2-11 思想理论发展 (19-20世纪)

Table of Contents

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1. (民族主义) 民族主义观念 (19-20世纪)

The ideology 意识形态，思想体系 of nationalism 国家主义，民族主义 was taking hold 开始生效；开始占据优势 across Europe in the 1800s, and in the 1900s it only (ad.)（用于说明事情的恶果）只会，愈加 grew 只增不减. 主 The prospect 可能性，希望；预期，展望 of having a country for each nationality 民族 系 was tantalizingly 逗人地；......得令人着急 appealing: Poland for the Poles, Serbia for the Serbs 塞尔维亚人, and so on.

At times, though, people who share a national identity (or "nationality") may be scattered 撒；撒播 across a variety of different states. For example, in Europe in the nineteenth century, 主 people who were ethnically 人种上；民族上 German and spoke the German language 谓 lived in many different kingdoms, principalities 王公治理的国家；公国；侯国, and other political units. In such a case, nationalists 民族主义者 seek **to unify** all those with the same national identity **in** the same state, **so that** 以便，为了 all live (v.) under the same government, which 后定 主 members of that nationality 谓 control (v.), within the same territorial borders.

> Example 1. 案例
> which 主 members of that nationality 谓 control (v.)
>
> 句子的意思是 "由这个民族的成员控制的政府"。

In the nineteenth century, a Jewish movement called Zionism 犹太复国主义；锡安运动 formed (v.) to advocate (v.)拥护，提倡 for the establishment of a separate (a.)单独的，分开的 state for Jews.

民族主义意识形态在 1800 年代在欧洲盛行，并在 1900 年代愈演愈烈。"为每个民族建立一个国家"的前景非常诱人：波兰人组成波兰人国家，塞尔维亚人组成塞尔维亚人国家，等等。

但有时，拥有相同民族认同（或"民族"）的人，可能分散在各个不同的国家。例如，在十九世纪的欧洲，德意志民族和说德语的人，生活在许多不同的王国、公国和其他政治单位。在这种情况下，民族主义者寻求将所有具有相同民族身份的人，统一在同一个国家，以便所有人都生活在同一个政府之下，而这个政府由该民族的成员来控制，并且位于同一领土边界内。

十九世纪，"犹太复国主义"运动兴起，主张为犹太人建立一个独立的国家。

Example 2. 案例

principality

(n.) a country that is ruled by a prince 王公治理的国家；公国；侯国

注意区别:

Prince 亲王	duke 公爵
其领土被称为 principality 亲王国 (有时也被翻译成公国, 但不推荐, 容易混淆)	其领土被称为 duchy 公国
A principality (or sometimes princedom) ruled or reigned over by a regnant-monarch with the title of prince and/or princess. 由具有王子和/或公主头衔的在位君主统治	
Feudalism increased the power of local princes within a king's lands. As princes continued to gain more power over time, the authority of the king was diminished 减减弱，降低 in many places. This led to political fragmentation 破碎，分裂 as the king's lands were broken into mini-states ruled by princes and dukes who wielded 挥舞，使用（武器、工具等）;行使（权力、影响等）absolute power over their small territories. This was especially prevalent (a.)盛行的，普遍的 in Europe, and particularly with the Princes of *the Holy Roman Empire*. 封建制度, 增强了王领地内地方诸侯的权力。随着时间的推移，王子们不断获得更多的权力，国王的权威在许多地方都被削弱了。这导致了政治分裂，国王的土地被分割成由"王子"和"公爵"统治的小国家，他们对自己的小领土拥有绝对的权力。这在欧洲尤其盛行，尤其是神圣罗马帝国的王子们。 While some principalities prospered (v.)繁荣，成功，兴旺 in their independence, less successful states were swallowed 下；咽下 by stronger royal houses 名门世家；望族. Europe saw consolidation 巩固；合并 of small principalities into larger kingdoms and empires. This had already happened in England in the first millennium 一千年, and this trend subsequently (ad.)后来，随后 led to the creation of such states as France, Portugal, and Spain. 虽然一些公国因独立而繁荣，但不太成功的国家却被更强大的王室吞并。欧洲见证了小公国合并为更大的王国和帝国。英国在第一个千年就已经发生过这种情况，这种趋势随后导致了法国、葡萄牙和西班牙等国家的建立。	
Generally recognised surviving sovereign principalities are Liechtenstein, Monaco, and the co-principality of Andorra. 普遍承认的幸存主权公国是: 列支敦士登、摩纳哥, 和安道尔联合公国. • The Principality of Andorra 安道尔公国(亲王国) 安道尔 "君主" 不是安道尔人，而是由法国总统, 和西	• The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg 卢森堡大公国 卢森堡实行"君主立宪制"。国家元首为卢森堡大公，也是目前欧洲唯一的一个大公国。而"行政

