

UNIT 4第四单元

Scientific, Philosophical, and Political Developments 科学、哲学和政治的发展 c. 1648 to c. 1815c. 1648 至 c. 1815

Chapters 14–17

章节 14–17

PREVIEW: UNIT 4 KEY CONCEPTS

预览：第4单元关键概念

The rediscovery of works from ancient Greece and Rome and observation of the natural world changed many Europeans' view of their world.

对古希腊和罗马作品的重新发现以及对自然世界的观察改变了许多欧洲人的世界观。

—New ideas in science based on observation, experimentation, and mathematics challenged classical views of the cosmos, nature, and the human body, although existing traditions of knowledge and the universe continued.

尽管现有的知识和宇宙传统仍在继续，但基于观察、实验和数学的新科学思想挑战了宇宙、自然和人体的经典观点。

The spread of Scientific Revolution concepts and practices and the Enlightenment's application of these concepts and practices to political, social, and ethical issues led to an increased but not unchallenged emphasis on reason in European culture.

科学革命概念和实践的传播以及启蒙运动将这些概念和实践应用于政治、社会和伦理问题，导致欧洲文化中对理性的重视程度有所提高，但并非没有受到挑战。

—Enlightenment thought, which focused on concepts such as empiricism, skepticism, human reason, rationalism, and classical sources of knowledge, challenged the prevailing patterns of thought with respect to social order, institutions of government, and the role of faith.

启蒙思想侧重于经验主义、怀疑论、人类理性、理性主义和古典知识来源等概念，挑战了有关社会秩序、政府机构和信仰作用的主流思维模式。

—New public venues and print media popularized Enlightenment ideas.

—新的公共场所和印刷媒体普及了启蒙思想。

—New political and economic theories challenged absolutism and mercantilism.

新的政治和经济理论挑战了专制主义和重商主义。

—During the Enlightenment, the rational analysis of religious practices led to natural religion and the demand for religious toleration.

——在启蒙运动期间，对宗教实践的理性分析导致了自然宗教和对宗教宽容的要求。

The experiences of everyday life were shaped by demographic, environmental, medical, and technological changes.

日常生活体验受到人口、环境、医疗和技术变化的影响。

—By the eighteenth century, family and private life reflected new demographic patterns and the effects of the commercial revolution.

——到了十八世纪，家庭和私人生活反映了新的人口模式和商业革命的影响。

Chapter 14

第 14

The Scientific Revolution

科学革命

I.我。 THE GEOCENTRIC VIEW OF THE UNIVERSE 地心宇宙观

A.OLD ASSUMPTIONS

A.旧假设

1. Medieval philosophers accepted a geocentric view that held that the Earth was a motionless body located at the center of the universe. The sun, moon, and planets all moved around the Earth in perfectly circular paths. Common sense seemed to support this view, since the sun appeared to be moving around the Earth as it rose in the morning and set in the evening.

1. 中世纪哲学家接受地心论观点，认为地球是位于宇宙中心的静止物体。太阳、月亮和行星都以完美的圆形轨道绕地球运行。常识似乎支持这种观点，因为太阳在早晨升起和晚上落下时似乎绕着地球移动。

2. Medieval philosophers believed that different physical laws applied to the Earth and to the heavens. As a result, astrology, alchemy, and witchcraft were all accepted in a world where chance and miracles played important roles.

2. 中世纪哲学家相信不同的物理定律适用于地球和天空。结果，占星术、炼金术和巫术在机遇和奇迹发挥重要作用的世界中都被接受了。

B. TRADITIONAL AUTHORITIES

B. 传统权威

1. The medieval view of the universe was supported by more than just common sense. Both the Greek philosopher Aristotle and the Alexandrian astronomer Ptolemy supported the geocentric theory.

1. 中世纪的宇宙观不仅仅得到常识的支持。希腊哲学家亚里士多德和亚历山大天文学家托勒密都支持地心说。

2. The Church taught that God had deliberately placed the Earth at the center of the universe. Earth was thus a special place on which the great drama of life took place.

2. 教会教导说，上帝故意将地球置于宇宙的中心。因此，地球是一个特殊的地方，生命的伟大戏剧就在这里上演。

II.二。 THE REVOLUTION IN ASTRONOMY 天文学的革命

A. NICOLAUS COPERNICUS (1473–1543)

A. 尼古拉斯·哥白尼 (1473–1543)

1. Copernicus was a Polish clergyman and astronomer. Published in 1543, his landmark book, *On the Revolutions of the Heavenly Bodies*, Copernicus directly challenged the geocentric view of the universe. Copernicus presented his readers with a heliocentric view in which the Earth revolved around the sun, which was the center of the universe.

1. 哥白尼是一位波兰牧师和天文学家。哥白尼于 1543 年出版了他的里程碑式著作《论天体运

行》，直接挑战了宇宙的地心说。哥白尼向他的读者展示了日心说，地球围绕太阳旋转，而太阳是宇宙的中心。

2.Copernicus' s heliocentric theory represented the first new view of the universe in almost 2,000 years. His work alarmed both Protestant and Catholic leaders. They realized that the heliocentric theory would remove humans from their special place in the center of the universe. The impact of Copernicus' s book was so far-reaching that its title gave rise to the use of the word *revolution* as meaning radical change.

2.哥白尼的日心说代表了近 2000 年来第一个新的宇宙观。他的工作让新教和天主教领袖感到震惊。他们意识到日心说将使人类脱离其在宇宙中心的特殊位置。哥白尼这本书的影响是如此深远，以至于它的书名引发了人们使用“革命”这个词来表示彻底的变革。

B.JOHANNES KEPLER (1571–1630)

B.约翰·开普勒 (1571–1630)

1.Copernicus' s bold but controversial ideas were based on logic, not on direct observation. In the late 1500s, a Danish astronomer, Tycho Brahe, carefully recorded the movements of each known planet. When Brahe died in 1601, his assistant, Johannes Kepler, continued his work.

1.哥白尼大胆但有争议的想法是基于逻辑，而不是直接观察。1500 年代末，丹麦天文学家第谷·布拉赫 (Tycho Brahe) 仔细记录了每颗已知行星的运动。1601 年布拉赫去世后，他的助手约翰尼斯·开普勒继续他的工作。

2 After carefully studying Brahe' s data, Kepler formulated three laws of planetary motion:
2在仔细研究了布拉赫的数据后，开普勒制定了行星运动的三个定律：

i.The planets revolve around the sun in elliptical orbits. This law refuted the old belief that planets moved in perfect circles. It placed the sun not at the center of a circle but as one focus of an ellipse.

i.行星在椭圆轨道上围绕太阳旋转。该定律驳斥了行星按完美圆周运动的旧观念。它将太阳不是放在圆的中心，而是放在椭圆的一个焦点上。

ii.Planets move more rapidly as their orbits approach the sun.

ii.行星的轨道越接近太阳，其运动速度就越快。

iii.The time a planet takes to orbit the sun varies proportionately with its distance from the sun.

iii.行星绕太阳公转所需的时间与其与太阳的距离成正比。

3.Kepler' s three laws supported, clarified, and amended Copernicus' s heliocentric system. They revealed the universe as a cosmos of order in which the same physical laws governed the motion of both the earth and the stars.

3.开普勒三大定律支持、澄清和修正了哥白尼的日心说体系。他们揭示了宇宙是一个有序的宇宙，其中相同的物理定律支配着地球和恒星的运动。

C.GALILEO GALILEI (1564–1642)

C.伽利略·伽利莱 (1564–1642)

1.Galileo was an Italian scientist who used controlled experiments to observe and measure the motion of objects. Convinced that the “great book of the universe is written in the language of mathematics,” Galileo formulated laws of motion and inertia that he expressed in mathematical formulas.

1.伽利略是一位意大利科学家，他利用受控实验来观察和测量物体的运动。伽利略坚信“宇宙的伟大著作是用数学语言写成的”，他用数学公式阐述了运动定律和惯性定律。

2.Galileo learned that a Dutch lens maker had built an instrument that could enlarge distant objects. Without seeing this device, Galileo successfully built a telescope that made objects appear 30 times nearer and 1,000 times larger.

2.伽利略了解到，荷兰一家透镜制造商制造了一种可以放大远处物体的仪器。在没有看到这个设备的情况下，伽利略成功建造了一台望远镜，使物体看起来近 30 倍、大 1,000 倍。

3.Galileo used his powerful new telescope to study the heavens. In 1610, he published *Starry Messenger* describing his astonishing discoveries. Galileo reported that the sun had spots, that Saturn had rings, that the moon had a rough and uneven surface, and that Jupiter had four moons.

3.伽利略使用他强大的新望远镜来研究天空。1610 年，他出版了《星空信使》，描述了他的惊人发现。伽利略报告说，太阳有斑点，土星有光环，月球有粗糙不平的表面，木星有四个卫星。

4.Galileo's discoveries created a sensation. His description of the moon's surface shattered Aristotle's theory that the Earth was composed of impure materials, while the moon and stars were made of a pure, eternal substance that was smooth and perfect. Galileo's finding that moons orbited Jupiter supported the heliocentric theory, thus proving that everything in the cosmos does not revolve around Earth.

