

PART II第二部分

CHRONOLOGICAL REVIEW时间顺序回顾

UNIT 1第一单位

Renaissance and Exploration

文艺复兴与探险

c. 1450 to c. 1648 约1450年至约1648年

Chapters 3–6

第3–6章

PREVIEW: UNIT 1 KEY CONCEPTS

预览：单元1 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.

古希腊和罗马作品的重新发现以及对自然世界的观察，改变了许多欧洲人对世界的看法。

—A revival of classical texts led to new methods of scholarship and new values in both society and religion.

——古典文本的复兴带来了新的学术方法和社会与宗教的新价值观。

—The visual arts incorporated the new ideas of the Renaissance and were used to promote personal, political, and religious goals.

——视觉艺术融合了文艺复兴时期的新思想，并被用来推动个人、政治和宗教目标。

Europeans explored and settled overseas territories, encountering and interacting with indigenous populations.

欧洲人探索并定居海外领土，与土著居民接触并互动。

—European nations were driven by commercial and religious motives to explore overseas territories and establish colonies.

——欧洲国家出于商业和宗教动机，探索海外领土并建立殖民地。

European society and the experiences of everyday life were increasingly shaped by commercial and agricultural capitalism, notwithstanding the continued existence of medieval social and economic structures.

尽管中世纪社会和经济结构依然存在，欧洲社会和日常生活体验却越来越受到商业和农业资本主义的影响。

—Economic change produced new social patterns, while traditions of hierarchy and status continued.

——经济变革带来了新的社会模式，而等级和地位的传统依然延续。

—Most Europeans derived their livelihood from agriculture and oriented their lives around the seasons, the village, or the manor, although economic changes began to alter rural production and power.

——大多数欧洲人以农业为生，生活围绕季节、村庄或庄园展开，尽管经济变革开始改变农村生产和权力。

The struggle for sovereignty within and among states resulted in varying degrees of political centralization.

国家内部及国家间主权争夺导致了不同程度的政治中央集权。

—The new concept of the sovereign state and secular systems of law played a central role in the creation of new political institutions.

——主权国家和世俗法律体系的新概念在新政治机构的创建中发挥了核心作用。

Chapter 3

第三章

The Italian Renaissance

意大利文艺复兴

I.我。 RISE OF THE ITALIAN CITY-STATES 意大利城邦的崛起

A. URBAN CENTERS

A. 城市中心

1. While the rest of Europe was still rural, a number of cities prospered in northern Italy.

1. 当欧洲其他地区仍处于农村时，意大利北部有许多城市繁荣发展。

2. By the late 1300s, Florence, Venice, and Milan all had populations of about 100,000.

2. 到14世纪末，佛罗伦萨、威尼斯和米兰的人口均约有10万。

B. WEALTHY MERCHANTS

B. 富有的商人

1. In the absence of hereditary kings, wealthy merchants formed oligarchies that governed the independent city-states in northern Italy.

1. 在没有世袭国王的情况下，富有的商人组成寡头政治，统治意大利北部的独立城邦。

2. Wealthy merchant families dominated political, economic, and artistic life in the northern Italian cities.

2. 富裕的商人家族主导了意大利北部城市的政治、经济和艺术生活。

II.二。 FLORENCE AND THE MEDICI 佛罗伦萨与美第奇家族

A. THE PRIMACY OF FLORENCE

答：佛罗伦萨的首位

1. During the fifteenth century, or *Quattrocento*, Florence became the acknowledged center of the Renaissance—the rebirth of classical learning, literature, and art.

1. 十五世纪，即十五世纪，佛罗伦萨成为公认的文艺复兴中心——古典学问、文学和艺术的复兴。

2. The golden age of Florence was based on the wealth earned by its textile merchants and bankers.

2. 佛罗伦萨的黄金时代建立在纺织商人和银行家所积累的财富之上。

B. THE LEADERSHIP OF THE MEDICI

B. 美第奇家族的领导

1.The Medici family dominated Florence' s economic, political, and artistic life for much of the fifteenth century.

1.美第奇家族在十五世纪的大部分时间里主导了佛罗伦萨的经济、政治和艺术生活。

2.The Medici earned their wealth as bankers. Led by Cosimo (1389–1464), Piero (1416–1469), and Lorenzo the Magnificent (1449–1492), the Medici financed libraries, built churches, sponsored the Platonic Academy of Philosophy, and commissioned hundreds of artworks.

2.美第奇家族通过银行家积累财富。在科西莫（1389–1464）、皮耶罗（1416–1469）和洛伦佐大帝（1449–1492）的领导下，美第奇家族资助了图书馆、建造教堂、资助了柏拉图哲学学院，并委托创作了数百件艺术品。

3.The Florentine Renaissance reached its peak during the lifetime of Lorenzo the Magnificent.

3.佛罗伦萨文艺复兴在洛伦佐大帝在世期间达到顶峰。

III.三。 THE RENAISSANCE SPIRIT 文艺复兴精神

A.THE MEDIEVAL MINDSET

答：中世纪的心态

1.Medieval thinkers believed that God had created the world to prepare humans for salvation or eternal damnation. Human beings and their lives on earth were equally insignificant. The individual was of no importance.

1.中世纪思想家相信，上帝创造世界是为了为人类的救赎或永恒的诅咒做好准备。人类和他们在地球上的生活同样微不足道。个人并不重要。

2.Medieval artists did not win fame as individuals. The architects, glassmakers, and sculptors who designed and decorated Europe' s great cathedrals worked for the glory of God, not for personal glory.

2.中世纪艺术家并非以个人身份赢得名声。设计和装饰欧洲伟大教堂的建筑师、玻璃工匠和雕塑家，是为荣耀上帝而工作，而非个人荣耀。

B.A NEW CELEBRATION OF THE INDIVIDUAL

B. 个体的新庆祝

1.Unlike feudal nobles, Italian merchants did not inherit their social rank. Success in business depended mostly on the merchants' own skill. As a result, prosperous merchants took pride in their achievements. They believed they were successful because of their merit as individuals.

1.与封建贵族不同，意大利商人并未继承其社会地位。商业成功主要依赖商人自身的技能。因此，繁荣的商人为自己的成就感到自豪。他们认为自己之所以成功，是因为他们作为个人的优点。

2.Like the merchants, northern Italian artists and writers were eager to be known and remembered as individuals. From this time on, we know the names of people who created works of art. Fame thus became a reward for superior talent.

2.像商人一样，北意大利的艺术家和作家也渴望被认出和记住为个体。从那时起，我们知道了创作艺术作品的人的名字。因此，名声成为了对卓越天赋的奖励。

3.Portrait painting and autobiography illustrate the interest in individual personality and fame. Wealthy patrons wanted their portraits recorded for posterity. Renaissance artists

often included self-portraits in their paintings. Autobiographies were the written equivalents of self-portraits.

3.肖像画和自传体现了人们对个性和名声的兴趣。富有的赞助人希望他们的肖像能被记录下来以留后世。文艺复兴时期的艺术家常在画作中加入自画像。自传是书面上的自画像等价物。

4.Renaissance individualism stressed the importance of personality, the development of unique talents, and the pursuit of fame and glory. By displaying the full range of human abilities, a Renaissance person demonstrated the highly prized trait known as *virtu*.

4.文艺复兴时期的个人主义强调个性的重要性，强调独特才能的发展，以及对名声和荣耀的追求。通过展现人类的全部能力，文艺复兴时期的人展现了备受珍视的特质——*virtu*。

5.In his famous *Oration on the Dignity of Man*, Giovanni Pico della Mirandola celebrated the human potential for greatness.

5. 在著名的《人的尊严》演讲中，乔瓦尼·皮科·德拉·米兰多拉赞扬了人类伟大的潜力。

C.HUMANIST SCHOLARS AND THE LOVE OF CLASSICAL LEARNING

C. 人文主义学者与对古典学问的热爱

1.Petrarch and other Renaissance scholars scorned medieval art and literature. Petrarch summed up the Renaissance attitude by calling the medieval years “the Dark Ages.”

1.彼特拉克和其他文艺复兴学者轻视中世纪的艺术和文学。彼特拉克总结了文艺复兴的态度，称中世纪时期为“黑暗时代”。

2.Scholars such as Petrarch who studied the classical texts and cultures of ancient Greece and Rome were called humanists.

2.像彼特拉克这样研究古希腊和罗马古典文本和文化的学者被称为人文主义者。

3.Inspired by classical authors, humanists rejected medieval scholasticism and instead advocated a curriculum based on the study of Greek and Roman literature, rhetoric, and history. Humanists believed that by studying the classics they would gain a more practical understanding of human nature.

3.受古典作家启发，人文主义者拒绝中世纪经院哲学，转而主张以希腊和罗马文学、修辞学及历史为基础的课程体系。人文主义者认为，通过学习经典，他们能更切实地理解人性。

4.Humanists played a key role in promoting the new liberal arts education, developing vernacular languages, and renewing interest in translating and preserving Greek and Roman manuscripts.

