

UNIT 6第六单元

Industrialization and Its Effects

工业化及其影响

c. 1815 to c. 1914c. 1815 至 c. 1914年

Chapters 21–23

章节 21–23

PREVIEW: UNIT 6 KEY CONCEPTS

预览：第 6 单元关键概念

The Industrial Revolution spread from Great Britain to the continent, where the state played a greater role in promoting industry.

工业革命从英国蔓延到欧洲大陆，国家在促进工业发展方面发挥了更大的作用。

—Great Britain established its industrial dominance through the mechanization of textile production, iron and steel production, and new transportation systems in conjunction with uniquely favorable political and social climates.

——英国通过纺织生产、钢铁生产的机械化和新的运输系统，加上独特有利的政治和社会气候，确立了其工业主导地位。

—Following the British example, industrialization took root in continental Europe, sometimes with state sponsorship.

——效仿英国的例子，工业化在欧洲大陆扎根，有时是在国家的支持下。

The experiences of everyday life were shaped by industrialization, depending on the level of industrial development in a particular location.

日常生活体验受到工业化的影响，具体取决于特定地点的工业发展水平。

—Industrialization promoted the development of new classes in the industrial regions of Europe.

——工业化促进了欧洲工业地区新阶级的发展。

—Europe experienced rapid population growth and urbanization, leading to social dislocations.

——欧洲经历了快速的人口增长和城市化，导致社会混乱。

—Over time, the Industrial Revolution altered the family structure and relations for bourgeois and working-class families.

随着时间的推移，工业革命改变了资产阶级和工人阶级家庭的家庭结构和关系。

Political revolutions and the complications resulting from industrialization triggered a range of ideological, governmental, and collective responses.

政治革命和工业化带来的复杂性引发了一系列意识形态、政府和集体反应。

—Ideologies developed and took root throughout society as a response to industrial and political revolutions.

作为对工业和政治革命的回应，意识形态在整个社会中发展并扎根。

—Governments, at times based on the pressure of political or social organizations, responded to problems created or exacerbated by industrialization.

——政府有时会迫于政治或社会组织的压力，对工业化造成或加剧的问题做出反应。

The Industrial Revolution in Great Britain

英国的工业革命

I.我。 INTRODUCTION介绍

A.GENERAL OVERVIEW

A.总体概述

1.The Industrial Revolution refers to the process by which economic production shifted from the use of hand tools to the use of power machinery, first fueled by coal and steam.

1.工业革命是指经济生产从使用手工工具转向使用动力机械（首先以煤炭和蒸汽为燃料）的过程。

2.The Industrial Revolution began in Great Britain in the 1750s.

2.工业革命于 1750 年代在英国开始。

3.The Napoleonic Wars delayed industrial growth in Western Europe.

3.拿破仑战争延迟了西欧的工业增长。

4.Continental Europe began to industrialize after 1815. The Industrial Revolution spread from Western Europe to Eastern Europe.

4.欧洲大陆在1815年后开始工业化。工业革命从西欧蔓延到东欧。

B.HISTORIC IMPACT

1.The Industrial Revolution caused a process of modernization that dominated life in the nineteenth century.

1.工业革命引发了主导十九世纪生活的现代化进程。

2.The Industrial Revolution concentrated factories and workers in industrial centers. This promoted a process of urbanization that led to the growth of urban centers across Europe. Between 1800 and 1850, the number of European cities with a population of more than 100,000 inhabitants rose from 22 to 47.

2.工业革命将工厂和工人集中在工业中心。这促进了城市化进程，导致整个欧洲城市中心的增长。1800年至1850年间，欧洲人口超过10万的城市数量从22个增加到47个。

3.The Industrial Revolution led to the formation of a new self-conscious social class, the working class, or proletariat.

3.工业革命导致了一个新的自觉社会阶级——工人阶级或无产阶级的形成。

4.The Industrial Revolution also led to the formation of a new and expanding middle class, or bourgeoisie.

4.工业革命还导致了新的、不断扩大的中产阶级或资产阶级的形成。

5.The Industrial Revolution and urbanization had a dramatic effect upon families, including the role of women and childhood experiences.

5.工业革命和城市化对家庭产生了巨大影响，包括妇女的角色和童年经历。

6.The Industrial Revolution improved the standard of living by providing more consumer products, improved medical care, and new leisure activities.

6.工业革命通过提供更多的消费品、改善的医疗保健和新的休闲活动提高了生活水平。

7.The benefits of industrialization solidified Britain' s position as one of the dominant European powers.

7.工业化的好处巩固了英国作为欧洲主要强国之一的地位。

II.二. REASONS FOR BRITISH LEADERSHIP

英国领导力的原因

A.THE ENCLOSURE MOVEMENT

A.封闭运动

1.This movement, which privatized land formerly available to all for grazing and farming, concentrated land ownership in fewer hands.

1.这场运动将以前所有人均可用于放牧和耕作的土地私有化，将土地所有权集中在少数人手中。

2.With no land to work, small farmers were displaced, thus forming a pool of cheap labor.

2.由于没有土地可耕种，小农流离失所，从而形成了廉价劳动力库。

B.THE AGRICULTURAL REVOLUTION

B.农业革命

1.Crop rotation replaced the open-field system.

1.轮作制度取代了露地制度。

2.Landowners experimented with new crops such as turnips and new inventions such as the seed drill.

2.土地所有者尝试了萝卜等新作物和条播机等新发明。

3.The revolution in agriculture made it possible for fewer farmers to feed more people.

3.农业革命使更少的农民养活更多的人成为可能。

C.THE POPULATION EXPLOSION

C.人口爆炸

1.New farming methods produced more food.

1.新的耕作方法生产了更多的粮食。

2.Medical advances such as Edward Jenner' s discovery of a smallpox vaccine reduced death rates.

2.爱德华·詹纳 (Edward Jenner) 发现天花疫苗等医学进步降低了死亡率。

3.The combined population of Great Britain and Ireland increased from 10 million in 1750 to 30 million in 1850.

3.英国和爱尔兰的总人口从 1750 年的 1000 万增加到 1850 年的 3000 万。

4.This dramatic increase in population created a growing market that stimulated production.

4.人口的急剧增长创造了不断增长的市场，刺激了生产。

D.THE COMMERCIAL REVOLUTION

D.商业革命

1.Successful British merchants had large amounts of wealth accumulated from global trade.

1.成功的英国商人通过全球贸易积累了大量财富。

2.Great Britain had a stable, well-developed banking system that funded industrial development.

2.英国拥有稳定、发达的银行体系，为工业发展提供资金。

E.GEOGRAPHIC ADVANTAGES

E.地理优势

1.Britain had abundant supplies of coal and iron ore. Coal replaced wood as a key source of energy, while iron was used to manufacture tools and construct buildings.