4.伽利略的发现引起了轰动。他对月球表面的描述粉碎了亚里士多德的理论，即地球是由不纯的物质组成的，而月亮和星星是由纯净、永恒、光滑、完美的物质组成的。伽利略关于卫星绕木星运行的发现支持了日心说，从而证明宇宙中的一切并不绕地球旋转。

III.三 . **CONTROVERSY WITH THE CATHOLIC CHURCH** **与天主教会的争议**

A. "A VERY DANGEROUS THING"

A. “非常危险的事情”

1.The Catholic Church viewed the new heliocentric model with deep suspicion. Led by Cardinal Bellarmine, Church officials believed that Copernican astronomy was clearly incompatible with Biblical references to the sun "rising" and the Earth "moving."

1.天主教会对新的日心说模型抱有深深的怀疑。在贝拉明红衣主教的领导下，教会官员认为哥白尼天文学显然与圣经中太阳“升起”和地球“移动”的说法不相容。

2.In a letter to one of Galileo's followers, Cardinal Bellarmine warned that the new view of the cosmos "is a very dangerous thing" because it threatened "to harm the Holy Faith by rendering Holy Scripture false."

2.在给伽利略一位追随者的一封信中，红衣主教贝拉明警告说，新的宇宙观“是一件非常危险的事情”，因为它威胁“通过使圣经变得虚假而损害神圣信仰”。

B.THE INQUISITION

B.宗教裁判所

1.The Inquisition was a system of courts that investigated anyone who dared voice views that differed from orthodox Church views. In early 1616, the Inquisition directed Cardinal Bellarmine to summon Galileo to Rome and "admonish him to abandon" his heliocentric views.

1.宗教裁判所是一个法院系统，负责调查任何敢于发表与正统教会观点不同观点的人。1616 年初，宗教裁判所指示红衣主教贝拉明将伽利略传唤到罗马并“告诫他放弃”日心说观点。

2. Galileo understood the Inquisition's fearsome power. Like other astronomers, he remembered that in 1600 the Inquisition tried, convicted, and then burned Giordano Bruno at the stake for arguing that the Earth was a tiny part of an infinite universe.

2. 伽利略了解宗教裁判所的可怕力量。和其他天文学家一样，他记得 1600 年，宗教裁判所对佐丹奴·布鲁诺进行了审判、定罪，然后将其烧死在火刑柱上，因为他认为地球只是无限宇宙的一小部分。

3. Galileo appeared before Cardinal Bellarmine and prudently submitted to a papal edict declaring, "The view that the sun stands motionless at the center of the universe is foolish, philosophically false, and utterly heretical, because [it is] contrary to Holy Scripture."

3. 伽利略出现在贝拉明枢机主教面前，谨慎地服从了教皇的法令，宣称：“太阳静止地位于宇宙中心的观点是愚蠢的，在哲学上是错误的，而且是完全异端的，因为[它]与圣经相悖。”

C. THE TRIAL OF GALILEO

C. 伽利略的审判

1. Galileo could not remain silent. He pointedly argued, "I do not feel obliged to believe that the same God who has endowed us with senses, reason, and intellect has intended us to forgo their use."

1. 伽利略无法保持沉默。他尖锐地辩称：“我不觉得有必要相信，赋予我们感官、理性和智力的上帝却想让我们放弃使用它们。”

2. In 1532, Galileo published *Dialogue Concerning the Two Chief World Systems*. Although ostensibly impartial, Galileo provided the Copernican adherents with the most persuasive arguments.

2. 1532 年，伽利略发表了关于两个主要世界体系的对话。尽管表面上是公正的，但伽利略为哥白尼的追随者提供了最有说服力的论据。

3. In 1533, the Inquisition charged Galileo with breaking his promise to obey the 1616 edict. On June 22, 1533, the Inquisition pronounced Galileo guilty of heresy and disobedience. The Court then forced the aging scientist to kneel before them and formally repudiate the Copernican theory.

3. 1533 年，宗教裁判所指控伽利略违背了遵守 1616 年法令的承诺。1533 年 6 月 22 日，宗教裁判所宣布伽利略犯有异端罪和不服从罪。法院随后强迫这位年迈的科学家跪在他们面前，正式否定哥白尼的理论。

D. GALILEO'S LEGACY

D. 伽利略的遗产

1. The 70-year-old Galileo appeared to be a broken and defeated man. He spent his remaining years living under house arrest, advocating a deductive method for the search for truth.

1. 70 岁的伽利略看上去是一个心碎、失败的人。他在软禁中度过了余生，提倡用演绎法来寻找真理。

2. Although the Church had silenced Galileo, it could not stop the advance of science. The printing press spread Galileo's ideas and discoveries across Europe.

2. 虽然教会让伽利略噤声，但它无法阻止科学的进步。印刷机将伽利略的思想和发现传播到整个欧洲。

IV.四 . THE SCIENTIFIC METHOD 科学方法

A.SIR FRANCIS BACON (1561–1626) AND THE INDUCTIVE METHOD

A.弗朗西斯·培根爵士 (1561-1626) 和归纳法

1.Bacon contributed to scientific developments in the seventeenth century by advocating an inductive method for scientific experimentation.

1.培根倡导科学实验的归纳方法，为 17 世纪的科学发展做出了贡献。

2.The inductive method begins with direct observation of phenomena. This produces data that is systematically recorded and organized. The data leads to a tentative hypothesis that is retested in additional experiments.

2.归纳法始于对现象的直接观察。这会产生系统记录和组织的的数据。这些数据得出了一个初步假设，并在额外的实验中进行了重新测试。

3.Bacon argued that this process of controlled experimentation would lead to the formulation of universal principles and scientific laws.

3.培根认为，这种受控实验的过程将导致普遍原则和科学定律的制定。

B.RENÉ DESCARTES (1596–1650) AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE DEDUCTIVE METHOD

B.勒内·笛卡儿 (1596-1650) 和演绎方法的发展

1.Descartes contributed to scientific developments in the seventeenth century by advocating a deductive method for the search for truth.

1. 笛卡尔倡导用演绎方法寻找真理，为 17 世纪的科学发展做出了贡献。

2.Descartes began by doubting all notions based on authority or custom. Instead, he started with a self-evident axiom known to be true. He then used logical reasoning to deduce various inferences.

2.笛卡尔首先怀疑所有基于权威或习俗的观念。相反，他从一条众所周知的不言而喻的公理开始。然后他用逻辑推理来推出各种推论。

C.CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SCIENTIFIC METHOD

C.科学方法的特点

1.Bacon' s inductive method and Descartes' s deductive method proved to be complementary parts of a systematic and logical way of seeking truth known as the scientific method.

1.培根的归纳法和笛卡尔的演绎法被证明是寻求真理的系统性和逻辑性方法（即科学方法）的互补部分。

2.The scientific method includes the following characteristics:

2.科学方法包括以下特点：

i.Belief in the existence of regular patterns in nature

i.相信自然界中存在规律模式

ii.Use of controlled experiments to systematically record facts and verify hypotheses

ii.使用对照实验系统地记录事实并验证假设

iii.Search for mathematical formulas to describe natural phenomena

iii.寻找描述自然现象的数学公式

D.SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES

D.科学界

1.Sponsored by governments and monarchs, scientists organized societies to promote research and spread scientific knowledge.

1.在政府和君主的赞助下，科学家组织社团来促进研究和传播科学知识。

2.Founded in 1660, the Royal Society in England enjoyed international prestige. Other scientific societies were founded in Florence, Paris, and Berlin.

2.英国皇家学会成立于1660年，享有国际声誉。其他科学协会在佛罗伦萨、巴黎和柏林成立。

3.The scientific societies helped create an international scientific community.

3.科学协会帮助创建了国际科学界。

V.五、 SIR ISAAC NEWTON (1642–1727)

艾萨克·牛顿爵士 (1642–1727)

A.NEWTON AND THE LAW OF GRAVITATION

A.牛顿和万有引力定律

1.Newton published the *Principia* in 1687. This momentous work combined Kepler' s laws of planetary motion, Galileo' s laws of inertia and falling bodies, and Newton' s own conception of gravitation into a single mathematical law of universal gravitation.

1.牛顿于 1687 年发表了《原理》。这部重要著作将开普勒的行星运动定律、伽利略的惯性和落体定律以及牛顿自己的万有引力概念结合在一起，形成了一个单一的万有引力定律。

2.Newton' s concise mathematical formula described all forms of celestial and terrestrial motion.

2.牛顿简洁的数学公式描述了所有形式的天体和地面运动。

B.THE NEWTONIAN UNIVERSE

B.牛顿宇宙

1.Newton demonstrated that the universe is governed by universal laws that can be expressed in mathematical formulas.

1.牛顿证明了宇宙受可以用数学公式表达的普遍法则支配。

2.Newton viewed the universe as a vast machine, created by God but working according to universal laws that could be discovered, mastered, and utilized to improve human life.

