

PART I 第一部分

INTRODUCTION 介绍

Chapter 1

第一章

Seven Keys for Success on the AP® European History Exam

AP®欧洲历史考试成功的七个关键要素

AP® European History textbooks are very thick and contain thousands of names, dates, places, and events. If all of these facts had an equal chance of appearing on your Advanced Placement® European History (APEURO) exam, studying would be a nightmare. Where would you begin? What would you emphasize? Is there any information you can safely omit? Or must you study everything?

AP®欧洲历史教材非常厚，包含了成千上万的人名、日期、地点和事件。如果所有这些信息都有相同的概率出现在 AP®欧洲历史 (APEURO) 考试中，那么学习将会是一场噩梦。你该从何入手？应该重点关注哪些内容？有没有可以忽略的信息？还是必须全部学习？

Fortunately, preparing for the APEURO exam does not have to be a nightmare. By studying efficiently and strategically, you can score a 4 or a 5 on the exam. This book will help you understand and use the following seven keys for success:

幸运的是，备考 APEURO 考试不必是一场噩梦。只要高效且有策略地学习，你就能在考试中获得 4 分或 5 分。本书将帮助你理解并运用以下七个成功关键：

UNDERSTANDING THE APEURO SCORE SCALE

1. 了解 APEURO 评分标准

Many students believe they must make close to a perfect score to receive a 5. Nothing could be further from the truth. Each APEURO exam contains a total of 140 points—55 from the multiple-choice and 85 from the free-response questions. Here is the probable score range for the APEURO Exam:

许多学生认为必须接近满分才能获得 5 分。事实并非如此。APEURO 考试总分为 140 分——55 分来自选择题，85 分来自简答题。以下是 APEURO 考试的可能分数范围：

Score Range 得分范围	AP® Grade AP® 等级	Minimum Percent Correct 最低正确率
109–140	5	77%
91–108	4	65%
73–90	3	52%
55–72	2	39%
0–54	1	0–38%

This chart is not a misprint. As is clearly shown, you can achieve a score of 5 by correctly answering just 77 percent of the questions, a 4 by correctly answering just 65 percent of the

questions, and a 3 by correctly answering just 52 percent of the questions!

这张图表并非印刷错误。正如图表所示，您只需答对 77% 的问题即可获得 5 分，答对 65% 的问题即可获得 4 分，答对 52% 的问题即可获得 3 分！

2. UNDERSTANDING THE DIVISION OF APEURO INTO NINE CHRONOLOGICAL PERIODS

了解阿佩罗文明的九个历史时期划分

APEURO test writers follow a detailed framework that divides European history into the nine distinct units shown in the following table:

APEURO 考试的编写者遵循一个详细的框架，将欧洲历史划分为下表所示的九个不同的单元：

Units 单位

[Unit 1: Renaissance and Exploration](#)

[第一单元：文艺复兴与大航海](#)

[Unit 2: Age of Reformation](#)

[第二单元：宗教改革时代](#)

[Unit 3: Absolutism and Constitutionalism](#)

[第三单元：专制主义与宪政主义](#)

[Unit 4: Scientific, Philosophical, and Political Developments](#)

[第四单元：科学、哲学和政治发展](#)

[Unit 5: Conflict, Crisis, and Reaction in the Late 18th Century](#)

[第五单元：18世纪晚期的冲突、危机与反动](#)

[Unit 6: Industrialization and Its Effects](#)

[第六单元：工业化及其影响](#)

[Unit 7: 19th-Century Perspectives and Political Developments](#)

[第七单元：19世纪的视角与政治发展](#)

[Unit 8: 20th-Century Global Conflicts](#)

[第八单元：20世纪全球冲突](#)

[Unit 9: Cold War and Contemporary Europe](#)

[第九单元：冷战与当代欧洲](#)

Chronological Period 时间顺序

c. 1450–c. 1648 约1450年
—约1648年

c. 1450–c. 1648 约1450年
—约1648年

c. 1648–c. 1815 约1648年
—约1815年

c. 1648–c. 1815 约1648年
—约1815年

c. 1648–c. 1815 约1648年
—约1815年

c. 1815–c. 1914 约1815年
—约1914年

c. 1815–c. 1914 约1815年
—约1914年

c. 1914–present 约1914年
至今

c. 1914–present 约1914年
至今

Each of these nine chronological time periods accounts for 10–15 percent of the points on your exam. No AP® European History exam question will require students to know historical content that falls outside of these chronological periods. The 29 chapters in our Crash Course Chronological Review are designed to provide you with the key events,

trends, and ideas from these nine periods.

这九个历史时期分别占考试总分的 10% 至 15%。AP®欧洲历史考试不会要求学生掌握这些历史时期之外的历史内容。我们的《速成历史时期复习》共 29 章，旨在帮助您了解这九个时期的关键事件、趋势和思想。

UNDERSTANDING THE APEURO TOPICAL THEMES

3. 了解欧洲峰会的主题

Many students believe that members of the APEURO exam development committee have the freedom to write any question they wish. This widespread belief is not true. APEURO test writers follow a framework devoted to the following seven themes:

许多学生认为 APEURO 考试命题委员会成员可以随意编写任何题目。这种普遍的看法并不正确。APEURO 试题的编写遵循一个围绕以下七个主题展开的框架：

- **Theme 1:** Interaction of Europe and the World (INT)

- **主题 1：**欧洲与世界的互动（国际）

- **Theme 2:** Economic and Commercial Developments (ECD)

- **主题二：**经济和商业发展（ECD）

- **Theme 3:** Cultural and Intellectual Developments (CID)

- **主题 3：**文化和知识发展（CID）

- **Theme 4:** States and Other Institutions of Power (SOP)

- **主题 4：**国家和其他权力机构（SOP）

- **Theme 5:** Social Organization and Development (SCD)

- **主题 5：**社会组织与发展（SCD）

- **Theme 6:** National and European Identity (NEI)

- **主题 6：**国家和欧洲认同（NEI）

- **Theme 7:** Technological and Scientific Innovation (TSI)

- **主题 7：**科技创新（TSI）

These seven themes explain why there are so many questions on key intellectual figures, major artistic movements, diplomatic agreements, and economic policies. They also explain why it is a waste of time to study battles, generals, and specific dates.

这七个主题解释了为什么人们会提出这么多关于重要思想家、主要艺术运动、外交协定和经济政策的问题。它们也解释了为什么研究战役、将领和具体日期是浪费时间。

UNDERSTANDING THE APEURO EXAM FORMAT

4. 了解 APEURO 考试形式

Your APEURO Exam will include four very different question formats. Here are the key facts about each of these formats:

您的 APEURO 考试将包含四种截然不同的题型。以下是关于每种题型的关键信息：

A. MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

A. 选择题

1. You will be asked to answer 55 multiple-choice questions.

1. 您将被要求回答 55 道选择题。

2. The 55 questions will be grouped into sets containing between 2 and 4 questions. Each set of questions will be based upon a stimulus prompt. The prompts will be a brief source that could be a reading passage, a chart or graph, an image, or a map.