4.人文主义者在推动新文理教育、发展白话语言以及重新激发对希腊和罗马手稿翻译和保存兴趣方面发挥了关键作用。

5.Humanists believed that contact with the classical past would enrich their own culture by promoting civic responsibility, encouraging artistic creativity, and rewarding individual excellence.

5. 人文主义者相信，与古典过去的接触将通过促进公民责任、鼓励艺术创造力和奖励个人卓越来丰富自身文化。

6.Lorenzo Valla demonstrated the power of Renaissance scholarship when he used a careful linguistic and historical analysis to demonstrate that the Donation of Constantine was actually a clumsy forgery.

6. 洛伦佐·瓦拉通过细致的语言学和历史分析证明《君士坦丁的捐赠》实际上是拙劣的伪造，展示了文艺复兴学术的力量。

D.A NEW SECULAR SPIRIT

D.一种新的世俗精神

1. Medieval culture emphasized spiritual values and salvation.

1. 中世纪文化强调精神价值和救赎。

2. Renaissance culture was far more interested in the pleasures of material possessions. Wealthy Renaissance families openly enjoyed fine music, expensive foods, and beautiful works of art.

2. 文艺复兴文化更关注物质财富的享乐。富裕的文艺复兴家族公开享受美妙的音乐、昂贵的美食和美丽的艺术品。

IV.四。 EDUCATION AND THE IDEAL COURTIER 教育与理想的宫廷侍从

A.HUMANIST EDUCATION

A. 人文主义教育

1. Medieval scholastics studied the classics to understand God. In contrast, Renaissance humanists studied the classics to understand human nature and learn practical skills.

1. 中世纪的经院哲学家研究古典文学是为了理解上帝。相比之下，文艺复兴人文主义者通过研究古典文学来理解人性并学习实用技能。

2. Leading humanists opened schools and academies that taught Roman history, Greek philosophy, and Latin grammar and rhetoric.

2. 领先的人文主义者开办了教授罗马历史、希腊哲学以及拉丁语语法和修辞学的学校和学院。

3. Humanists believed that their classical curriculum would teach future business, political, and military leaders how to become eloquent and persuasive speakers and writers.

3. 人文主义者相信，他们的古典课程将教会未来的商业、政治和军事领导者如何成为雄辩且有说服力的演讲者和作家。

B.BALDASSARE CASTIGLIONE (1478–1529)

B. 巴尔达萨雷·卡斯蒂廖内 (1478–1529)

1. For Renaissance humanists, the ideal individual strove to become a “universal man” who excelled in many fields.

1. 对于文艺复兴人文主义者来说，理想的个体努力成为一个在多个领域都卓越的“普遍性人”。

2. In his book *The Courtier*, Baldassare Castiglione explained how upper-class men and women could become accomplished courtiers.

2. 在他的著作《宫廷使者》中，巴尔达萨雷·卡斯蒂廖内解释了上层男女如何成为出色的宫廷侍从。

3. According to Castiglione, the ideal courtier should be polite, charming, and witty. He should be able to dance, write poetry, sing, and play music. In addition, he should be physically graceful and strong.

3. 据卡斯蒂廖内所说，理想的宫廷侍从应当彬彬有礼、迷人且机智。他应该会跳舞、写诗、唱歌和演奏音乐。此外，他应当体格优雅且强壮。

4. Castiglione did not ignore upper-class women. The perfect court lady, he said, should be well educated and charming. Yet women were not expected to seek fame as men did. Like Dante’s Beatrice and Petrarch’s Laura, they were expected to inspire poetry and art but

rarely to create it.

4.卡斯蒂廖内并未忽视上层阶级女性。他说，完美的宫廷女官应受过良好教育且有魅力。然而，女性并不被期望像男性那样追求名声。就像但丁的贝阿特丽斯和彼特拉克的劳拉一样，她们被期望激发诗歌和艺术，却很少真正创造出来。

V.V. MACHIAVELLI AND THE PRINCE
马基雅维利与王子

A.TURMOIL IN ITALY

答：意大利的动荡

1.The golden age of Florence lasted nearly a century. Lorenzo the Magnificent' s unexpected death in 1492 left Florence without a strong leader.

1.佛罗伦萨的黄金时代持续了近一个世纪。1492年，洛伦佐大帝意外去世，使佛罗伦萨失去了强有力领导人。

2.In 1494, King Charles VIII of France invaded Italy with the goal of conquering Naples. Spain' s King Ferdinand soon contested the French claim to Naples.

2.1494年，法国国王查理八世入侵意大利，目标是征服那不勒斯。西班牙国王费迪南德很快对法国对那不勒斯的主权主张提出异议。

3.These invasions sparked a series of conflicts called the Habsburg-Valois Wars that involved all the major Italian city-states. Diplomacy and war became the keys to survival.

3.这些入侵引发了一系列被称为哈布斯堡-瓦卢瓦战争的冲突，涉及所有主要意大利城邦。外交和战争成为生存的关键。

B.NICCOLÒ MACHIAVELLI (1469–1527)

B. 尼科洛·马基雅维利 (1469–1527)

1.Machiavelli was a Florentine diplomat and political philosopher. He is considered the founder of modern political science.

1.马基雅维利是佛罗伦萨的外交官和政治哲学家。他被认为是现代政治学的奠基人。

2.Machiavelli was appalled by the devastation caused by the Habsburg-Valois Wars. "At this time," he passionately wrote, "the whole land of Italy is without a head, without order, beaten, spoiled, torn in pieces, overrun, and abandoned to destruction in every shape. She prays to God to send someone to rescue her from these barbarous cruelties."

2.马基雅维利对哈布斯堡-瓦卢瓦战争造成的破坏感到震惊。他充满激情地写道：“此时，整个意大利土地都没有头脑，没有秩序，被打败、被破坏、支离破碎、被淹没，任由各种形态被遗弃在毁灭之中。她祈求上帝派人来拯救她脱离这些野蛮的残酷。”

3.Machiavelli wrote *The Prince* to advise Italian rulers on the ruthless statecraft needed to unite his war-torn and divided Italian homeland.

3.马基雅维利写《君主论》是为了给意大利统治者提供建议，指导他们如何用无情的治国手段统一他那饱受战争摧残和分裂的意大利祖国。

C.THE QUALITIES OF A SUCCESSFUL PRINCE

C. 成功王子的品质

1.Machiavelli had a pessimistic view of human nature. He believed that people are "ungrateful, changeable, simulators and dissimulators, runaways in danger, eager for gain; while you do well by them they are all yours; they offer you their blood, their property, their

lives, their children when need is far off; but when it comes near you, they turn about."

1.马基雅维利对人性持悲观态度。他认为人们是“不知感恩、善变、模拟者与迷失者，是处于危险中的逃亡者，渴望获利；只要你对他们做得好，他们全都属于你；他们在需要时献出鲜血、财产、生命和孩子；但当它靠近你时，它们会转身离开。”

2.Because human nature is selfish, untrustworthy, and corrupt, a prince must be strong as a lion and shrewd as a fox: "For the lion cannot protect himself from traps, and the fox cannot defend himself from wolves. One must therefore be a fox to recognize traps, and a lion to fight wolves."

2.因为人性自私、不可信且腐败，王子必须像狮子一样强壮，像狐狸一样精明：“因为狮子无法保护自己免受陷阱，狐狸也无法抵御狼。因此，识别陷阱必须是狐狸，斗狼必须是狮子。”

3.The successful ruler, Machiavelli insisted, must be ruthless and pragmatic, always remembering that the end justifies the means.

3.马基雅维利坚持认为，成功的统治者必须无情且务实，时刻铭记目的正当化手段。

In The Prince, Machiavelli suggested that a ruler should behave both "like a lion" and "like a fox." Be prepared for a short-answer essay question asking you to summarize Machiavelli's key points and apply them to rulers such as Elizabeth I of England, Henry IV of France, and Frederick II of Prussia.

在君主马基雅维利建议，统治者应当既像狮子一样行事，又像狐狸一样。准备好面对一个简答式论文题，要求你总结马基雅维利的关键观点，并将其应用于英格兰的伊丽莎白一世、法国的亨利四世和普鲁士的腓特烈二世等统治者身上。

VI.六。 ITALIAN RENAISSANCE ART

A.PATRONS

A. 赞助人

1.Renaissance artists were not independent contractors who produced works of art for themselves or the public. Instead, they received commissions from the Catholic Church, guilds, and wealthy families such as the Medici.

1.文艺复兴时期的艺术家并非为自己或公众创作艺术品的独立承包商。相反，他们接受了天主教会、行会以及如美第奇等富裕家族的委托。

2.While these patrons appreciated the beauty of fine art, they also understood the ability of artists to create visible symbols of power. Renaissance patrons thus used art as a way of displaying their wealth and promoting their fame.

2.这些赞助人欣赏美术之美，也理解艺术家创造权力象征的可见能力。文艺复兴时期的赞助人因此利用艺术展示财富和提升名声。

B.CHARACTERISTICS OF RENAISSANCE ART

B. 文艺复兴艺术的特征

1.Perspective

1.视角

i.A geometric method of creating the illusion of depth on a flat, two-dimensional surface.
我。一种在平面二维表面上制造深度错觉的几何方法。

ii. Enabled artists to create paintings that opened “a window on the world.” This way of presenting space became the foundation of European painting for the next 500 years.