2.牛顿认为宇宙是一台巨大的机器，由上帝创造，但按照普遍法则运转，可以发现、掌握和利用这些法则来改善人类生活。

3.Supernatural and miraculous forces played no role in Newton' s universe.

3.超自然和神奇的力量在牛顿的宇宙中没有发挥任何作用。

4.Newton' s mechanistic concept of the universe dominated Western thought until the discoveries of Albert Einstein in the early twentieth century.

4.牛顿的宇宙机械论主导了西方思想，直到二十世纪初阿尔伯特·爱因斯坦的发现。

The Scientific Revolution is one of the watershed events in European intellectual history. APEURO test writers do not expect you to memorize scientific laws or mathematical formulas. They do expect you to discuss how pivotal figures such as

Galileo, Bacon, Descartes, and Newton adopted a new view of nature that challenged long-held views of the relationship between humanity and the universe.

科学革命是欧洲思想史上的分水岭事件之一。APEURO 测试编写者并不期望您记住科学定律或数学公式。他们确实希望您讨论伽利略、培根、笛卡尔和牛顿等关键人物如何采用新的自然观，挑战长期以来对人类与宇宙之间关系的看法。

VI.你。 JOHN LOCKE (1632–1704)
约翰·洛克 (1632–1704)

A.ESSAY CONCERNING HUMAN UNDERSTANDING (1689)

A.关于人类理解的论文 (1689)

1.Locke argued that at birth the human mind is a blank slate or “tabula rasa.”

1.洛克认为，人类出生时的思维是一张白板或“白板”。

2.Since there are no innate ideas, all knowledge is derived from experience.

2.由于没有天生的想法，所以所有的知识都来自经验。

3.Human development is therefore shaped by educational and social institutions.

3.因此，人类发展是由教育和社会机构决定的。

B.IMPLICATIONS OF THE BLANK SLATE THEORY

B.白板理论的含义

1.Locke’ s blank slate theory undermined the traditional Christian assertion that humankind was inherently sinful.

1.洛克的白板理论破坏了人类生来有罪的基督教传统主张。

2.Instead, education is essential since humans have unlimited potential.

2.相反，教育至关重要，因为人类拥有无限的潜力。

3.Locke’ s optimistic view of human potential influenced the philosophes’ emphasis on the important role of education in shaping social progress.

3.洛克对人类潜力的乐观看法影响了哲学家们对教育在塑造社会进步中的重要作用的强调。

Chapter 15

第 15

The Enlightenment启蒙运动

I.我。 THE ENLIGHTENMENT启蒙运动

A.THE PHILOSOPHES

A.哲学家

1.The philosophes were a group of thinkers and writers who espoused enlightened ideas. Taken together, they formed a grand “republic of letters.”

1.哲学家是一群拥护开明思想的思想家和作家。他们共同组成了一个宏伟的“文人共和国”。

2.The philosophes were not abstract philosophers. Instead, they dedicated themselves to exposing social problems and proposing reforms based upon implementing natural laws.

2.哲学家不是抽象的哲学家。相反，他们致力于揭露社会问题并提出基于实施自然法则的改革。

3.Although many leading philosophes were French, they were a cosmopolitan group who could be found in the American colonies and across Europe.

3.尽管许多领先的哲学家都是法国人，但他们是一个世界性的群体，遍布美洲殖民地和整个欧洲。

B.KEY IDEAS

B.关键思想

1.Reason1.原因

i.To the philosophes, reason was the absence of intolerance, bigotry, and superstition. Reason meant informed thinking about social problems.

i.对于哲学家来说，理性就是没有不宽容、偏执和迷信。理性意味着对社会问题的明智思考。

ii.Humans should rely on reason, not miracles, to improve society.

ii.人类应该依靠理性而不是奇迹来改善社会。

2.Nature and natural laws

2.自然和自然法则

i.The philosophes believed that natural laws regulate both the universe and human society.

i.哲学家相信自然法则调节着宇宙和人类社会。

ii.These natural laws can be discovered by human reason.

ii.这些自然法则可以通过人类理性发现。

3.Happiness3.幸福

i.Philosophes had little interest in the medieval belief that people should accept misery in this world to find salvation in the hereafter.

i.哲学家们对中世纪的信念不感兴趣，即人们应该接受今世的苦难，以在来世寻求救赎。

ii.Philosophes believed that happiness in this world was an inalienable human right.

ii.哲学家相信，这个世界上的幸福是一项不可剥夺的人权。

4.Progress4.进展

i.The philosophes were the first Europeans to believe in social progress.

i.哲学家是第一批相信社会进步的欧洲人。

ii.The discovery of laws of economics and government would improve society and make progress inevitable.

ii.经济和政府规律的发现将改善社会并使进步成为必然。

5.Liberty5.自由

i.The philosophes lived in societies that placed restrictions on speech, religion, and trade. They wanted to remove these limitations on human liberty.

i.哲学家生活在对言论、宗教和贸易施加限制的社会中。他们希望消除这些对人类自由的限制。

ii.The philosophes believed that intellectual freedom was a natural right. Without freedom of expression, there could be no progress.

ii.哲学家们相信知识自由是一项自然权利。没有言论自由，就不可能有进步。

6.Toleration

6.容忍度

i.The philosophes questioned institutional religious beliefs, arguing that they perpetuated superstition, intolerance, and bigotry.

i.哲学家们质疑制度性的宗教信仰，认为它们延续了迷信、不宽容和偏执。

ii.The philosophes advocated full religious tolerance.

ii.哲学家们主张充分的宗教宽容。

C.DEISM

1.Deists thought of God as a cosmic watchmaker who created the universe and then let it run according to immutable natural laws.

1.自然神论认为上帝是一位宇宙钟表匠，他创造了宇宙，然后让它按照不变的自然法则运行。

2.Much of the educated elite in Western Europe and America embraced deism. However, deism's reliance upon reason and its lack of emotion had little appeal for many people.

2.西欧和美国的许多受过教育的精英都信奉自然神论。然而，自然神论对理性的依赖和缺乏情感对许多人来说没有什么吸引力。

3.A new religious movement known as pietism stressed faith, emotion, and "the religion of the heart."

3.一种被称为虔诚主义的新宗教运动强调信仰、情感和“内心的宗教”。

II.二. VOLTAIRE (1694–1778)伏尔泰 (1694–1778)

A.PRINCE OF THE PHILOSOPHES

A.哲学家王子

1.Voltaire was the best known and most influential philosophe.

1.伏尔泰是最著名、最有影响力的哲学家。

2.He was a prolific writer who popularized Newton's scientific discoveries, criticized France's rigid government, and denounced religious bigotry.

2.他是一位多产的作家，普及了牛顿的科学发现，批评了法国僵化的政府，并谴责了宗教偏执。

B. "CRUSH THE INFAMOUS THING"

B. “粉碎臭名昭著的东西”

1.Voltaire directed his most stinging barbs at the intolerance of organized Christianity, both Protestant and Catholic.

1.伏尔泰对有组织的基督教（包括新教和天主教）的不宽容进行了最尖锐的讽刺。

2.Voltaire championed religious tolerance. He often ended his letters with the passionate demand to "écrasez l' infame" ("crush the infamous thing"). This ringing exclamation reminded his readers to continue the battle against the enemies of reason—bigotry, ignorance, and religious fanaticism.

2.伏尔泰倡导宗教宽容。他经常以 "écrasez l'infame" （“粉碎臭名昭著的事情”）的热情结束他的信件。这响亮的感叹提醒他的读者继续与理性的敌人——偏执、无知和宗教狂热——作斗争。

III.三. DENIS DIDEROT (1713–1784) AND THE ENCYCLOPEDIA

丹尼斯·狄德罗 (1713–1784) 和百科全书

A.PURPOSE

A.目的

1.Diderot was a French philosophe who became the chief editor of the Encyclopedia.

1.狄德罗是一位法国哲学家，后来成为百科全书的主编。

2.Diderot's goal was to bring together all the most current and enlightened thinking about science, technology, mathematics, art, and government. "All things," Diderot explained, "must be examined, debated, investigated without exception and without regard for anyone's feelings."

2.狄德罗的目标是汇集有关科学、技术、数学、艺术和政府的所有最新和开明的思想。“所有的事情，”狄德罗解释说，“都必须无一例外地被检验、辩论、调查，并且不考虑任何人的感受。”

B.IMPORTANCE

B.重要性

1.The Encyclopedia disseminated enlightened thinking across Europe and North America.

1.百科全书在欧洲和北美传播开明思想。

2.It undermined established authority by including articles about controversial political and religious subjects.

2.它通过包含有关有争议的政治和宗教主题的文章来破坏既定的权威。

IV.四 . BARON DE MONTESQUIEU (1689–1755)

山男爵 (1689–1755)

A.THE SPIRIT OF THE LAWS

A.法律精神

1.Montesquieu was a French nobleman and attorney who wanted to limit the abuses of royal absolutism.