2. 这55道题将分成若干组，每组包含2到4道题。每组题目都将基于一个提示信息。提示信息可以是简短的资料，例如阅读文章、图表、图片或地图。

3. Each of the 55 questions will be worth 1 point for a total of 55 points. The multiple-choice questions will count for 40 percent of your total score.

3. 55道题每题1分，总分55分。选择题占总分的40%。

4. You will be given 55 minutes to complete the multiple-choice questions.

4. 你将有 55 分钟的时间完成选择题。

5. See [Chapter 35](#) for detailed strategies for answering the multiple-choice questions.

5 有关回答多项选择题的详细策略，请参阅[第 35 章](#)。

6. See [Chapter 36](#) for sample realistic multiple-choice questions.

6. 有关实际应用的多项选择题示例，请参见[第 36 章](#)。

B. SHORT-ANSWER QUESTIONS

B. 简答题

1. You will be asked to answer 3 short-answer questions.

1. 您将被要求回答 3 个简答题。

2. The first short-answer question will feature a secondary source passage. The second short-answer question will feature a primary source. The final two short-answer questions will ask you to compare significant historical trends, patterns, and movements. You will only have to answer one of these two questions. It is important to note that these two questions will not contain a primary or secondary source.

第一道简答题将引用一篇二手资料。第二道简答题将引用一篇一手资料。最后两道简答题要求你比较重要的历史趋势、模式和运动。你只需回答其中一道题即可。需要注意的是，这两道题不包含一手或二手资料。

3. Each short-answer question will include three very specific sub-points. Your answers to these sub-points do **not** require a thesis. Concentrate on writing concise statements that include specific historic examples. Use complete sentences; an outline or list of bulleted points is not acceptable.

3. 每道简答题都将包含三个非常具体的子要点。您对这些子要点的回答**无需**提出论点。请专注于撰写简洁明了的陈述，并辅以具体的历史例证。请使用完整的句子；提纲或要点列表均不被接受。

4. Each sub-point is worth 3.1 points. As a result, a full short-answer question is worth 9.3 points. Taken together, the three short-answer questions are worth a total of 28 points, or 20 percent of your total exam score.

4. 每个小题分值为 3.1 分。因此，一道完整的简答题共计 9.3 分。三道简答题总分 28 分，占考试总分的 20%。

5. You will be given 40 minutes to complete three short-answer questions.

5. 你将有 40 分钟的时间完成三个简答题。

6. See [Chapter 37](#) for detailed strategies for answering the short-answer questions.

6 有关回答简答题的详细策略，请参阅[第 37 章](#)。

C. DOCUMENT-BASED QUESTION (DBQ)

C. 基于文件的问答题 (DBQ)

1. The DBQ is an essay question that requires you to interpret and analyze 7 brief primary source documents. The documents typically include excerpts from diaries, speeches, letters, reports, and official decrees. In addition, DBQs often include at least one graph, chart, map, political cartoon, or work of art.

DBQ (文献分析题) 是一种论文题，要求你解读和分析 7 篇简短的原始文献。这些文献通常包括日记摘录、演讲稿、信件、报告和官方法令。此外，DBQ 通常还会包含至少一幅图表、地图、政治漫画或艺术作品。

2. Your DBQ will be scored on a scale that includes 7 specific points. Each one is worth 5 points. Taken together, the DBQ is worth a maximum of 35 points or 25 percent of your total score.

2. 您的 DBQ 将根据包含 7 个特定分值的评分标准进行评分。每个分值 5 分。DBQ 的总分最高为 35 分，或占您总分的 25%。

3. See [Chapter 38](#) for detailed strategies for answering the document-based essay question. 有关回答基于文件的论文题目的详细策略，请参阅[第 38 章](#)。

D. LONG-ESSAY QUESTION

D. 长篇论述题

1. You will be given three long-essay questions. Although the three questions will be taken from different time periods, they will be related by a common theme and historical thinking

skill. You will be asked to select and write about just one of the three long-essay questions.

1. 你将收到三道长篇论文题目。虽然这三道题目取材于不同的历史时期，但它们都围绕一个共同的主题，并考察历史思维能力。你需要从这三道题目中选择一道进行作文。

2. Your essay will be scored on a scale that includes 6 specific points. Each one is worth 3.5 points. Taken together the long-essay question is worth 21 points or 15 percent of your total exam score.

2. 你的作文将按包含 6 个具体要点的评分标准进行评分。每个要点值 3.5 分。长篇作文题目的总分为 21 分，占你考试总分的 15%。

3. See [Chapter 39](#) for detailed strategies for answering the long-essay question.

有关回答长篇论文问题的详细策略，请参阅[第 39 章](#)。

E.TIMING ON THE DBQ AND LONG ESSAY

E. DBQ 和长篇论文的写作时间安排

1. You will be given 100 minutes to complete the essay portion of your exam.

1. 你将有 100 分钟的时间完成考试的作文部分。

2. The College Board recommends that you devote 15 minutes to reading the DBQ documents, 45 minutes to writing the DBQ essay, and 40 minutes to writing the long essay.

2 大学理事会建议您花 15 分钟阅读 DBQ 文件，45 分钟撰写 DBQ 论文，40 分钟撰写长篇论文。

3. It is important to note that these times are just recommendations. It is up to you to determine how to best allocate your time. For example, you could choose to spend 65 minutes on your DBQ and 35 minutes on your long essay.

3. 需要注意的是，这些时间仅供参考。如何合理分配时间完全取决于您自己。例如，您可以选择用 65 分钟完成 DBQ（文档分析题），用 35 分钟完成长篇论文。

5. UNDERSTANDING THE MEANING AND USES OF THREE HISTORICAL REASONING PROCESSES

理解三种历史推理过程的含义和用途

The APEURO course stresses the understanding and use of three key historical reasoning processes. It is crucial that you understand the meaning of each skill and the role it plays on the exam.

APEURO 课程强调对三种关键历史推理过程的理解和运用。理解每项技能的含义及其在考试中的作用至关重要。

A.HISTORICAL CAUSATION

A. 历史原因

1. This skill involves the ability to identify and evaluate the long- and short-term causes and consequences of a historical event, development, or process.

1.这项技能涉及识别和评估历史事件、发展或过程的长期和短期原因及后果的能力。

2.This skill plays a significant role in the multiple-choice questions, short-essay questions and long-essay questions.

2.这项技能在选择题、简答题和论述题中都起着重要作用。

B.PATTERNS OF CONTINUITY AND CHANGE OVER TIME

B. 随时间推移的连续性和变化模式

1.This skill involves the ability to recognize, analyze, and evaluate the dynamics of historical continuity and change over periods of time of varying lengths. It also involves the ability to connect these patterns to larger historical processes or themes.