二、使艺术家能够创作出“打开世界之窗”的画作。这种空间呈现方式成为欧洲绘画未来500年的基础。

2. Chiaroscuro

2. 明暗对比

i. The realistic blending of light and shade to model forms.

我。光影与阴影的真实融合以塑造形态。

ii. Creates the illusion of volume.

二、制造体积的错觉。

iii. Chiaroscuro and perspective enabled artists to create paintings in which real people seemed to occupy real space.

三、明暗对比和透视使艺术家能够创作出真实人物似乎占据真实空间的画作。

3. Pyramid configuration

3. 金字塔构型

i. Byzantine and medieval art featured flat, rigid figures arranged in a horizontal line.

我。拜占庭和中世纪艺术以平面、僵硬的人物水平排列为特色。

ii. Renaissance artists used three-dimensional pyramid configurations to create symmetrical and balanced compositions.

二、文艺复兴时期的艺术家利用三维金字塔结构来创作对称且平衡的构图。

4. Classical forms and Christian subjects

4. 古典形式与基督教题材

i. Inspired by their study of Greek and Roman statues, Renaissance artists attempted to revive classical standards of beauty.

我。文艺复兴时期的艺术家们受希腊和罗马雕像研究的启发，试图复兴古典美学标准。

ii. *It is important to remember that Renaissance artists did not abandon Christian themes and subjects. Rather, Renaissance art often combined classical forms with Christian subjects.*

二、重要的是要记住，文艺复兴时期的艺术家并未放弃基督教主题和题材。相反，文艺复兴艺术常常将古典形式与基督教题材结合。

You do not need to memorize a long list of Renaissance artists and their works of art. Instead, focus on key masterpieces that illustrate Renaissance ideals and the impact of humanism. The five works described below are designed to provide you with a handy list of examples for multiple-choice and short-answer essay questions on the Italian Renaissance.

你不需要背诵一长串文艺复兴艺术家及其艺术作品。相反，应聚焦于体现文艺复兴理想和人文主义影响的关键杰作。以下五部作品旨在为你提供一份方便的意大利文艺复兴多项选择题和简答作文题示例列表。

C. KEY EXAMPLES OF RENAISSANCE ART AND ARCHITECTURE

C. 文艺复兴艺术与建筑的关键范例

1. Filippo Brunelleschi, The Dome of Florence Cathedral

1. 菲利波·布鲁内莱斯基，佛罗伦萨大教堂穹顶

i. Brunelleschi combined his knowledge of Roman engineering principles with innovative building techniques to construct a 100-foot-high dome that seemed to reach heavenward without any visible means of support.

我。布鲁内莱斯基将他对罗马工程原理的了解与创新的建筑技术结合起来，建造了一个高达100英尺的圆顶，似乎直指苍穹，却没有任何可见的支撑。

ii. The Dome became a visible and celebrated symbol of Florence's piety, power, and ingenuity.

二、圆顶成为佛罗伦萨虔诚、权力和智慧的显著且备受赞誉的象征。

2. Michelangelo, David

2. 米开朗基罗，大卫

i. David's contrapposto (stiff right leg and relaxed left leg) pose recalls statues from Greece and Rome.

i. 大卫的对立姿势（右腿僵硬，左腿放松）让人联想到希腊和罗马的雕像。

ii. Like many classical statues, David is a nude. However, unlike the serene classical statues, David defiantly faces Goliath. His muscular body is tense with gathering power as God's champion prepares for battle.

二、像许多古典雕像一样，大卫是裸体雕像。然而，与宁静的古典雕像不同，大卫坚定地面对歌利亚。他结实的身体因积聚力量而紧绷，作为上帝的勇士准备迎战。

iii. David can be viewed as a metaphor for Florence's victory over Milan. David symbolizes Florence while the unseen Goliath symbolizes Milan.

三、大卫可以被视为佛罗伦萨战胜米兰的隐喻。大卫象征佛罗伦萨，而无形的歌利亚象征米兰。

3. Raphael, The School of Athens

3. 拉斐尔，雅典学派

i. The School of Athens depicts a gathering of ancient philosophers from various eras. The sages seem to move freely in a carefully designed three-dimensional space.

i. 雅典学派描绘了来自各个时代的古代哲学家的聚集。贤者们似乎在精心设计的三维空间中自由移动。

ii. The toga-clad figures of Plato and Aristotle dominate the center of the painting.

二、身穿托加袍的柏拉图和亚里士多德的人物占据画作中央。

iii. Raphael underscored the rising status of Renaissance artists by including portraits of his contemporaries among the ancient philosophers. For example, Plato is a portrait of Leonardo da Vinci. Raphael also included a portrait of himself on the far right, looking out at the viewer.

三、拉斐尔通过将同时代人的肖像纳入古代哲学家，强调了文艺复兴艺术家地位的提升。例如，柏拉图是列奥纳多·达·芬奇的肖像。拉斐尔还在最右侧画了一幅自己的肖像，正望向观者。

iv. The School of Athens brilliantly illustrates the Renaissance ideals of order, unity, and symmetry.

四、雅典学派精彩地展现了文艺复兴时期秩序、统一与对称的理想。

4.Piero della Francesca, Federico de Montefeltro and Battista Sforza 4.皮耶罗·德拉·弗朗切斯卡、费德里科·德·蒙特费尔特罗和巴蒂斯塔·斯福尔扎

i.State portraits became popular in fifteenth-century Italy.
我。国家肖像在十五世纪的意大利变得流行起来。

ii.Piero della Francesca (1439–1492) painted a double portrait of Duke Federico de Montefeltro and his wife Battista Sforza.

二、皮耶罗·德拉·弗朗切斯卡 (1439–1492) 为蒙特费尔特罗公爵弗雷德里科与其妻子巴蒂斯塔·斯福尔扎绘制了双人肖像。

iii.The portraits celebrate the power of the aristocratic elite. For example, Federico' s hat and coat are rendered in the red color that had been conventional for portrait busts of Roman emperors.

三、这些肖像颂扬了贵族精英的权力。例如，费德里科的帽子和外套采用了罗马皇帝肖像半身像常用的红色。

5.Michelangelo, Sistine Chapel Ceiling

5. 米开朗基罗，西斯廷教堂天花板

i.The 300 figures in the Sistine Chapel Ceiling represent a stunning fulfillment of the Renaissance goal of combining ancient Classical form with Christian subject matter.

我。西斯廷教堂天花板上的300尊雕像，是文艺复兴时期将古代古典形式与基督教题材结合的惊人实现。

ii.The Creation of Adam panel marks the culmination of a century of Renaissance research into the nature and possibilities of human anatomy. While Adam' s body has the beauty of a Greek god, his face burns with an inner intensity inspired by his closeness to God.

二、“亚当的创造”面板标志着文艺复兴时期对人体解剖本质与可能性的百年研究的顶峰。亚当的身体拥有希腊神祇般的美丽，但他的脸庞却因与上帝的亲近而燃烧着内心的炽热。

iii.Both the Sistine Chapel Ceiling and St. Peter' s Basilica provide visual symbols of the power of the Renaissance papacy.

三、西斯廷教堂的天花板和圣彼得大教堂都成为文艺复兴教皇权力的视觉象征。

VII.七。 WOMEN DURING THE RENAISSANCE

A.THE DEBATE ABOUT WOMEN

答：关于女性的辩论

1.The beginning of the Renaissance coincided with a “debate about women” (querelle des femmes).

1.文艺复兴初期正值一场“关于女性的辩论” (querelle des femmes) 。

2.Humanist scholars and others debated women' s character, nature, and role in society.
2.人文主义学者及其他人士就女性的品格、本性和社会角色展开了辩论。

B.CHRISTINE DE PIZAN (1364–1430), THE FIRST FEMINIST

B. 克里斯汀·德·皮赞 (1364–1430) , 第一位女权主义者

1.Pizan was a prolific writer who became the first woman in European history to earn a living as an author.

1.皮赞是一位多产的作家，成为欧洲历史上首位以作家为生的女性。

2.Pizan wrote a history of famous women designed to refute “masculine myths” about women. She is now remembered as Europe’s first feminist.

2.皮赞撰写了一部著名女性史，旨在驳斥关于女性的“男性神话”。她如今被人们铭记为欧洲第一位女权主义者。

C.HUMANISM AND WOMEN

C. 人文主义与女性

1.Renaissance humanism represented a real advance for aristocratic women.

1.文艺复兴人文主义代表了贵族女性的真正进步。

2.Well-to-do girls received a humanistic education similar to boys. For example, young ladies studied the classics, played musical instruments, and corresponded with their families and friends.

2.富裕女孩接受的人文教育，类似于男孩。例如，年轻女士们学习古典文学，演奏乐器，并与家人朋友通信。

D.CASTIGLIONE AND THE PERFECT COURT LADY

D.卡斯蒂廖内与完美的宫廷女官

1.As mentioned earlier, Castiglione believed the perfect court lady should be attractive, well educated, and able to paint, dance, and play a musical instrument.