1.孟德斯鸠是一位法国贵族和律师，他希望限制王室专制主义的滥用。

2.The Spirit of the Laws represented an attempt to create a "social science" by applying the methods of the natural sciences to the study of government.

2.法律精神代表了通过将自然科学的方法应用于政府研究来创建“社会科学”的尝试。

B.SEPARATION OF POWERS

B.权力分离

1.Montesquieu concluded that the ideal government separated powers among executive, legislative, and judicial branches.

1.孟德斯鸠的结论是，理想的政府将行政、立法和司法部门的权力分开。

2.This system of divided authority would protect the rights of individuals by preventing one branch of government from gaining unrestricted control over the entire society.

2.这种分权制度将防止政府的一个部门对整个社会进行无限制的控制，从而保护个人的权利。

3.Montesquieu's ideas had a significant influence on the writers of the American Constitution.

3.孟德斯鸠的思想对美国宪法的起草者产生了重大影响。

V.五、 JEAN-JACQUES ROUSSEAU (1712–1778)
让-雅克·卢梭 (1712–1778)

A.NATURAL EDUCATION

A.自然教育

1.Rousseau presented his ideas on education in the novel *Emile*.

1.卢梭在小说《爱弥儿》中阐述了他的教育思想。

2.Rousseau argued that a “natural education” should replace the rigid schooling typical of his time. The key principles of a natural education included the following:

2.卢梭认为，“自然教育”应该取代他那个时代典型的严格的学校教育。自然教育的主要原则包括以下内容：

i.Children are naturally good and entitled to an education that emphasizes freedom and happiness.

i.孩子生性善良，有权接受强调自由和幸福的教育。

ii.People develop through various stages, and individuals vary within these stages.

Education must therefore be individualized since “every mind has its own form.”

ii.人的发展经历了不同的阶段，并且个体在这些阶段中也存在差异。因此，教育必须个性化，因为“每个心灵都有自己的形式”。

iii.Children should be encouraged to draw their own conclusions from experience. This principle anticipated what is now called “discovery learning.”

iii.应鼓励儿童从经验中得出自己的结论。这一原则预示了现在所谓的“发现学习”。

B.THE GENERAL WILL

B.一般意志

1.The *Social Contract*, Rousseau’s treatise on politics and government, is one of the most influential books on political theory in European history.

1.《社会契约论》是卢梭关于政治和政府的专著，是欧洲历史上最有影响力的政治理论著作之一。

2.Thomas Hobbes and John Locke (see [Chapter 11](#)) argued that individuals entered a social contract with their rulers. In contrast, Rousseau argued that individuals entered into a social contract with one another. This created a community, or organized civil society.

2.托马斯·霍布斯和约翰·洛克（参见[第11章](#)）认为，个人与其统治者签订了社会契约。相比之下，卢梭认为个人彼此之间签订了一份社会契约。这就创建了一个社区，或者说有组织的民间社会。

3.The sovereign power in a state does not lie in a ruler. Instead, it resides in the general will of the community as a whole. The general will or “public spirit” is defined as any action that is right and good for all.

3.国家的主权不在于统治者。相反，它取决于整个社会的普遍意志。公意或“公共精神”被定义为任何对所有人都正确且有益的行动。

4.Rulers are servants of the community. If they fail to carry out the people’s will, they should be removed.

4.统治者是社会的公仆。如果他们不符合人民的意愿，就应该被罢免。

5.Rousseau’s concept of the general will and the sovereignty of the people influenced leaders of both the French and American revolutions. It is also important to note that

twentieth-century dictators justified their rule by claiming to embody their nation's general will.

5.卢梭的公意和人民主权概念影响了法国和美国革命的领导人。同样重要的是要注意，二十世纪的独裁者通过声称体现了国家的普遍意志来证明他们的统治是正当的。

C.ROUSSEAU AND THE ENLIGHTENMENT

C.卢梭与启蒙运动

1.Like other philosophes, Rousseau was committed to defending individual freedom and changing the existing social order.

1.与其他哲学家一样，卢梭致力于捍卫个人自由和改变现有的社会秩序。

2.However, Rousseau distrusted reason and science. He trusted emotions and spontaneous feeling more than cold logic. As a result, Rousseau foreshadowed the romantic reaction to the Enlightenment.

2.然而，卢梭不信任理性和科学。他更相信情感和自发的感觉，而不是冷酷的逻辑。结果，卢梭预示了对启蒙运动的浪漫反应。

Textbooks contain long lists devoted to discussing the contributions of leading philosophes. Voltaire and Rousseau generate by far the most questions on the APEURO exam. Be sure you know that Voltaire supported religious toleration and opposed superstition and ignorance. Test items on Rousseau stress his concept of the general will and his views of education as presented in the novel Emile.

教科书包含一长串致力于讨论主要哲学家的贡献的列表。迄今为止，APEURO 考试中出题最多的是伏尔泰和卢梭。请确保您知道伏尔泰支持宗教宽容，反对迷信和无知。卢梭的试题强调了他在小说爱弥儿中所体现的公意观念和教育观。

VI.你。 THE NEW ECONOMICS新经济

A.THE FRENCH PHYSIOCRATS

A.法国重农

1.French economic reformers called physiocrats were the first to question mercantilist principles.

1.被称为重农主义者的法国经济改革者是第一个质疑重商主义原则的人。

2.Led by François Quesnay, the physiocrats argued that economic activities should be freed from artificial restrictions. Governments should follow a laissez-faire policy of noninterference with the economy.

2.以弗朗索瓦·魁奈为首的重农主义者认为，经济活动应该不受人为了限制。政府应遵循不干预经济的自由放任政策。

B.ADAM SMITH (1723–1790)

B.亚当·史密斯 (1723–1790)

1.Adam Smith was the most influential advocate of laissez-faire economics.

1.亚当·斯密是自由放任经济学最有影响力的倡导者。

2.Like Newton, Smith combined the thought of his predecessors into a single system based upon the study and application of natural laws.

2.像牛顿一样，史密斯将其前辈的思想结合成一个基于自然法则研究和应用的单一体系。

3. Published in 1776, *The Wealth of Nations* is a landmark book that gave birth to classical economic thought.

3. 《国富论》出版于 1776 年，是一本里程碑式的著作，催生了古典经济思想。

C. KEY IDEAS IN THE WEALTH OF NATIONS

C. 《国富论》中的关键思想

1. The role of government

1. 政府的角色

i. Governments must not interfere with the free functioning of the market.

i. 政府不得干预市场的自由运作。

ii. Governments should limit their role to defending the state against foreign invasion, protecting property, and enforcing contracts.

ii. 政府应将其作用限制在保卫国家免受外国入侵、保护财产和执行合同上。

2. Free markets

2. 自由市场

i. In a free market, the economic laws of supply and demand will create a self-regulating economic system.

i. 在自由市场中，供给和需求的经济规律将创建一个自我调节的经济体系。

ii. Regulations such as tariffs hinder free trade and should be abolished.

ii. 关税等法规阻碍自由贸易，应予以废除。

3. Self-interest and the "invisible hand"

3. 自利与“看不见的手”

i. Smith maintained that every individual is motivated by self-interest.

i. 史密斯认为，每个人都是出于自身利益的动机。

ii. Competition and self-interest are socially beneficial: "Self-interest drives people to action and the Invisible Hand of competition acts as an automatic regulator so that the market will generate wealth for a nation."

ii. 竞争和利己主义对社会有益：“利己主义驱使人们采取行动，竞争这只看不见的手充当自动调节器，使市场为国家创造财富。”

D. MAKING COMPARISONS: THE ECONOMIC POLICIES OF JEAN-BAPTISTE COLBERT AND ADAM SMITH

D. 比较：让-巴蒂斯特·科尔伯特和亚当·斯密的经济政策

1. Colbert 1. 科尔伯特

i. Believed that mercantilist policies offered the best way to increase French power and wealth

i. 相信重商主义政策是增加法国权力和财富的最佳途径

ii. Followed economic policies designed to give France a favorable balance of trade. Colbert promoted Caribbean sugar plantations, established slaving stations in Africa, and encouraged colonies in Canada.

ii. 遵循旨在使法国实现有利贸易平衡的经济政策。 科尔伯特推动了加勒比地区的甘蔗种植园，在非洲建立了奴隶站，并鼓励在加拿大建立殖民地。

iii. *Subsidized French industry by granting monopolies and enforcing high tariffs*

iii. 通过授予垄断地位和征收高关税来补贴法国工业

2. Adam Smith

2. 亚当·斯密

i. *Urged governments to abandon regulatory policies such as tariffs, trading monopolies, and navigation acts*

i. 敦促各国政府放弃关税、贸易垄断和航行法案等监管政策

ii. *Advocated a policy of free trade and minimal government interference in the economy*

ii. 倡导自由贸易政策和政府对经济的最小干预

iii. *Believed that self-interested individuals working in a free market would increase production and wealth*

iii. 相信在自由市场中工作的自私个人会增加产量和财富

VII. 七 . ENLIGHTENMENT VIEWS OF THE ROLE OF WOMEN **对女性角色的启蒙观点**

A. THE INCLUSIVE VIEW

A. 包容性观点

1. *Most leading philosophes believed that the principles of liberty and equality should be extended to women.*

