4.战后重建要求妇女继续工作。

5.French and Italian women gained suffrage in 1945.
5.法国和意大利妇女于 1945 年获得了选举权。

## POST–WORLD WAR II FEMINISM
## 二战后的女权主义

1.Led by Simone de Beauvoir, European feminists called attention to social problems that women faced. De Beauvoir also emphasized the need for women to control their own lives.
1.以西蒙·德·波伏瓦为首的欧洲女权主义者呼吁人们关注妇女面临的社会问题。 波伏娃还强调女性需要掌控自己的生活。

2.European feminists worked for liberalized divorce laws, improved access to birth control information, and expanded child-care facilities.
2.欧洲女权主义者致力于自由化离婚法、改善节育信息的获取以及扩大儿童保育设施。

3.During the postwar period, European women married earlier and gave birth to fewer children.
3.战后时期，欧洲妇女结婚较早，生育的孩子也较少。

4.Employment rates for married women dramatically increased.
4.已婚女性的就业率急剧上升。