1.如前所述，卡斯蒂廖内认为完美的宫廷女官应当有吸引力、受过良好教育，并且会绘画、跳舞和演奏乐器。

2.Although well educated, Castiglione’s court lady was not expected to actively participate in political, artistic, or literary affairs. Instead, she should be a pleasing and attractive “ornament” for her upper-class husband.

2.尽管受过良好教育，卡斯蒂廖内的宫廷女官并不被期望积极参与政治、艺术或文学事务。相反，她应该成为上流社会丈夫的赏心悦目且有吸引力的“装饰品”。

E.ISABELLA D’ ESTE (1475–1539), THE FIRST LADY OF THE RENAISSANCE

E.伊莎贝拉·德斯特（1475–1539），文艺复兴时期的第一夫人

1.Isabella d’ Este was the most famous Renaissance woman.

1.伊莎贝拉·德斯特是文艺复兴时期最著名的女性。

2.She was born into the ruling family of Ferrara and married the ruler of Mantua.

2.她出生于费拉拉的统治家族，嫁给了曼图亚的统治者。

3.She was an art patron whose collection included works by many of the greatest Renaissance artists. Her life illustrates that becoming a patron of the arts was the most socially acceptable role for a well-educated Renaissance woman.

3.她是一位艺术赞助人，收藏了许多最伟大的文艺复兴艺术家的作品。她的一生表明，成为艺术赞助人是文艺复兴时期受过良好教育的女性最被社会接受的角色。

4.Isabella d’ Este also provides an important example of how women often played an important role in smaller Renaissance courts.

4.伊莎贝拉·德斯特还提供了一个重要的例子，说明女性在文艺复兴时期的小型宫廷中常常扮演重要角色。

F. LIMITATIONS ON WOMEN' S LIVES

F. 女性生活的限制

1. Humanism only affected a relatively small number of Renaissance women.

1. 人文主义只影响了相对少数文艺复兴时期的女性。

2. The vast majority of Renaissance women did not experience any significant loosening in the restraints that traditionally restricted their lives. For example, women were excluded from guilds and denied basic civil rights.

2. 绝大多数文艺复兴时期的女性并未经历过传统上限制她们生活的大束缚。例如，女性被排除在行会之外，基本公民权利被剥夺。

3. Renaissance women continued to lead highly circumscribed lives. They were expected to participate in the endless labor required to provide food and clothing for their families. In addition, childbearing and child-raising severely restricted their freedom.

3. 文艺复兴时期的女性依然过着高度受限的生活。他们被期望参与无休止的劳动，为家人提供食物和衣物。此外，生育和育儿严重限制了他们的自由。

The role of women in the Italian Renaissance provides an excellent example of the processes of continuity and change. Although a few noteworthy women in the wealthiest class did experience significant gains in status, it is important to remember that humanism did not affect the lives of the majority of Renaissance women.

女性在意大利文艺复兴中的角色是连续性与变革过程的绝佳例证。虽然最富有阶层中少数显著女性经历了显著的地位提升，但重要的是要记住，人文主义并未影响大多数文艺复兴女性的生活。

Chapter 4

第四章

The Northern Renaissance

北方文艺复兴

I. 我。 THE NORTHERN RENAISSANCE 北方文艺复兴

A. CONTACT WITH THE ITALIAN RENAISSANCE

答：与意大利文艺复兴时期的接触

1. During the late 1400s, students and artists from Northern Europe traveled to Italy where they became acquainted with the "new learning" and the new style of painting.

1. 15世纪末，来自北欧的学生和艺术家前往意大利，在那里他们接触到了“新学问”和新的绘画风格。

2. At the same time, merchants from the Low Countries, as well as France, Germany, and England, also visited Italy and learned about the advances of the Italian Renaissance.

2. 与此同时，来自低地国家以及法国、德国和英国的商人也访问意大利，了解了意大利文艺复兴的进展。

B. CHRISTIAN HUMANISM

B. 基督教人文主义

1. Northern humanists were often called Christian humanists. Like their Italian counterparts, the Christian humanists closely studied classical sources. However, they also sought to give

humanism a specifically Christian context.

1. 北方人文主义者常被称为基督教人文主义者。与意大利同行一样，基督教人文主义者深入研究古典文献。然而，他们也试图赋予人文主义一个特定的基督教背景。

2. *Christian humanists wanted to combine the classical ideals of calmness and stoical patience with the Christian virtues of piety, humility, and love. They believed that this fusion would create the best code of virtuous conduct.*

2. 基督教人文主义者希望将古典的冷静与坚忍的理想与虔诚、谦逊和爱心的基督教美德结合起来。他们相信这种融合将创造最佳的美德准则。

3. *Christian humanists were committed to moral and institutional reform.*

3. 基督教人文主义者致力于道德和制度改革。

It is important to understand the difference between Italian humanists and Northern humanists. While both studied classical texts, the Northern humanists also studied early Christian texts and were far more concerned with religious piety than their Italian counterparts.

理解意大利人文主义者与北方人文主义者的区别非常重要。虽然两者都研究古典文本，但北方人文主义者也研究早期基督教文本，且比意大利人更关注宗教虔诚。

II.二。 KEY FIGURES IN THE NORTHERN RENAISSANCE 北方文艺复兴时期的关键人物

A. DESIDERIUS ERASMUS (1466–1536)

A. 德西德里乌斯·埃拉斯谟 (1466–1536)

1. Known as the “prince of the humanists,” Erasmus was the most famous and influential humanist of the Northern Renaissance.

1. 被称为“人文主义者的王子”的伊拉斯谟是北方文艺复兴时期最著名且最有影响力的人文主义者。

2. The greatest scholar of his age, Erasmus edited the works of the Church Fathers and produced Greek and Latin editions of the New Testament.

2. 作为当时最伟大的学者，伊拉斯谟编辑了教父著作，并出版了希腊文和拉丁文的新约版本。

3. Erasmus is best known for writing *The Praise of Folly*, a witty satire that poked fun at greedy merchants, pompous priests, and quarrelsome scholars. Erasmus saved his most stinging barbs for the immorality and hypocrisy of church leaders, including Pope Julius II.
3. 伊拉斯谟最著名的作品是《愚行的赞美》，这是一部机智讽刺作品，讽刺了贪婪的商人、自负的神父和好斗的学者。伊拉斯谟将最尖锐的批评留给了教会领袖的不道德和虚伪，包括教皇尤利乌斯二世。

4. Erasmus was a devout Catholic committed to reforming the church from within. He called for the Church to return to simple, essential Christianity. Erasmus stressed that true religion was a matter of inward sincerity and pious devotion rather than outward observances such as pilgrimages or venerating relics.

4. 伊拉斯谟是一位虔诚的天主教徒，致力于从内部改革教会。他呼吁教会回归简单而本质的基督教。伊拉斯谟强调，真正的宗教是内心的真诚和虔诚的奉献，而非外在的朝圣或圣物崇拜。

5. Erasmus' s hope for peaceful reform was shattered when Martin Luther nailed his Ninety-five Theses to the door of the Castle Church in Wittenberg.

5. 当马丁·路德将他的九十五条论纲钉在维滕贝格城堡教堂的门上时，伊拉斯谟对和平改革的希望破灭了。

B.THOMAS MORE (1478–1535)

B.托马斯·莫尔 (1478–1535)

1. More was the leading humanist scholar in England. A renowned author, lawyer, and statesman, More held many high public offices including lord chancellor under Henry VIII.

1. 莫尔是英国领先的人文主义学者。作为著名作家、律师和政治家，莫尔曾担任多项高级公职，包括亨利八世时期的大法官。

2. More is best known for writing *Utopia* (meaning “Nowhere”), a novel describing an imaginary society located somewhere off the mainland of the New World. The country of Utopia featured religious toleration, a humanist education for both men and women, and communal ownership of property.

2. 莫尔最著名的作品是创作《乌托邦》（意为“无处可寻”），这是一部描述位于新大陆大陆外某处的虚构社会的小说。乌托邦国家体现了宗教宽容、男女皆有的人文教育以及财产的公有制。

C.MICHEL DE MONTAIGNE (1533–1592)

C. 米歇尔·德·蒙泰涅 (1533–1592)

1. Montaigne was one of the most influential writers of the French Renaissance.

1. 蒙田是法国文艺复兴时期最具影响力的作家之一。

2. He is best known for popularizing the essay as a literary genre. Montaigne's writings feature numerous vivid anecdotes and a skeptical tone best illustrated by his famous question, *Que sais-je?* (“What do I know?”).

2. 他最为人所知的是将散文推广为一种文学体裁。蒙田的著作充满生动轶事，带有怀疑的语气，这从他著名的问题“*Que sais-je ?*”（“我知道什么？”）中表现得淋漓尽致。

III.三。 THE PRINTING REVOLUTION

印刷革命

A.JOHANNES GUTENBERG AND THE PRINTING PRESS

A. 约翰内斯·古腾堡与印刷术

1. Johannes Gutenberg is credited with inventing the first printing press with movable type.

In 1456, the first full work ever printed by movable type, the *Mazarin Bible*, was published.