1.英国拥有丰富的煤炭和铁矿石供应。煤炭取代木材成为主要能源，而铁则用于制造工具和建造建筑物。

2.Britain was geographically compact. No place in Britain was more than 70 miles from the sea or more than 30 miles from a navigable river. As a result, Britain formed a national market.

2.英国地理位置紧凑。英国没有一个地方距离大海超过 70 英里，距离通航河流超过 30 英里。结果，英国形成了全国市场。

3.Britain had many rivers and ports, which facilitated trade and shipping.

3.英国拥有许多河流和港口，促进了贸易和航运。

F.STABLE AND SUPPORTIVE GOVERNMENT

F.稳定且支持性的政府

1.Political stability encouraged economic growth and innovation.

1.政治稳定鼓励经济增长和创新。

2.Britain had no internal tariffs or trade barriers.

2.英国没有内部关税或贸易壁垒。

G.THE ENLIGHTENMENT

G.启蒙

1.Founded in London in 1660, the Royal Society became a world-famous organization for the exchange of ideas and practical inventions.

1.英国皇家学会于 1660 年在伦敦成立，成为世界著名的思想和实用发明交流组织。

2.British society encouraged and rewarded inventors and entrepreneurs.

2.英国社会鼓励并奖励发明家和企业家。

III.三 . THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY纺织工业

A.THE INCENTIVE

A.激励

1.The global demand for cotton cloth was enormous.

1.全球对棉布的需求巨大。

2.Prompted by huge potential profits, British entrepreneurs financed new ways of spinning and weaving cotton.

2.在巨大的潜在利润的推动下，英国企业家资助了棉花纺纱和织布的新方法。

B.THE INVENTIONS

B.发明

1.In 1733, John Kay invented the flying shuttle, enabling a single weaver to work twice as fast.

1.1733 年，约翰·凯 (John Kay) 发明了飞梭，使单个织布工的工作速度提高了一倍。

2.In the mid-1760s, James Hargreaves invented the spinning jenny, a spinning machine that made it possible for a single weaver to work six to eight threads at a time.

2.1760 年代中期，詹姆斯·哈格里夫斯 (James Hargreaves) 发明了珍妮纺纱机，这是一种纺纱机，可以让单个织布工一次织出六到八根线。

3.In 1769, Richard Arkwright invented a water frame that used water power from fast-moving streams to drive spinning machines.

3.1769 年，理查德·阿克莱特 (Richard Arkwright) 发明了一种水力框架，利用快速流动的溪流中的水力来驱动纺纱机。

4.In 1779, Samuel Crompton invented a spinning machine called the mule that combined the best features of the spinning jenny and the water frame to produce thread that was stronger, finer, and more uniform than earlier spinning machines.

4.1779 年，塞缪尔·克朗普顿 (Samuel Crompton) 发明了一种称为走锭纺纱机，它结合了珍妮纺纱机和水力纺纱机的最佳功能，生产出的线比早期纺纱机更坚固、更细、更均匀。

5.In 1785, Edmund Cartwright invented a power loom that used water power to dramatically speed up weaving.

5.1785 年，埃德蒙·卡特赖特 (Edmund Cartwright) 发明了一种动力织机，利用水力大幅提高编织速度。

6.In 1793, Eli Whitney invented the cotton gin, making it possible to efficiently remove seeds from the cotton fiber.

6.1793 年，Eli Whitney 发明了轧棉机，使得有效地从棉纤维中去除种子成为可能。

7.As a result of these continuous technological improvements, the output of cotton fiber from British textile factories rose from 40 million yards in 1785 to more than 2 billion yards in 1850.

7.由于这些不断的技术改进，英国纺织厂的棉纤维产量从 1785 年的 4000 万码增加到 1850 年的超过 20 亿码。

APEURO test writers do not focus on the sequence of inventions that revolutionized the textile industry. Instead, you should know that these inventions marked a shift from human and animal power to mechanical power. The mechanization of the spinning and weaving process in the textile industry ushered in the Industrial Revolution.

APEURO 测试编写者并不关注彻底改变纺织工业的一系列发明。相反，您应该知道这些发明标志着从人力和动物动力到机械动力的转变。纺织工业纺纱和织布过程的机械化迎来了工业革命。

C.THE STEAM ENGINE

C.蒸汽机

1.James Watt patented the first steam engine in 1769.

1.詹姆斯·瓦特 (James Watt) 于 1769 年获得了第一台蒸汽机的专利。

2.The steam engine rapidly replaced water power in British textile factories.

2.蒸汽机迅速取代了英国纺织工厂的水力发电。

3.Steam power played a key role in boosting iron production.

3.蒸汽动力在提高铁产量方面发挥了关键作用。

D.THE RAILROAD

D.铁路

1.Steam power enabled inventors to build railroad locomotives.

1.蒸汽动力使发明家能够制造铁路机车。

2.English entrepreneurs wanted a railroad line to connect the port of Liverpool with the inland city of Manchester, the heart of the spinning and weaving industry. The Liverpool-Manchester Railway opened in 1830.

2.英国企业家希望修建一条铁路线，将利物浦港与内陆城市曼彻斯特（纺织业的中心）连接起来。利物浦-曼彻斯特铁路于 1830 年开通。

3.By 1850, Britain had over 6,000 miles of railroad track. Each mile of newly laid track required 300 tons of iron.

3.到 1850 年，英国拥有超过 6,000 英里的铁轨。每英里新铺设的轨道需要 300 吨铁。

4.Railroads revolutionized the technology of overland travel. For centuries, a team of four horses pulled uncomfortable stagecoaches on long and tedious trips. Railroads provided a faster, cheaper, and more comfortable means of transportation.

4.铁路彻底改变了陆路旅行技术。几个世纪以来，四匹马组成的队伍拉着不舒服的驿马车进行漫长而乏味的旅行。铁路提供了更快、更便宜、更舒适的交通方式。

5.Railroads improved diet by providing access to perishable food. Trains carried fresh fish inland from the coasts and fresh vegetables from rural farms to city markets.

5.铁路通过提供易腐烂的食物来改善饮食。火车将新鲜的鱼从海岸运往内陆，将新鲜的蔬菜从农村农场运往城市市场。

6.Railroads promoted leisure travel by making it possible for urban residents to spend a weekend at coastal resorts.

6.铁路让城市居民可以在沿海度假胜地度过周末，从而促进了休闲旅游。

7.The railroads successful combination of steam, coal, and iron became the supreme symbol of the new age of industrial progress.

7.铁路将蒸汽、煤炭和钢铁成功结合起来，成为新时代工业进步的最高象征。

APEURO test writers place great emphasis upon the significance of railroads as a turning point in European history. You should be able to identify specific historic examples that illustrate the importance of railroads. You should also be able to identify limitations of nineteenth-century railroads. For example, railroads were not widespread in Eastern Europe and rail travel was limited to the middle and upper classes until late in the nineteenth century.