Prince 亲王	duke 公爵
班牙"塞奥·德乌赫尔地方主教"共同担任，称为两大公。当然，安道尔实行的是"君主立宪制度"，法国总统与乌格尔主教, 都只是名义上的国家元首，行政权力在安道尔的"议会"手中。 • The Principality of Liechtenstein 列支敦士登公国(亲王国) 列支敦士登是一个"君主立宪国家"，且**与欧洲其他仅具象征意义却没有政治实权的王室不同，列支敦士登的王族, 拥有相当程度的实际权力。**该国的元首称为亲王（Prince，德文里称为Fürst）. • The Principality of Monaco 摩纳哥公国(亲王国) 实行君主立宪制.	权"则由"内阁"行使，"立法权"属于"众议院"。

公国起源于查理曼帝国的分裂。帝国分裂后，欧洲大陆被大大小小的诸侯国瓜分，大批的贵族统治相对独立的领地，有侯爵的"侯国", 和公爵的"公国"。

到了中世纪:

• 英法等国家加强中央集权，成为王国；

• 意大利等国则分裂为许多城市国家，一些国家仍由公爵管理，如米兰公国；

• 德意志仍然四分五裂；

• 由奥地利、普鲁士等小国组成的莱茵联邦——神圣罗马帝国，其中既有公国, 也有侯国。

• 波兰、俄罗斯逐渐发展成为大公国，

• 俄罗斯由于东正教加冕不再称为公爵国家，自己的元首称沙皇；

• 神圣罗马帝国在历史上的大部分时间，是一个由数百个更小的 "亲王国、公国、郡县、帝国自由城市、主教国、教会领地" 组成的松散政治集合体，而不是一个真正的帝国.

"亲王"国, 又译为"侯国". 是亲王（prince）或女亲王（princess）的封国。

This sense of shared (a.) identity and heritage 遗产，传统，世袭财产 谓 laid the groundwork 基础；地基;基础工作；准备工作 for the nationalism that ultimately **led to** the unification of Italy and of Germany over the course 在一段时间内，经过一段时间 of the nineteenth century.

这种共同的身份和遗产感, 为"民族主义"奠定了基础，最终导致了意大利和德国在十九世纪的统一。

In an empire, however, nationalism was a powerful danger. Empires **were built of** many different nationalities, and they would disintegrate (v.)碎裂；解体；分裂 if each group were granted (v.)（尤指正式地或法律上）同意，准予，允许 its own land and nation. The Ottoman Empire had already seen such pressures develop (v.) in its eastern sections, and Austria-Hungary faced this problem as well: more than ten different nationalities could be found within its borders. The concept of nationalism 民族主义 谓 threatened (v.) the Austro-Hungarian Empire's very (a.)（加强名词的语气）仅仅的，唯独的，甚至于 survival.

然而，在一个帝国里，"民族主义"是一个很大的危险因素。帝国是由许多不同民族建立的，如果每个群体都拥有自己的土地和国家的话，帝国就会瓦解。奥斯曼帝国的东部地区，已经面临着这样的压力，奥匈帝国也面临着这个问题：其境内有十多个不同的民族。"民族主义"观念威胁到了奥匈帝国的存在.