1. 大多数领先的哲学家都认为自由和平等的原则应该延伸到女性身上。

2. *These philosophes therefore argued that women should have greater access to education and to intellectual life.*

2. 因此，这些哲学家认为女性应该有更多的机会接受教育和知识生活。

3. *Some philosophes supported granting women a degree of political equality. They pointed out the contradiction between advocating freedom from arbitrary governments while at the same time maintaining unrestrained control over women.*

3. 一些哲学家支持给予妇女一定程度的政治平等。他们指出了主张摆脱专制政府的自由与同时保持对妇女不受限制的控制之间的矛盾。

B. THE DOMESTIC VIEW

B. 国内景观

1. *Some Enlightened thinkers made a distinction between a public sphere dominated by men and a private sphere dominated by women.*

1. 一些开明思想家区分了由男性主导的公共领域和由女性主导的私人领域。

2. *They argued that there are "natural" differences between men and women.*

2. 他们认为男性和女性之间存在“天然”差异。

3. *Women should concentrate their natural talents on the domestic sphere where their roles as wives and mothers had preeminent importance.*

3. 女性应该将她们的天赋集中在家庭领域，其中她们作为妻子和母亲的角色至关重要。

Chapter 16

第 16

Peace, War, and Enlightened Despots 1715–1789

和平、战争与开明暴君 1715 年至 1789 年

I.我。 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY 十八世纪的特征

A.POLITICAL

答：政治

1.Monarchy remained the most prevalent form of government.

1.君主制仍然是最普遍政府形式。

2.Divine-right monarchy evolved into enlightened despotism in Eastern Europe.

2.神权君主制在东欧演变为开明专制主义。

3.Aristocrats regained much influence. Powerful nobles and wealthy merchants influenced and sometimes dominated inept monarchs.

3.贵族重新获得了很大的影响力。强大的贵族和富商影响甚至有时统治着无能的君主。

B.INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

B.国际关系

1.The great powers of Europe included Britain, France, Austria, Prussia, and Russia. Spain, Holland, Poland, Sweden, and the Ottoman Empire were no longer considered great powers.

1.欧洲强国包括英国、法国、奥地利、普鲁士和俄罗斯。西班牙、荷兰、波兰、瑞典和奥斯曼帝国不再被视为强国。

2.The great powers fought limited wars:

2.大国打了有限的战争：

i. Professional armies fought wars based on maneuver and strategy rather than bloody mass combat.

i. 职业军队的战争基于机动和战略，而不是血腥的大规模战斗。

ii. Rulers fought wars for specific territorial and economic objectives.

ii. 统治者为了特定的领土和经济目标而发动战争。

iii. There were no religious wars among the great powers.

iii. 列强之间没有宗教战争。

C.THREE DISTINCT PERIODS

C.三个不同的时期

1.A period of peace and prosperity from 1715 to 1740

1.1715年至1740年的和平与繁荣时期

2.A period of warfare from 1740 to 1763

2.1740年至1763年的战争时期

3.A period of enlightened despotism from 1763 to 1789

3.1763年至1789年的开明专制时期

II.二. PEACE AND PROSPERITY, 1715–1740 **和平与繁荣，1715 年至 1740 年**

A.GROWING PROSPERITY

A.日益繁荣

1.Great Britain emerged as Europe' s leading commercial nation.

1.英国成为欧洲领先的商业国家。

2.The upper classes benefited the most from the rising tide of commercial prosperity.

2.上层阶级从商业繁荣的浪潮中受益最多。

3.The labor of African slaves and Eastern European serfs supported key commodities:

3.非洲奴隶和东欧农奴的劳动支撑了主要商品：

i.African slaves labored on immensely profitable Caribbean sugar plantations.

i.非洲奴隶在利润丰厚的加勒比甘蔗种植园劳动。

ii.Serfs labored in the rich grain-producing regions of Eastern Europe.

ii.农奴在东欧富裕的粮食产区劳动。

B.ENGLAND UNDER WALPOLE

B.沃波尔统治下的英格兰

1.The first two Hanoverian monarchs spoke little English and exercised little real power.

1.前两位汉诺威君主很少说英语，也很少行使实权。

2.A ruling aristocracy of landed gentry and wealthy merchants dominated Parliament.

2.由地主和富商组成的统治贵族统治着议会。

3.Robert Walpole emerged as England' s first prime minister. Walpole led the Whig party in Parliament and was the government' s leading minister.

3.罗伯特·沃波尔 (Robert Walpole) 成为英格兰第一任首相。沃波尔在议会中领导辉格党，并且是政府的首席部长。

C.FRANCE UNDER LOUIS XV

C.路易十五统治下的法国

1.Louis XV (reigned 1715–1774) was a weak leader who was dominated by his royal mistresses and court favorites.

1.路易十五 (1715-1774 年在位) 是一位软弱的领导者，受到皇室情妇和宫廷宠臣的控制。

2.The nobles regained much of the power and privileges they lost during the reign of Louis XIV.

2.贵族重新获得了路易十四统治期间失去的大部分权力和特权。

3.Although France was a prosperous and potentially powerful country, government debts continued to mount.

3.尽管法国是一个繁荣且具有强大潜力的国家，但政府债务仍在持续增加。

III.三 . WARFARE, 1740–1763战争 , 1740 年–1763 年

A.GREAT POWER RIVALRIES

A.大国竞争

1.The Hohenzollerns of Prussia and the Habsburgs of Austria vied for power in central Europe.

1.普鲁士霍亨索伦王朝和奥地利哈布斯堡王朝争夺中欧权力。

2.The British and the French vied for trade in North America, the West Indies, and India.

2.英国和法国争夺北美、西印度群岛和印度的贸易。

B.THE WAR OF THE AUSTRIAN SUCCESSION, 1740–1748

B.奥地利王位继承战争 , 1740–1748

1.The Austrian-Prussian rivalry

1.奥地利与普鲁士的竞争

i.The Pragmatic Sanction guaranteed Maria Theresa' s (reigned 1740–1780) right to inherit the Habsburg throne and territories.

i.务实制裁保证了玛丽亚·特蕾莎 (1740-1780 年在位) 继承哈布斯堡王位和领土的权利。

ii.Frederick the Great ignored the Pragmatic Sanction and seized Silesia. Located on the northeastern frontier of Bohemia, Silesia boasted a million people, a prosperous linen industry, and rich deposits of iron ore.

ii.腓特烈大帝无视务实制裁并占领了西里西亚。西里西亚位于波西米亚东北边境 , 拥有百万人口、繁荣的亚麻工业和丰富的铁矿石储量。

iii.Supported by France, Frederick' s army successfully captured Silesia.

iii.在法国的支持下 , 腓特烈的军队成功占领了西里西亚。

2.The Anglo-French rivalry

2.英法竞争

i.In Europe, the French supported Prussia and the English supported Austria.

i.在欧洲 , 法国人支持普鲁士 , 英国人支持奥地利。

ii.In Canada, American colonists captured the French fortress of Louisbourg.

ii.在加拿大 , 美国殖民者占领了法国的路易斯堡堡垒。

iii.In India, the French seized Madras from the British.

iii.在印度 , 法国人从英国人手中夺取了马德拉斯。

3.The Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle

3.艾克斯拉夏贝尔条约

i.Frederick retained control of Silesia, thus confirming Prussia' s status as a great power and chief rival of Austria in German affairs.

i.腓特烈保留了对西里西亚的控制权 , 从而确认了普鲁士作为强国和奥地利在德国事务中的主要竞争对手的地位。

ii.The English restored Louisbourg to France, and the French gave Madras back to England.

ii.英国人将路易斯堡归还法国 , 法国人将马德拉斯归还英国。

C. THE DIPLOMATIC REVOLUTION

C. 外交革命

1. The Austrian chancellor, Count Kaunitz, vowed to recover Silesia.

1. 奥地利总理考尼茨伯爵发誓要收复西里西亚。

2. Kaunitz successfully formed a coalition that included France, Austria, and Russia. One consequence of this new alliance was the marriage of Marie Antoinette, daughter of Maria Theresa, to the future Louis XVI of France.

2. 考尼茨成功组建了包括法国、奥地利和俄罗斯在内的联盟。这一新联盟的结果之一是玛丽亚·特蕾莎的女儿玛丽·安托瓦内特与未来的法国路易十六的婚姻。

3. England then formed an alliance with Prussia to implement its policy of maintaining a balance of power on the continent.

3. 英国随后与普鲁士结盟，以实施其维持欧洲大陆均势的政策。

4. Note that this diplomatic revolution did not change the basic rivalries between England and France, and Austria and Prussia.