APEURO 测试作者非常强调铁路作为欧洲历史转折点的重要性。您应该能够找出具体的历史例子来说明铁路的重要性。您还应该能够识别十九世纪铁路的局限性。例如，铁路在东欧并不普及，直到十九世纪末，铁路旅行仅限于中上层阶级。

IV.四 . WORKING-CLASS PROTEST IN GREAT BRITAIN

英国工人阶级的抗议

A.THE LUDDITES

A.勒德分子

1.The new textile technologies threatened the jobs of Britain' s 250,000 hand-loom weavers. Named after Ned Ludd, frustrated English weavers known as Luddites broke into early textile factories and smashed the machinery.

1.新的纺织技术威胁到了英国 250,000 名手织机织布工的工作。以内德·路德 (Ned Ludd) 的名字命名的沮丧的英国织工，被称为勒德分子 (Luddites)，闯入早期的纺织工厂并砸毁了机器。

2.These acts of despair could not stop the Industrial Revolution. Parliament quickly responded by passing a law making the destruction of machines a capital offense. By 1850, there were less than 50,000 weavers.

2.这些绝望的行为无法阻止工业革命。议会迅速做出反应，通过了一项法律，将破坏机器定为死罪。到 1850 年，织工人数不足 50,000 人。

3.Workers gradually came to realize that destroying machines would not improve their lives. Instead, they had to form labor unions to fight for higher wages and better working conditions.

3.工人们逐渐意识到销毁机器并不能改善他们的生活。相反，他们必须组建工会来争取更高的工资和更好的工作条件。

B.EARLY LABOR UNIONS

B.早期工会

1.The Combination Acts of 1799 and 1800 prohibited British workers from organizing to improve their condition.

1.1799 年和 1800 年的《联合法案》禁止英国工人组织起来改善他们的状况。

2.Under pressure from labor and middle-class reformers, Parliament repealed the Combination Acts in 1824.

2.在劳工和中产阶级改革者的压力下，议会于 1824 年废除了合并法案。

3.In 1875, British trade unions won full legal status, including the right to strike.

3.1875 年，英国工会获得了完全的合法地位，包括罢工权。

V.五、 GREAT BRITAIN' S INDUSTRIAL DOMINANCE

英国的工业主导地位

A.STATISTICAL MEASURES OF BRITISH PROSPERITY, 1850

A.1850 年英国繁荣的统计数据

1.Manufactured one-half of the world' s cotton.

1.生产了世界一半的棉花。

2.Mined two-thirds of the world' s coal.

2.开采了世界上三分之二的煤炭。

3.Mined more than one-half of the world' s iron.

3.开采了世界上半以上的铁。

4.Controlled one-third of the world' s international trade.

4.控制了世界三分之一的国际贸易。

5.Possessed more railroad lines than France, Russia, Austria, Belgium, and all the Italian states combined.

5.拥有的铁路线比法国、俄罗斯、奥地利、比利时和所有意大利国家的总和还多。

B.THE GREAT EXHIBITION, 1851

B.伟大的展览，1851

1.The exhibition was held to celebrate Britain' s undisputed economic and technological dominance.

1.举办该展览是为了庆祝英国无可争议的经济和技术主导地位。

2.Britain' s Hall of Machinery featured the locomotive engines, hydraulic presses, and power looms that had powered the Industrial Revolution.

2.英国机械馆展出了为工业革命提供动力的机车发动机、液压机和动力织机。

3.European visitors marveled at the wonders of "the British miracle" and used the exhibition as a way to measure their own countries' technological progress.

3.欧洲参观者惊叹于“英国奇迹”的奇迹，并利用该展览来衡量自己国家的技术进步。

C.MAKING COMPARISONS: THE CRYSTAL PALACE AND THE ARC DE TRIOMPHE

C.比较：水晶宫和凯旋门

1.The Crystal Palace in London

1.伦敦水晶宫

i.Commissioned to celebrate British leadership in the industrial age.

i.致力于庆祝英国在工业时代的领导地位。

ii.Enclosed 18 acres and almost 1 million square feet of exhibition space.

ii.占地 18 英亩、近 100 万平方英尺的展览空间。

iii.Featuired prefabricated glass panels and cast-iron columns.

iii.特色预制玻璃板和铸铁柱。

iv.Demonstrated the possibilities of mass production.

iv.展示了大规模生产的可能性。

2.The Arc de Triomphe in Paris

2.巴黎凯旋门

i.Commissioned to celebrate French victories during the Revolution and the Age of Napoleon.

i.受委托庆祝法国大革命和拿破仑时代的胜利。

ii.Based on the triumphal arches of ancient Rome.

ii.基于古罗马的凯旋门。

iii.Combined a Neoclassical arch with romantic relief sculptures.

iii.将新古典主义拱门与浪漫浮雕相结合。

- iv.Reached a height of 164 feet, making it the largest arch ever built.
iv.高度达到 164 英尺，成为有史以来最大的拱门。

Chapter 22 第 22

The Second Wave of Industrialization 第二次工业化浪潮

I.我。 THE SECOND INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION 第二次工业革命

A.NEW INDUSTRIES A.新产业

- 1.The Bessemer process increased steel production while reducing costs. By 1900, steel had replaced iron in machinery, ships, railroad tracks, and building construction. For example, steel girders replaced stone and iron as the supports for buildings. Steel frames enabled architects to build the first “cloud scrapers.”
1.贝塞麦工艺提高了钢铁产量，同时降低了成本。到 1900 年，钢已在机械、船舶、铁轨和建筑领域取代了铁。例如，钢梁取代了石头和铁作为建筑物的支撑。钢框架使建筑师能够建造第一个“云刮刀”。
- 2.Led by Germany, the chemical industry grew rapidly. New products included soaps, dyes, fertilizers, and explosives.
2.以德国为主导，化学工业快速发展。新产品包括肥皂、染料、化肥和炸药。

B.NEW SOURCES OF POWER B.新能源

- 1.Coal and steam gave way to electricity, oil, and gasoline in powering even more intricate machinery.
1.煤炭和蒸汽取代了电力、石油和汽油，为更复杂的机械提供动力。
- 2.Electricity proved to be especially versatile. It lit homes and powered everything from industrial machinery to the new streetcars.
2.电力被证明用途特别广泛。它照亮了房屋，为从工业机械到新型有轨电车的一切事物提供动力。

C.NEW FORMS OF COMMUNICATION AND TRANSPORTATION C.新的通讯和交通方式

- 1.First demonstrated by Alexander Graham Bell in 1876, the telephone quickly became an essential part of modern life. The telephone linked families and friends while also playing a key role in speeding business transactions.
1.电话由亚历山大·格雷厄姆·贝尔 (Alexander Graham Bell) 于 1876 年首次展示，很快就成为现代生活的重要组成部分。电话连接家人和朋友，同时在加速商业交易方面也发挥着关键作用。
- 2.The invention of the internal combustion engine enabled mechanics to build gasoline-powered automobiles.
2.内燃机的发明使机械师能够制造汽油动力汽车。

D.NEW FORMS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION D.新的产业组织形式

1.Business enterprises became larger and more powerful.

