

UNIT 9第9单元

Cold War and Contemporary Europe

冷战与当代欧洲

c. 1914 to Presentc. 1914 年至今

Chapters 30–31

章节 30–31

PREVIEW: UNIT 9 KEY CONCEPTS

预览：第9单元关键概念

Total war and political instability in the first half of the twentieth century gave way to a polarized state order during the Cold War and eventually to efforts at transnational union.

二十世纪上半叶的全面战争和政治不稳定让位于冷战期间两极分化的国家秩序，并最终让位于跨国联盟的努力。

—As World War II ended, a Cold War between the liberal democratic West and the communist East began, lasting nearly half a century.

——随着第二次世界大战的结束，自由民主的西方和共产主义的东方之间的冷战开始了，持续了近半个世纪。

The stresses of economic collapse and total war engendered internal conflicts within European states and created conflicting conceptions of the relationship between the individual and the state, as demonstrated in the ideological battle between and among democracy, communism, and fascism.

经济崩溃和全面战争的压力在欧洲国家内部引发了内部冲突，并造成了个人与国家之间关系的相互冲突的观念，民主、共产主义和法西斯主义之间的意识形态斗争就证明了这一点。

During the twentieth century, diverse intellectual and cultural movements questioned the existence of objective knowledge, the ability of reason to arrive at truth, and the role of religion in determining moral standards.

二十世纪期间，各种知识和文化运动对客观知识的存在、理性得出真理的能力以及宗教在决定道德标准方面的作用提出了质疑。

—The experience of war intensified a sense of anxiety that permeated many facets of thought and culture, giving way by the century's end to a plurality of intellectual frameworks.

——战争经历加剧了一种焦虑感，这种焦虑感渗透到思想和文化的许多方面，到本世纪末让位于多元化的知识框架。

Demographic changes, economic growth, total war, disruptions of traditional social patterns, and competing definitions of freedom and justice altered the experiences of everyday life.

人口变化、经济增长、全面战争、传统社会模式的破坏以及自由和正义的相互竞争的定义改变了日常生活的经历。

—New voices gained prominence in political, intellectual, and social discourse.

——新的声音在政治、知识和社会话语中获得了突出地位。

Chapter 30

第30章 30

The Cold War 1946–1991

冷战 1946 年至 1991 年

I. 我。 CONTAINMENT 遏制

A. KEY POINTS

A. 要点

1. Once the unifying threat of Nazi Germany disappeared, the United States and the Soviet Union began to quarrel over long-standing political and ideological disputes. For example, President Truman demanded that Stalin permit free elections throughout Eastern Europe. The Soviet dictator adamantly refused, declaring, "A freely elected government in any of these East European countries would be anti-Soviet, and that we cannot allow."

1. 纳粹德国的统一威胁消失后，美国和苏联就开始因长期存在的政治和意识形态争端而争吵。例如，杜鲁门总统要求斯大林允许整个东欧进行自由选举。这位苏联独裁者坚决拒绝，并宣称：“这些东欧国家中任何一个自由选举产生的政府都将是反苏联的，这是我们不能允许的。”

2. The Soviet Union soon dominated a sphere of influence in much of Eastern Europe. Soviet-backed communist parties pushed aside opposition groups until they exercised unchallenged authority. Winston Churchill warned America that "an iron curtain has descended across the continent."

2. 苏联很快就在东欧大部分地区占据了势力范围。苏联支持的共产党将反对派团体推到一边，直到他们行使不受挑战的权威。温斯顿·丘吉尔警告美国，“铁幕已经降临整个大陆”。

3. Truman adopted containment as a foreign policy designed to contain or block Soviet expansion.

3. 杜鲁门将遏制作为一项旨在遏制或阻止苏联扩张的外交政策。

4. Containment became the primary U.S. foreign policy from the announcement of the Truman Doctrine in 1947 to the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991.

4. 从 1947 年宣布杜鲁门主义到 1991 年苏联解体，遏制成为美国的主要外交政策。

B. THE TRUMAN DOCTRINE

B. 杜鲁门主义

1. The immediate goal of the Truman Doctrine was to block the expansion of Soviet influence into Greece and Turkey.

1. 杜鲁门主义的直接目标是阻止苏联影响力扩展到希腊和土耳其。

2. On March 12, 1947, President Harry Truman asked Congress for \$400 million in economic aid for Greece and Turkey.

2. 1947 年 3 月 12 日，哈里·杜鲁门总统请求国会为希腊和土耳其提供 4 亿美元的经济援助。

3. Truman justified the aid by declaring that the United States would support "free peoples who are resisting attempted subjugations by armed minorities or by outside pressures." This sweeping pledge became known as the Truman Doctrine.

3. 杜鲁门宣称美国将支持“抵抗武装少数群体或外部压力企图征服的自由人民”，以此证明援助的合理性。这一全面的承诺被称为“杜鲁门主义”。

C. THE MARSHALL PLAN

C. 马歇尔计划

1.World War II devastated large parts of Europe. Desperate Europeans faced acute shortages of food, fuel, and industrial raw materials. In both 1946 and 1947, agricultural and industrial production in all European countries fell below pre-war levels. Economic weakness threatened political instability, making Europe vulnerable to Soviet influence.

1.第二次世界大战摧毁了欧洲大部分地区。绝望的欧洲人面临着食品、燃料和工业原材料的严重短缺。1946年和1947年，所有欧洲国家的农业和工业生产均低于战前水平。经济疲软威胁到政治不稳定，使欧洲容易受到苏联的影响。

2.The Truman administration recognized that the shattered European economy required a massive infusion of economic assistance. The Marshall Plan was a program of economic aid designed to promote the recovery of war-torn Europe while also preventing the spread of Soviet influence.

2.杜鲁门政府认识到，支离破碎的欧洲经济需要大量的经济援助。马歇尔计划是一项经济援助计划，旨在促进饱受战争蹂躏的欧洲的复苏，同时防止苏联影响力的蔓延。

3.Marshall Plan aid began flowing into Europe in 1948. During the next 4 years, 16 Western European countries received \$13 billion, the equivalent of about \$200 billion in 2019. The Marshall Plan helped alleviate food shortages and stimulate industrial production.

3.马歇尔计划援助于1948年开始流入欧洲。在接下来的4年里，16个西欧国家收到了130亿美元，相当于2019年约2000亿美元。马歇尔计划帮助缓解了粮食短缺并刺激了工业生产。

4.The Marshall Plan was an integral part of Truman's policy of containment.

4.马歇尔计划是杜鲁门遏制政策的一个组成部分。

5.The Marshall Plan dramatically increased American political and economic influence in Western and Southern Europe.

5.马歇尔计划极大地增强了美国在西欧和南欧的政治和经济影响力。

D.THE NATO ALLIANCE

D.北约联盟

1.Ten Western European nations joined with the United States and Canada to form a defensive military alliance called the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). NATO coordinated defense preparations among the nations of Western Europe.

1.十个西欧国家与美国和加拿大联合组成了一个防御性军事联盟，称为北大西洋公约组织 (NATO)。北约协调西欧国家之间的防御准备工作。

2.NATO featured an American commitment to permanently station troops in Western Europe. The NATO alliance thus marked a decisive break from America's tradition of isolationism.

2.北约的特点是美国承诺在西欧永久驻军。因此，北约联盟标志着美国孤立主义传统的决定性决裂。

E.THE WARSAW PACT

E.华沙条约组织

1.The Soviet Union responded to NATO by forming the Warsaw Pact.

1.苏联通过成立华沙条约组织来回应北约。

2.The alliance linked the Soviet Union with seven Eastern European countries: Poland, East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, and Albania. The Cold War thus divided Europe into two rival blocs.