这项技能包括识别、分析和评估不同时间跨度内历史延续性和变化动态的能力，以及将这些模式与更宏大的历史进程或主题联系起来的能力。

2.This skill plays a significant role in the short-essay and long-essay questions.

2.这项技能在短文和长文题目中都起着重要作用。

C.COMPARISON

C. 比较

1.This skill involves the ability to identify, compare, and evaluate multiple perspectives on a given historical event, development, or process.

1.这项技能涉及识别、比较和评估对给定历史事件、发展或过程的多种观点的能力。

2.This skill plays a significant role in the multiple-choice questions and long-essay questions.

2.这项技能在选择题和长篇论述题中起着重要作用。

D.CONTEXTUALIZATION

D. 情境化

1.This skill involves the ability to connect historical events and processes to specific circumstances of time and place as well as to broader regional, national, and global processes occurring at the same time.

1.这项技能涉及将历史事件和过程与特定的时间和地点情况以及同时发生的更广泛的区域、国家和全球进程联系起来的能力。

2.This skill plays a significant role in the multiple-choice questions. It also generates a specific point in the DBQ rubric.

2.这项技能在多项选择题中起着重要作用。它也为 DBQ 评分标准中的一个特定部分提供了依据。

E.HISTORICAL ARGUMENTATION

E. 历史论证

1.This skill involves the ability to create an argument and support it using relevant historical ideas.

这项技能包括提出论点并运用相关的历史观点来支持论点的能力。

2.This skill plays a significant role in both the DBQ and the long-essay questions. The rubrics in both of these questions award points for developing and supporting a defensible thesis.

2 这项技能在 DBQ (基于文件的论述题) 和长篇论文题中都起着重要作用。这两种题型的评分标准都对提出并论证一个站得住脚的论点给予分数。

F.ANALYZING EVIDENCE

F. 分析证据

1.This skill involves the ability to analyze features of historical evidence such as audience, purpose, point of view, and historical context.

1这项技能涉及分析历史证据特征的能力，例如受众、目的、观点和历史背景。

2.This skill plays a significant role in the DBQ. The DBQ rubric awards 2 points for analyzing evidence presented in the documents.

2.这项技能在 DBQ (文档分析题) 中起着至关重要的作用。DBQ 评分标准规定，分析文档中提供的证据可获得 2 分。

G.INTERPRETATION

G. 解释

1.This skill involves the ability to describe, analyze, and evaluate the different ways historians interpret the past.

这项技能包括描述、分析和评价历史学家对过去进行不同解读的方式的能力。

2.This skill plays a significant role in the short-essay questions.

2这项技能在简答题中起着重要作用。

6. UNDERSTANDING HOW TO USE YOUR CRASH COURSE TO BUILD A WINNING COALITION OF POINTS

了解如何利用速成课程来建立制胜的论点联盟

This Crash Course book is based on a careful analysis of the latest AP® European History Course and Exam Description as well as released exam questions.

这本速成课程教材是根据最新的 AP® 欧洲历史课程和考试说明以及已发布的考题仔细分析编写的。

- [Chapter 2](#) contains key terms that you absolutely, positively have to know.
- [第二章](#)包含一些你绝对、必须知道的关键术语。
- [Chapters 3–31](#) provide you with a detailed chronological review of European history.
- [第 3 章至第 31 章](#)为您提供欧洲历史的详细编年回顾。
- [Chapters 32–34](#) provide you with key facts about themes that regularly appear on each exam.
- 第 32 至 [34 章](#)为您提供有关每次考试中经常出现的主题的关键事实。
- [Chapters 35–39](#) use proven strategies and realistic practice to cover each of the four types of questions found on your exam.
- [第 35 至 39 章](#)采用成熟的策略和实际练习，涵盖考试中出现的四种题型。

If you have the time, review the entire book. This is desirable but not mandatory. The chapters can be studied in any order. Each chapter provides you with a digest of key information that is repeatedly tested. Battles, inventions, rulers, and political events that have never been asked about have been omitted. Unlike most review books, the digests are not meant to be exhaustive. Instead, they are meant to focus your attention on the vital material you must study.

如果时间允许，建议通读全书。这固然可取，但并非强制要求。各章节的学习顺序不限。每章都提供关键信息的概要，这些信息会在考试中反复出现。从未考到过的战役、发明、统治者和政治事件已被省略。与大多数复习资料不同，本书的概要并非旨在面面俱到，而是旨在帮助你集中精力学习必须掌握的关键知识点。

Many of the *Crash Course* chapters have a special feature called “Making Comparisons.” This feature is designed to provide you with in-depth discussions of key topics. The Making Comparison feature will help you develop the historical thinking skills of making comparisons, interpreting events, and developing a thesis.

《速成课程》的许多章节都设有名为“比较分析”的特色栏目。该栏目旨在为您提供对关键主题的深入探讨。“比较分析”栏目将帮助您培养历史思维能力，包括进行比较、解读事件和构建论点。

USING COLLEGE BOARD MATERIALS TO SUPPLEMENT YOUR CRASH COURSE

7. 利用大学理事会资料补充你的速成课程

This *Crash Course* contains everything you need to know to score a 4 or a 5 on your exam. Even so, you should supplement it with College Board materials designed specifically for studying AP® European History. Visit the College Board’s AP® Central website for resources including the latest *AP® European History Course and Exam Description*, updated in fall 2019, which includes sample questions.

这门速成课程包含了你考试取得 4 分或 5 分所需的一切知识。即便如此，你仍然应该参考大学理事会专门为 AP® 欧洲历史考试设计的学习资料。访问大学理事会的 AP® 中心网站，获取包括最新 AP® 欧洲历史课程和考试说明（2019 年秋季更新，其中包含样题）在内的资源。

Chapter 2

第二章

Key Terms 关键术语

RENAISSANCE AND EXPLORATION, c. 1450 to c. 1648

I. 我。 文艺复兴与探险时期，约1450年至约1648年

1. HUMANISM—The scholarly interest in the study of the classical texts, values, and styles of Greece and Rome. Humanism contributed to the promotion of a liberal arts education based on the study of the classics, rhetoric, and history.

1. 人文主义— 学术界对古希腊罗马的经典文本、价值观和风格的研究兴趣。人文主义促进了以古学、修辞学和历史学为基础的博雅教育的发展。

2. CHRISTIAN HUMANISM—A branch of humanism associated with northern Europe. Like their Italian counterparts, the Christian humanists closely studied classical texts. However, they also sought to give humanism a specifically Christian content. Christian humanists like Desiderius Erasmus were committed to religious piety and institutional reform.