2. (民族主义) 泛斯拉夫主义

The theory of pan-Slavic 泛斯拉夫主义的 nationalism, which would unite (v.) all Slavic people under one rule, was a powerful one too. Slavic peoples have a shared historic culture and similar languages that include Bulgarian, Russian, Croatian, Serbian, Slovak, Czech, and Polish. They extended throughout 遍及，到处；自始至终 the Balkan region and shared many of the same animosities 敌意，仇恨 toward the imperial 帝国的 powers of Austria- Hungary and the Ottoman Empire.

Where the Slavic Languages are official?

By the twentieth century, Serbia had emerged as the leader of the pan-Slavic position 观点；态度；立场 in the Balkans. Its policy was characterized (a.)以...为特点的 by hatred (n.)仇恨，憎恨，敌意 of Austria-Hungary and opposition (n.) to that empire's forays (n.)突袭；闪电式袭击 into Balkan issues.

Russia, too, was a Slavic nation and showed great interest in what was happening to its historic 历史上著名（或重要）的；可名垂青史的 kin （统称）家属，亲戚 in the Balkans. Indeed, Russia saw itself as the natural leader of any potential pan-Slavic political entity (n.)实体，独立存在体 that might emerge in the Balkans.

Russia also **saw** Austria-Hungary and the Ottomans **as** rivals in the region and did not want either power (n.) to make any territorial gains. Russia hoped that by gaining influence in the Balkans, it could gain direct access to the Mediterranean Sea. Before 1914, however, Russia was not prepared to risk (v.) war to maintain this stance.

俄罗斯也是一个斯拉夫国家，对其巴尔干地区历史上的同胞所发生的事情, 表现出极大的兴趣。事实上，俄罗斯认为自己是巴尔干地区可能出现的任何潜在"泛斯拉夫政治实体"的天然领导者。

俄罗斯还将"奥匈帝国"和"奥斯曼帝国"视为该地区的竞争对手，并且不希望任何一方获得任何领土利益。俄罗斯希望通过在巴尔干地区获得影响力，能够直接进入地中海。 然而，在 1914 年之前，俄罗斯并不准备冒战争的风险, 来维持这一立场。

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3. (民族主义) "民族自决" 思想 → 每个民族都应该建立自己的政府, 建立自己的国家.

Wilson also strongly advocated 拥护，支持，提倡 self-determination, the idea that each ethnic （有关）种族的，民族的 group should have its own government. The treaty **ushered 把...引往；引导；引领;开创；开始；开启 in** a major redrawing 重新描绘，修改（边界、计划、安排等） of Europe, and new countries flooded （使）灌满水；淹没;大量涌入；蜂拥而出 onto the map. Their borders were drawn by diplomats 外交官 in Paris, however, and did not always reflect where people of different nationalities lived. Nor could they.

In an already diverse (a.)不同的，各式各样的 empire such as Austria- Hungary, people of different backgrounds lived **side by side** 肩并肩,并排地,共存, so it was no easy feat (n.)技艺；武艺；功绩；英勇事迹 to draw a border.

(一战后, 凡尔赛条约中,) 威尔逊还大力提倡"民族自决"，即每个民族都应该有自己的政府。该条约带来了欧洲版图的重大重新划分，新的国家涌入地图。然而，它们的边界是由巴黎的外交官划定的，并不总是反映不同国籍的人居住的地方。他们也做不到这一点。比如, 在奥匈帝国这样一个本来就多元化的帝国里，不同背景的人比邻而居，划定边界绝非易事。

The Germanspeaking country of Austria became an independent nation, as did Hungary.

The area of the Balkans, the site of so much uncertainty and nationalism **prior to** 在...之前，先于 the war, received a particularly *unfavorable 不利,不宜的；令人不快的；不顺利的 decision* regarding self-determination. The Serbs, Croats, Bosnians, Montenegrins, and

other Slavic groups there viewed themselves as separate nationalities, yet all were assembled 聚集；集合；收集 in a single country, to be called Yugoslavia or "land of the Southern Slavs." Yugoslavia was simply a diplomatic creation, and it did not survive the century.