4. 请注意，这次外交革命并没有改变英国和法国、奥地利和普鲁士之间的基本竞争。

D. THE SEVEN YEARS' WAR, 1756–1763

D. 七年战争，1756-1763

1. The colonial war

1. 殖民战争

i. In Canada, the British defeated the French and gained control of Quebec.

i. 在加拿大，英国人击败了法国人并控制了魁北克。

ii. In the West Indies, the British gained control of major French sugar islands.

ii. 在西印度群岛，英国控制了法国主要的糖岛。

iii. In India, the British gained control over key French trading posts.

iii. 在印度，英国人控制了法国的主要贸易站。

2. The war on the Continent

2. 大陆战争

i. The anti-Prussian alliance achieved a series of victories that threatened to crush Prussia.

i. 反普鲁士联盟取得了一系列胜利，威胁要压垮普鲁士。

ii. Prussia was saved from defeat when Russia's new tsar, Peter III (reigned 1762), who admired Frederick the Great, dropped out of the war.

ii. 当仰慕腓特烈大帝的俄罗斯新沙皇彼得三世（1762年在位）退出战争时，普鲁士才免于战败。

E. THE TREATY OF PARIS, 1763

E. 1763年巴黎条约

1. The British acquired French Canada and the land between the Appalachian Mountains and the Mississippi River.

1. 英国人获得了法属加拿大以及阿巴拉契亚山脉和密西西比河之间的土地。

2.France retained her Caribbean sugar islands and a few commercial installations in India.
2.法国保留了其加勒比海糖岛和印度的一些商业设施。

3.Prussia retained possession of Silesia.
3.普鲁士保留了西里西亚的所有权。

The great power rivalries and wars that took place between 1740 and 1763 can be confusing. It is important to remember that Prussia kept Silesia and that the British strengthened their global empire.

1740 年至 1763 年间发生的大国竞争和战争可能令人困惑。重要的是要记住，普鲁士保留了西里西亚，而英国则加强了他们的全球帝国。

IV.四 . ENLIGHTENED DESPOTISM, 1763–1789 开明专制主义，1763–1789

A.THE CONCEPT OF ENLIGHTENED DESPOTISM

A.开明专制主义的概念

1.The philosophes urged Europe' s absolute rulers to use their power for the good of the people.

1.哲学家们敦促欧洲的绝对统治者利用他们的权力为人民谋福利。

2.Enlightened despots would combat ignorance and superstition by eliminating irrational customs, promoting religious toleration, reforming legal codes, and supporting education.

2.开明的暴君会通过消除不合理的习俗、促进宗教宽容、改革法律法规和支持教育来打击无知和迷信。

3.It is important to note that the philosophes did not support democracy. Like Thomas Hobbes (see [Chapter 11](#)), they believed that the people could not be trusted with self-government.

3.值得注意的是，哲学家们并不支持民主。像托马斯·霍布斯（见[第11章](#)）一样，他们相信人民不能信任自治。

4.George III of England (reigned 1760–1820) and Louis XV of France (reigned 1715–1774) had little or no interest in either the philosophes or the concept of enlightened despotism. Catherine the Great of Russia, Frederick the Great of Prussia, and Joseph II of Austria were Europe' s best-known enlightened despots.

4.英国的乔治三世（1760-1820 年在位）和法国的路易十五（1715-1774 年在位）对哲学家或开明专制主义的概念几乎没有兴趣。俄罗斯的叶卡捷琳娜大帝、普鲁士的腓特烈大帝和奥地利的约瑟夫二世是欧洲最著名的开明暴君。

B.CATHERINE THE GREAT (REIGNED 1762–1796)

B.凯瑟琳大帝（1762-1796 年在位）

1.Enlightened reforms

1.开明改革

i.Corresponded with Voltaire and invited Denis Diderot to visit her court

i.与伏尔泰通信并邀请丹尼斯·狄德罗参观她的宫廷

ii.Supported Russia' s first private printing presses

ii.支持俄罗斯第一家私人印刷机

iii. Provided formal education for the daughters of the nobility

iii. 为贵族女儿提供正规教育

iv. Restricted the practice of torture

iv. 限制酷刑行为

v. Allowed limited religious toleration to Jews

v. 允许对犹太人进行有限的宗教宽容

vi. Convened a legislative commission to draft a new enlightened law code. However, the nobles refused to concede any of their privileges and very little was accomplished.

vi. 召开立法委员会起草新的开明法典。然而，贵族们拒绝放弃他们的任何特权，结果收效甚微。

2. Pugachev' s Rebellion

2. 普加乔夫的叛乱

i. From 1773 to 1775, a Cossack soldier named Emelian Pugachev led a dangerous uprising of serfs living along the Volga River. The rebellion finally ended when Pugachev was captured, tortured, and executed.

i. 从 1773 年到 1775 年，一位名叫埃米利安·普加乔夫 (Emelian Pugachev) 的哥萨克士兵领导了伏尔加河沿岸农奴的一场危险的起义。当普加乔夫被捕、遭受酷刑并处决时，叛乱最终结束。

ii. Pugachev' s Rebellion marked the end of Catherine' s program of enlightened reforms.

ii. 普加乔夫的叛乱标志着叶卡捷琳娜开明改革计划的结束。

iii. Determined to prevent any future rebellions, Catherine gave the nobles additional privileges and absolute power over their estates and serfs.

iii. 为了防止未来发生任何叛乱，凯瑟琳赋予贵族额外的特权以及对其庄园和农奴的绝对权力。

3. Territorial expansion

3. 领土扩张

i. Catherine ignored the philosophes' arguments against war. During her reign, Russia gained territory at the expense of the Ottoman Empire and Poland.

i. 凯瑟琳无视哲学家们反对战争的论点。在她统治期间，俄罗斯以牺牲奥斯曼帝国和波兰为代价获得了领土。

ii. Catherine' s armies defeated the Ottomans and gained control over the Crimean Peninsula and most of the northern shore of the Black Sea.

ii. 叶卡捷琳娜的军队击败了奥斯曼帝国，控制了克里米亚半岛和黑海北岸的大部分地区。

iii. Catherine, along with Prussia and Austria, annexed Polish territory in a series of partitions that took place in 1772, 1793, and 1795. As a result of these partitions, Poland disappeared as an independent nation.

iii. 凯瑟琳与普鲁士和奥地利在 1772 年、1793 年和 1795 年发生的一系列瓜分中吞并了波兰领土。这些瓜分的结果是，波兰作为一个独立国家消失了。

4. Overall evaluation

4. 总体评价

i. Catherine attempted to strengthen Russia by streamlining state bureaucracies, reforming local governments, and promoting measures to encourage economic growth.

i. 叶卡捷琳娜试图通过精简国家官僚机构、改革地方政府和推行鼓励经济增长的措施来加强俄罗斯。

ii.Catherine enjoyed the favorable publicity she received from her contacts with leading philosophes. However, she was not prepared to risk radical reform.

ii.凯瑟琳因与主要哲学家的接触而获得了良好的声誉。然而，她不准备冒险进行激进改革。

iii.Catherine reacted negatively to the French Revolution. For example, she banned books by the philosophes and exiled critics to Siberia.

iii.凯瑟琳对法国大革命反应消极。例如，她禁止哲学家出版书籍，并将批评家流放到西伯利亚。

C.FREDERICK THE GREAT (REIGNED 1740–1786)

C.腓特烈大帝 (1740–1786 年在位)

1.Enlightened reforms

1.开明改革

i.Called himself “the first servant of the state”

i.称自己为“国家第一公仆”

ii.Invited Voltaire to live in his palace at Potsdam

ii.邀请伏尔泰住在他位于波茨坦的宫殿

iii.Supported scientific agriculture

iii.支持科学农业

iv.Prepared a unified national code of law

iv.制定统一的国家法律法规

v.Abolished the use of torture except for treason and murder

v.废除了除叛国罪和谋杀罪之外的酷刑

vi.Encouraged Huguenots from France and Jews from Poland to immigrate to Prussia

vi.鼓励法国的胡格诺教徒和波兰的犹太人移民到普鲁士

2.The Junkers and serfs

2.容克人和农奴

i.A firm believer in social order, Frederick strengthened the Junkers’ privileges.