1. 约翰内斯·古腾堡被认为是第一台带有活字印刷机的发明者。1456年，第一部用活字印刷的完整著作——《马扎林圣经》出版。

2. Printing quickly spread across Europe. The Low Countries along with prosperous Italian and German cities became early centers of the printing revolution.

2. 印刷术迅速传播到欧洲各地。低地国家以及繁荣的意大利和德国城市成为印刷革命的早期中心。

3. By 1500, presses in over 200 cities printed copies of about 40,000 books, pamphlets, and broadsides. Historians estimate that as many as 10 million items may have been printed, far more than the number of books produced in all of previous Western history.

3. 到1500年，200多个城市的印刷厂已印制约4万册书籍、小册子和宣传单。历史学家估计，印刷品可能多达一千万册，远超以往西方历史上所有书籍的产量。

B.IMPACT OF THE PRINTING PRESS

B. 印刷术的影响

1. The ideas of Petrarch and other early Renaissance humanists spread slowly from person to person by a laborious process of hand copying. In contrast, the printing revolution enabled the ideas of Erasmus, Montaigne, and More to spread rapidly across Europe.

1. 彼特拉克及其他早期文艺复兴人文主义者的思想通过繁琐的手工抄写过程慢慢传播开来。相比之下，印刷革命使伊拉斯谟、蒙田等人的思想迅速传播到欧洲各地。

2. The diffusion of learning stimulated scholarship and exposed more people to fresh ideas.

2. 学习的普及促进了学术研究，让更多人接触到新思想。

3. The printing revolution promoted the growth of vernacular literature and national cultures.

3. 印刷革命促进了本地语言文学和民族文化的发展。

4. Printing technology enhanced royal authority by enabling monarchs to print laws and spread propaganda.

4. 印刷技术通过使君主能够印制法律和传播宣传，增强了王权。

5. At the same time, the printing revolution undermined the authority of the Church. For example, printing presses disseminated Luther's revolutionary ideas, thus helping to promote the Protestant Revolution.

5. 与此同时，印刷革命削弱了教会的权威。例如，印刷术传播了路德的革命思想，从而促进了新教革命的发展。

The printing press had a revolutionary impact upon European life and thought.

APEURO test writers often compose short-answer essay questions asking students to describe and analyze how the printing press altered European culture between 1450 and 1600. Like today's internet, the printing press promoted freedom of expression, disseminated information, and challenged the power of established authorities to control divergent views. At the same time, it is important to remember that the printing press also enabled monarchs to quickly spread their royal decrees.

印刷术对欧洲生活和思想产生了革命性的影响。APEURO考试作者常设计简答题，要求学生描述和分析印刷术如何改变1450年至1600年间的欧洲文化。就像今天的互联网一样，印刷术促进了言论自由，传播信息，并挑战了既有权威控制不同观点的权力。同时，重要的是要记住，印刷术也使君主能够迅速传播他们的皇家法令。

IV.四。 NORTHERN RENAISSANCE ART

北方文艺复兴艺术

A.CHARACTERISTICS

A. 特征

1. Northern Renaissance artists were the first to use and perfect oil painting.

1. 北方文艺复兴时期的艺术家是最早使用并完善油画的人。

2. The new oil paints enabled Renaissance artists to paint reality precisely as it appeared.

Their works are renowned for meticulous details of everyday objects.

2. 新的油画颜料使文艺复兴艺术家能够精确地描绘现实的表面。他们的作品以对日常物品的细致细节著称。

3. Many of the everyday objects in Northern Renaissance paintings are actually disguised symbols. For example, in The Arnolfini Wedding, the dog represents fidelity and the discarded shoes are a sign that a religious ceremony is taking place. At the time, people believed that touching the ground with bare feet ensured fertility.

3. 北方文艺复兴绘画中的许多日常物品实际上是伪装的象征。例如，在《阿诺菲尼婚礼》中，狗象征忠诚，丢弃的鞋子则象征着宗教仪式正在举行。当时人们相信赤脚触地能保证生育能力。

B.KEY ARTISTS

B.KEY艺术家

1.Jan van Eyck (1390–1441)

1. 扬·范·艾克 (1390–1441)

i.Van Eyck was the most acclaimed Flemish artist of the fifteenth century.

我。范·艾克是十五世纪最受赞誉的佛兰德斯艺术家。

ii.He was one of the pioneers in oil painting.

二、他是油画领域的先驱之一。

iii.Van Eyck is best known for the Ghent Altarpiece and The Arnolfini Wedding.

三、范·艾克最著名的作品是根特祭坛画和《阿诺菲尼婚礼》。

2.Albrecht Dürer (1471–1528)

2. 阿尔布雷希特·丢勒 (1471–1528)

i.Dürer was the first Northern Renaissance artist to fully absorb the innovations of the Italian Renaissance.

我。丢勒是第一位完全吸收意大利文艺复兴创新的北方文艺复兴艺术家。

ii.He is best known for his woodcuts and self-portraits.

二、他以木刻版画和自画像闻名。

3.Hans Holbein the Younger (1497–1543)

3. 小汉斯·霍尔拜因 (1497–1543)

i.Like Dürer, Holbein blended the Northern Renaissance's love of precise realism with the Italian Renaissance's love of balanced proportion and perspective.

我。与丢勒一样，霍尔拜因将北方文艺复兴对精确现实主义的热爱与意大利文艺复兴对平衡比例和透视的热爱融合在一起。

ii.His best-known works are his realistic portraits of Henry VIII and Thomas More.

二、他最著名的作品是亨利八世和托马斯·莫尔的写实肖像。

iii.The portraits of Henry VIII are an excellent example of how portraits were used to visually express the rising power of the new monarchs.

三、亨利八世的肖像画是肖像如何用来视觉上表现新君主权力崛起的绝佳范例。

Chapter 5

第五章

The New Monarchs 新君主

I.我。 THE RISE OF THE NEW MONARCHS 新君主的崛起

A. CHARACTERISTICS OF MEDIEVAL KINGS

答：中世纪国王的特征

1. Medieval kings received most of their income from their own estates and from grants of money from their vassals.

1. 中世纪国王的大部分收入来自自己的庄园和封臣的资金授予。

2. Medieval kings marched to war followed by an army of vassals who owed military service in exchange for land.

2. 中世纪国王率军参战，随后是一支附庸军队，这些附庸以土地为交换，欠下军事义务。

3. Medieval kings relied upon nobles for advice and counsel.

3. 中世纪的国王依赖贵族的建议和建议。

4. Powerful nobles waged war, taxed their peasants, and administered and enforced the law—all rights that were normally the prerogatives of a sovereign state.

4. 强大的贵族发动战争，向农民征税，管理和执行法律——这些通常属于主权国家的特权。

5. Medieval kings shared power with the Church and were often subordinate to the pope.

5. 中世纪国王与教会共享权力，且常服从教皇。

B. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NEW MONARCHS

B. 新君主的特点

1. Between 1450 and 1550 strong rulers known as new monarchs unified France, England, and Spain.

1. 1450年至1550年间，被称为新君主的强大统治者统一了法国、英格兰和西班牙。

2. The new monarchs retained their feudal income while also taxing towns, merchants, and peasants.

2. 新君主保留了封建收入，同时对城镇、商人和农民征税。

3. The new monarchs created professional armies that were paid from the royal treasury.

3. 新君主组建了由王室财政支付的职业军队。

4. The new monarchs created a more centralized administrative bureaucracy that relied upon educated and loyal middle-class officials.

4. 新君主建立了更为集中的行政官僚体系，依赖受过良好教育且忠诚的中产阶级官员。

5. The new monarchs negotiated a new relationship with the Catholic Church.

5. 新君主与天主教会谈判建立新关系。

C. FACTORS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE RISE OF THE NEW MONARCHS

C. 导致新君主崛起的因素

1. Innovations in military weapons dramatically increased the power of the new monarchs. For example, cannonballs propelled by gunpowder enabled royal armies to breach the once impregnable stone walls of feudal castles. At the same time, soldiers equipped with new muzzle-loaded firearms could fire volleys that decimated the ranks of armored knights.