1.企业做大做强。

2.Business leaders formed trusts in the United States, amalgamations in Great Britain, and cartels in Germany to control production, distribution, and price levels.

2.商界领袖在美国组建托拉斯，在英国组建联合体，在德国组建卡特尔，以控制生产、分配和价格水平。

3.Capitalists such as Andrew Carnegie, John D. Rockefeller, Alfred Krupp, and Alfred Nobel wielded enormous economic power and political influence.

3.安德鲁·卡内基、约翰·D·洛克菲勒、阿尔弗雷德·克虏伯和阿尔弗雷德·诺贝尔等资本家拥有巨大的经济实力和政治影响力。

E.NEW INDUSTRIAL POWERS

E.新的工业力量

1.Worldwide industrial production more than tripled between 1870 and 1914. Great Britain, Germany, and the United States dominated the world economy. In 1913, these three nations produced two-thirds of the world's manufactured goods.

1.1870 年至 1914 年间，全球工业生产增长了两倍多。英国、德国和美国主导了世界经济。1913 年，这三个国家生产了世界三分之二的制成品。

2.Although Great Britain continued to be a major industrial power, its rate of growth slowed. Germany and the United States emerged as new and formidable industrial rivals.

2.尽管英国仍然是主要工业强国，但其增长速度有所放缓。德国和美国成为新的、强大的工业竞争对手。

3.Germany's emergence as Europe's leading industrial power altered the European balance of power, posing a challenge to Great Britain's political and economic leadership.

3.德国作为欧洲领先工业强国的崛起改变了欧洲的力量平衡，对英国的政治和经济领导地位构成了挑战。

II.二. POPULATION GROWTH AND URBANIZATION

人口增长和城市化

A.POPULATION GROWTH

A.人口增长

1.As a result of falling death rates and improved agricultural and industrial production, Europe's population rose from 193 million in 1800 to 423 million in 1900.

1.由于死亡率下降以及农业和工业生产的改善，欧洲人口从 1800 年的 1.93 亿增加到 1900 年的 4.23 亿。

2.In 1900, Europeans comprised 24 percent of the world's population. The figure today is just 12 percent.

2.1900 年，欧洲人占世界人口的 24%。今天这个数字仅为 12%。

B.URBANIZATION

B.城市化

1.Large-scale urbanization had been virtually unknown in Europe before the early nineteenth century.

1.十九世纪初之前，大规模城市化在欧洲几乎是未知的。

2.The factory system transformed many small towns into crowded cities, For example, between 1760 and 1850, the population of Manchester, England, surged from 45,000 to 300,000.

2.工厂制度将许多小镇变成了拥挤的城市。例如，1760年至1850年间，英国曼彻斯特的人口从45,000人激增至300,000人。

3.The sudden influx of people created slums where entire families lived in a single dark room.

3.人口的突然涌入造成了贫民窟，整个家庭都住在一个黑暗的房间里。

4.In 1914, the urban population reached 80 percent in Britain, 60 percent in Germany, and 45 percent in France.

4.1914年，英国城市人口达到80%，德国达到60%，法国达到45%。

III.三 . SOCIAL EFFECTS OF INDUSTRIALIZATION **工业化的社会影响**

A.THE FACTORY SYSTEM

A.工厂系统

1.The factory was a place where large numbers of workers used machines to manufacture goods.

1.工厂是大量工人使用机器制造商品的地方。

2.As the factory system spread, the putting-out system disappeared.

2.随着工厂制度的普及，出货制度消失了。

3.The factory system created two self-conscious social classes, the working class or proletariat and the middle class or bourgeoisie.

3.工厂制度创造了两个自觉的社会阶级：工人阶级或无产阶级和中产阶级或资产阶级。

B.WORKING-CLASS MISERY

B.工薪阶层的苦难

1.The Industrial Revolution brought misery and poverty to the growing urban working class.

1.工业革命给不断壮大的城市工人阶级带来了苦难和贫困。

2.Factory workers often labored on dangerous machines for 14 hours a day.

2.工厂工人经常每天在危险的机器上工作14小时。

3.The demand for cheap labor led to the widespread employment of women and young children.

3.对廉价劳动力的需求导致妇女和幼儿的广泛就业。

4.Workers had no health insurance and little job security.

4.工人们没有医疗保险，工作保障也很少。

5.The plight of the working class, including child labor and gender exploitation, dominated social and political issues during the nineteenth century.

5.工人阶级的困境，包括童工和性别剥削，是19世纪社会和政治问题的主导因素。

C.MIDDLE-CLASS PROSPERITY

C.中产阶级的繁荣

1.The middle classes, or bourgeoisie, enjoyed unprecedented prosperity, political power, and leisure time.

1.中产阶级或资产阶级享有前所未有的繁荣、政治权力和闲暇时间。

2.The *haute bourgeoisie* included wealthy bankers, merchants, and industrialists.

2.高级资产阶级包括富有的银行家、商人和实业家。

3.The *petite bourgeoisie* included shopkeepers, skilled artisans, professional men, and the clergy.

3.小资产阶级包括店主、熟练工匠、职业人士和神职人员。

IV.四 . NEW IDEOLOGIES: LIBERALISM

新意识形态：自由主义

A.POLITICAL LIBERALISM

A.政治自由主义

1.Liberals believed in freedom of thought, religion, and trade. They also stressed freedom from restrictions and injustices of the Old Regime.

1.自由主义者相信思想、宗教和贸易自由。他们还强调不受旧政权的限制和不公正的自由。

2.In his seminal essay *On Liberty*, the British social philosopher John Stuart Mill supported only the most necessary interference by the government in the affairs of the individual.

2.英国社会哲学家约翰·斯图尔特·密尔在其开创性论文论自由中支持政府仅对个人事务进行最必要的干预。

3.Liberals favored a limited democracy with property qualifications for voting and holding office.

3.自由主义者赞成有限民主，具有投票和担任公职的财产资格。

B.ECONOMIC LIBERALISM

B.经济自由主义

1.Liberals accepted the laissez-faire economic policies advocated in Adam Smith' s *Wealth of Nations* (See [Chapter 15](#)).

1.自由主义者接受亚当·斯密在国富论中提倡的自由放任经济政策（见[第15章](#)）。

2.Liberals insisted that the laws of supply and demand would act as an “invisible hand” so that selfish individual acts would ultimately benefit the whole society by increasing productivity and thus overall prosperity.

2.自由主义者坚持认为，供给和需求规律将充当“看不见的手”，以便自私的个人行为最终通过提高生产力和整体繁荣来造福整个社会。

3.Liberals opposed legislation designed to improve wages and hours as unnecessary interference with the competitive free market.