德语国家"奥地利"成为独立国家，"匈牙利"也成为独立国家。
巴尔干地区是战前充满不确定性和"民族主义"的地区，在自决方面做出了特别不利的决定。那里的塞尔维亚人、克罗地亚人、波斯尼亚人、黑山人和其他斯拉夫族群，将自己视为不同的民族，但他们都被聚集在一个国家，称为"南斯拉夫"或 "南斯拉夫人的土地"。南斯拉夫只是一个外交创造物，它没有活过这个世纪.

Redrawing (v.) Europe. These maps show Europe (a) before and (b) after World War I. Notice (v.) the postwar proliferation （数量的）激增，剧增 of new countries created by *the Treaty of Versailles*.

重新绘制欧洲。这些地图显示了第一次世界大战之前（a）和（b）之后的欧洲。请注意战后根据《凡尔赛条约》创建的新国家的激增。

(a) Pre-World War I Europe

(b) Post-World War I Europe

Internal ethnic issues 谓 had not been fully solved by the treaty (such as in the creation of Czechoslovakia) and could easily resurface given the chance.

但条约并未完全解决内部的种族问题（例如"捷克斯洛伐克"的创建），并且一旦有机会，这些问题会很容易重新浮出水面。

The rhetoric 花言巧语，浮夸之词；修辞，修辞学 of self-determination of nations was not applied equally around the world, but 主 its focus (n.) on nationalist ideologies 谓 filtered (v.) 渗入；透过 through many societies, spurring the growth of nationalist movements around the globe.

"民族自决"的言论, 并没有在世界各地得到平等的应用，但其对"民族主义"意识形态的关注, 渗透到许多社会，刺激了全球民族主义运动的发展。(那个年代有创新的政治思想，能推动世界各国进步，如今的世界各国只关心经济赚钱，是不是缺乏政治上的新思想呢？)

Most Africans were not considered citizens <mark>of</mark> the empires of which they were <mark>part</mark>. However, participation in World War I changed (v.) things for many Africans. More than one million Africans had fought in the war. 主 The sense that *their contribution* should **be rewarded with** new political power 系 was one result. Another was ① *their exposure* (n.) to international issues ② and *the recognition* that 主 the principle of self-determination 谓 **applied directly to** themselves.

A number of groups had begun to argue for *more African involvement in colonial governments* /beginning in the late 1800s.

大多数非洲人不被视为他们所属帝国的公民。然而，参加第一次世界大战, 改变了许多非洲人的生活。超过一百万非洲人参加了这场战争。结果之一就是, 他们的贡献应该"使他们得到新的政治权力回报"。另一个原因是, 他们接触国际问题, 并认识到"自决原则"适用于他们自己。
从 1800 年代末开始，一些团体开始主张, 非洲更多地参与殖民政府。

The peoples of Africa also wished **to shake off** 去除；摆脱 Western control following 在……之后，紧接着 World War II. 主 <mark>The Atlantic Charter</mark>, a 1941 agreement by the United Kingdom and the United States regarding 关于；至于 their shared (a.) goals for the postwar world, 谓 <mark>had promised</mark> self-determination for all, and African countries wanted to make this a reality.

在二战后, 非洲人民也希望摆脱西方的控制。 《大西洋宪章》是英国和美国于 1941 年就"战后世界共同目标"达成的协议，承诺所有人享有自决权，非洲国家希望实现这一目标。

4. 爱国主义

Unlike nationalism, 主 patriotism 爱国主义，爱国精神 谓 does not entail (v.)牵涉；需要；使必要 asserting (v.)主张，声明；断言 the superiority 优越（性）；优势 of one nation **over** others.

与民族主义不同，爱国主义并不意味着主张一个国家相对于其他国家的优越性。

Example 4. 案例
entail

[VN -ing] to involve sth that cannot be avoided 牵涉；需要；使必要 SYN involve
[VN]
•The job entails (v.) a lot of hard work. 这工作需要十分艰苦的努力。 •The girls learn (v.) exactly what is entailed (v.) in caring for a newborn baby. 姑娘们学的正是怎样照看新生儿。