1. 军事武器的创新极大增强了新君主的权力。例如，火药推进的炮弹使皇家军队能够突破曾经坚不可摧的封建城堡石墙。与此同时，装备新型前装火器的士兵能够发射齐射，摧毁盔甲骑士的队伍。

2. *The growth of towns produced an increasingly prosperous middle class that prized peace and helped rulers establish and enforce predictable laws.*

2. 城镇的发展催生了日益繁荣的中产阶级，他们重视和平，帮助统治者制定和执行可预测的法律。

3. *The development of a centralized administration gave the new monarchs greater control over commerce and trade.*

3. 中央集权行政的发展使新君主对商业和贸易拥有更大的控制权。

II. 二。 NEW MONarchs IN FRANCE, ENGLAND, AND SPAIN

法国、英格兰和西班牙的新君主

A. FRANCE

法国

1. *Charles VII (reigned 1422–1461)*

1. 查理七世（在位1422–1461年）

i. *Charles VII successfully concluded the Hundred Years' War by expelling the English from France.*

我。查理七世成功结束了百年战争，将英格兰人驱逐出法国。

ii. *He strengthened royal finances through such taxes as the taille (on land) and the gabelle (on salt). These two taxes were the main source of royal income for the next three centuries.*

二。他通过税收如泰勒（土地税）和加贝尔税（盐税）等税收加强了王室财政。这两种税收成为接下来三个世纪王室的主要收入来源。

iii. *He combined cavalry and archers to form Europe's first permanent royal army. Charles VII completed 60 successful castle sieges in just one year.*

三。他将骑兵和弓箭手结合起来，组建了欧洲第一支常设皇家军队。查理七世在短短一年内完成了60次成功的城堡围攻。

iv. *He established a royal council, using middle-class merchants as his officials. Charles VII chose his advisors so wisely that he won the nickname "Charles the Well-Served."*

四。他成立了皇家议会，使用中产阶级商人作为官员。查理七世明智地选择了顾问，因此赢得了“被宠爱的查理”的绰号。

2. *Louis XI (reigned 1461–1483)*

2. 路易十一（在位1461–1483年）

i. *Louis XI earned the nickname the "Spider King" because of his treacherous character and ruthless use of power. For example, he imprisoned a disloyal cardinal in a small cage for 11 excruciating years.*

我。路易十一因其奸诈的性格和无情的权力使用而获得了“蜘蛛王”的绰号。例如，他曾将一位不忠的枢机主教囚禁在一个狭小的笼子里，长达11年，令人痛苦难耐。

ii. *He encouraged economic growth by promoting new industries such as silk weaving.*

二。他通过推动丝绸织造等新兴产业促进经济增长。

3. *Francis I (reigned 1515–1547)*

3. 弗朗茨一世（在位1515–1547年）

i. Francis I was the first French king to be called "Your Majesty."

我。弗朗索瓦一世是第一位被称为“陛下”的法国国王。

ii. He reached an agreement with Pope Leo X known as the Concordat of Bologna (1516), which authorized the king to nominate bishops, abbots, and other high officials of the Catholic Church in France. This agreement gave the French monarch administrative control over the Church.

二、他与教皇利奥十世达成了一项名为《博洛尼亚协约》(1516年)的协议，授权国王提名法国天主教会的主教、修道院院长及其他高级官员。该协议赋予法国君主对教会的行政控制权。

B.ENGLAND

英格兰语

1. Henry VII (reigned 1485–1509)

201年10月1日亨利七世(在位1485–1509)

i. Henry VII created a special court known as the Star Chamber as a political weapon to try prominent nobles. Court sessions were held in secret with no right of appeal, no juries, and no witnesses.

我。亨利七世设立了一个名为星室法庭的特别法庭，作为审判显赫贵族的政治武器。法庭审理秘密进行，没有上诉权、陪审团和证人。

ii. He used justices of the peace to extend royal authority into the local shires.

二、他利用治安法官将王权扩展到当地郡。

iii. He encouraged the wool industry and expanded the English merchant marine.

三、他鼓励羊毛工业，并扩展了英国商船队。

2. Henry VIII (reigned 1509–1547)

2. 亨利八世(在位1509–1547)

i. Henry VIII declared the king the supreme head of the Church of England, thus severing England's ties with the Catholic Church.

我。亨利八世宣布国王为英格兰教会的最高领袖，从而切断了英格兰与天主教会的联系。

ii. He dissolved the monasteries and confiscated their land and wealth.

二、他解散了修道院，没收了其土地和财富。

C.SPAIN

1. The Iberian Peninsula in the mid-fifteenth century

1.十五世纪中叶的伊比利亚半岛

i. During this time, the Iberian Peninsula enjoyed a rich cultural diversity that included prominent Jewish and Muslim communities.

我。在此期间，伊比利亚半岛拥有丰富的文化多样性，包括著名的犹太和穆斯林社区。

ii. The kingdoms of Castile and Aragon dominated Navarre and Portugal. The Muslims held only the small kingdom of Granada.

二、卡斯蒂利亚和阿拉贡王国主导了纳瓦拉和葡萄牙。穆斯林仅控制着小王国格拉纳达。

2. Ferdinand (reigned 1479–1516) and Isabella (reigned 1474–1504)

2. 费迪南德(在位1479–1516年)和伊莎贝拉(在位1474–1504年)

i.The marriage of Ferdinand of Aragon and Isabella of Castile (1469) created a dynastic union of the Iberian Peninsula' s two most powerful royal houses.
我。阿拉贡的费迪南德与卡斯蒂利亚的伊莎贝拉（1469年）的婚姻促成了伊比利亚半岛两大最强大王室家族的王朝联合。

ii.Ferdinand and Isabella reduced the number of nobles on the royal council.

二、费迪南德和伊莎贝拉减少了王室议会中贵族的人数。

iii.Ferdinand and Isabella completed the Reconquista by conquering Granada and incorporating it into the Spanish kingdom.

三、费迪南德和伊莎贝拉完成了收复失地运动，征服了格拉纳达并将其纳入西班牙王国。

iv.Isabella decreed that in a Christian state, there could be only "one king, one law, one faith." She and Ferdinand established the Inquisition to enforce religious conformity.

四。伊莎贝拉颁布法令，在基督教国家中，只能有“一位国王、一条法律、一种信仰”。她和费迪南德共同创立了宗教裁判所，以强制宗教规范。

v.In 1492, Ferdinand and Isabella issued an edict expelling all practicing Jews from Spain.

Ten years later, they demanded that all Muslims adopt Christianity or leave Spain.

五。1492年，费迪南德和伊莎贝拉颁布法令，驱逐所有犹太教徒出境。十年后，他们要求所有穆斯林要么接受基督教，要么离开西班牙。

D.A COMPETITIVE STATE SYSTEM

D.A 竞争性州制度

1.By 1600, new monarchs in France, England, and Spain boasted standing armies, royal courts, and the financial support of increasingly prosperous merchants.

1.到1600年，法国、英格兰和西班牙的新君主拥有常备军、王室宫廷以及日益富裕商人的财政支持。

2.The emergence of powerful monarchs in France, England, and Spain marked the beginning of Europe' s competitive state system.

2.法国、英格兰和西班牙强大君主的出现标志着欧洲竞争国家体系的开始。

3.The competitive state system promoted the practice of modern diplomacy. Rulers sent official representatives to rival nations in order to be informed about their plans and policies. The new diplomacy encouraged negotiation and prevented war.

3.竞争性的国家体系促进了现代外交的实践。统治者派遣官方代表前往敌对国家，以了解他们的计划和政策。新外交鼓励谈判，防止战争爆发。

4.The new diplomacy encouraged balance-of-power politics. Unrestrained by religious or legal limitations, sovereign rulers strove for power and wealth. When one nation posed a threat to neighboring states, they responded by forming a coalition to preserve the balance of power.

4.新的外交鼓励了权力平衡政治。主权统治者不受宗教或法律限制，追求权力和财富。当一个国家对邻国构成威胁时，他们会组建联盟以维持力量平衡。

APEURO test writers often ask students to write short-answer essays describing the key features of the new monarchies in France, England, and Spain in the period between 1450 and 1550.

APEURO考试的作者常要求学生写简答作文，描述1450年至1550年间法国、英格兰和西班牙新君主制的关键特征。

Chapter 6

第六章

The Age of Exploration and the Commercial Revolution

大航海时代与商业革命

I. 我。 FACTORS THAT ENCOURAGED EUROPEAN OVERSEAS EXPLORATION 促进欧洲海外探险的因素

A. THE RENAISSANCE SPIRIT OF INDIVIDUALISM

答：文艺复兴时期的个人主义精神

1. The explorers embodied the same spirit of individualism and curiosity that characterized Renaissance artists and humanist scholars.

1. 探险者体现了文艺复兴艺术家和人文主义学者所特有的个人主义和好奇心。

2. The renewed interest in ancient writings that inspired Renaissance artists also gave the explorers new knowledge about mathematics, astronomy, and geography.

2. 对古代文献的重新兴趣激励了文艺复兴艺术家，也为探险者提供了数学、天文学和地理的新知识。

B. THE SEARCH FOR SPICES AND PROFITS

B. 寻找香料与利润

1. The Crusades helped stimulate a growing demand for Indian pepper, Chinese ginger, and Malukan cloves and nutmeg.

1. 十字军东征促进了印度胡椒、中国生姜以及马鲁坎丁香和肉豆蔻的增长需求。

2. By the fourteenth century, European demand for Asian spices and luxury items far exceeded the supply. Muslims and Venetians controlled trade routes to the East.

2. 到了十四世纪，欧洲对亚洲香料和奢侈品的需求远远超过供应。穆斯林和威尼斯人控制着通往东方的贸易路线。

3. The new monarchs in Spain and Portugal wanted direct access to the lucrative Asian markets.

3. 西班牙和葡萄牙的新君主希望直接进入利润丰厚的亚洲市场。

C. THE DESIRE TO CULTIVATE CASH CROPS

C. 种植经济作物的愿望

1. A strong and growing demand for sugar motivated Europeans to look for lands suitable for cultivating this prized cash crop.