3.自由派反对旨在提高工资和工作时间的立法，认为这是对竞争性自由市场的不必要干扰。

4.Liberals believed that government policies should be limited to enforcing contracts, protecting private property, and ensuring national defense.

4.自由主义者认为政府政策应仅限于执行合同、保护私有财产和确保国防。

5.Liberals exhibited general indifference toward the plight of the working class. They prided themselves on being tough and ruthless men who survived economic downturns, overcame destructive wars, and replaced obsolete machinery with expensive new technologies.

5.自由主义者对工人阶级的困境普遍表现出漠不关心。他们为自己是坚韧无情的人而自豪，他们在经济衰退中幸存下来，克服了毁灭性的战争，并用昂贵的新技术取代了过时的机器。

V.五、 NEW IDEOLOGIES: SOCIALISM

新意识形态：社会主义

A.SHARED BELIEFS

A.共同信念

1.The existing distribution of wealth is unjust. The “haves” possess more than they need while the “have-nots” possess barely enough to survive.

1.现有的财富分配是不公平的。“富人”拥有的比他们需要的多，而“穷人”拥有的仅够生存。

2.The resources and means of production should be owned by the community.

2.资源和生产资料应归社区所有。

3.The profits of human labor should be equitably distributed.

3.人类劳动的利润应该公平分配。

B.UTOPIAN SOCIALISM

B.空想社会主义

1.Charles Fourier, Louis Blanc, and Robert Owen were the most prominent Utopian Socialists.

1.查尔斯·傅立叶、路易斯·勃朗和罗伯特·欧文是最著名的空想社会主义者。

2.They advocated social and economic planning to create societies based on cooperation rather than competition. For example, Owen built a model factory in New Lanark, Scotland. He constructed houses near the factory and rented them to his employees at reasonable rents. Owen increased wages and shortened working hours. He eliminated child labor, providing his workers’ children with free school instead. Both productivity and profits increased, supporting Owen’ s contention that satisfied workers where also better workers.

2.他们主张社会和经济规划，以创建基于合作而不是竞争的社会。例如，欧文在苏格兰新拉纳克建造了一家样板工厂。他在工厂附近建造了房屋，并以合理的租金出租给员工。欧文提高了工资并缩短了工作时间。他消除了童工，为工人的孩子提供免费学校。生产率和利润都增加了，这支持了欧文的论点，即让工人满意，同时也让工人变得更好。

3.Owen was less successful with a project he attempted in the United States. Founded in 1825 as a model communal village, New Harmony, Indiana, attracted an unworkable mix of hardworking idealists, contentious radicals, and selfish scoundrels. As a result, the community dissolved within four years.

3.欧文在美国尝试的一个项目不太成功。印第安纳州新哈莫尼建于 1825 年，当时是一个模范公共村庄，吸引了一群不可行的人，包括勤劳的理想主义者、好争论的激进分子和自私的恶棍。结果，社区在四年内就解散了。

C.SCIENTIFIC SOCIALISM

C.科学社会主义

1.Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels challenged the moderate approach of early socialists like Owen as the work of misguided dreamers or utopian socialists. In contrast, Marx and Engels described their ideas as scientific socialism because they were based on a scientific study of historic forces.

1.卡尔·马克思和弗里德里希·恩格斯对欧文等早期社会主义者的温和方针提出了挑战，认为这是被误导的梦想家或空想社会主义者的作品。相比之下，马克思和恩格斯将他们的思想描述为科学社会主义，因为它们基于对历史力量的科学研究。

2.Friedrich Engels was the German-born manager of a cotton business in Manchester. The working conditions of factory laborers appalled Engels. In his book *The Condition of the Working Class in England*, Engels denounced the capitalist middle class for using economic liberalism as a convenient rationalization to justify their ruthless exploitation of the working class.

2.弗里德里希·恩格斯出生于德国，是曼彻斯特一家棉花企业的经理。工厂工人的工作条件令恩格斯感到震惊。恩格斯在《英国工人阶级的状况》一书中谴责资本主义中产阶级利用经济自由主义作为一种方便的合理化，为他们对工人阶级的残酷剥削辩护。

3.Engels met and befriended a fellow German, Karl Marx. Engels persuaded Marx to move to England where he subsidized Marx' s research and writing.

3.恩格斯结识了德国同胞卡尔·马克思并成为了朋友。恩格斯说服马克思移居英国，在那里资助马克思的研究和写作。

4.Marx and Engels published the *Communist Manifesto* in 1848. They boldly asserted that "the history of all hitherto existing societies is the history of class struggles."

4.马克思、恩格斯于1848年发表了《共产党宣言》。他们大胆断言“迄今为止一切社会的历史都是阶级斗争的历史”。

5.Historians before Marx emphasized the role of ideas in causing events. Marx took a very different approach. He argued that economic forces played the dominant role in shaping the social, political, and religious institutions.

5.马克思之前的历史学家强调观念在引发事件中的作用。马克思采取了一种截然不同的方法。他认为经济力量在塑造社会、政治和宗教制度方面发挥着主导作用。

6.Marx argued that human societies have always been divided into two classes—the haves and the have-nots. The haves control the means of producing goods and thus possess great wealth and power. The have-nots perform backbreaking labor but receive low wages and endure poor working conditions.

6.马克思认为，人类社会始终分为两个阶级——富人和穷人。富人控制着生产商品的手段，因此拥有巨大的财富和权力。穷人从事繁重的劳动，但工资很低，工作条件很差。

7.Marx contended that the history of class conflict is best understood through the dialectical process of thesis, antithesis, and synthesis. The thesis is the dominant state of affairs. It inevitably gives rise to a conflicting or contradictory force called the antithesis. The resulting clash between the thesis and the antithesis produces a new state of affairs called the synthesis.

7.马克思认为，通过正题、对立和综合的辩证过程可以最好地理解阶级冲突的历史。论文是占主导地位的事态。它不可避免地会产生一种冲突或矛盾的力量，称为对立面。由此产生的正题与反题之间的冲突产生了一种新的事态，称为综合。

8.Marx argued that nineteenth-century society had split "into two great classes directly facing each other: bourgeoisie and proletariat." As the owners of the means of production,

the bourgeoisie were the thesis. The proletariat or workers were the antithesis.

8.马克思认为，十九世纪的社会已经分裂为“直接面对的两个伟大阶级：资产阶级和无产阶级”。作为生产资料的所有者，资产阶级是主题。无产阶级或工人是对立面。

9.Marx contended that a class struggle between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat would lead “to the dictatorship of the proletariat.”

9.马克思认为，资产阶级和无产阶级之间的阶级斗争将导致“无产阶级专政”。

10.The “dictatorship of the proletariat” would be a transitional phase leading “to the abolition of all classes and to a classless society” in which there would be no private ownership of the means of production.

10.“无产阶级专政”将是一个过渡阶段，导致“废除所有阶级和无阶级社会”，其中将不再有生产资料的私有制。

11.Marx and Engels argued that women were exploited by both men and capitalists.