[V -ing]
•It will entail (v.) driving a long distance every day.这意味着每天都要长途开车。

5. Liberalism 自由主义

Header 1	Header 2
自由主义, 源于启蒙思想	Like nationalism, the political philosophy of liberalism is rooted in Enlightenment principles and born (v.) of the revolutionary struggles of the eighteenth century. 与民族主义一样，"自由主义"的政治哲学植根于启蒙原则，诞生于十八世纪的革命斗争。
political liberalism 政治自由主义	The liberalism of the nineteenth century is different from the liberalism of the late twentieth and twenty-first centuries, however. The meaning of the term has changed over time, and, although 主 people who **are regarded as** liberals 自由主义者 in the twentyfirst century United States 谓 generally advocate (v.) for *government assistance* for the poor and *government intervention* to ensure (v.) equality, 主 nineteenth-century liberals 谓 opposed (v.) government intervention. "自由主义"的内涵, 在19世纪, 和20世纪末与21世纪, 是不一样的. 即其含义随着时间的推移, 而发生了变化. 19世纪时的内涵 → 不受限制的自由. 包括: 言论自由, 人民主权, 代议制政府, 保护私有财产和公民权利 . 反对政府干预 (即, 人民要自由行动) 21世纪时的内涵 → 政府要援助穷人, 政府要进行干预, 以确保平等. (即, 政府要自由行动)
（政治自由主义）洛克的思想	Based on Locke's emphasis on *the consent of the governed* and *the natural rights of life, liberty, and property*, 主 political liberalism 谓 promotes (v.)促进；推动 *limited government* and *the right* to oppose (v.) any political authority that does not carry 赢得…支持（或同情）；劝说…接受论点 the consent of the people. These goals can be ensured by ① imposing (v.) limits on government authority ② and guaranteeing (v.) rights to all citizens in a written constitution. *Religious toleration* and *the separation of church and state* 谓 also became *fundamental principles* of liberalism in the eighteenth century. All played a significant role in shaping revolutionary movements in Britain's North American colonies, Haiti, and France, all of which issued (v.) 宣布；公布；发出 *written constitutions* 成文宪法 asserting (v.) the sovereignty 主权，最高统治权，最高权威 of the people. Enlightenment ideas of natural rights —tested (v.) through a series of revolutions — developed into *a lasting 持久的，耐久的 commitment* to *consent of the governed* and *equality before the law* in the liberal political philosophies 哲学；哲学体系，思想体系 of the nineteenth century. 洛克提出: ①生命、自由和财产等自然权利. ②.政府统治, 需要征得被统治者的同意. ③有限政府. 如何来实现这些目标? 方法是: ①在成文宪法中保障公民权利. ②政教分离. ③宗教宽容. 这些内容, 都在美国独立革命, 法国大革命中体现. (西方在社会思想进步上, 真是领先中国两三百年。中国的民权现在都比人家18世纪还不如. 受到统治阶层压制.)