2.该联盟将苏联与七个东欧国家联系起来：波兰、东德、捷克斯洛伐克、匈牙利、罗马尼亚、保加利亚和阿尔巴尼亚。冷战因此将欧洲分为两个敌对集团。

F.THE BERLIN AIRLIFT

F.柏林空运

1.The Allies failed to agree on a peace treaty with Germany.

1.同盟国未能与德国达成和平条约。

2.In 1945, the Allies divided Germany into four occupation zones, one each for the United States, Great Britain, France, and the Soviet Union. The city of Berlin lay 110 miles inside the Soviet occupation zone. Like Germany, it was divided into four occupation zones.

2.1945 年，盟军将德国划分为四个占领区，美国、英国、法国和苏联各占一个。柏林市位于苏联占领区内 110 英里处。和德国一样，它被分为四个占领区。

3.Fearing a resurgent Germany, the Soviet Union cut off Western land access to West Berlin. This action provoked the first great Cold War test of wills between the United States and the Soviet Union.

3.由于担心德国的复兴，苏联切断了西方通往西柏林的陆路通道。这一行动引发了美苏之间的第一次冷战意志大考验。

4.President Truman ordered a massive airlift of food, fuel, and other supplies to the beleaguered citizens of West Berlin.

4.杜鲁门总统下令向陷入困境的西柏林公民大量空运食品、燃料和其他物资。

5.The Berlin Airlift marked a crucial and successful test of containment.

5.柏林空运标志着一次关键且成功的遏制测试。

6.Following the Berlin Airlift, the United States, Great Britain, and France created the Federal Republic of Germany or West Germany. The Soviet Union responded by establishing the East German state, the German Democratic Republic.

6.柏林空运之后，美国、英国和法国创建了德意志联邦共和国或西德。苏联的回应是建立东德国家——德意志民主共和国。

G.MAKING COMPARISONS: THE TREATMENT OF GERMANY AFTER THE FIRST WORLD WAR AND AFTER THE SECOND WORLD WAR

G.比较：第一次世界大战后和第二次世界大战后德国的待遇

1.After the First World War

1.第一次世界大战后

i.The German government asked for peace based on Wilson' s Fourteen Points.

i.德国政府根据威尔逊的十四点要求和平。

ii.Unaware that their army had been defeated, the German people expected a lenient postwar settlement.

ii.德国人民并没有意识到自己的军队已经被击败，他们期待着一个宽松的战后解决方案。

iii.The Allies excluded Germany from the peace negotiations, thus justifying the German complaint that they were coerced to sign a dictated treaty.

iii.盟国将德国排除在和平谈判之外，从而证明德国抱怨他们被迫签署一项指定条约是合理的。

iv.The Versailles Treaty forced Germany to cede Alsace-Lorraine to France. In addition, the Polish Corridor separated part of East Prussia from the rest of Germany.

iv.凡尔赛条约迫使德国将阿尔萨斯-洛林割让给法国。此外，波兰走廊将东普鲁士的部分地区与德国其他地区分开。

v.The Allies originally excluded Germany from the League of Nations.

v.同盟国最初将德国排除在国际联盟之外。

vi.France and Great Britain demanded that Germany pay heavy reparations for the cost of the war. The reparation payments were eventually renegotiated under the Dawes Plan.

vi.法国和英国要求德国为战争费用支付巨额赔款。最终根据道斯计划重新谈判了赔偿金。

2.After the Second World War

2.第二次世界大战后

i.The Allies demanded and received Germany' s unconditional surrender.

i.盟军要求并接受了德国无条件投降。

ii.The United States, Great Britain, and the Soviet Union agreed to disarm Germany and divide it into four occupation zones.

ii.美国、英国和苏联同意解除德国武装并将其划分为四个占领区。

iii.Poland gained lands in East Prussia.

iii.波兰在东普鲁士获得土地。

iv.The Cold War led to the separation of Germany into West Germany and East Germany. West Germany became a member of the NATO alliance and East Germany became a member of the Warsaw Pact.

iv.冷战导致德国分裂为西德和东德。西德成为北约联盟成员，东德成为华沙条约组织成员。

v.Marshall Plan aid helped revitalize the West German economy. West Germany soon boasted a strong industrial base that contrasted with the lagging economy in Soviet-dominated East Germany.

v.马歇尔计划援助帮助振兴了西德经济。西德很快就拥有了强大的工业基础，这与苏联统治下的东德的落后经济形成鲜明对比。

II.二. THE REVIVAL OF WESTERN EUROPE

西欧的复兴

A.INTRODUCTION

A.简介

1.When World War II ended, Europe faced a grim future. "What is Europe now?" Winston Churchill asked. "It is a rubble heap, a charnel house, a breeding ground for pestilence and hate."

1.第二次世界大战结束后，欧洲面临着严峻的未来。“现在的欧洲是什么？”温斯顿·丘吉尔问道。“这是一个瓦砾堆、停尸房、瘟疫和仇恨的滋生地。”

2.Hunger and desperation stalked Europe from Bulgaria to Belgium. Tens of millions of homeless Europeans were classified as "displaced persons."

2.饥饿和绝望席卷了从保加利亚到比利时的整个欧洲。数千万无家可归的欧洲人被归类为“流离失所者”。

3.Despite these seemingly insurmountable problems, Europe staged a remarkable recovery that is often called an “economic miracle.”

3.尽管存在这些看似无法克服的问题，欧洲还是实现了令人瞩目的复苏，通常被称为“经济奇迹”。

B.ECONOMIC INTEGRATION

B.经济一体化

1.The European Coal and Steel Community

1.欧洲煤钢共同体

i.Jean Monnet, a French economic planner, convinced French Premier Robert Schuman that economic cooperation would be the key to future prosperity between France and West Germany.

i.法国经济规划师让·莫内 (Jean Monnet) 让法国总理罗伯特·舒曼相信，经济合作将是法国和西德未来繁荣的关键。

ii.The Schuman Plan, as the project became known, led to the creation of the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC).

ii.舒曼计划（该项目广为人知）促成了欧洲煤钢共同体 (ECSC) 的创建。

iii.The ECSC called for tariff-free trade in coal and steel among France, West Germany, Belgium, Italy, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands.

iii.ECSC呼吁法国、西德、比利时、意大利、卢森堡和荷兰之间实现煤炭和钢铁的零关税贸易。

2.The European Economic Community (Common Market)

2.欧洲经济共同体（共同市场）

i.The ECSC proved to be a success. As a result, in 1957 its six member nations signed the Treaty of Rome creating the European Economic Community (EEC), popularly known as the Common Market.

i.ECSC 被证明是成功的。结果，1957 年，其六个成员国签署了《罗马条约》，创建了欧洲经济共同体 (EEC)，即俗称的共同市场。

ii.The EEC eliminated trade barriers among its members, thus closely resembling a tariff union.

ii.欧洲经济共同体消除了其成员之间的贸易壁垒，因此与关税联盟非常相似。

iii.The EEC rapidly emerged as the driving force behind economic integration in Western Europe.

iii.欧洲经济共同体迅速成为西欧经济一体化的推动力量。

APEURO test writers have focused a number of multiple-choice questions on the creation and purpose of the European Economic Community. Although the EEC is popularly known as the Common Market, test writers prefer to use its formal name. Do not confuse the Treaty of Rome with the Treaty of Maastricht. The Treaty of Rome created the EEC. The Treaty of Maastricht transformed the EEC into the European Union.