2. 基督教人文主义— 这是人文主义的一个分支，起源于北欧。与意大利人文主义者一样，基督教人文主义者也深入研究古典文献。然而，他们还力求赋予人文主义独特的基督教内涵。像德西德里乌斯·伊拉斯谟这样的基督教人文主义者致力于宗教虔诚和制度改革。

3. VERNACULAR—The everyday language of a region or country. Miguel de Cervantes, Geoffrey Chaucer, Dante, and Martin Luther all encouraged the development of their national languages by writing in the vernacular. Desiderius Erasmus, however, continued to write in Latin.

3. 方言— 一个地区或国家的日常语言。米格尔·德·塞万提斯、杰弗里·乔叟、但丁和马丁·路德都通用方言写作来促进各自民族语言的发展。然而，德西德里乌斯·伊拉斯谟则继续用拉丁语写作。

4. NEW MONARCHS—European monarchs who created professional armies and a more centralized administrative bureaucracy. The new monarchs also negotiated a new relationship with the Catholic Church. Key new monarchs include Charles VII, Louis XI, Henry VII, and Ferdinand and Isabella.

4. 新君主— 这些欧洲君主建立了职业军队和更加中央集权的行政官僚机构。新君主们还与天主教会重新建立了关系。重要的新君主包括查理七世、路易十一、亨利七世以及费迪南和伊莎贝拉。

5. SECULARISM—Promoted by the Humanists and the Renaissance. Trend toward making religious faith a private domain rather than one directly connected to state power. Promoted a search for nonreligious explanations for political authority and natural phenomena.

5. 世俗主义— 由人文主义者和文艺复兴时期倡导。它倾向于将宗教信仰视为私人领域，而非与国家权力直接挂钩。它推动人们寻求对政治权威和自然现象的非宗教解释。

6. COLUMBIAN EXCHANGE—The interchange of plants, animals, diseases, and human populations between the Old World and the New World. Opened new opportunities for Europeans while at the same time creating a demographic catastrophe for indigenous

peoples in the Americas.

6. 哥伦布大交换——旧世界和新世界之间植物、动物、疾病和人口的交流。这为欧洲人开辟了新的机遇，同时也给美洲原住民带来了人口灾难。

7. MERCANTILISM—Economic philosophy calling for close government regulation of the economy. Mercantilist theory emphasized building a strong, self-sufficient economy by maximizing exports and limiting imports. Mercantilists supported the acquisition of colonies as sources of raw materials and markets for finished goods. This favorable balance of trade would enable a country to accumulate reserves of gold and silver. Mercantilism gave the new monarchies a leading role in promoting commercial development and the acquisition of New World colonies.

7. 重商主义——一种主张政府对经济进行严格调控的经济哲学。重商主义理论强调通过最大化出口和限制进口来建立强大且自给自足的经济。重商主义者支持获取殖民地，将其作为原材料来源和成品市场。这种有利的贸易顺差将使一个国家能够积累金银储备。重商主义赋予新兴君主制国家在促进商业发展和获取新世界殖民地方面发挥主导作用。

8. COMMERCIAL REVOLUTION—Innovations in banking and finance that promoted the growth of urban financial centers and a money economy.

8. 商业革命——银行业和金融业的创新促进了城市金融中心和货币经济的发展。

9. JOINT-STOCK COMPANY—A business arrangement in which many investors raise money for a venture too large for any of them to undertake alone. They share the profits in proportion to the amount they invest. English entrepreneurs used joint-stock companies to finance the establishment of New World colonies.

9. 股份公司——一种商业安排，众多投资者共同筹集资金，用于一项规模庞大、任何单一投资者都无法独自承担的项目。他们按投资比例分享利润。英国企业家曾利用股份公司为新大陆殖民地的建立提供资金。

AGE OF REFORMATION, c. 1450 to c. 1648

II. 二、 宗教改革时代，约1450年至1648年

10. INDULGENCE—A certificate granted by the pope in return for the payment of a fee to the church. The certificate stated that the soul of the dead relative or friend of the purchaser would have his time in purgatory reduced by many years or canceled altogether.

10. 赎罪券——教皇颁发的一种证书，购买者需向教会缴纳一定的费用。证书上声明，购买者已故亲友的灵魂在炼狱中受苦的时间将减少多年，甚至完全免除。

11. ANABAPTISTS—Sixteenth-century Protestants who insisted that only adult baptism conformed to Scripture. Protestant and Catholic leaders condemned Anabaptists as radicals who advocated the complete separation of church and state.

11. 重洗派——十六世纪的基督教新教徒，他们坚持认为只有成人洗礼才符合圣经教义。新教和天主教领袖谴责重洗派是激进分子，主张政教完全分离。

12. PREDESTINATION—Doctrine espoused by John Calvin that God has known since the beginning of time who will be saved and who will be damned. Calvin declared that “by an eternal and immutable counsel, God has once and for all determined, both whom he would

admit to salvation, and whom he would condemn to destruction."

12. 预定论—— 约翰·加尔文提出的教义，认为上帝从创世之初就知道谁将得救，谁将受诅咒。加尔文宣称：“上帝以永恒不变的旨意，一劳永逸地决定了谁将得救，谁将被判入毁灭。”

13. HUGUENOTS—French Protestants who followed the teachings of John Calvin.

13. 胡格诺派—— 追随约翰·加尔文教义的法国新教徒。

14. POLITIQUES—Rulers who put political necessities above personal beliefs. For example, both Henry IV of France and Elizabeth I of England subordinated theological controversies in order to achieve political unity.

14. 政治家—— 将政治需要置于个人信仰之上的统治者。例如，法国国王亨利四世和英国女王伊丽莎白一世都为了实现政治统一而搁置了神学争论。

15. PUTTING-OUT SYSTEM—A pre-industrial manufacturing system in which an entrepreneur would bring materials to rural people who worked on them in their own homes. For example, watch manufacturers in Swiss towns employed villagers to make parts for their products. The system enabled entrepreneurs to avoid restrictive guild regulations.

15. 外包生产体系—— 一种前工业时代的生产体系，企业家将原材料运送到农村，由村民在家中进行加工。例如，瑞士城镇的钟表制造商雇佣村民生产产品零件。这种体系使企业家能够规避繁琐的行会规章。

16. BAROQUE ART—An artistic style of the seventeenth century that featured dramatic action, intense emotions, and exaggerated lighting. Monarchies, city-states, and the Catholic Church commissioned Baroque works as a means of promoting their own stature and power.

16. 巴洛克艺术—— 十七世纪的一种艺术风格，以戏剧化的动作、强烈的情感和夸张的光影效果为特征。君主制国家、城邦和天主教会委托创作巴洛克作品，以此来提升自身的地位和权力。

ABSOLUTISM AND CONSTITUTIONALISM, c. 1648 to c. 1815

III. 三、 专制主义与宪政主义，约1648年至约1815年

17. ABSOLUTISM—A system of government in which the ruler claims sole and uncontested power. Absolute monarchs were not limited by constitutional restraints.