11.马克思和恩格斯认为，妇女同时受到男人和资本家的剥削。

12.Modern historians criticize Marx by pointing out that the European wars since the seventeenth century were not fought between the “oppressed” and their “oppressors,” but between rival religions and competing nations.

12.现代历史学家批评马克思，指出十七世纪以来的欧洲战争不是“被压迫者”和“压迫者”之间的战争，而是敌对宗教和竞争国家之间的战争。

Marxism is one of the most frequently tested topics on the APEURO exam. Test writers expect you to use Marxian concepts such as class struggle to analyze events such as the French Revolution and the Russian Revolution.

马克思主义是 APEURO 考试中最常考的科目之一。测试作者希望您使用阶级斗争等马克思主义概念来分析法国大革命和俄国革命等事件。

D.EVOLUTIONARY SOCIALISM

D.进化社会主义

1.Marx predicted that as workers became more exploited they would unite to overthrow the bourgeoisie. Instead, as capitalism matured, working conditions improved.

1.马克思预言，随着工人受到更多的剥削，他们将联合起来推翻资产阶级。相反，随着资本主义的成熟，工作条件得到改善。

2.Led by Eduard Bernstein, “evolutionary” socialists began to revise Marxian doctrine to adjust to the new economic realities.

2.在爱德华·伯恩斯坦的领导下，“进化”社会主义者开始修改马克思主义学说以适应新的经济现实。

3.Bernstein rejected Marx’ s concept of class struggle and instead sought to achieve socialist goals by a process of gradual reform.

3.伯恩斯坦拒绝马克思的阶级斗争概念，而是寻求通过渐进改革的过程来实现社会主义目标。

Chapter 23

第 23

Restoration and Revolution

复辟与革命

I.我。 MAINTAINING THE OLD ORDER: THE CONCERT OF EUROPE

维持旧秩序：欧洲的音乐会

A.THE CONGRESS SYSTEM

A.国会系统

1.England, Austria, Prussia, and Russia formed a Quadruple Alliance committing them to preserve the conservative order.

1.英国、奥地利、普鲁士和俄罗斯组成了四国联盟，承诺维护保守秩序。

2.The great powers also agreed to hold periodic meetings or congresses to prevent crises from escalating into wider wars.

2.大国还同意定期举行会议或代表大会，以防止危机升级为更广泛的战争。

3.The effort to achieve consensus on foreign policy issues was known as the Concert of Europe. It marks the first significant experiment in collective security.

3.在外交政策问题上达成共识的努力被称为“欧洲协调”。它标志着集体安全领域的第一个重大实验。

B.REVOLT AND REPRESSION

B.反抗与镇压

1.The Congress of Vienna disappointed liberals and nationalists across Europe.

Discontentment led to revolts that tested Metternich and the Concert of Europe.

1.维也纳会议令整个欧洲的自由主义者和民族主义者感到失望。不满导致了反抗，考验着梅特涅和欧洲协调。

2.Uprisings in Spain and Italy

2.西班牙和意大利的起义

i.The repressive policies of the restored Spanish Bourbon King Ferdinand VII provoked demands for a more representative government. Acting with the consent of the other great powers, the French forces intervened, enabling Ferdinand to regain absolute power.

i.复辟的西班牙波旁国王斐迪南七世的镇压政策激起了建立更具代表性的政府的要求。在其他大国的同意下，法国军队进行干预，使费迪南德重新获得了绝对权力。

ii.Repressive monarchs in Naples and Sardinia-Piedmont also sparked rebellions. Metternich promptly responded by sending in Austrian forces who defeated the rebels.

ii.那不勒斯和撒丁岛-皮埃蒙特的专制君主也引发了叛乱。梅特涅立即作出回应，派出奥地利军队击败了叛军。

3.Repression in Germany

3.德国的镇压

i.Young Germans continued to hope for liberal reforms and a united Germany. Disillusioned by the Congress of Vienna, they formed student associations to discuss their concerns.

i.德国年轻人继续希望自由改革和统一的德国。由于对维也纳会议的幻想破灭，他们成立了学生协会来讨论他们的担忧。

ii.Alarmed by these student activists, Metternich persuaded the major German states to issue the Carlsbad Decrees. The decrees dissolved the student associations, censored books and newspapers, and used secret police to harass dissidents.

ii.对这些学生活动分子感到震惊，梅特涅说服德国主要州颁布了卡尔斯巴德法令。这些法令解散了学生会，审查了书籍和报纸，并利用秘密警察骚扰持不同政见者。

4.The Decembrist Revolt in Russia

4.俄罗斯十二月党人起义

i.When Tsar Alexander I died in December 1825, a group of army officers rebelled, calling for constitutional reform.

i.沙皇亚历山大一世于 1825 年 12 月去世后，一群军官发动叛乱，呼吁进行宪法改革。

ii.Alexander' s successor, Nicholas I (reigned 1825–1855) ruthlessly suppressed the Decembrists.

ii.亚历山大的继任者尼古拉斯一世（1825-1855 年在位）残酷镇压十二月党人。

iii.Under Nicholas I' s oppressive regime, Russia became Europe' s most powerful reactionary stronghold.

iii.在尼古拉一世的专制政权下，俄罗斯成为欧洲最强大的反动据点。

iv.Nicholas I turned Russia into a police state. The tsar was a ruthless autocrat who forbade representative assemblies, monitored university curricula, and censored all dissenting viewpoints.

iv.尼古拉斯一世将俄罗斯变成了一个警察国家。沙皇是一位残酷的独裁者，他禁止代表大会，监控大学课程，并审查所有不同的观点。

II.二. LIBERAL REFORM IN ENGLAND 英国的自由主义改革

A.THE REFORM BILL OF 1832

A.1832 年改革法案

1.The House of Commons was less representative of the British people than at any time in its 500-year history.

1.下议院对英国人民的代表性比其 500 年历史上的任何时候都要少。

2.Many boroughs (electoral districts) were sparsely populated, and a few had no people at all. Meanwhile, new industrial cities such as Manchester had no representatives.

2.许多行政区（选区）人烟稀少，少数行政区根本无人居住。与此同时，曼彻斯特等新兴工业城市却没有代表。

3.After a decade of pressure from factory owners and merchants, Parliament passed the Reform Bill of 1832. It created a number of new districts representing heavily urban areas. It also doubled the number of voters to include most middle-class men. And finally, the Reform Bill of 1832 resulted in the supremacy of the House of Commons over the House of Lords.

3.在工厂主和商人十年的压力下，议会通过了 1832 年的改革法案。该法案创建了许多代表城市密集地区的新地区。它还使选民人数增加了一倍，其中包括大多数中产阶级男性。最后，1832 年的改革法案确立了下议院凌驾于上议院之上的地位。

4.Under the Reform Bill of 1832, only about one in five adult males could vote. Workers, women, and the poor were all disenfranchised.