作为社会秩序的坚定信仰者，腓特烈强化了容克家族的特权。

ii.The Junkers retained full control over their serfs.

ii.容克人保留了对农奴的完全控制。

D.MAKING COMPARISONS: PETER THE GREAT AND FREDERICK THE GREAT

D.进行比较：彼得大帝和腓特烈大帝

1.Goals

i.Both Peter the Great (see [Chapter 10](#)) and Frederick the Great were determined to transform their countries into great powers.

i.彼得大帝（见[第10章](#)）和腓特烈大帝都决心将自己的国家转变为强国。

ii.Both Peter the Great and Frederick the Great imported Western ideas to accelerate the pace of change.

ii.彼得大帝和腓特烈大帝都引进了西方思想来加快变革的步伐。

2.Policies2.政策

i.Both rulers waged wars to conquer strategic territory.

i.两位统治者都发动战争来征服战略领土。

ii.Peter' s victory over Sweden enabled Russia to take over warm-water outlets and become the leading Baltic power. Frederick' s victory over Austria enabled Prussia to take control over Silesia and become a leading German power.

ii.彼得大帝对瑞典的胜利使俄罗斯能够接管温水出口并成为波罗的海的主要强国。腓特烈对奥地利的胜利使普鲁士控制了西里西亚并成为德国的主要强国。

iii.Both rulers imported Western ideas. Peter took the unprecedented step of visiting Western Europe. His program of westernization opened Russia to new ideas, crops, and technologies. Frederick took the unprecedented step of inviting Voltaire to live in Prussia. His program of enlightened despotism opened Prussia to religious toleration, scientific agriculture, and a new code of laws.

iii.两位统治者都引进了西方思想。彼得迈出了史无前例的一步，访问了西欧。他的西化计划为俄罗斯带来了新的思想、作物和技术。腓特烈采取了史无前例的举措，邀请伏尔泰到普鲁士居住。他的开明专制计划为普鲁士开启了宗教宽容、科学农业和新法典的大门。

iv.Both rulers instituted changes that affected only the top layers of their societies. The serfs in both Russia and Prussia remained tied to the land and completely dominated by nobles.

iv.两位统治者都制定了仅影响其社会顶层的变革。俄罗斯和普鲁士的农奴仍然与土地联系在一起，完全由贵族统治。

E.JOSEPH II (REIGNED 1780–1790)

E.约瑟夫二世 (1780–1790 年在位)

1.Enlightened reforms

1.开明改革

i.Abolished serfdom and feudal dues

i.废除农奴制和封建税

ii.Abolished the system of forced labor known as the robot

ii.废除了被称为机器人的强迫劳动制度

iii.Proclaimed religious toleration for all Christians and Jews

iii.宣布对所有基督徒和犹太人实行宗教宽容

iv.Reduced the influence of the church

iv.降低教会的影响力

v.Reformed the judicial system

v.改革司法制度

vi.Abolished torture and ended the death penalty

vi.废除酷刑并终止死刑

2.Protest and reaction

2.抗议与反应

i. The nobles bitterly opposed Joseph's program of reforms.

i. 贵族们强烈反对约瑟夫的改革计划。

ii. Following Joseph's death, the new emperor, Leopold II, placated the nobles by repealing many of Joseph's reforms.

ii. 约瑟夫死后，新皇帝利奥波德二世通过废除约瑟夫的许多改革来安抚贵族。

iii. Serfdom and the robot remained in effect until 1848.

iii. 农奴制和机器人一直有效到 1848 年。

The enlightened despots have generated a significant number of both multiple-choice and short-answer essay questions on the APEURO exam. You should be able to discuss the extent to which Catherine the Great, Frederick the Great, and Joseph II succeeded and failed as enlightened despots.

开明的独裁者在 APEURO 考试中制作了大量的多项选择题和简答问答题。您应该能够讨论凯瑟琳大帝、腓特烈大帝和约瑟夫二世作为开明暴君的成功和失败程度。

Chapter 17

第 17

Life and Culture in Eighteenth-Century Europe

十八世纪欧洲的生活和文化

I. 我。 THE AGRICULTURAL REVOLUTION 农业革命

A. TRADITIONAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

A. 传统农业生产

1. In the early 1700s, peasants living in village communities farmed much of the land in Western Europe.

1. 1700 年代初，西欧的大部分土地由居住在乡村社区的农民耕种。

2. Peasant farmers used an open-field system that included these characteristics:

2. 农民使用的露地系统具有以下特点：

i. Animals grazed on the common or open lands.

i. 在公共土地或开阔土地上吃草的动物。

ii. Villagers divided the remaining land into long, narrow strips. Fences and hedges did not divide this open land.

ii. 村民们将剩余的土地分成了狭长的条状。栅栏和树篱并没有分割这片开阔的土地。

iii. Peasants traditionally used a two- or three-field system of crop rotation. This system was intended to restore exhausted soil. In practice, it meant that one-third to one-half of the land was allowed to lie fallow on any given year.

iii. 农民传统上采用两田或三田轮作制度。该系统的目的是恢复耗尽的土壤。实际上，这意味着任何一年都有三分之一到二分之一的土地可以休耕。

B. INNOVATIONS IN THE LOW COUNTRIES

B. 低地国家的创新

1.Reasons for Low Country leadership in farming

1.低地国家在农业领域处于领先地位的原因

i.The Low Countries were the most densely populated region in Europe. Dutch farmers were thus forced to seek maximum yields from their lands.

i.低地国家是欧洲人口最稠密的地区。因此，荷兰农民被迫从他们的土地上寻求最大的产量。

ii.The Low Countries contained a growing urban population that created demand for farm products.

ii.低地国家的城市人口不断增长，创造了对农产品的需求。

2.New innovations in the Low Countries

2.低地国家的新创新

i.Enclosed fields.

i.封闭字段。

ii.Continuous crop rotation.

ii.连续轮作。

iii.Use of manure as fertilizer.

iii.使用粪便作为肥料。

iv.Planting of a variety of crops.

iv.种植各种农作物。

v.Use of drainage to reclaim marshes.

v.利用排水来开垦沼泽。

C.ENGLISH AGRICULTURE

C.英国农业

1.Agricultural innovators

1.农业创新者

i.Charles "Turnip" Townshend advocated continuous crop rotation using turnips, wheat, barley, and clover.

i.查尔斯“萝卜”汤森德提倡使用萝卜、小麦、大麦和三叶草进行连续作物轮作。

ii.Jethro Tull invented a seed drill that allowed for sowing crops in a straight row.

ii.杰思罗·图尔 (Jethro Tull) 发明了一种播种机，可以直接播种农作物。

iii.Robert Bakewell pioneered selective breeding of livestock.

iii.罗伯特·贝克韦尔 (Robert Bakewell) 开创了牲畜选择性育种的先河。

2.The enclosure movement

2.圈地运动

i.English landowners consolidated previously scattered pasturelands into compact fields enclosed by fences and hedges.

i.英国土地所有者将以前分散的牧场整合成由栅栏和树篱围起来的紧凑田地。

- ii. The new enclosed farmland enabled landowners to rapidly implement agricultural innovations. This encouraged the development of market-oriented agricultural production.
ii. 新的封闭农田使土地所有者能够快速实施农业创新。这有力地促进了市场化农业生产的发展。
- iii. The enclosure movement forced many poor rural people to move to cities and work in factories.
iii. 圈地运动迫使许多贫困的农村人口迁移到城市并在工厂工作。

The enclosure movement has generated a number of multiple-choice questions on the APEURO exam. It is important to remember that during most of the eighteenth century, the enclosure of common land primarily took place in the Low Countries and England. Peasants in France and Germany successfully resisted the enclosure of their open fields.

圈地运动在 APEURO 考试中产生了许多多项选择题。重要的是要记住，在 18 世纪的大部分时间里，圈地公共土地主要发生在低地国家和英格兰。法国和德国的农民成功地抵制了对他们的露天田地的围困。

II.二. THE POPULATION EXPLOSION 人口爆炸

A.FACTORS LIMITING POPULATION GROWTH

A.限制人口增长的因素

1. Periodic crop failures caused widespread famine.
1. 周期性的农作物歉收导致了大范围的饥荒。
2. Epidemic diseases such as bubonic plague decimated Europe' s population.
2. 黑死病等流行病导致欧洲人口大量减少。
3. Frequent wars destroyed crops and spread contagious diseases. For example, the Thirty Years' War reduced the population of the German states by at least one-third.
3. 频繁的战争毁坏了农作物并传播了传染病。例如，三十年战争使德国各州的人口减少了至少三分之一。

B.FACTORS PROMOTING POPULATION GROWTH

B.促进人口增长的因素

1. The agricultural revolution produced a more abundant food supply.
1. 农业革命带来了更加丰富的粮食供应。
2. The potato became a key food staple during the eighteenth century. A single acre of potatoes could feed a family for a year.
2. 马铃薯在十八世纪成为主要主食。一英亩的土豆可以养活一个家庭一年。
3. Advances in transportation reduced the impact of local crop failures.
3. 交通运输的进步减少了当地农作物歉收的影响。
4. Eighteenth-century wars were fought by professional armies with specific geographic and economic objectives. As a result, eighteenth-century wars were less destructive than the seventeenth-century religious wars.
4. 十八世纪的战争是由具有特定地理和经济目标的职业军队进行的。因此，十八世纪的战争的破坏性比十七世纪的宗教战争要小。

5.Although still in its embryonic stage, medical care did begin to improve. For example, Edward Jenner' s inoculation reduced deaths caused by smallpox.

5.虽然仍处于萌芽阶段，但医疗保健确实开始改善。例如，爱德华·詹纳 (Edward Jenner) 的接种减少了天花造成的死亡。

6.Commercial capitalism led to increased prosperity and thus the ability to afford more children.

6.商业资本主义带来了更加繁荣，从而有能力抚养更多的孩子。

7.Powerful monarchs suppressed civil wars, thereby allowing population to increase.

7.强大的君主镇压内战，从而使人口增加。

C.POPULATION STATISTICS

C.人口统计

1.Europe' s population increased from 120 million in 1700 to 190 million in 1800.