Header 1	Header 2
（政治自由主义) 约翰·穆勒的思想	One of the most celebrated proponents 支持者；建议者 of liberalism in the nineteenth century 系 was the English philosopher John Stuart Mill, who argued for the protection of individual rights from censorship 审查，检查，审查制度 and tyranny. On Liberty 自由，自由权, his classic treatise published in 1859, **emphasized** the importance of toleration /and **stressed (v.)强调，着重；重读 that** multiple ethical codes 多重道德准则 could coexist peacefully in a given society. 穆勒提出: ① 保护个人权利免受审查和暴政. ② 多种道德准则, 可以在特定社会中和平共处 (即宽容) Example 5. 案例 John Stuart Mill - 归纳逻辑： - 其著作《论自由》. 因不满过往归纳论证的方法，只流于举例论证，密尔继承弗朗西斯·培根，提出五种不同的归纳论证方法，即"**穆勒五法**": 契合法、差异法、契合差异并用法、共变法、剩余法。 - 密尔认为, 不涉及他人利害的行为，他人都无权加以干涉，亦即密尔提出的伤害原则在自由问题的适用：人类之所以有理有权地, 可以个别地或者集体地, 对其中人任何分子的行动进行干涉，唯一的目的只是为了"自我防卫"。 - 边沁对效益主义的著名表述就是"最大幸福原理"，即一个人的行动, 应当在理智范围内, 始终以增加所有人的最大幸福为目标。密尔对效益主义的贡献在于"定性分析幸福"。边沁将所有形式的幸福视为等同，密尔则主张, **知识和道德上的幸福, 优于物质或肉体上的幸福（即幸福分为高低两个层次）。** 密尔说："宁做不满的人类，不做满足的猪猡；宁做不满的苏格拉底，不做满足的蠢人". - 边沁则认为幸福量是等同的，图钉不比诗集差，如果小孩子玩的跳格子游戏, 比歌剧院之夜令更多人感到快乐，那么社会就势必应该将更多资源, 用于推广跳格子游戏，而不是运营歌剧院。密尔的主张则是，拥护简单幸福的人们, 多是从未体验过高级艺术，这不利于他们作出正确判断。举例来说，那些高尚的或哲学实践者，比那些以自己快乐为目标的人, 更有益于社会。**问题关键不在于行为者自己的最大幸福，而是"全体幸福"的最大值。**
economic liberalism 经济自由主义	Whereas Mill and Locke focused liberalism 自由主义 on principles of natural rights and equality, *economic liberalism* derived from the Enlightenment theories of Scottish economist Adam Smith. Smith, whose theories shaped the burgeoning 迅速发展的，快速生长的 capitalism of the era, argued for the principle of laissez-faire 放任政策；不干涉主义, the idea that economic affairs should be free (a.) of government interference. 经济自由主义, 荣誉源于"亚当·斯密"的思想. 它主张"自由放任原则" → 即"经济事务不应受到政府干预"。这个思想, 塑造了后来的资本主义.

Header 1	Header 2

6. Conservatism 保守主义

Conservative theorists asserted that individual rights were secondary (a.)次要的；从属的；辅助的 to the rights of the community, and that 主 the only acceptable way to generate political change 系 was slowly and gradually rather than through revolution.

保守主义, 倾向于: ①社群权利高于个人权利. ②渐进式改革的方式, 好于革命.

7. "势力均衡" 思想

The central goal of conservative leaders in early nineteenth-century Europe, like the Austrian foreign minister Klemens von Metternich, was to prevent future revolutions and maintain a favorable 有利的；良好的 balance of power, an equilibrium 平衡，均衡 that prevents (v.) one nation from dominating (v.) others.

In response to the Napoleonic Wars, during which Napoléon sought to create a Grand Empire that expanded French power over much of the European continent at the beginning of the nineteenth century, Metternich 梅特涅 and his allies sought to contain France and restore (v.)恢复（某种情况或感受）；使复原 order by establishing conservative political regimes （尤指未通过公正选举的）统治方式，统治制度，政权，政体;组织方法；管理体制.

To ensure that no single country could conquer (v.) others, they agreed to divide (v.)（使）分开，分散，分割 military and political power more equitably among themselves.

实力均衡思想是: 防止任何一个国家强大到能统治其它国家. 如, 用在拿破仑的野心身上.

Example 7. 案例
regime

1.a method or system of government, especially one that has not been elected in a fair way （尤指未通过公正选举的）统治方式，统治制度，政权，政体
•a fascist/totalitarian/military, etc. regime 法西斯、极权主义、军事等政权
•an oppressive/brutal regime 压迫民众的/残暴的政权

2.a method or system of organizing or managing sth 组织方法；管理体制
•Our tax regime is one of the most favourable in Europe. 我们的税收管理体制是欧洲最受欢迎的税收体制之一。

8. 德国的"生存空间"思想

The ambition to expand (v.) eastward 谓 had motivated (v.) Germany for some time. The hunt 猎取 for Lebensraum （德）生存空间, or living space, had fueled its search for overseas colonies in the late 1800s and was an express (a.)明确的；明白表示的 goal of World War I.

In the lands seized from countries in eastern Europe, Hitler envisioned (v.)预期,展望 German families settling and producing (v.) large numbers of children, supplanting (v.)取代，替代 the native Slavic populations. In this way, physically 身体上，肉体上 and culturally "superior" (a.)（在品质上）更好的；占优势；更胜一筹 Germans would **reclaim** (v.)取回；拿回；要求归还 Europe **from** "inferior" (a.)较差的；次的；比不上...的 Jewish and Slavic peoples.