17. 专制主义—— 一种统治者声称拥有唯一且不可挑战的权力的政府体制。专制君主不受宪法约束。

18. DIVINE RIGHT OF KINGS—The idea that rulers receive their authority from God and are answerable only to God. Jacques-Bénigne Bossuet, a French bishop and court preacher to Louis XIV, provided the theological justification for the divine right of kings by declaring that “the state of monarchy is the supremest thing on earth, for kings are not only God’s lieutenants upon earth and sit upon God’s throne, but even by God himself are called gods. In the Scriptures, kings are called Gods, and their power is compared to the divine

powers."

18. 君权神授——君主的权力来源于上帝，并且只对上帝负责。法国主教、路易十四的宫廷牧师雅克·贝尼涅·博絮埃为君权神授提供了神学论证，他宣称：“君主制是世上至高无上的制度，因为君主不仅是上帝在人间的代理人，坐在上帝的宝座上，甚至上帝自己也称他们为神。在《圣经》中，君主被称为神，他们的权力被比作神圣的力量。”

19. INTENDANTS—French royal officials who supervised provincial governments in the name of the king. Intendants played a key role in establishing French absolutism.

19. 总督——法国皇家官员，以国王的名义监督地方政府。总督在建立法国专制制度中发挥了关键作用。

20. CONSTITUTIONALISM—System of government in which rulers share power with parliaments made up of elected representatives.

20. 宪政主义——统治者与由民选代表组成的议会分享权力的政府制度。

21. TRANSATLANTIC TRADE—The exchange of goods and labor between Africa, the Americas, and Europe. West Indian sugar, Chesapeake tobacco, British manufacturing goods, and West African slaves dominated transatlantic trade.

21. 跨大西洋贸易——非洲、美洲和欧洲之间商品和劳动力的交换。西印度群岛的糖、切萨皮克湾的烟草、英国的制成品和西非奴隶主导了跨大西洋贸易。

SCIENTIFIC, PHILOSOPHICAL, AND POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS, c. 1648 to c.

IV. 四、 1815

科学、哲学和政治发展，约1648年至约1815年

22. SCIENTIFIC METHOD—The use of inductive logic and controlled experiments to discover regular patterns in nature. These patterns or natural laws can be described with mathematical formulas.

22. 科学方法——运用归纳逻辑和对照实验来发现自然界中的规律模式。这些模式或自然规律可以用数学公式来描述。

23. SCIENTIFIC REVOLUTION—New ideas in science based on the scientific method that challenged classical views of the cosmos, nature, and the human body.

23. 科学革命——基于科学方法的科学新思想挑战了关于宇宙、自然和人体的传统观点。

24. ENLIGHTENMENT—Applied scientific revolution concepts and practices to political, social, and ethical issues. Led to an increased—but not unchallenged—emphasis on reason in European culture.

24. 启蒙运动——将科学革命的概念和实践应用于政治、社会和伦理问题。这导致欧洲文化中对理性的重视程度有所提高，但这种重视并非没有受到挑战。

25. PHILOSOPHES—Eighteenth-century writers who stressed reason and advocated freedom of expression, religious toleration, and a reformed legal system. Leading philosophes such as Voltaire fought irrational prejudice and believed that society should be

open to people of talent.

25. 哲学家——十八世纪的作家，他们强调理性，倡导言论自由、宗教宽容和法律制度改革。像伏尔泰这样的著名哲学家反对非理性偏见，并认为社会应该对有才能的人开放。

26. DEISM—The belief that God created the universe but allowed it to operate through the laws of nature. Deists believed that natural laws could be discovered by the use of human reason.

26. 自然神论——认为上帝创造了宇宙，但允许宇宙按照自然规律运行。自然神论者相信，人类可以通过理性发现自然规律。

27. GENERAL WILL—A concept in political philosophy referring to the desire or interest of a people as a whole. As used by Jean-Jacques Rousseau, who championed the concept, the general will is identical to the rule of law.

27. 公意——政治哲学中的一个概念，指的是全体人民的愿望或利益。让-雅克·卢梭是这一概念的倡导者，他认为公意等同于法治。

28. ENLIGHTENED DESPOTISM—A system of government supported by leading philosophes in which an absolute ruler uses his or her power for the good of the people. Enlightened monarchs supported religious tolerance, increased economic productivity, administrative reform, and scientific academies. Joseph II, Frederick the Great, and Catherine the Great were the best-known Enlightened monarchs.

28. 开明专制——一种由著名哲学家支持的政府体制，在这种体制下，绝对统治者运用其权力造福人民。开明君主支持宗教宽容、提高经济生产力、进行行政改革和建立科学学院。约瑟夫二世、腓特烈大帝和叶卡捷琳娜大帝是最著名的开明君主。

29. ENCLOSURE MOVEMENT—The process by which British landlords consolidated or fenced in common lands to increase the production of cash crops. The Enclosure Acts led to an increase in the size of farms held by large landowners.

29. 圈地运动——英国地主通过合并或圈占公共土地来增加经济作物产量的过程。圈地法案导致大地主拥有的农场规模扩大。

30. AGRICULTURAL REVOLUTION—The innovations in farm production that began in eighteenth-century Holland and spread to England. These advances replaced the open-field agriculture system with a more scientific and mechanized system of agriculture that produced more food with fewer workers, increased food supply, and reduced the number of demographic crises caused by major epidemic diseases.

30. 农业革命——始于18世纪荷兰并传播到英国的农业生产创新。这些进步用更科学、更机械化的农业系统取代了露天耕作系统，用更少的劳动力生产了更多的粮食，增加了粮食供应，并减少了由重大流行病引起的人口危机。

31. INVISIBLE HAND—Phrase coined by Adam Smith to refer to the self-regulating nature of a free marketplace.

31. 看不见的手——亚当·斯密创造的短语，指的是自由市场的自我调节性质。

32. NEOCLASSICISM—A style of art and architecture that emerged in the late eighteenth century as part of a general revival of interest in classical Greek and Roman themes of

order, balance, and harmony.

32. 新古典主义——一种艺术和建筑风格，兴起于十八世纪后期，是人们对古典希腊和罗马秩序、平衡与和谐主题重新燃起兴趣的一部分。

CONFLICT, CRISIS, AND REACTION, c. 1648 to c. 1815

V. 五、冲突、危机与反动，约1648年至约1815年

33. PARLEMENTS—French regional courts dominated by hereditary nobles. The Parlement of Paris claimed the right to register royal decrees before they could become law.

33. 高等法院——由世袭贵族把持的法国地方法院。巴黎高等法院声称有权在皇家法令生效前对其进行登记。

34. GIRONDINS—A moderate republican faction active in the French Revolution from 1791 to 1793. The Girondin Party favored a policy of extending the French Revolution beyond France's borders.