APEURO 测试作者将许多多项选择题集中在欧洲经济共同体的创建和目的上。尽管 EEC 通常被称为共同市场，但测试编写者更喜欢使用其正式名称。不要将《罗马条约》与《马斯特里赫特条约》混淆。《罗马条约》创建了欧洲经济共同体。《马斯特里赫特条约》将欧洲经济共同体转变为欧盟。

C.THE ECONOMIC MIRACLE

C.经济奇迹

1.Sparked by Marshall Plan aid and revitalized by economic integration, Europe entered a period of rapid economic growth.

1.在马歇尔计划援助的带动下，在经济一体化的振兴下，欧洲进入了经济快速增长时期。

2.By 1963, Western Europe produced over 2.5 times more goods than it did before World War II.

2.到 1963 年，西欧生产的商品是二战前的 2.5 倍以上。

3.The booming West German economy soon dominated the European electrical, automobile, chemical, and steel industries. Between 1950 and 1980, West Germany' s gross national product (GNP), or the total value of goods and services produced, grew from \$48 billion to an astounding \$828 billion.

3.蓬勃发展的西德经济很快主导了欧洲的电气、汽车、化工和钢铁行业。1950 年至 1980 年间，西德的国民生产总值 (GNP)，即生产的商品和服务的总价值，从 480 亿美元增长到令人震惊的 8280 亿美元。

D.THE WELFARE STATE

D.福利国家

1.The term "welfare state" refers to the policy of post-World War II nations to establish safety nets for their citizens in areas of health care, disability insurance, unemployment insurance, and retirement pensions.

1.“福利国家”一词是指二战后国家在医疗保健、残疾保险、失业保险和退休金等领域为其公民建立安全网的政策。

2.These policies were a response to socialist demands for social justice and concerns over the strength of Communist parties in Western Europe.

2.这些政策是对社会主义对社会正义的要求以及对西欧共产党实力的担忧的回应。

3.Christian Democratic parties played a key role in supporting welfare state programs, European integration, national health insurance, aid to farmers, and political democracy.

3.基督教民主党在支持福利国家计划、欧洲一体化、国民健康保险、农民援助和政治民主方面发挥了关键作用。

E.CHARLES DE GAULLE' S (1890–1970) INDEPENDENT POLICIES

E.戴高乐 (1890–1970) 的独立政策

1.General Charles de Gaulle established the Fifth French Republic in 1958. He served as president until 1969. De Gaulle followed an independent course that opposed close ties with America and continued European political and economic union.

1.戴高乐将军于 1958 年建立法兰西第五共和国。他担任总统直至 1969 年。戴高乐走独立路线，反对与美国密切联系，并继续欧洲政治和经济联盟。

2.De Gaulle' s key foreign policy decisions included:

2.戴高乐的主要外交政策决定包括：

i.Granted Algeria full independence.

i.给予阿尔及利亚完全独立。

ii. Withdrawing French military forces from NATO.

ii. 将法国军队撤出北约。

iii. Developing France's own nuclear weapons.

iii. 发展法国自己的核武器。

iv. Opposing Great Britain's entry into the EEC.

iv. 反对英国加入欧洲经济共同体。

III.三 . DECOLONIZATION非殖民化

A.THE NEW IMPERIALISM

A.新帝国主义

1. Between 1870 and 1914, European nations led by Great Britain and France brought much of the world under their direct control.

1. 1870 年至 1914 年间，以英国和法国为首的欧洲国家将世界大部分地区置于其直接控制之下。

2. The European powers were motivated by a combination of factors including a desire to acquire raw materials, develop profitable foreign markets, protect strategic sea lanes, and bring the blessings of their superior technology to less advanced peoples.

2. 欧洲列强受到多种因素的推动，包括获取原材料、开发有利可图的外国市场、保护战略性海上航线以及将其先进技术的福祉带给落后人民的愿望。

B.BETWEEN THE WORLD WARS

B.两次世界大战之间

1. President Woodrow Wilson's support for the principle of national self-determination inspired demands for greater independence. In addition, India and other nations expected more political sovereignty in exchange for their support in World War I.

1. 伍德罗·威尔逊总统对民族自决原则的支持激发了人们对更大独立的要求。此外，印度和其他国家希望获得更多的政治主权，以换取他们在第一次世界大战中的支持。

2. The Great Powers failed to meet these expectations. Instead, they tightened control over their colonies and established a mandate system in the Middle East. The British and French empires actually increased in size during the interwar period.

2. 大国未能满足这些期望。相反，他们加强了对殖民地的控制，并在中东建立了托管制度。两次世界大战期间，英国和法兰西帝国的疆域实际上有所扩大。

C.CAUSES OF DECOLONIZATION AFTER WORLD WAR II

C.二战后非殖民化的原因

1. Decolonization refers to the process by which colonies gained their independence from the imperial powers after World War II.

1. 非殖民化是指二战后殖民地 from 帝国主义列强手中获得独立的过程。

2. Three key factors contributed to the rapid pace of decolonization. First, devastated by World War II, the imperial powers were barely able to support themselves in 1945, let alone rule expensive overseas colonies. Second, the horrors of World War II undermined European self-confidence and the moral justification for imperialism. And finally, led by a new generation of nationalist leaders, the demand for national self-determination intensified in Asia and Africa.

2.三个关键因素促成了非殖民化的快速发展。首先，在第二次世界大战的摧残下，帝国列强在1945年几乎无法养活自己，更不用说统治昂贵的海外殖民地了。其次，第二次世界大战的恐怖削弱了欧洲的自信心和帝国主义的道德正当性。最后，在新一代民族主义领导人的领导下，亚洲和非洲对民族自决的要求日益强烈。

D.BRITISH DECOLONIZATION

D.英国非殖民化

1.The British Empire once included one-quarter of the world' s land area and 500 million of its people. However, Britain made the most dramatic break from imperialism.

1.大英帝国曾经拥有世界四分之一的土地和5亿人口。然而，英国与帝国主义的决裂最为引人注目。

2.In 1947, Britain negotiated an end to imperial rule in India. The settlement divided the subcontinent into a predominately Hindu India and a predominantly Muslim Pakistan.

2.1947年，英国通过谈判结束了印度的帝国统治。该定居点将次大陆分为以印度教为主的印度和以穆斯林为主的巴基斯坦。

3.Britain surrendered control of Palestine to the United Nations. Israel then declared its independence, igniting a war with neighboring Arab countries.

3.英国将巴勒斯坦的控制权交给联合国。以色列随后宣布独立，引发了与邻国阿拉伯国家的战争。

4.Britain continued the process of decolonization in Sub-Saharan Africa. Beginning with Ghana in 1957, British Sub-Saharan colonies achieved independence with little or no violence.

4.英国继续推进撒哈拉以南非洲的非殖民化进程。从1957年加纳开始，英国撒哈拉以南殖民地在很少或没有暴力的情况下实现了独立。

E.FRENCH DECOLONIZATION

E.法国非殖民化

1.Unlike Great Britain, France resisted decolonization.

1.与英国不同，法国抵制非殖民化。

2.France attempted to reassert its control over Indochina. However, a resistance movement led by Ho Chi Minh declared independence after defeating French forces at the battle of Dien Bien Phu in 1954.

2.法国试图重新控制印度支那。然而，胡志明领导的抵抗运动在1954年奠边府战役击败法国军队后宣布独立。

3.In Algeria, a bitter war broke out between French and Algerian nationalists. After a bloody struggle, French President Charles de Gaulle accepted Algerian self-determination. After more than a century of French rule, Algeria became independent in 1962.

3.在阿尔及利亚，法国和阿尔及利亚民族主义者之间爆发了一场激烈的战争。经过血腥斗争，法国总统戴高乐接受了阿尔及利亚的自决。经过一个多世纪的法国统治后，阿尔及利亚于1962年获得独立。

IV.四 . THE SOVIET UNION UNDER KHRUSHCHEV, 1956–1964

赫鲁晓夫领导下的苏联，1956年至1964年

A.STALIN' S LAST YEARS

A.斯大林的最后几年

1.Following World War II, Joseph Stalin imposed new Five-Year Plans emphasizing extensive industrialization.