4.根据 1832 年的改革法案，只有大约五分之一的成年男性可以投票。工人、妇女和穷人都被剥夺了权利。

B.THE REPEAL OF THE CORN LAWS

B.玉米法的废除

1.The Corn Laws placed a high tariff on imported corn, wheat, and other grains. The tariff benefited large landowners by providing them with a protected market for their crops.

1.《玉米法》对进口玉米、小麦和其他谷物征收高额关税。关税为大土地所有者提供了一个受保护的农作物市场，从而使他们受益。

2.Prominent industrialists formed the Anti-Corn Law League. They advocated a free-trade policy that would lower the price of food and increase the profits of industry.

2.著名实业家组成了反玉米法联盟。他们主张实行自由贸易政策，以降低食品价格并增加工业利润。

3.Wealthy landowners stubbornly resisted all reform proposals. However, the Irish potato famine dramatically strengthened support for cheaper imported grains.

3.富裕的土地所有者顽固地抵制所有改革建议。然而，爱尔兰马铃薯饥荒极大地加强了对廉价进口谷物的支持。

4.Parliament finally voted to repeal the Corn Laws in 1846. This marked a victory for Britain' s urban population and for the proponents of free trade.

4.议会最终于 1846 年投票废除《谷物法》。这标志着英国城市人口和自由贸易支持者的胜利。

C.THE CHARTIST MOVEMENT

C.宪章运动

1.Britain' s disenfranchised workers demanded more sweeping reforms.

1.英国被剥夺权利的工人要求进行更全面的改革。

2.In 1838, working-class leaders drew up a People' s Charter that demanded universal manhood suffrage, a secret ballot, equal electoral districts, and the abolition of property requirements for membership in the House of Commons.

2.1838年，工人阶级领袖起草了《人民宪章》，要求男子普选、无记名投票、平等选区以及废除下议院议员的财产要求。

3.Despite widespread public support, Parliament adamantly refused to consider the Chartists' proposals. It is important to note that most of the Chartist reforms would be ultimately adopted.

3.尽管得到了广泛的公众支持，议会还是坚决拒绝考虑宪章派的提议。值得注意的是，大多数宪章派改革最终都会被采纳。

D.CONSEQUENCES

D.后果

1.The British people saw that reform was possible without a violent revolution.

1.英国人民看到，无需暴力革命，改革也是可能的。

2.England experienced much less internal unrest than the other countries in Europe.

2.英格兰经历的内部动荡比欧洲其他国家要少得多。

III.三 . THE REVOLUTIONS OF 1830

1830 年的革命

A.THE FRENCH REVOLUTION OF 1830

A.1830 年的法国大革命

1.In 1824, Charles X (reigned 1824–1830) succeeded his brother, Louis XVIII. A dedicated reactionary, Charles X vigorously opposed republicanism, liberalism, and constitutionalism.
1.1824 年，查理十世（1824-1830 年在位）继承了他的兄弟路易十八。查理十世是一位顽固的反动派，极力反对共和主义、自由主义和宪政主义。

2.Charles X' s reactionary policies infuriated both his liberal and working-class opponents.
2.查理十世反动政策激怒了他的自由派和工人阶级对手。

3.Discontent with Charles X' s arbitrary policies ignited three days of rioting in July 1830. Eugène Delacroix captured the spirit of the uprising in his famous painting, *Liberty Leading the People*.

3.对查理十世独裁政策的不满引发了 1830 年 7 月三天的骚乱。欧仁·德拉克洛瓦在他的名画《自由引导人民》中捕捉到了起义的精神。

4.Delacroix' s tribute to liberty portrayed a unified people dedicated to overthrowing tyranny. The unity proved to be brief. While the workers wanted a republic, the bourgeoisie wanted a constitutional monarchy.

4.德拉克洛瓦对自由的颂扬描绘了一个致力于推翻暴政的团结人民。事实证明，团结是短暂的。工人想要共和，资产阶级想要君主立宪制。

5.The bourgeoisie prevailed. With their support, Louis Philippe, Duke of Orleans, became "king of the French." Louis Philippe prided himself on being a "citizen king" who supported France' s business interests.

5.资产阶级占了上风。在他们的支持下，奥尔良公爵路易·菲利普成为“法国国王”。路易·菲利普以自己是一位支持法国商业利益的“公民国王”而自豪。

B.REVOLUTION IN BELGIUM

B.比利时的革命

1.The July Revolution in France helped spark discontent in Belgium.

1.法国七月革命引发了比利时的不满情绪。

2.The Congress of Vienna united the Austrian Netherlands (Belgium) with Holland to form a single kingdom of the Netherlands.

2.维也纳会议将奥属尼德兰（比利时）与荷兰统一，形成单一的荷兰王国。

3.Catholic Belgium and Protestant Holland had very little in common. In 1830, riots in Belgium quickly turned into a widespread demand for independence.

3.天主教比利时和新教荷兰几乎没有共同点。1830年，比利时的骚乱迅速演变为广泛的独立要求。

4.Both Great Britain and France opposed intervention. In 1830, the great powers recognized Belgium as a neutral state.

4.英国和法国都反对干预。1830年，列强承认比利时为中立国。

C.ITALIAN NATIONALISM

C.意大利民族主义

1.Austria dominated northern Italy.

1.奥地利统治意大利北部。

2.Italian nationalists formed a secret society called the Carbonari (“charcoal burners”). The Carbonari hoped to drive out the Austrians and unify Italy.

2.意大利民族主义者成立了一个名为Carbonari (“木炭燃烧者”) 的秘密社团。烧炭党希望赶走奥地利人并统一意大利。

3.Inspired by the events in France and Belgium, the Carbonari rebelled. However, Metternich promptly sent in Austrian troops to restore order.

3.受到法国和比利时事件的启发，烧炭党叛乱了。然而，梅特涅立即派遣奥地利军队恢复秩序。

4.The Carbonari’ s failure left Giuseppe Mazzini as Italy’ s foremost nationalist leader.

4.烧炭党的失败使朱塞佩·马志尼成为意大利最重要的民族主义领导人。

THE REVOLUTIONS OF 1848

IV.四 . 1848 年的革命

A.CAUSES

A.原因

1.Conservative leaders steadfastly refused to respond to the problems and social tensions created by industrialization and urbanization.

1.保守派领导人坚决拒绝应对工业化和城市化带来的问题和社会紧张局势。

2.Working-class radicals and middle-class liberals were convinced that the repressive Metternich system had outlived its usefulness.

2.工人阶级激进分子和中产阶级自由主义者相信，高压的梅特涅体系已经失去了它的用处。

3.Nationalists in Italy and Germany yearned for unification. At the same time, national minorities in the Austrian Empire demanded independence.