34. 吉伦特派——1791年至1793年间活跃于法国大革命的温和共和派别。吉伦特派主张将法国大革命扩展到法国境外。

35. JACOBINS—A radical republican party during the French Revolution. Led by Maximilien Robespierre, the Jacobins unleashed the Reign of Terror. Other key leaders included Jean-Paul Marat, Georges-Jacques Danton, and the Comte de Mirabeau. The Marquis de Lafayette was not a Jacobin.

35. 雅各宾派——法国大革命期间的一个激进共和党。在马克西米连·罗伯斯庇尔的领导下，雅各宾派发动了恐怖统治。其他主要领导人包括让-保罗·马拉、乔治·雅克·丹东和米拉波伯爵。拉法耶特侯爵并非雅各宾派成员。

36. SANS-CULOTTES—The working people of Paris who were characterized by their long working pants and support for radical politics.

36. 无套裤汉——巴黎的劳动人民，他们的特点是穿着长工作裤，支持激进的政治。

37. LEVÉE EN MASSE—The French policy of conscripting all males into the army. This created a new type of military force based upon mass participation and a fully mobilized economy.

37. 全民征兵——法国将所有男性征召入伍的政策。这创造了一种以全民参与和全面动员的经济为基础的新型军队。

38. THERMIDORIAN REACTION—Name given to the reaction against the radicalism of the French Revolution. It is associated with the end of the Reign of Terror and reassertion of bourgeoisie power in the Directory.

38. 热月政变——指反对法国大革命激进主义的运动。它与恐怖统治的结束和督政府时期资产阶级权力的重新确立密切相关。

39. LEGITIMACY—The principle that rulers who have been driven from their thrones should be restored to power. For example, the Congress of Vienna restored the Bourbons to power

in France.

39. 合法性——该原则认为，被赶下台的统治者应当恢复权力。例如，维也纳会议恢复了波旁王朝在法国的统治。

40. BALANCE OF POWER—A strategy to maintain an equilibrium, in which weak countries join together to match or exceed the power of a stronger country. It was one of the guiding principles of the Congress of Vienna.

40. 权力平衡——一种维持力量均衡的战略，弱国联合起来以对抗或超越强国的力量。它是维也纳会议的指导原则之一。

41. NATIONALISM—Belief that a nation consists of a group of people who share similar traditions, history, and language. Nationalists argued that every nation should be sovereign and include all members of a community. Thus, a person's greatest loyalty should be to a nation-state.

41. 民族主义——认为一个民族是由一群拥有相似传统、历史和语言的人民组成的。民族主义者主张每个民族都应该拥有主权，并包含其所有成员。因此，一个人最大的忠诚应该是对民族国家的忠诚。

42. ROMANTICISM—Philosophical and artistic movement in late eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century Europe that represented a reaction against the Neoclassical emphasis upon reason. Romantic artists, writers, and composers stressed emotion and the contemplation of nature.

42. 浪漫主义——18世纪末19世纪初欧洲的一场哲学和艺术运动，是对新古典主义强调理性的一种反动。浪漫主义艺术家、作家和作曲家强调情感和对自然的沉思。

INDUSTRIALIZATION AND ITS EFFECTS, c. 1815 to c. 1914

VI. 六、工业化及其影响，约1815年至约1914年

43. INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION—Began in Great Britain in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Britain established its industrial dominance through the mechanization of textile production, iron production, and the construction of a network of railroads.

43. 工业革命——始于18世纪末19世纪初的英国。英国通过纺织生产、钢铁生产的机械化以及铁路网的建设，确立了其工业主导地位。

44. CONSERVATISM—Political philosophy that emerged after 1789. Conservatives preferred monarchs over republics, tradition over revolution, and established religion over Enlightenment skepticism. Conservatives favored gradual change in the established social order.

44. 保守主义——1789年以后兴起的一种政治哲学。保守主义者倾向于君主制而非共和制，倾向于传统而非革命，倾向于国教而非启蒙运动的怀疑主义。保守主义者主张在既定的社会秩序中逐步变革。

45. LIBERALISM—Political philosophy in the nineteenth century that advocated representative government dominated by the propertied classes, minimal government interference in the economy, religious toleration, and civil liberties such as freedom of

speech.

45. 自由主义——十九世纪的一种政治哲学，主张由有产阶级主导的代议制政府、政府对经济的最小干预、宗教宽容以及言论自由等公民自由。

46. CONCERT OF EUROPE (OR CONGRESS SYSTEM)—Sought to maintain the status quo through collective action and adherence to conservative principles. Metternich used the Concert of Europe to suppress nationalist and liberal revolutions.

46. 欧洲协调体系（或称欧洲议会体系）——旨在通过集体行动和坚持保守原则来维护现状。梅特涅利用欧洲协调体系镇压民族主义和自由主义革命。

47. PROLETARIAT—The industrial working class concentrated in large cities.

47. 无产阶级——集中在大城市的产业工人阶级。

48. BOURGEOISIE—French term referring to the commercial class of urban shopkeepers and factory owners.

48. 资产阶级——法语术语，指城市店主和工厂主的商业阶层。

49. SOCIALISM—A social and political ideology that advocated the redistribution of society's resources and wealth.

49. 社会主义——一种主张重新分配社会资源和财富的社会和政治意识形态。

50.UTOPIAN SOCIALISTS—Early nineteenth-century socialists who hoped to replace the overly competitive capitalist structure with planned communities guided by a spirit of cooperation. Leading French utopian socialists such as Charles Fourier and Louis Blanc believed that property should be communally owned.

50. 空想社会主义者——十九世纪早期的社会主义者，他们希望用以合作精神为指导的计划社区来取代竞争过度激烈的资本主义结构。法国空想社会主义的代表人物，如夏尔·傅立叶和路易·勃朗，认为财产应该公有制。

51.MARXISM—Political and economic philosophy of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels. They believed that history is the result of a class conflict that will end with the triumph of the industrial proletariat over the bourgeoisie. The new classless society would abolish private property.

51. 马克思主义——卡尔·马克思和弗里德里希·恩格斯的政治和经济哲学。他们认为历史是阶级斗争的结果，最终将以产业无产阶级战胜资产阶级而告终。新的无阶级社会将废除私有财产。

52.ANARCHISTS—Asserted that all forms of governmental authority were unnecessary and should be overthrown and replaced with a society based on voluntary cooperation.

52. 无政府主义者——断言所有形式的政府权威都是不必要的，应该被推翻，并被一个基于自愿合作的社会所取代。

53.CULT OF DOMESTICITY—Idealization of women in their roles as wives and mothers. As a nurturing mother and faithful spouse, the wife had a special responsibility to create a

home that was a “haven in a heartless world.”