1.第二次世界大战后，约瑟夫·斯大林实施了新的五年计划，强调广泛的工业化。

2.Stalin insisted on absolute obedience. Dissent brought imprisonment, slave labor, or death.

2.斯大林坚持绝对服从。异议会带来监禁、奴役或死亡。

3.Stalin's long reign of terror came to an abrupt end with his death in 1953. Stalin's legacy included industrialization, victory in World War II, expansion into Eastern Europe, and the transformation of the Soviet Union into a nuclear superpower. However, these achievements came with a heavy human price that included mass killings, the creation of a vast prison system known as the Gulag, and the building of a rigid totalitarian state.

3.斯大林的长期恐怖统治随着1953年的去世而戛然而止。斯大林的遗产包括工业化、第二次世界大战的胜利、向东欧的扩张以及将苏联转变为核超级大国。然而，这些成就也付出了沉重的代价，包括大规模屠杀、建立被称为古拉格的庞大监狱系统以及建立严格的极权国家。

4.After a brief period of "collective leadership," Nikita Khrushchev emerged as the Soviet Union's unrivaled leader.

4.经过短暂的“集体领导”一段时间后，尼基塔·赫鲁晓夫成为苏联无与伦比的领导人。

B.KHRUSHCHEV'S SECRET SPEECH

B.赫鲁晓夫的秘密讲话

1.In 1956, Khrushchev boldly attacked Stalin in a "secret speech" delivered at the Twentieth Communist Party Congress in Moscow.

1.1956年，赫鲁晓夫在莫斯科共产党第二十次代表大会上发表“秘密讲话”，大胆攻击斯大林。

2.Khrushchev denounced Stalin's reign of terror and repudiated his "cult of personality."

2.赫鲁晓夫谴责斯大林的恐怖统治并否认他的“个人崇拜”。

C.DE-STALINIZATION

C.去稳定化

1.Khrushchev's program of de-Stalinization involved all of the following:

1.赫鲁晓夫的去斯大林化计划涉及以下所有内容：

i.Shifting some resources toward producing more consumer goods.

i.将部分资源用于生产更多消费品。

ii.Curbing the power of the secret police.

ii.限制秘密警察的权力。

iii.Granted more freedom to writers and intellectuals.

iii.给予作家和知识分子更多的自由。

2.De-Stalinization permitted Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn to publish *One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich*. This short but powerful novel described the horrors of life in a Stalinist concentration camp.

2.去斯大林化允许亚历山大·索尔仁尼琴出版《伊凡·杰尼索维奇一生中的一天》。这部简短而有力的小说描述了斯大林集中营里生活的恐怖。

3.Boris Pasternak' s novel *Doctor Zhivago* illustrated the limits of de-Stalinization. The novel celebrated the human spirit and challenged the principles of communism. Although it was published in the West, Soviet censors denounced Pasternak and refused to allow him to receive the Nobel Prize for Literature.

3.鲍里斯·帕斯捷尔纳克的小说《日瓦戈医生》说明了去斯大林化的局限性。这部小说颂扬了人类精神，挑战了共产主义原则。尽管该书在西方出版，苏联审查机构还是谴责了帕斯捷尔纳克，并拒绝让他获得诺贝尔文学奖。

D.SPUTNIK

D.卫星

1.In 1957, a beaming Khrushchev proudly announced that the Soviet Union had successfully launched a 184-pound satellite named *Sputnik* into orbit around the Earth.

1.1957年，赫鲁晓夫满面笑容地自豪地宣布，苏联已成功将一颗184磅重、名为“Sputnik”的卫星送入地球轨道。

2.*Sputnik* quickly became a symbol of Soviet technological prowess. *Sputnik*' s success played a key role in contributing to the space race between the Soviet Union and the United States.

2.人造卫星很快成为苏联技术实力的象征。人造卫星的成功对苏联和美国之间的太空竞赛发挥了关键作用。

E.COLD WAR CONFRONTATIONS

E.冷战对抗

1.The Berlin Wall

1.柏林墙

i.Between 1949 and 1961, more than 3 million East Germans fled to West Germany by crossing into West Berlin.

i.1949年至1961年间，超过300万东德人通过进入西柏林逃往西德。

ii.On August 13, 1961, the East Germans, with Khrushchev' s support, began construction of a concrete wall along the border between East and West Berlin.

ii.1961年8月13日，东德人在赫鲁晓夫的支持下，开始沿着东西柏林边界修建混凝土墙。

iii.The Berlin Wall stopped the flow of refugees while at the same time becoming a symbol of Communist oppression.

iii.柏林墙阻止了难民的流动，同时成为共产主义压迫的象征。

2.The Cuban Missile Crisis

2.古巴导弹危机

i.Khrushchev precipitated the Cuban Missile Crisis by constructing nuclear missiles in Cuba.

i.赫鲁晓夫在古巴建造核导弹，引发了古巴导弹危机。

ii.After a tense confrontation with the United States, Khrushchev agreed to withdraw the missiles in exchange for a U.S. promise not to attack Fidel Castro.

ii.在与美国的紧张对抗之后，赫鲁晓夫同意撤回导弹，以换取美国承诺不攻击菲德尔·卡斯特罗。

iii.The Cuban Missile Crisis undermined Khrushchev' s credibility and played a key role in his ouster from power in 1964.

iii.古巴导弹危机削弱了赫鲁晓夫的信誉，并在 1964 年他下台的过程中发挥了关键作用。

F.EASTERN EUROPE

F. 东欧

1.De-Stalinization raised hopes for more freedom in Eastern Europe. A wave of strikes and protests swept across East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Poland, and Hungary. Protestors pointed out that the Soviet model of rapid industrialization and centralized economic planning failed to deliver economic prosperity to citizens throughout Eastern Europe.

1.去斯大林化给东欧带来了更多自由的希望。罢工和抗议浪潮席卷东德、捷克斯洛伐克、波兰和匈牙利。抗议者指出，快速工业化和集中经济计划的苏联模式未能为整个东欧公民带来经济繁荣。

2.The protests in Hungary quickly escalated into a major crisis when Hungary's liberal Communist leader, Imre Nagy, promised free elections and called for the removal of Soviet troops.

2.当匈牙利自由共产党领导人伊姆雷·纳吉承诺自由选举并呼吁撤走苏联军队时，匈牙利的抗议活动迅速升级为一场重大危机。

3.Khrushchev responded by ordering the Red Army to invade Hungary. After intense fighting, the Soviets crushed the rebellion and later executed Nagy.

3.赫鲁晓夫的反应是命令红军入侵匈牙利。经过激烈的战斗，苏联镇压了叛乱，随后处决了纳吉。

4.The United States did not assist Hungary because it lay within the Soviet sphere of influence.

4.美国没有援助匈牙利，因为它位于苏联势力范围内。

Nikita Khrushchev has generated more APEURO multiple-choice questions than any other Russian leader except Peter the Great. Most of the questions focus on Khrushchev's secret speech and his program of de-Stalinization. While the Berlin Wall has yet to generate a released multiple-choice question, its construction and consequences have played a role in a number of free-response questions.