Example 8. 案例

supplant

→ 来自拉丁语 supplantare,掀翻，来自 sub,向下，planta,脚掌，来自 PIE*plat,平的，词源同 flat, 平的，plantar,脚底的。字面意思即踩在脚底下，引申词义代替，取代。

主 Similar ideologies 后定 meant (v.) to rationalize (v.)使合理化;对...进行理性的解释 **the displacement** of a territory's 领土；版图；领地 residents 居民 **by** a supposedly superior population 谓 have appeared in history before, like Manifest (a.)明显的，显而易见的 Destiny 昭昭天命 in the United States and Japan's expansionist (a.)扩张主义的 policies 扩张主义政策 in Korea and Manchuria.

> 一段时间以来，向东扩张的雄心一直激励着德国。对"生存空间"（Lebensraum）的追求,推动了 1800 年代末期德国对海外殖民地的寻找，这也是第一次世界大战的明确目标。希特勒设想德国家庭在从东欧国家夺取的土地上定居,并生育大量儿童，取代当地的斯拉夫人口。通过这种方 式，身体和文化上"优越"的德国人，将从"劣等"的犹太人和斯拉夫人手中夺回欧洲。
> 历史上也曾出现过类似的意识形态，旨在合理化所谓的"优越人口"对"当地人口"的取代，例如美国的"昭昭天命论"（Manifest Destiny），以及日本在朝鲜和满洲的扩张主义政策。

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9. 冷战时, (不太可靠的) 多米诺骨牌理论：共产主义影响会在一国向邻国蔓延

主 The first test of U.S. resolve to counter (v.)抵制；抵消;反驳；驳斥 the forces of communism 谓 came in 1947 in an unexpected place —Greece. In 1946, following the triumph of monarchists 君主主义者 in an election /the Greek communists boycotted (v.)拒绝购买（或使用、参加）；抵制, civil war broke out. Communist (a.n.)共产主义的 forces sought (v.) the overthrow 推翻，打倒 of King George II and his government.

> 1947 年，美国在一个意想不到的地方——希腊，第一次考验了美国对抗共产主义势力的决心。1946 年，君主主义者在"被希腊共产党抵制的选举"中获胜，内战爆发。共产党军队寻求推翻乔治二世国王,及其政府.

The events in Greece worried (v.) the U.S. government. Neighboring (a.)邻近的；附近的 Turkey **was regarded as** the gateway to the Middle East and its crucial supplies of petroleum 石油，原油, **upon which** Western industry and transportation 运输，运送 **depended** (v.). Truman feared that, should Greece become a communist country, a communist uprising might occur in neighboring Turkey as well. This belief—that the

neighbors of communist countries would **in turn** become communist themselves —is known as the domino theory.

10. 冷战时, 杜鲁门主义 (1947.3)

The president's pledge 保证；诺言；誓约 to help "free peoples" resist (v.)阻挡，抵制；抵抗，回击 communist expansion, a promise that became known as the Truman Doctrine 教义，主义，信条, formed the basis of U.S. foreign policy throughout the Cold War.

美国总统承诺帮助 "自由人民" 抵制共产主义扩张，这一承诺被称为"杜鲁门主义"，构成了整个冷战期间, 美国外交政策的基础。

In the immediate postwar period, Europe was the focus of U.S. anti-communist anxiety. The United States expended (v.) billions of dollars in *Marshall Plan aid* (n.) **to stave (v.)棍；棒；木柱;暂时挡住（坏事）；延缓，推迟（某事物）off** the expansion of communism there. It was in Asia, however, that the policy of containment 控制，抑制；（对他国力量的）遏制 **was** most strongly **challenged** 向（某人）挑战.

战后初期，欧洲是美国"反共焦虑"的焦点。美国在"马歇尔计划"中花费了数十亿美元的援助, 来阻止那里共产主义的扩张。然而，遏制政策在亚洲, 受到最强烈的挑战。

Before World War II, the United States had demonstrated 证明；证实 relatively little concern (n.)担心，忧虑 for the Middle East, which fell largely under British control.