53. 家庭崇拜——将女性理想化为妻子和母亲的角色。作为一位慈爱的母亲和忠诚的伴侣，妻子肩负着特殊的责任，要创造一个“冷酷世界中的避风港”。

NINETEENTH-CENTURY PERSPECTIVES AND POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

VII. 七、十九世纪的视角与政治发展

54. SECOND INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION—A wave of late nineteenth-century industrialization that was characterized by an increased use of steel, chemical processes, electric power, and railroads. This period also witnessed the spread of industrialization from Great Britain to Western Europe and the United States. Both the United States and Germany soon rivaled Great Britain.

54. 第二次工业革命——十九世纪末期的一场工业化浪潮，其特点是钢铁、化学工艺、电力和铁路的广泛应用。这一时期，工业化也从英国传播到西欧和美国。美国和德国很快便与英国展开了竞争。

55. ZIONISM—A form of Jewish nationalism developed in the late nineteenth century as a response to growing anti-Semitism throughout Europe.

55. 犹太复国主义——一种犹太民族主义形式，于十九世纪后期发展起来，是对欧洲日益增长的反犹主义的回应。

56. REALPOLITIK— “The politics of reality” ; used to describe the tough, practical politics in which idealism and romanticism play no part. Otto von Bismarck and Camillo Benso di Cavour were the leading practitioners of Realpolitik.

56. 现实政治——“现实的政治”；用来描述冷酷务实的政治，其中理想主义和浪漫主义都无足轻重。奥托·冯·俾斯麦和卡米洛·本索·迪·加富尔是现实政治的主要实践者。

57. SOCIAL DARWINISM—The belief that there is a natural evolutionary process by which the fittest will survive. Wealthy business and industrial leaders used Social Darwinism to justify their success.

57. 社会达尔文主义——认为存在一种自然进化过程，适者生存。富有的商业和工业领袖利用社会达尔文主义来证明他们的成功是合理的。

58. AUTOCRACY—A government in which the ruler has unlimited power and uses it in an arbitrary manner. The Romanov dynasty in Russia is the best example of an autocracy.

58. 专制政体——统治者拥有无限权力并任意行使权力的政府。俄罗斯的罗曼诺夫王朝是专制政体的典型例子。

59. POSITIVISM—A theory developed in the mid-nineteenth century that the study of facts would generate accurate, or “positive,” laws of society and that these laws could, in turn, help in the formulation of policies and legislation.

59. 实证主义——十九世纪中期发展起来的一种理论，认为对事实的研究会产生准确的或“实证的”社会规律，而这些规律反过来又可以帮助制定政策和立法。

60. IMPERIALISM—European dominance of the non-West through economic exploitation and political rule. Imperialists justified overseas expansion by claiming cultural and racial superiority. Imperialism created diplomatic tensions among European states that strained alliance systems.

60. 帝国主义——欧洲通过经济剥削和政治统治对非西方国家进行支配。帝国主义者以文化和种族优越性为由，为其海外扩张辩护。帝国主义在欧洲各国之间造成了外交紧张局势，使联盟体系雪上加霜。

61. SPHERE OF INFLUENCE—A region dominated by, but not directly ruled by, a foreign nation.

61. 势力范围——一个受外国势力支配但不直接受其统治的地区。

62. FREUDIAN PSYCHOLOGY—Emphasized the role of the irrational and the struggle between the conscious and the subconscious.

62. 弗洛伊德心理学——强调非理性因素的作用以及意识与潜意识之间的斗争。

63. REALISM—Painters and writers depicted the lives of ordinary people and drew attention to social problems.

63. 现实主义——画家和作家描绘了普通人的生活，并引起了人们对社会问题的关注。

64. MODERN ART—Artistic and literary movements that moved beyond the representational to the subjective, abstract, and expressive.

64. 现代艺术——艺术和文学运动超越了具象，走向了主观、抽象和表现主义。

VIII. 第八章 TWENTIETH-CENTURY GLOBAL CONFLICTS, c. 1914 TO PRESENT 二十世纪全球冲突，约1914年至今

65. FOURTEEN POINTS—President Woodrow Wilson's idealistic peace aims. Wilson stressed national self-determination, the rights of small countries, freedom of the seas, and free trade.

65. 十四点原则——伍德罗·威尔逊总统的理想主义和平目标。威尔逊强调民族自决、小国权利、海洋自由和自由贸易。

66. BOLSHEVIKS—A party of revolutionary Marxists, led by Vladimir Lenin, who seized power in Russia in 1917.

66. 布尔什维克——由弗拉基米尔·列宁领导的革命马克思主义政党，于 1917 年在俄国夺取政权。

67. NEW ECONOMIC POLICY—A program initiated by Vladimir Lenin to stimulate the economic recovery of the Soviet Union in the early 1920s. The New Economic Policy utilized a limited revival of capitalism in light industry and agriculture.

67. 新经济政策——这是弗拉基米尔·列宁在 20 世纪 20 年代初发起的一项旨在刺激苏联经济复苏的计划。新经济政策在轻工业和农业领域有限地复兴了资本主义。

68. EXISTENTIALISM—Philosophy that God, reason, and progress are all myths. Humans must accept responsibility for their actions. This responsibility causes an overwhelming

sense of dread and anguish. Existentialism reflects the sense of isolation and alienation in the twentieth century.

68. 存在主义——认为上帝、理性与进步皆为神话的哲学。人类必须为自己的行为承担责任。这种责任感会带来强烈的恐惧和痛苦。存在主义反映了二十世纪的孤独感和疏离感。

69. RELATIVITY—A scientific theory associated with Albert Einstein. Relativity holds that time and space do not exist separately. Instead, they are a combined continuum whose measurement depends as much on the observer as on the entities being measured.

69. 相对论——与阿尔伯特·爱因斯坦相关的科学理论。相对论认为时间和空间并非独立存在，而是一个连续体，其测量结果既取决于被测量的对象，也取决于观察者。

70. TOTALITARIANISM—A political system in which the government has total control over the lives of individual citizens.

70. 极权主义——政府对公民个人生活拥有完全控制权的政治制度。

71. FASCISM—A political system that combines an authoritarian government with a corporate economy. Fascist governments glorify their leaders, appeal to nationalism, control the media, and repress individual liberties.

71. 法西斯主义——一种将威权政府与企业经济相结合的政治制度。法西斯政府颂扬其领导人，诉诸民族主义，控制媒体，并压制个人自由。

72. KULAKS—Land-owning peasantry in tsarist Russia. Joseph Stalin accused the kulaks of being class enemies of the poorer peasants. Stalin “liquidated the kulaks as a class” by executing them and expropriating their land to form collective farms.

72. 富农——沙皇俄国的土地所有者。约瑟夫·斯大林指责富农是贫苦农民的阶级敌人。斯大林通过处决富农并没收他们的土地建立集体农庄，从而“消灭了富农阶级”。

73. KEYNESIAN ECONOMICS—An economic theory based on the ideas of twentieth-century British economist John Maynard Keynes. According to Keynesian economics, governments can spend their economies out of a depression by using deficit-spending to encourage employment and stimulate economic growth.