1.欧洲人口从 1700 年的 1.2 亿增加到 1800 年的 1.9 亿。

2.The population of England rose from 6 million in 1750 to more than 10 million in 1800.

2.英格兰人口从 1750 年的 600 万增加到 1800 年的 1000 万以上。

3.The population of France increased from 18 million in 1715 to 26 million in 1789.

3.法国人口从 1715 年的 1800 万增加到 1789 年的 2600 万。

4.The population of Spain increased from 7.6 million in 1700 to 10.5 million in 1800.

4.西班牙人口从 1700 年的 760 万增加到 1800 年的 1,050 万。

III.三 . LIFE IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

十八世纪的生活

A.MARRIAGE AND THE FAMILY BEFORE 1750

A.1750 年之前的婚姻和家庭

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 twenties.

2.大多数夫妇将结婚推迟到二十多岁。

3.Couples delayed marriage in order to acquire land or learn a trade.

3.夫妻为了获得土地或学习手艺而延迟结婚。

4.A combination of parental authority and strict laws exercised tight control over marriage.

4.父母的权威和严格的法律相结合，对婚姻进行了严格的控制。

B.PATTERNS OF MARRIAGE AND THE FAMILY AFTER 1750

B.1750 年后的婚姻和家庭模式

1.The growth of the cottage industry increased income and helped young people become financially independent.

1.家庭手工业的发展增加了收入并帮助年轻人实现经济独立。

2.As income rose, arranged marriages declined.

2.随着收入的增加，包办婚姻逐渐减少。

3.Increased mobility reduced parental and village controls.

3.流动性的增加减少了家长和村庄的控制。

4.Young peasant women increasingly left home to work as domestic servants.

4.越来越多的年轻农妇离开家去当家庭佣人。

C.CHILD REARING

C.抚养孩子

1.Because of the high mortality rate among infants, parents were reluctant to become emotionally attached to their children.

1.由于婴儿死亡率较高，父母不愿意对孩子产生感情。

2.Jean-Jacques Rousseau (see [Chapter 15](#)) encouraged parents to provide a warm and nurturing environment for their children.

2.让-雅克·卢梭 (Jean-Jacques Rousseau) (见[第15章](#)) 鼓励父母为孩子提供一个温暖和养育的环境。

3.Upper-middle-class parents began to place a greater emphasis on child rearing.

3.中上阶层父母开始更加重视孩子的教养。

D.INCREASED LIFE EXPECTANCY

D.延长预期寿命

1.During the eighteenth century, the life spans of Europeans increased from 25 to 35 years.

1.在十八世纪，欧洲人的寿命从 25 岁增加到 35 岁。

2.New foods, such as the potato, combined with better farming techniques improved the diet of the poor.

2.马铃薯等新食品与更好的耕作技术相结合，改善了穷人的饮食。

3.Improved sanitation and the beginning of the science of immunology reduced death rates. Edward Jenner performed the first smallpox vaccination in 1796. The conquest of smallpox was the greatest medical triumph of the eighteenth century.

3.卫生条件的改善和免疫学的兴起降低了死亡率。爱德华·詹纳 (Edward Jenner) 于 1796 年进行了第一次天花疫苗接种。征服天花是 18 世纪最伟大的医学胜利。

IV.四 . THE RISE AND FALL OF WITCHCRAFT

巫术的兴衰

A.WITCHCRAFT PERSECUTIONS

A.巫术迫害

1.During the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, between 100,000 and 200,000 people were officially tried for witchcraft.

1.在十六世纪和十七世纪，有 100,000 到 200,000 人因巫术而受到正式审判。

2.Between 40,000 and 60,000 people were executed for witchcraft.

2.有 40,000 至 60,000 人因巫术而被处决。

3. Elderly, widowed women were the most likely to be accused of witchcraft.

3. 老年、丧偶妇女最有可能被指控施行巫术。

B. REASONS FOR THE GROWTH OF EUROPEAN WITCH HUNTS

B. 欧洲政治迫害增长的原因

1. Religious reformers stressed the great powers of the Devil. The Devil's diabolical activities reinforced the widespread belief in witchcraft.

1. 宗教改革家强调魔鬼的强大力量。魔鬼的邪恶活动强化了人们对巫术的普遍信仰。

2. Women were believed to be weak and thus susceptible to the Devil's temptations.

2. 女性被认为是软弱的，因此容易受到魔鬼的诱惑。

3. Religious wars and economic uncertainty caused great social and economic stress. Older, widowed women usually lacked power and thus became convenient scapegoats.

3. 宗教战争和经济不确定性造成了巨大的社会和经济压力。年长的丧偶妇女通常缺乏权力，因此很容易成为替罪羊。

C. REASONS FOR THE DECLINE OF WITCHCRAFT

C. 巫术衰落的原因

1. Religious wars finally came to an end, thus restoring social stability.

1. 宗教战争终于结束，社会恢复稳定。

2. Protestants emphasized the concept of a supreme God, thus making the Devil seem less threatening.

2. 新教徒强调至高无上的上帝的概念，从而使魔鬼看起来不那么具有威胁性。

3. The Scientific Revolution and the Enlightenment emphasized reason and uniform laws of nature. Support for superstition and witchcraft declined as educated Europeans turned to rational explanations of natural events.

3. 科学革命和启蒙运动强调理性和统一的自然法则。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。

APEURO test writers have devoted a number of multiple-choice and free-response questions to witchcraft. Remember that witchcraft trials and executions most often affected elderly widows. Make sure that you study the reasons for both the growth and the decline of witchcraft.

APEURO 测试作者专门设计了许多关于巫术的多项选择题和自由回答问题。请记住，巫术审判和处决最常影响老年寡妇。确保您研究了巫术增长和衰落的原因。

V.五、 MAJOR ARTISTIC STYLES

主要艺术风格

A. ROCOCO

A. 洛可可

1. Basic characteristics

1. 基本特征

i. The Rococo style reached its peak of popularity during the reign of Louis XV (1715–1774).

i. 洛可可风格在路易十五 (1715-1774) 统治时期达到了流行的顶峰。

ii. Artists depicted lighthearted and often frivolous scenes of “nobles at play.”

ii. 艺术家描绘了“贵族玩耍”的轻松且常常轻浮的场景。

iii. Paintings featured light-colored pastels.

iii. 画作以浅色粉彩为特色。

iv. Architecture featured highly decorated interior ceilings.

iv. 建筑以装饰精美的室内天花板为特色。

2. Leading artists and works

2. 主要艺术家和作品

i. Antoine Watteau, *Pilgrimage to Cythera* – depicts a group of amorous couples who have spent a day at a magical island dedicated to Venus.

i. Antoine Watteau, *Cythera* 朝圣 – 描绘了一群多情的情侣在一座献给维纳斯的神奇岛屿上度过了一天。

ii. François Boucher, *Cupid a Captive* – depicts a “captive” Cupid bound with flowers enjoying the company of a group of charming captors.

ii. 弗朗索瓦·鲍彻, 俘虏丘比特——描绘了一个被鲜花束缚的“俘虏”丘比特, 享受着一群迷人俘虏的陪伴。

iii. Jean-Honoré Fragonard, *The Swing* – commissioned by a baron to depict his mistress on a swing with himself as an amorous observer.

iii. 让-奥诺雷·弗拉戈纳尔 (Jean-Honoré Fragonard), 秋千 – 受一位男爵的委托, 描绘他的情妇在秋千上, 而他自己则是一个多情的观察者。

B. NEOCLASSICAL ART

B. 新古典主义艺术

1. Basic characteristics

1. 基本特征

i. Neoclassical style supplanted Rococo during the 1780s.

i. 新古典主义风格在 1780 年代取代了洛可可风格。

ii. Key figures were depicted as classical heroes.

ii. 关键人物被描绘成古典英雄。

iii. Works portrayed the classical virtues of self-sacrifice and devotion to the state.

iii. 作品描绘了自我牺牲和奉献国家的古典美德。

iv. Compositions emphasized the Greek ideals of restraint, simplicity, and symmetry.

iv. 构图强调希腊克制、简单和对称的理想。

2. Leading artists and works

2. 主要艺术家和作品

i. Jacques-Louis David, *Oath of the Horatii* – uses an event from Roman history to extol the republican virtues of honor and self-sacrifice.

i. 雅克-路易斯·大卫, 荷拉提家族的誓言——利用罗马历史上的一个事件来歌颂共和主义的荣誉和自我牺牲的美德。

ii. Jean-Antoine Houdon, Voltaire Seated – dressed the revered writer in classical robes to emphasize his wisdom and republican virtues.

ii. Jean-Antoine Houdon, 坐伏尔泰 – 为这位受人尊敬的作家穿上古典长袍，以强调他的智慧和共和美德。

iii. Thomas Jefferson, Monticello – uses a dome and symmetrical portico to create a new republican architecture.

iii. 托马斯·杰斐逊 (Thomas Jefferson), 蒙蒂塞洛 - 使用圆顶和对称门廊创造了新的共和主义建筑。

□