3.意大利和德国的民族主义者渴望统一。与此同时，奥地利帝国境内的少数民族也要求独立。

4.Widespread crop failures, rising prices of food, and growing unemployment helped fuel popular unrest and calls for change.

4.大范围的农作物歉收、粮食价格上涨和失业率上升助长了民众的骚乱和变革呼声。

B.REVOLUTION IN FRANCE

B.法国革命

1.Affluent bourgeoisie dominated France during the reign of Louis Philippe (reigned 1830–1848). A leading minister rejected demands for extending the franchise to the working class by proclaiming, “Enrich yourself and you will have the vote.”

1.在路易·菲利普统治时期（1830-1848 年在位），富裕的资产阶级统治着法国。一位主要部长拒绝了将选举权扩大到工人阶级的要求，他宣称：“丰富自己，你就会拥有投票权。”

2.Unable to withstand public pressure, Louis Philippe’ s government collapsed in February 1848.

2.路易·菲利普政府无法承受公众压力，于 1848 年 2 月垮台。

3.As tension and unrest gripped Paris, liberals, socialists, and Bonapartists all vied for power.

3.随着巴黎局势紧张和动荡，自由主义者、社会主义者和波拿巴主义者都在争夺权力。

4.Following a bloody confrontation between workers and the capitalist-backed government, French voters overwhelmingly elected Louis Napoleon as president of the Second French

Republic. The nephew of Napoleon Bonaparte, Louis promised to restore order at home and glory abroad.

4.经过工人与资本主义支持的政府之间的血腥对抗，法国选民以压倒性多数选举路易·拿破仑为法兰西第二共和国总统。作为拿破仑·波拿巴的侄子，路易承诺恢复国内秩序和国外荣耀。

C.DEFEAT IN ITALY

C.在意大利失败

1.Led by Giuseppe Mazzini, the “Young Italy” movement sought to establish a liberal republic embracing all Italy.

1.由朱塞佩·马志尼领导的“青年意大利”运动寻求建立一个涵盖整个意大利的自由共和国。

2.The Austrians once again proved to be too strong while the Italians once again proved to be too divided.

2.奥地利人再次被证明过于强大，而意大利人再次被证明过于分裂。

D.HOPE AND FAILURE IN GERMANY

D.德国的希望与失败

1.A growing number of German nationalists hoped for a more liberal German state.

1.越来越多的德国民族主义者希望德国国家更加自由。

2.In 1834, all the major German states except Austria formed the Zollverein, an economic union that eliminated internal tariffs. The Zollverein facilitated commerce and set a precedent for greater union.

2.1834 年，除奥地利外的所有德国主要州都成立了关税同盟，这是一个取消内部关税的经济联盟。关税同盟促进了商业并为更大的联盟开创了先例。

3.Riots broke out in Berlin in 1848. Frederick William IV (reigned 1840–1861) responded by issuing a series of reforms, including calling a Prussian assembly to draft a new constitution.

3.1848 年柏林爆发骚乱。腓特烈·威廉四世（1840-1861 年在位）做出回应，发布了一系列改革措施，包括召集普鲁士议会起草新宪法。

4.Meanwhile, another assembly met in Frankfurt to draft a constitution for all Germany.

4.与此同时，另一个议会在法兰克福召开会议，为全德起草一部宪法。

5.The hopes of German reformers were soon crushed. Supported by the army, Frederick William dissolved the Prussian assembly. He then rejected the Frankfurt assembly's plan for a constitutional monarchy declaring that he would refuse to “pick up a crown from the gutter.”

5.德国改革者的希望很快就破灭了。在军队的支持下，腓特烈·威廉解散了普鲁士议会。随后，他拒绝了法兰克福议会的君主立宪制计划，宣称他将拒绝“从阴沟里捡起王冠”。

6.The failure of the German reform movement had fateful consequences for Germany and the future of Europe.

6.德国改革运动的失败对德国和欧洲的未来产生了致命的后果。

E.REVOLUTIONS IN THE AUSTRIAN EMPIRE

E.奥地利帝国的革命

1.Austria was a huge dynastic state in which a dominant German-speaking nation ruled a large number of subject nationalities and ethnic groups.

1.奥地利是一个庞大的王朝国家，其中一个占主导地位的德语民族统治着众多的附属民族和族群。

2.Revolutionary fervor quickly spread from Paris to Vienna. As tensions mounted, Metternich resigned and fled to England.

2.革命热情迅速从巴黎蔓延到维也纳。随着紧张局势加剧，梅特涅辞职并逃往英国。

3.An Austrian constituent assembly abolished the robot, or forced labor, thus removing a major source of peasant discontent.

3.奥地利制宪会议废除了机器人或强迫劳动，从而消除了农民不满的一个主要根源。

4.Revolution quickly spread from Vienna to Hungary, where Louis Kossuth demanded self-government.

4.革命迅速从维也纳蔓延到匈牙利，路易斯·科苏特要求匈牙利实行自治。

5.Despite initial setbacks, the Austrian government regained control. Only Hungary remained defiant. The new Austrian emperor, Francis Joseph (reigned 1848–1916), accepted the offer of Tsar Nicholas I to help defeat the Hungarians. A joint invasion by Russian and Austrian forces crushed Hungarian resistance.

5.尽管最初遭遇挫折，奥地利政府还是重新获得了控制权。只有匈牙利仍然挑衅。新奥地利皇帝弗朗西斯·约瑟夫（Francis Joseph，1848-1916年在位）接受了沙皇尼古拉斯一世的提议，帮助击败匈牙利人。俄罗斯和奥地利军队的联合入侵粉碎了匈牙利的抵抗。

F.KEY POINTS

F. 要点

1.The revolutions of 1848 failed because of internal divisions, a lack of popular support outside the cities, and the continued strength of conservative forces.

1.1848年的革命因内部分裂、城市以外缺乏民众支持以及保守势力持续强大而失败。

2.Although temporarily frustrated, the basic liberal principle of government by consent continued to gain influence as the middle class grew in size, wealth, and influence.

2.尽管暂时受挫，但随着中产阶级规模、财富和影响力的增长，同意政府的基本自由主义原则继续获得影响力。

3.Peaceful reforms enabled England to avoid violent revolts.

3.和平改革使英格兰避免了暴力叛乱。

4.Repressive policies stifled reform in Russia.

4.镇压政策刺激了俄罗斯的改革。

5.The ideas of nationalism and national unification continued to grow and gain support.

5.民族主义和国家统一思想不断发展并得到支持。

6.The era's idealistic romantic spirit now yielded to a new age of political realism.

6.这个时代的理想主义浪漫精神现在让位于政治现实主义的新时代。

The revolutions of 1848 form a particularly complex sequence of events. Do not spend time memorizing the chronology of what happened. Instead, focus on the causes and consequences of the various revolutions.

1848年的革命构成了一系列特别复杂的事件。不要花时间记住所发生事件的时间顺序。相反，应关注各种革命的原因和后果。