Following the war, however, problems in the region, some of which **stemmed 起源于;茎 from** British policies and actions, threatened **to move** Arab and Iranian leaders **closer to** the Soviet Union. This possibility 谓 alarmed the United States and **led to** attempts to forge (v.) relationships with Middle Eastern governments. 主 The nations that proved 证实，证明 of greatest interest 系 were Iran, Egypt, and the newly formed state of Israel.

第二次世界大战之前，美国对中东地区表现出相对较少的关注，该地区基本上处于英国的控制之下。然而，战后该地区的问题（其中一些源于英国的政策和行动），有可能使阿拉伯和伊朗领导人与苏联走得更近。这种可能性引起了美国的警惕，并导致美国试图与中东政府建立关系。事实证明，美国最感兴趣的国家是伊朗、埃及, 和新成立的以色列国。

In the 1930s and 1940s, the United States had exercised 行使；使用；运用 a "Good Neighbor Policy" toward other nations of the Western Hemisphere, **refraining (v.)克制；节制；避免 from** interven**ing** in their affairs. 主 The desire to contain communist expansion, however, 谓 led Washington to take a much more interventionist (a.)干涉主义的 approach in Latin America and the Caribbean in the 1950s and 1960s.

In the eyes of the United States, Guatemala seemed to be drifting toward communism.

20世纪30年代和1940年代，美国对西半球其他国家, 实行 "睦邻政策"，不干涉他们的事务。然而，遏制共产主义扩张的愿望，导致华盛顿在 20 世纪 50 年代和 1960 年代, 对拉丁美洲和加勒比地区, 采取了更加干预主义的做法。在美国眼中，"危地马拉"似乎正在向共产主义方向滑移.

11. "相互保证毁灭" 策略

In the 1950s, both the United States and the USSR developed intercontinental 洲际的；大陆间的 ballistic 弹道的；射击的 missiles (ICBMs) as well.

Both the United States and the USSR quickly came to believe that 主 the key to survival 谓 lay in building an immense (a.)极大的，巨大的 retaliatory (a.)报复的 capacity, the ability to unleash (v.) devastation （尤指大面积的）毁灭，破坏，蹂躏 **so** great **that** the other side would never detonate (v.)引爆，爆炸 the first bomb for fear (n.) of its own annihilation 毁灭；溃败；（物理）湮灭，湮没. In the United States, this defense policy came to **be referred to as** 被称为 "mutually assured destruction 摧毁；毁灭；破坏" (MAD).

20世纪50年代，美国和苏联也开发了洲际弹道导弹（ICBM）。美国和苏联很快就相信，生存的关键, 在于建立强大的报复能力，因为这种能力能够造成巨大的破坏，以至于对方因为担心自己的毁灭而永远不会引爆第一颗炸弹。在美国，这种国防政策被称为"相互确保毁灭"（MAD）。

Example 9. 案例

detonate

→ de-, 向下，强调。-ton, 打雷，爆炸，词源同thunder, astonish. 即爆掉，引爆。

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annihilation

→ 来自拉丁语ad("to") + nihil("nothing").

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12. 艾森豪威尔主义 (1957)

The Suez Crisis changed (v.) the U.S. role in the Middle East. After having had little involvement 参与；加入；插手 in the area, the United States now realized that 主 Soviet involvement there 系 was possible (a.). Wishing to prevent this, in 1957 Eisenhower proclaimed (v.)宣布；宣告；声明 the Eisenhower Doctrine, by which the United States would use its military strength to defend Middle Eastern governments 后定 in danger of 处于危险之中 being overthrown by the forces of "International Communism."

苏伊士运河危机(1956), 改变了美国在中东的角色。在很少参与该地区之后，美国现在意识到, 苏联有可能参与该地区。为了防止这种情况发生，艾森豪威尔于 1957 年宣布了"艾森豪威尔主义"，根据该主义，美国将利用其军事力量, 来保卫面临被"国际共产主义"势力推翻危险的中东政府.