1. 对糖的强烈且不断增长的需求促使欧洲人寻找适合种植这种珍贵现金作物的土地。

2. Europeans hoped to find lands where they could establish sugar plantations.

2. 欧洲人希望找到可以建立甘蔗种植园的土地。

D. THE DESIRE TO SPREAD CHRISTIANITY

D. 传播基督教的愿望

1. The Crusades left a legacy of hostility between Christians and Muslims.

1. 十字军东征留下了基督徒与穆斯林之间的敌对关系。

2. Led by Spain and Portugal, Europeans hoped to reconquer northern Africa from the Muslims.

2. 在西班牙和葡萄牙的领导下，欧洲人希望从穆斯林手中重新征服北非。

3. Europeans believed they had a duty to spread Christianity.

3. 欧洲人认为他们有责任传播基督教。

E. THE ABILITY TO USE NEW TECHNOLOGY

E. 使用新技术的能力

1. The newly designed caravel had square sails for running before the wind and triangular sails for tacking into the wind.

1. 新设计的卡拉维尔帆采用方帆，方便顺风航行，三角帆则用于迎风转向。

2. The magnetic compass and the astrolabe enabled mariners to determine their location at sea.

2. 磁罗盘和星盘使航海者能够确定他们在海上的位置。

II. 二。 PORTUGAL: EAST BY SEA TO AN EMPIRE OF SPICES

葡萄牙：由海路东进香料帝国

A. PRINCE HENRY THE NAVIGATOR (1394–1460)

A. 航海家亨利王子 (1394–1460)

1. Prince Henry organized voyages along the west coast of Africa.

1. 亨利亲王组织了沿非洲西海岸的航行。

2. By the time of Prince Henry's death in 1460, the Portuguese had established a series of trading posts along the West African coast. These posts did a thriving business in gold and slaves.

2. 到亨利王子于1460年去世时，葡萄牙人已在西非海岸建立了一系列贸易站。这些堡垒在黄金和奴隶贸易方面生意兴隆。

B. THE PORTUGUESE TRADING-POST EMPIRE

B. 葡萄牙贸易站帝国

1. Key explorers

1. 关键探险家

i. Bartholomew Diaz rounded the Cape of Good Hope and returned to Portugal in 1488.

我。巴塞洛缪·迪亚兹绕过好望角，于1488年返回葡萄牙。

ii. Vasco da Gama reached the Malabar coast of India in 1498 and returned to Portugal with a cargo of pepper and cinnamon worth 60 times the cost of the expedition.

二、1498年，瓦斯科·达·伽马抵达印度马拉巴尔海岸，带回了价值60倍探险费用的胡椒和肉桂货物返回葡萄牙。

iii. Pedro Cabral accidentally discovered Brazil in 1500 while sailing to India. He returned to Portugal with 300,000 pounds of spices.

三、佩德罗·卡布拉尔于1500年航行前往印度时偶然发现了巴西。他带着30万磅香料返回葡萄牙。

2.Commercial trading posts

2.商业贸易站

i.The Portuguese did not attempt to conquer territories. Instead, they built fortified trading posts designed to control trade routes.

我。葡萄牙人并未尝试征服领土。相反，他们建造了防御工事，旨在控制贸易路线。

ii.The most important Portuguese trading posts were located at Goa on the Indian coast, at Malacca on the Malay peninsula, and at Macao on the southern coast of China.

二、葡萄牙最重要的贸易站位于印度海岸的果阿、马来半岛的马六甲以及中国南部海岸的澳门。

C.CONSEQUENCES

C.后果

1.The Portuguese ended the Venetian and Muslim monopoly of trade with Asia.

1.葡萄牙结束了威尼斯和穆斯林对亚洲贸易的垄断。

2.The center of European commerce shifted from the Mediterranean Sea to the Atlantic Ocean.

2.欧洲商业中心从地中海转移到大西洋。

3.The new sea routes reduced the importance of the Baltic Sea, thus leading to the decline of the Hanseatic League.

3.新的海路降低了波罗的海的重要性，导致汉萨同盟的衰落。

III.三。 SPAIN: WEST BY SEA TO A NEW WORLD

西班牙：西海通向新世界

A.CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS (1451–1506)

A. 克里斯托弗·哥伦布 (1451–1506)

1.Although he believed he had reached Asia, Columbus had in fact discovered Caribbean islands that were part of a vast New World.

1.尽管哥伦布认为自己已经到达亚洲，实际上他发现了加勒比海岛屿，这些岛屿属于一个广阔的新大陆。

2.Columbus' s voyages helped to propel Spain into the forefront of European exploration, conquest, and settlement.

2.哥伦布的航行推动西班牙成为欧洲探索、征服和定居的前沿。

B.THE SPANISH CONQUESTS

B. 西班牙征服

1.Hernando Cortes conquered the Aztec empire in Mexico (1519–1521).

1.埃尔南多·科尔特斯征服了墨西哥的阿兹特克帝国 (1519–1521年) 。

2.Francisco Pizarro conquered the Inca empire in Peru (1532–1533).

2.弗朗西斯科·皮萨罗征服了秘鲁的印加帝国 (1532–1533年) 。

C.SPANISH AMERICA

西属美洲

1. By the end of the sixteenth century, Spain possessed an American empire twenty times its own size.

1. 到十六世纪末，西班牙拥有一个面积是其二十倍的美洲帝国。

2. The Aztecs and other indigenous peoples were converted to Christianity and became subjects of the Spanish king.

2. 阿兹特克人和其他土著民族被皈依基督教，成为西班牙国王的臣民。

3. The king of Spain governed his American empire through a Council of the Indies in Spain and through viceroys in Mexico City and Lima, Peru.

3. 西班牙国王通过西班牙的印第安事务委员会以及墨西哥城和秘鲁利马的总督管理他的美洲帝国。

IV. 四。 THE COLUMBIAN EXCHANGE 哥伦布交流

A. INTRODUCTION

A. 引言

1. The Age of Exploration—also called the Age of Discovery—involved more than just the search for gold, silver, and spices.

1. 大航海时代——也称为大航海时代——不仅仅是寻找黄金、白银和香料。

2. The new discoveries sparked an unprecedented global diffusion of agricultural products, animals, diseases, and human populations.

2. 这些新发现引发了农产品、动物、疾病和人类人口前所未有的全球扩散。

B. NEW WORLD TO OLD WORLD

B. 新世界到旧世界

1. Agricultural products: potatoes, maize, tomatoes, peanuts, tobacco, vanilla, and chocolate

1. 农产品：土豆、玉米、西红柿、花生、烟草、香草和巧克力

2. Animals: turkeys

2. 动物：火鸡

3. Diseases: possibly syphilis

3. 疾病：可能有梅毒

C. OLD WORLD TO NEW WORLD

C. 旧世界到新世界

1. Agricultural products: coffee, cane sugar, wheat, and rice

1. 农产品：咖啡、甘蔗糖、小麦和大米

2. Animals: cows, horses, pigs, sheep, goats, and chickens

2. 动物：牛、马、猪、绵羊、山羊和鸡

3. Diseases: smallpox, measles, and diphtheria

3. 疾病：天花、麻疹和白喉

4. Human populations: European colonists and African slaves

4. 人口：欧洲殖民者与非洲奴隶

D.CONSEQUENCES OF THE COLUMBIAN EXCHANGE

D. 哥伦布交换的后果

1. For the New World

1. 为了新世界

i. European diseases decimated indigenous populations. Approximately 90 percent of the indigenous peoples of the Americas perished between 1492 and 1600.

我。欧洲疾病严重削弱了土著人口。大约90%的美洲土著人民在1492年至1600年间灭绝。

ii. The sudden collapse of entire New World communities enabled European colonists to more easily gain control over Native American lands.

二、整个新大陆社区的突然崩溃使欧洲殖民者更容易控制美洲原住民土地。

2. For Europe

2. 欧洲

i. Nutritious New World crops revolutionized the European diet and fueled a surge in European population.

我。营养丰富的新大陆作物彻底改变了欧洲人的饮食，推动了欧洲人口的激增。

ii. The influx of gold and silver facilitated economic growth and contributed to the rising prosperity of the merchant class in Western Europe.

二、黄金和白银的涌入促进了经济增长，并促进了西欧商人阶层的繁荣。

iii. The wealth generated by New World colonies facilitated Western Europe's historic shift from a stagnant feudal economy to a new and more energetic commercial capitalist economy.

三、新大陆殖民地所产生的财富促进了西欧从停滞封建经济向新兴且更具活力的商业资本主义经济的历史性转变。

3. For Africa

3. 为了非洲

i. The Spanish quickly discovered that coffee and sugar flourished in New World soils and climates. These highly prized crops produced great profits but required a large labor force.

我。西班牙人很快发现咖啡和糖在新大陆的土壤和气候中生长得很好。这些极为珍贵的作物利润丰厚，但需要大量劳动力。

ii. The severe drop in the New World population forced the Spanish to look to Africa for a source of labor. Between the sixteenth and nineteenth centuries, European slave traders forcibly transported over 10 million Africans to the Americas. The African slave trade marked the largest involuntary migration of people in human history.