尼基塔·赫鲁晓夫 (Nikita Khrushchev) 提出的 APEURO 多项选择题数量超过除彼得大帝之外的任何其他俄罗斯领导人。大多数问题集中在赫鲁晓夫的秘密讲话和他的去斯大林化计划上。虽然柏林墙尚未产生公开的多项选择题，但其结构和后果在许多自由回答问题中发挥了作用。

V.五、 THE SOVIET UNION UNDER BREZHNEV, 1964–1982

勃列日涅夫领导下的苏联，1964 年至 1982 年

A.STAGNATION

A.停滞

1.Conservative leaders believed that Khrushchev's program of de-Stalinization posed a threat to the Communist Party's dictatorial powers and special privileges. Khrushchev's foreign policy miscalculations, failure to reform the collective farms, and attacks on the privileges of the party elite contributed to his removal from power in 1964.

1.保守派领导人认为，赫鲁晓夫的去斯大林化计划对共产党的独裁权力和特权构成了威胁。赫鲁晓夫的外交政策误判、集体农庄改革失败以及对党内精英特权的攻击导致他于 1964 年下台。

2.Now led by Leonid Brezhnev, the Communist Party clamped down on Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn, Andrei Sakharov, and other outspoken dissidents.

2.现在，在勃列日涅夫的领导下，共产党对亚历山大·索尔仁尼琴、安德烈·萨哈罗夫和其他直言不讳的异见人士进行了镇压。

3.Brezhnev's hard-line policies led to a prolonged period of political repression and economic stagnation.

3.勃列日涅夫的强硬政策导致了长期的政治镇压和经济停滞。

B.CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND THE BREZHNEV DOCTRINE

B.捷克斯洛伐克和勃列日涅夫主义

1.In Czechoslovakia, a new communist leader, Alexander Dubček, initiated a program of democratic reforms saying he wanted to create "socialism with a human face."

1.在捷克斯洛伐克，新的共产主义领导人亚历山大·杜布切克(Alexander Dubček)发起了一项民主改革计划，称他希望创造“人性化的社会主义”。

2.Alarmed by Dubček's reforms, Brezhnev called on the other Warsaw Pact countries to invade Czechoslovakia and remove Dubček from power.

2.勃列日涅夫对杜布切克的改革感到震惊，呼吁其他华沙条约国家入侵捷克斯洛伐克并推翻杜布切克的权力。

3.Brezhnev justified the invasion by claiming that the Soviet Union and its allies had the right to intervene in the domestic affairs of other Communist countries. This declaration became known as the Brezhnev Doctrine.

3.勃列日涅夫声称苏联及其盟国有权干涉其他共产主义国家的内政，以此为入侵辩护。这一宣言被称为勃列日涅夫主义。

4.The United States refrained from taking any action because Czechoslovakia lay within the Soviet sphere of influence.

4.美国没有采取任何行动，因为捷克斯洛伐克位于苏联势力范围内。

C.DÉTENTE

C.放松

1.President Richard Nixon initiated a policy of détente to reduce tensions with the Soviet Union. The two superpowers agreed to limit nuclear arms and expand trade.

1.理查德·尼克松总统发起了缓和政策以缓解与苏联的紧张关系。两个超级大国同意限制核武器并扩大贸易。

2.The Helsinki Accords marked the high point of Cold War détente. The accords ratified the European territorial boundaries established after World War II and committed the signers to recognize and protect basic human rights.

2.《赫尔辛基协议》标志着冷战缓和的顶峰。该协议批准了二战后建立的欧洲领土边界，并承诺签署者承认和保护基本人权。

D.RENEWED COLD WAR TENSIONS AND CONTINUING DOMESTIC PROBLEMS

D.冷战紧张局势再度升级以及国内问题持续存在

1.In late 1979 Brezhnev ordered Soviet forces into Afghanistan to save an increasingly unpopular Marxist regime. The invasion ended détente and reignited the Cold War. The Reagan administration responded with a vast American military buildup that forced the Soviet regime to increase military spending, thus exacerbating their economic problems.

1.1979 年底，勃列日涅夫命令苏联军队进入阿富汗，以拯救日益不受欢迎的马克思主义政权。入侵

结束了缓和并重新点燃了冷战。里根政府的回应是美国大规模集结军力，迫使苏联政权增加军费开支，从而加剧了他们的经济问题。

2.The Soviet system of rigid centralized planning created a vast bureaucracy that discouraged innovation and reduced productivity. The economic system guaranteed employment, but the absence of incentives produced waste and inefficiency.

2.苏联严格的中央计划体制造成了庞大的官僚机构，阻碍了创新并降低了生产力。经济体系保证了就业，但缺乏激励就会产生浪费和低效率。

3.When Brezhnev died in 1982, the Soviet leadership faced a series of profound problems that included a stagnant economy, widespread political corruption, economic mismanagement, and an expensive war in Afghanistan.

3.1982年勃列日涅夫去世后，苏联领导层面临一系列深刻问题，包括经济停滞、政治腐败普遍、经济管理不善以及代价高昂的阿富汗战争。

VI.你。 THE COLLAPSE OF EUROPEAN COMMUNISM 欧洲共产主义的崩溃

A.GORBACHEV' S REFORMS

A.戈尔巴乔夫的改革

1.In March 1985, members of the Politburo, the Communist Party' s top decision-making group, selected Mikhail Gorbachev as the new leader of the Soviet Union.

1.1985年3月，共产党最高决策机构政治局成员选举米哈伊尔·戈尔巴乔夫为苏联新领导人。

2.When Gorbachev took power, the Soviet Union was still the world' s most feared totalitarian dictatorship. But Gorbachev recognized that "something was wrong." Blaming poor living conditions on the country' s rigid political system and stagnant economy, he launched an unprecedented program of reforms.

2.当戈尔巴乔夫掌权时，苏联仍然是世界上最令人恐惧的极权独裁国家。但戈尔巴乔夫意识到“有些事情出了问题”。他将恶劣的生活条件归咎于该国僵化的政治制度和停滞的经济，并推出了前所未有的改革计划。

3.Glasnost

3.音量

i.Soviet leaders from Vladimir Lenin to Brezhnev created a totalitarian state that controlled the mass media and restricted human rights.

i.从弗拉基米尔·列宁到勃列日涅夫的苏联领导人创建了一个控制大众媒体并限制人权的极权国家。

ii.In 1986, Gorbachev introduced a new policy known as *glasnost*, or openness, which encouraged Soviet citizens to discuss ways to reform their society. Soviet citizens now began to learn the truth about poor harvests, inefficient state monopolies, and the Chernobyl nuclear disaster.

ii.1986年，戈尔巴乔夫推出了一项名为“glasnost”（即开放）的新政策，鼓励苏联公民讨论社会改革的方法。苏联公民现在开始了解歉收、低效的国家垄断和切尔诺贝利核灾难的真相。

4.Perestroika

4.改革

i.*Glasnost* gave Soviet citizens an opportunity to complain publicly about their economic problems.

i.公开化为苏联公民提供了公开抱怨其经济问题的机会。

ii.In 1986, Gorbachev launched a program called *perestroika*, or economic restructuring, to revitalize the Soviet economy by removing bureaucratic control over businesses and providing incentives for greater productivity.

ii.1986 年，戈尔巴乔夫启动了一项名为“改革”（即经济重组）的计划，旨在通过取消对企业的官僚控制并提供提高生产力的激励措施来振兴苏联经济。

5.Demokratizatsiya

5.民主化

i.Gorbachev understood that in order for the economy to thrive, the Communist Party would have to loosen its grip on Soviet society.

i.戈尔巴乔夫明白，为了经济繁荣，共产党必须放松对苏联社会的控制。

ii.In 1989, Gorbachev unveiled a third new policy called *demokratizatsiya*, or democratization. The plan called for the election of a new legislature, the 2,250-member Congress of People's Deputies.

ii.1989 年，戈尔巴乔夫推出了第三项新政策，称为“demokratizatsiya”（即民主化）。该计划要求选举新的立法机构，即由 2,250 名成员组成的人民代表大会。