73. 凯恩斯主义经济学——一种基于 20 世纪英国经济学家约翰·梅纳德·凯恩斯思想的经济理论。根据凯恩斯主义经济学，政府可以通过赤字支出刺激就业和经济增长，从而使经济摆脱萧条。

74. APPEASEMENT—A policy of making concessions to an aggressor in the hopes of avoiding war. Associated with Neville Chamberlain’s policy of making concessions to Adolf Hitler.

74. 绥靖政策——一种向侵略者做出让步以避免战争的政策。与内维尔·张伯伦向阿道夫·希特勒做出让步的政策有关。

75. HOLOCAUST—During World War II, mass extinction of Jews by Nazis under Adolf Hitler. Part of Hitler’s ruthless attempt to create a “new racial order.”

75. 大屠杀——第二次世界大战期间，纳粹在阿道夫·希特勒的领导下对犹太人进行大规模灭绝。这是希特勒残酷建立“新种族秩序”计划的一部分。

COLD WAR AND CONTEMPORARY EUROPE, c. 1914 TO PRESENT

IX. 九、 冷战时期及当代欧洲，约1914年至今

76. CONTAINMENT—The name of a U.S. foreign policy designed to contain or block the spread of Soviet policy. Inspired by George F. Kennan, containment was expressed in the Truman Doctrine and implemented in the Marshall Plan and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) alliance.

76. 遏制政策——美国旨在遏制或阻止苏联政策扩张的一项外交政策。该政策受乔治·F·凯南的启发，体现在杜鲁门主义中，并通过马歇尔计划和北大西洋公约组织（北约）联盟得以实施。

77. COLD WAR—A prolonged period of economic and political rivalry between the United States and the Soviet Union. Led to the division of Europe, which was referred to in the West as the Iron Curtain. The Cold War began with the announcement of the Truman Doctrine in 1947 and ended with the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989 and the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991.

77. 冷战——美国和苏联之间一段漫长的经济和政治对抗时期。它导致欧洲分裂，西方称之为“铁幕”。冷战始于1947年杜鲁门主义的发表，终于1989年柏林墙的倒塌和1991年苏联的解体。

78. MARSHALL PLAN—Massive program of economic aid from the United States that financed an extensive reconstruction of industry and infrastructure and stimulated an extended period of growth in Western and Central Europe.

78. 马歇尔计划——美国提供的大规模经济援助计划，资助了西欧和中欧工业和基础设施的大规模重建，并刺激了该地区长期的增长。

79. DECOLONIZATION—The process by which colonies gained their independence from the imperial European powers after World War II.

79. 非殖民化——第二次世界大战后，殖民地从欧洲帝国主义列强手中获得独立的进程。

80. DE-STALINIZATION—The policy of liberalization of the Stalinist system in the Soviet Union. As carried out by Nikita Khrushchev, de-Stalinization meant denouncing Joseph Stalin's cult of personality, producing more consumer goods, allowing greater cultural freedom, and pursuing peaceful coexistence with the West.

80. 去斯大林化——苏联推行的斯大林主义体制自由化政策。在尼基塔·赫鲁晓夫的领导下，去斯大林化意味着摒弃约瑟夫·斯大林的个人崇拜，增加消费品的生产，给予更大的文化自由，并寻求与西方和平共处。

81. BREZHNEV DOCTRINE—Assertion that the Soviet Union and its allies had the right to intervene in any socialist country whenever they saw the need. The Brezhnev Doctrine justified the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968.

81. 勃列日涅夫主义——认为苏联及其盟国有权在任何认为必要时干涉任何社会主义国家。勃列日涅夫主义为苏联1968年入侵捷克斯洛伐克提供了理论依据。

82. DÉTENTE—The relaxation of tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union. Détente was introduced by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and President Richard Nixon. Examples of détente include the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT), expanded trade

with the Soviet Union, and President Nixon's trips to China and Russia.

82. 缓和——美国和苏联之间紧张关系的缓和。缓和政策由国务卿亨利·基辛格和总统理查德·尼克松提出。缓和政策的例子包括战略武器限制谈判（SALT）、扩大与苏联的贸易以及尼克松总统对中国和俄罗斯的访问。

83. SOLIDARITY——A Polish labor union founded in 1980 by Lech Wałęsa and Anna Walentynowicz. Solidarity contested Communist Party programs and eventually ousted the party from the Polish government.

83. 团结工会——波兰的一个工会组织，由莱赫·瓦文萨和安娜·瓦伦蒂诺维奇于1980年创立。团结工会反对波兰共产党的纲领，并最终将该党赶出了波兰政府。

84. GLASNOST——Policy initiated by Soviet premier Mikhail Gorbachev in the mid-1980s. Glasnost resulted in a new openness of speech, reduced censorship, and greater criticism of Communist Party policies.

84. 公开性——苏联最高领导人米哈伊尔·戈尔巴乔夫在20世纪80年代中期发起的一项政策。公开性带来了言论自由的进一步开放、审查制度的减少以及对共产党政策的更多批评。

85. PERESTROIKA——An economic policy initiated by Soviet premier Mikhail Gorbachev in the mid-1980s. Meaning “restructuring,” perestroika called for less government regulation and greater efficiency in manufacturing and agriculture.

85. 改革——苏联领导人米哈伊尔·戈尔巴乔夫在20世纪80年代中期发起的一项经济政策。改革的意思是“重组”，它要求减少政府监管，提高制造业和农业的效率。

86. WELFARE STATE——A social system in which the state assumes primary responsibility for the welfare of its citizens in matters of health care, education, employment, and social security. Germany was the first European country to develop a state social welfare system.

86. 福利国家——一种社会制度，在这种制度下，国家对公民的福利，包括医疗保健、教育、就业和社会保障等方面，承担主要责任。德国是第一个建立国家社会福利制度的欧洲国家。

87. GUEST WORKERS——Foreign workers working temporarily in European countries.

87. 客工——在欧洲国家临时工作的外国工人。

88. BIG SCIENCE——The unprecedented combination of theoretical science and complex engineering under government sponsorship.

88. 大科学——在政府资助下，理论科学与复杂工程前所未有的结合。

89. GLOBALIZATION——The trend by which peoples and nations have become more interdependent. The term is often used to refer to the development of a global economy and culture.

89. 全球化——指各国人民和国家之间相互依存程度日益加深的趋势。该术语通常用来指全球经济和文化的发展。

90. EUROPEAN UNION——Evolved from the Common Market and the European Community. Formed in 1993 under the terms of the Maastricht Treaty, its members have political ties through the European parliament as well as long-standing common economic, legal, and

business mechanisms.

90. 欧盟——由共同市场和欧洲共同体发展而来。它于 1994 年根据《马斯特里赫特条约》的条款成立，其成员国通过欧洲议会建立政治联系，并拥有长期共同的经济、法律和商业机制。

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