二、新大陆人口的急剧下降迫使西班牙人将目光投向非洲寻找劳动力来源。16至19世纪间，欧洲奴隶贩子强行将超过一千万非洲人运往美洲。非洲奴隶贸易标志着人类历史上最大规模的非自愿迁移。

E.SUGAR AND SLAVERY

E. 糖与奴隶制

1. The history of slavery became intertwined with the cultivation of sugar.

1. 奴隶制的历史与甘蔗种植紧密相连。

2.Columbus introduced sugar cane to Hispaniola. Within a short time, a "white gold" rush began on sugar plantations and spread across the island.

2.哥伦布将甘蔗引入伊斯帕尼奥拉岛。不久之后，糖种植园掀起了一场“白金”热潮，并蔓延至全岛。

3.Sugar quickly became the most valuable cash crop grown in the British Empire. For example, by 1700 the English West Indies produced 25,000 tons of sugar, worth four times the value of Chesapeake tobacco.

3.糖迅速成为大英帝国最有价值的经济作物。例如，到1700年，英属西印度群岛生产了25,000吨糖，价值是切萨皮克烟草价值的四倍。

4.Sugar plantations required large fields, costly equipment, and a huge labor force working under strict supervision. The overwhelming majority worked on plantations in the Caribbean and Brazil.

4.甘蔗种植园需要大片田地、昂贵的设备和庞大的劳动力，在严格监督下工作。绝大多数人在加勒比和巴西的种植园工作。

V.V. THE COMMERCIAL REVOLUTION 商业革命

A.CAUSES

A.原因

1.New ocean trade routes

1.新的海洋贸易航线

i.The trade in spices, sugar, and precious metals brought great wealth to the European trading nations.

我。香料、糖和贵金属的贸易为欧洲贸易国带来了巨大财富。

ii.The wealth supported increased investment and a wide array of new economic ventures.

二、财富支持了更多投资和各种新的经济项目。

2.Growth of population

2.人口增长

i.The introduction of new foods played a key role in supporting population growth.

我。新食品的引入在支持人口增长中发挥了关键作用。

ii.The population of Europe increased from 70 million in 1500 to 90 million in 1600.

二、欧洲人口从1500年的7000万增长到1600年的9000万。

iii.The steady rise in population increased overall demand for goods and services.

三、人口的稳步增长增加了对商品和服务的整体需求。

3.Price revolution

3.价格革命

i.During the sixteenth century, the Western European economy experienced a steady inflation in prices.

我。16世纪期间，西欧经济经历了价格的持续通胀。

ii. The influx of gold and silver from the New World and the rising demand created by the growth of population contributed to the price revolution.

二、来自新大陆的黄金和白银流入，以及人口增长带来的需求增长，推动了价格革命。

4. New nation-centered economic system

4.新的以国家为中心的经济体系

i. Prior to 1500, the Western European economy was organized around towns and guilds. Both relied upon strict regulations to ensure their survival. As a result, there was very little innovation.

我。1500年之前，西欧经济围绕城镇和行会组织。两者都依赖严格的法规来确保生存。因此，创新非常有限。

ii. As commercial activity increased, a new nation-centered economic system began to replace the old town-and-guild framework.

二、随着商业活动的增加，一种以国家为中心的新经济体系开始取代旧有的城镇与行会框架。

B. KEY FEATURES

B. 主要特征

1. New entrepreneurs

1. 新兴企业家

i. The expansion of commercial activity created large geographic markets. The new trading areas opened new opportunities while also requiring a new kind of economic leadership.

我。商业活动的扩展创造了庞大的地理市场。新的贸易区开辟了新机遇，同时也需要一种新的经济领导力。

ii. As the commercial revolution replaced the town-and-guild framework, merchants and bankers emerged as influential and successful entrepreneurs.

二、随着商业革命取代城镇和行会框架，商人和银行家崛起为有影响力且成功的企业家。

iii. The Italian Medici family and the German Fuggers were prominent examples of the new economic entrepreneurs.

三、意大利的美第奇家族和德国的富格尔家族是新兴经济企业家的杰出代表。

2. New industries

2. 新兴产业

i. The printing press created a national and even international market for books.

我。印刷术创造了一个全国乃至国际的图书市场。

ii. The new ocean trading routes sparked a rise in shipbuilding.

二、新的海洋贸易航线推动了造船业的兴起。

iii. The emergence of nation-states supported the large-scale manufacture of cannons and muskets.

三、民族国家的出现支持了大炮和火枪的大规模制造。

3. New domestic or putting-out system

3. 新的家庭或输出系统

i.Strict guild regulations stifled competition and restricted production.

我。严格的行会规定扼杀了竞争并限制了生产。

ii.In order to avoid the restrictive guild system, entrepreneurs provided cloth, looms, and other equipment to rural families.

二、为了避免受限性的行会制度，企业家向农村家庭提供布料、织机及其他设备。

iii.The putting-out or domestic system led to a significant increase in the production of cloth and other manufactured goods.

三、生产或家庭制带来了布料和其他制成品的生产显著增加。

4.New joint-stock companies

4.新股份公司

i.The new international trade required unprecedented amounts of capital. For example, merchants had to arm their ships, buy special privileges for local authorities, and build trading posts. Wars, storms, and rivals all threatened profits.

我。新的国际贸易需要前所未有的资本投入。例如，商人必须武装船只，为地方当局购买特殊待遇，并建立贸易站。战争、风暴和竞争都威胁着利润。

ii.English and Dutch merchants formed joint-stock companies to maximize profits and limit risks.

二、英国和荷兰商人成立了股份有限公司以最大化利润并限制风险。

iii.Investors in a joint-stock company bought shares of ownership. If the company went bankrupt, its owners lost their investment. If the companies prospered, the investors' shares of ownership entitled them to collect a proportional share of the profits.

三、股份公司的投资者购买了所有权股份。如果公司破产，其所有者将失去投资。如果公司兴旺，投资者的持股比例使他们有权获得利润的比例分成。

C.MERCANTILISM

C.重商主义

1.The rulers of the new nation-states adopted a system of economic principles and policies called mercantilism.

1.新民族国家的统治者采纳了一套称为重商主义的经济原则和政策体系。

2.Mercantilists wanted to build strong, self-sufficient economies.

2.重商主义者希望建立强大且自给自足的经济。

3.According to mercantilist theory, colonies should export raw materials and import finished goods. This would create a favorable balance of trade and the resulting growth of national reserves of gold and silver.

3.根据重商主义理论，殖民地应出口原材料并进口成品。这将创造有利的贸易平衡，从而促进国家黄金和白银储备的增长。

Joint-stock companies and mercantilism are well-known economic terms that have generated a number of multiple-choice and short-answer essay questions. Given the emphasis on these terms, it is easy to overlook the putting-out system. Don't make this mistake. APEURO exams could include a set of multiple-choice questions designed to test your knowledge of the causes and consequences of the putting-out system.

股份公司和重商主义是著名的经济术语，也引发了许多选择题和简答题。鉴于对这些术语的强调，很容易忽视出户系统。别犯这个错误。APEURO考试可能包含一套选择题，旨在测试你对出户系统原因和后果的了解。

D.CONSEQUENCES

D.后果

1.Decline of early commercial centers

1.早期商业中心的衰落

i.During the 1400s, a confederacy of Baltic towns known as the Hanseatic League dominated northern European trade. As the center of European trade shifted to the rising nation-states in Western Europe, the Hanseatic League rapidly declined.

我。15世纪期间，一个由波罗的海城镇组成的联盟汉萨同盟主导了北欧贸易。随着欧洲贸易中心转向西欧新兴民族国家，汉萨同盟迅速衰落。

ii.Led by Venice, Italian city-states had controlled the lucrative trade with India. The Portuguese broke this monopoly by pioneering a new sea route to Asia.

二、在威尼斯的领导下，意大利城邦控制了与印度的丰厚贸易。葡萄牙人打破了这一垄断，开辟了通往亚洲的新海路。

2.Rise of capitalism

2.资本主义的兴起

i.Capitalism is an economic system in which capital, or wealth, is invested to produce more capital.

我。资本主义是一种经济体系，资本或财富被投入以生产更多资本。

ii.Capitalism is based upon the private ownership of property such as land, raw materials, and equipment.

二、资本主义基于土地、原材料和设备等财产的私有制。

iii.Capitalists are motivated by a desire to earn profits.

三、资本家的动机是想赚钱。

iv.The Age of Discovery ushered in a new economic era dominated by commercial capitalism.

四。大航海时代开启了一个由商业资本主义主导的新经济时代。

3.Rise of the bourgeoisie

3.资产阶级的崛起

i.As commercial capitalism expanded so did the class of entrepreneurs. The new middle class became known as the bourgeoisie.

我。随着商业资本主义的扩展，企业家阶层也在扩大。新的中产阶级被称为资产阶级。

ii.As commercial capitalism expanded, so did the wealth and power of the bourgeoisie.

二、随着商业资本主义的扩张，资产阶级的财富和权力也随之增长。

□