B.MAKING COMPARISONS: STALIN AND GORBACHEV

B.进行比较：斯大林和戈尔巴乔夫

1.Stalin1.斯大林

i.Rejected the relatively free markets created by Lenin's New Economic Policy.

i.拒绝列宁新经济政策创建的相对自由的市场。

ii.Implemented a series of Five-Year Plans that promoted state planning and industrialization.

ii.实施了一系列促进国家计划化和工业化的五年计划。

iii.Forced peasant farmers to work on huge state-run and state-owned farms called collectives.

iii.强迫农民在被称为集体的大型国营和国有农场工作。

iv.Purged party leaders who showed the slightest degree of dissent from his policies.

iv.清除对他的政策表现出丝毫异议的党内领导人。

v.Imprisoned and executed millions of Soviet citizens.

v.监禁并处决了数百万苏联公民。

vi.Created a rigid totalitarian state.

vi.创建了一个僵化的极权国家。

vii.Imposed Soviet control over Eastern Europe.

vii.苏联对东欧实行控制。

2.Gorbachev2.戈尔巴乔夫

i.Advocated private ownership of property and free markets.

i.提倡财产私有制和自由市场。

ii.Allowed public discussion and criticism of Communist Party policies.

ii.允许公开讨论和批评共产党的政策。

iii.Permitted openly contested elections.

iii.允许公开竞争的选举。

iv.Allowed national minorities within the Soviet Union to express pent-up grievances.

iv.允许苏联境内的少数民族表达被压抑的不满。

v.Encouraged East Europeans to reform their political systems without fear of Soviet armed intervention.

v.鼓励东欧人改革其政治制度，而不必担心苏联的武装干预。

vi.Raised expectations in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe for greater freedom.

vi.提高了苏联和东欧对更大自由的期望。

C.POLAND AND SOLIDARITY

C.波兰与团结

1.The people of Poland were the first to test Gorbachev' s new policies.

1.波兰人民最先检验了戈尔巴乔夫的新政策。

2.Led by Lech Walesa, Polish workers formed a democratic trade union called Solidarity.

2.在莱赫·瓦文萨的领导下，波兰工人成立了一个名为“团结工会”的民主工会。

3.Pope John Paul II provided crucial support for the Solidarity labor movement in Poland.

3.教皇约翰·保罗二世为波兰的团结工会运动提供了重要支持。

4.In 1989, Polish voters overwhelmingly rejected the Communist Party and elected Solidarity candidates. This marked the first time the people of a nation peacefully turned a Communist regime out of power.

4.1989年，波兰选民以压倒性多数否决了共产党并选举了团结工会候选人。这标志着一个国家的人民第一次和平地推翻了共产党政权。

D.THE FALL OF THE BERLIN WALL

D.柏林墙的倒塌

1.Inspired by the events in Poland, the people of East Germany demanded change in their government.

1.受波兰事件的启发，东德人民要求改变政府。

2.On November 9, 1989, a new East German leader opened the Berlin Wall. The reunification of Germany occurred less than one year later. These watershed events marked the end of the Cold War in Eastern Europe.

2.1989年11月9日，新任东德领导人打开了柏林墙。不到一年后，德国实现了统一。这些具有里程碑意义的事件标志着东欧冷战的结束。

E.CZECHOSLOVAKIA' S VELVET REVOLUTION

E.捷克斯洛伐克的天鹅绒革命

1.The fall of the Berlin Wall inspired reformers in Czechoslovakia to break away from the Soviet Union.

1.柏林墙的倒塌激发了捷克斯洛伐克的改革者脱离苏联。

2.A general strike led by Václav Havel resulted in the collapse of the Communist government.

2.瓦茨拉夫·哈维尔领导的总罢工导致共产党政府垮台。

3.However, ethnic differences between the Czechs and the Slovaks prevented the creation of a stable unified state. In 1993, the Czech Republic and Slovakia peacefully split into two different countries.

3.然而，捷克人和斯洛伐克人之间的种族差异阻碍了稳定统一国家的建立。1993年，捷克共和国和斯洛伐克和平分裂成两个不同的国家。

F.THE COLLAPSE OF THE SOVIET UNION

F.苏联的解体

1.Gorbachev' s reforms released forces he proved unable to control. The collapse of the Communist regimes in Eastern Europe inspired ethnic groups within the Soviet Union.

1.戈尔巴乔夫的改革释放了他无法控制的力量。东欧共产主义政权的垮台激励了苏联境内的各民族。

2.Gorbachev' s policy of *glasnost* loosened controls, enabling ethnic protests to spread across the Soviet Union.

2.戈尔巴乔夫的开放政策放松了控制，使得种族抗议活动在整个苏联蔓延。

3.In a last desperate effort to preserve the Soviet Union, Communist hard-liners attempted to overthrow Gorbachev with a military coup.

3.在最后一次拼命保护苏联的过程中，共产党强硬派试图通过军事政变推翻戈尔巴乔夫。

4.The hard-liners assumed that a show of force would ensure obedience. They were wrong. Under Gorbachev' s reforms, people had lost their fear of the party and were willing to defend their freedom.

4.强硬派认为展示武力就能确保服从。他们错了。在戈尔巴乔夫的改革下，人们不再对党产生恐惧，愿意捍卫自己的自由。

5.Led by Boris Yeltsin, president of the Russian Republic, the Russian people thwarted the coup.

5.在俄罗斯共和国总统鲍里斯·叶利钦的领导下，俄罗斯人民挫败了政变。

6.On December 25, 1991, Gorbachev announced his resignation as president of a country that by then had ceased to exist. The Soviet Union then dissolved into 15 separate republics. One former communist leader observed sadly, "Gorbachev tried to reform the unreformable."

6.1991年12月25日，戈尔巴乔夫宣布辞去国家总统职务，而当时的国家已不复存在。苏联随后解体为15个独立的共和国。一位前共产党领导人悲伤地说：“戈尔巴乔夫试图改革那些不可改革的人。”

Chapter 31

章 31

Key Trends in Post-Cold War Europe

冷战后欧洲的主要趋势

I.我。 INTRODUCTION介绍

A.THE COLD WAR ERA

A.冷战时代

1.The rivalry between the United States and the Soviet Union dominated the Cold War era in Europe.

1.美国和苏联之间的竞争主导了欧洲的冷战时期。

2.The Cold War appeared to permanently divide Europe into a prosperous, capitalistic West and an impoverished, Communist East.

2.冷战似乎将欧洲永久划分为繁荣的资本主义西方和贫困的共产主义东方。

3.However, as described in [Chapter 30](#), the fall of the Berlin Wall, the collapse of Communism in Eastern Europe, and the disintegration of the Soviet Union ended the Cold War and opened a new era in European and world history.

3.然而，正如[第30章](#)所述，柏林墙的倒塌、东欧共产主义的崩溃以及苏联的解体结束了冷战，开启了欧洲和世界历史的新纪元。

B.THE NEW POST-COLD WAR ERA

B.新的后冷战时代

1.Historians agree that we are now living in a new historic era. However, it is too soon to give the era a definitive name. It is important to remember that most periods are given labels in hindsight. For example, the Interwar Period (described in [Chapters 28](#) and [29](#)) got its name only after World War II bracketed World War I.

1.历史学家一致认为，我们现在生活在一个新的历史时代。然而，现在给这个时代一个明确的名称还为时过早。重要的是要记住，大多数时期都是事后才被贴上标签的。例如，“两次世界大战之间的时期”（在[第28章](#)和[29](#)中描述）仅在第二次世界大战（World War II）包含第一次世界大战（World War I）之后才得名。

2.Although it is too soon to name the Post-Cold War era, we can identify five key trends that are currently shaping European history:

2.尽管现在命名后冷战时代还为时过早，但我们可以确定目前正在塑造欧洲历史的五个关键趋势：

i.The re-emergence of Russia as a major power.

i.俄罗斯作为一个大国重新崛起。

ii.The economic integration of Europe into the European Union.

ii.欧洲经济融入欧盟。

iii.The transformation in women's lives caused by the movement for gender equality.

iii.性别平等运动给女性生活带来的转变。

iv.The demographic changes caused by the European baby bust and the mass immigration of people into Europe.

iv.欧洲婴儿潮和人们大规模移民欧洲造成的人口变化。

v.The impact of revolutionary informational and digital technologies.

v.革命性信息和数字技术的影响。

II.二. THE RE-EMERGENCE OF RUSSIA

俄罗斯的复兴

A.BORIS YELTSIN, 1991–1999

A.鲍里斯·叶利钦，1991-1999

1.Despite Gorbachev' s program of *perestroika*, giant, highly centralized state monopolies still dominated the Russian economy.

1.尽管戈尔巴乔夫实施了改革计划，但巨大的、高度集权的国家垄断仍然主导着俄罗斯经济。

2.Yeltsin was committed to adopting new policies that would place Russia on a firm course to a market economy and a pluralistic political system.

2.叶利钦致力于采取新政策，使俄罗斯坚定地走上市场经济和多元化政治制度的道路。

3.Advised by Western economists, Yeltsin implemented economic "shock therapy" designed to free prices and privatize industry.

3.在西方经济学家的建议下，叶利钦实施了旨在自由价格和工业私有化的经济“休克疗法”。

4.Instead of reviving the Russian economy, shock therapy triggered runaway inflation and rampant corruption that allowed a new class of super-rich oligarchs to gain enormous power.

4.休克疗法非但没有重振俄罗斯经济，反而引发了失控的通货膨胀和猖獗的腐败，让新的超级富豪寡头阶层获得了巨大的权力。

5.Yeltsin' s problems were further exacerbated by troubles in Chechnya. A tiny republic of one million Muslims, the Chechnyans sought independence from Moscow. Tensions soon escalated into a bloody and costly civil war.

5.车臣的麻烦进一步加剧了叶利钦的问题。作为一个拥有一百万穆斯林的小共和国，车臣人寻求从莫斯科独立。紧张局势很快升级为一场血腥且代价高昂的内战。

B.VLADIMIR PUTIN, 2000–PRESENT

B.弗拉基米尔·普京，2000 年至今

1.The gap between Yeltsin' s economic promises and actual economic performance caused widespread public disillusionment.

1.叶利钦的经济承诺与实际经济表现之间的差距引起了公众的普遍失望。

2.In late 1999, Yeltsin unexpectedly resigned. His chosen successor, Vladimir Putin, adopted a series of new policies that maintained relatively free markets but strengthened the power of the central government and limited media critics.

2.1999年底，叶利钦意外辞职。他选定的继任者弗拉基米尔·普京(Vladimir Putin)采取了一系列新政策，维持相对自由的市场，但加强了中央政府的权力并限制了媒体批评。

3.Aided by high oil prices, the Russian economy began to grow and its middle class began to expand.

3.在高油价的推动下，俄罗斯经济开始增长，中产阶级开始壮大。

4.Putin vowed to reassert a strong image in domestic and international affairs. He began by forcefully suppressing the independence movement in Chechnya. Putin then reestablished Russian control over the strategic Crimean Peninsula.

4.普京发誓要在国内和国际事务中重申强大的形象。他首先强力镇压车臣的独立运动。普京随后重新建立了俄罗斯对具有战略意义的克里米亚半岛的控制。

5.Putin' s forceful policies have conveyed an image of strength that symbolizes Russia' s national resurgence. From a long-term historical perspective, Putin revived Russia' s long

tradition of authoritarian government.

5. 普京强有力的政策传达了象征俄罗斯民族复兴的力量形象。从长远的历史角度来看，普京复兴了俄罗斯长期以来的独裁政府传统。

III.三 . EUROPEAN ECONOMIC INTEGRATION 欧洲经济一体化

A.THE ORIGIN OF THE EUROPEAN UNION (EU)

A.欧盟 (EU) 的起源

1.In the years immediately following World War II, Jean Monnet and Robert Schuman (see [Chapter 30](#)) proposed using economic cooperation as a way to end the destructive rivalry between France and Germany. They believed that economic cooperation would build a web of interdependence that would make another war unthinkable.

1.第二次世界大战结束后的几年里，让·莫内和罗伯特·舒曼（参见[第 30 章](#)）提议利用经济合作作为结束法国和德国之间破坏性竞争的一种方式。他们相信，经济合作将建立一个相互依存的网络，这将使另一场战争变得不可想象。

2.Monnet and Schuman called for the creation of the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC). The ECSC created a tariff-free zone in coal and steel among France, West Germany, Belgium, Italy, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands. These six nations contained most of the coal and steel resources in Western Europe.

2.莫内和舒曼呼吁建立欧洲煤钢共同体 (ECSC)。ECSC 在法国、西德、比利时、意大利、卢森堡和荷兰之间建立了煤炭和钢铁免税区。这六个国家蕴藏着西欧大部分的煤炭和钢铁资源。

3.As Schuman predicted, the ECSC became “the first step in the federation of Europe.” The success of the ECSC led its six members to sign the Treaty of Rome, creating the European Economic Community (EEC), also known as the Common Market. The EEC encouraged the free movement of products by eliminating tariffs on all goods.

3.正如舒曼所预测的，ECSC 成为“欧洲联邦的第一步”。ECSC 的成功导致其六个成员签署了《罗马条约》，创建了欧洲经济共同体 (EEC)，也称为共同市场。欧洲经济共同体通过取消所有商品的关税来鼓励产品的自由流动。

4.The EEC proved to be a huge success. During the 1950s and 1960s, all six member nations experienced economic miracles. The EEC’s success prompted Great Britain, Denmark, and Ireland to join the organization in 1973.

4.事实证明，EEC 取得了巨大成功。20 世纪 50 年代和 1960 年代，所有六个成员国都经历了经济奇迹。欧洲经济共同体的成功促使英国、丹麦和爱尔兰于 1973 年加入该组织。

5.During the 1980s, other European nations applied for membership in the EEC. The original core countries established economic and political criteria that included free markets, democratic politics, and respect for human rights. By 1995, the EEC included 15 nations with a combined population of 395 million people.

5.20 世纪 80 年代，其他欧洲国家申请加入欧洲经济共同体。最初的核心国家制定了经济和政治标准，包括自由市场、民主政治和尊重人权。到 1995 年，欧洲经济共同体包括 15 个国家，总人口达 3.95 亿。

B.THE MAASTRICHT TREATY AND THE EUROPEAN UNION

B.《马斯特里赫特条约》和欧盟

1.In 1991, leaders of the EEC countries met in the Dutch city of Maastricht. They adopted the Maastricht Treaty, changing the name of the EEC to the European Union (EU). The treaty

committed the member nations to adopt common production standards, uniform tax rates, a single European currency, and a common EU citizenship.

1.1991 年，欧洲经济共同体国家领导人在荷兰马斯特里赫特举行会议。他们通过了《马斯特里赫特条约》，将欧洲经济共同体更名为欧盟（EU）。该条约承诺成员国采用共同的生产标准、统一的税率、单一欧洲货币和共同的欧盟公民身份。

2.The EU vindicated Jean Monnet and Robert Schuman's vision of an integrated European economy that permitted the free movement of goods, labor, capital, and services. On January 1, 2002, twelve of the EU member nations adopted the euro as a common currency. By 2009, 16 EU countries comprised a new "euro-zone."

2.欧盟证明了让·莫内和罗伯特·舒曼关于欧洲一体化经济的愿景是正确的，该经济允许商品、劳动力、资本和服务自由流动。2002年1月1日，12个欧盟成员国采用欧元作为共同货币。到2009年，16个欧盟国家组成了新的“欧元区”。

C.EXPANSION TO EASTERN EUROPE

C.向东欧扩张

1.Following the collapse of Communism, virtually all of the Eastern European governments applied for membership in the EU. These nations viewed membership as a source of economic prosperity and a symbol of their return to Europe.

1.共产主义崩溃后，几乎所有东欧政府都申请加入欧盟。这些国家将会员资格视为经济繁荣的源泉和重返欧洲的象征。

2.Between 2004 and 2013, the EU added 13 new member nations. The 28 EU nations boasted a combined population of just over 500 million people. The EU now accounts for about one-third of the world's gross national product (GNP) and about 40 percent of global exports.

2.2004年至2013年间，欧盟新增了13个成员国。欧盟28个国家的总人口刚刚超过5亿。欧盟目前约占世界国民生产总值（GNP）的三分之一，约占全球出口的40%。

D.PROBLEMS

D.问题

1.Despite its impressive record of success, the EU faces formidable problems. For example, can a union of 28 sovereign countries develop a common identity and political cohesion?

1.尽管欧盟取得了令人瞩目的成功记录，但它仍面临着严峻的问题。例如，28个主权国家组成的联盟能否形成共同的身份和政治凝聚力？

2.Developments in Greece tested the unity of the Euro-zone nations. Following its admission into the EU, Greece began to develop record trade and budget deficits. A deep recession that began in the United States in 2008 and then spread to Europe exacerbated these problems. As Greece fell into a severe recession, European banks loaned it massive bailout funds that delayed, but did not solve, the Greek debt crisis.

2.希腊的事态发展考验着欧元区国家的团结。加入欧盟后，希腊的贸易和预算赤字开始创纪录。2008年美国开始的严重经济衰退随后蔓延至欧洲，加剧了这些问题。随着希腊陷入严重衰退，欧洲银行向其借出巨额救助资金，虽然推迟了希腊债务危机的解决，但并没有解决希腊债务危机。

3.Developments in Great Britain also posed a serious challenge to the long-term future of the European Union. In a referendum held in June 2016, "Brexit" supporters who wanted Britain to "exit" the EU won a surprising victory. Although Londoners opposed Brexit, older voters in the surrounding countryside expressed anger that participation in the EU

created open borders that encouraged a rising tide of immigration into Great Britain. Britain's anticipated departure in 2020 poses risks for the British economy and uncertainty for the continuing strength of the EU.

3. 英国的事态发展也对欧盟的长远未来构成了严峻挑战。在2016年6月举行的公投中，希望英国“退出”欧盟的“脱欧”支持者意外获得胜利。尽管伦敦人反对英国脱欧，但周边乡村的老年选民对加入欧盟创造了开放边界、鼓励涌入英国的移民潮表示愤怒。英国预计将于2020年脱欧，这给英国经济带来风险，也给欧盟的持续强势带来不确定性。

IV.四 . THE TRANSFORMATION IN WOMEN'S LIVES **女性生活的转变**

A.CHANGING PATTERNS OF MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

A.改变婚姻和生育模式

1. During the years immediately following World War II, many women left their wartime jobs and resumed their traditional roles as wives and mothers. Birthrates began to rise, creating the postwar "baby boom."

1. 在第二次世界大战结束后的几年里，许多女性辞去了战时工作，恢复了妻子和母亲的传统角色。出生率开始上升，创造了战后的“婴儿潮”。

2. These traditional trends did not last. Birthrates, and thus the size of families, began to decline by the middle of the 1960s.

2. 这些传统趋势并没有持续下去。到20世纪60年代中期，出生率以及家庭规模开始下降。

3. As birth rates declined, European women began to marry at an early age. The combination of early marriage and small family size meant that a new generation of young married women began to enter the workforce.

3. 随着出生率下降，欧洲女性开始提早结婚。早婚和小家庭的结合意味着新一代年轻已婚女性开始进入劳动力市场。

4. At the same time, Europe's booming postwar economy increased the demand for labor. The shift to white-collar service industries in government, education, and health care opened new opportunities for women.

4. 与此同时，欧洲战后经济的蓬勃发展增加了对劳动力的需求。政府、教育和医疗保健领域向白领服务行业的转变为女性带来了新的机遇。

B.SIMONE DE BEAUVOIR AND BETTY FRIEDAN

B.西蒙娜·德·波伏瓦和贝蒂·弗里丹

1. As more and more women entered the workforce, they began to encounter long-established patterns of discrimination in salary and working conditions. The combination of rising employment and entrenched patterns of job discrimination created a growing sense of injustice among many women.

1. 随着越来越多的女性进入劳动力市场，她们开始遇到薪资和工作条件方面长期存在的歧视模式。就业率上升和根深蒂固的工作歧视模式相结合，使许多妇女的不公正感日益增强。

2. The French author Simone de Beauvoir was the first European woman to publicly challenge the status quo. In her seminal book, *The Second Sex*, de Beauvoir argued that a male-dominated European society had forced women into dependent lives of housework and childbearing that denied them independent careers and creative fulfillment. She emphasized that women could only achieve genuine autonomy by escaping from their traditional inferior roles. De Beauvoir's book became a cornerstone of feminist theory.

2.法国作家西蒙·德·波伏娃是第一位公开挑战现状的欧洲女性。波伏娃在她的开创性著作《第二性》中指出，男性主导的欧洲社会迫使女性过着依赖家务和生育的生活，剥夺了她们独立的职业和创造性的实现。她强调，女性只有摆脱传统的低下角色，才能实现真正的自主。德波伏娃的书成为女权主义理论的基石。

3.De Beauvoir's argument that society trapped middle-class women in unfulfilling domestic roles had a profound influence on American housewife Betty Friedan. A college-educated journalist and mother of three children, Friedan became increasingly frustrated trying to fulfill the traditional role of "ideal housewife and mother." Friedan responded to "the problem that has no name" by publishing *The Feminist Mystique*. Released in 1963, this landmark book criticized traditional gender roles and forcefully argued that women faced patterns of discrimination that denied them equality with men. *The Feminist Mystique* became an international best-seller that transformed Friedan into a feminist leader. In 1966, she founded the National Organization for Women (NOW), whose stated goal was to take "action to bring women into full participation in the mainstream of American society now."

3.德·波伏娃关于社会使中产阶级女性陷入无法履行的家庭角色的论点对美国家庭主妇贝蒂·弗里丹产生了深远的影响。弗里丹是一位受过大学教育的记者，也是三个孩子的母亲，她在努力履行“理想的家庭主妇和母亲”的传统角色时变得越来越沮丧。弗里丹通过出版女权主义的奥秘来回应“这个没有名字的问题”。这本具有里程碑意义的书于1963年出版，批评了传统的性别角色，并强烈主张女性面临着剥夺与男性平等的歧视模式。《女权主义的奥秘》成为国际畅销书，将弗里丹转变为女权主义领袖。1966年，她创立了全国妇女组织(NOW)，其既定目标是“立即采取行动，让妇女充分参与美国社会主流。”

C.THE FEMINIST MOVEMENT

C.女权主义运动

1.During the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the women's movement focused on overturning legal inequalities, particularly women's suffrage. Led by Millicent Garrett Fawcett and Emmeline Pankhurst, British women won the right to vote in 1918. By the end of World War II, European women received the suffrage in every country except Switzerland. The Swiss finally granted all of their female citizens the right to vote in 1991.

1.十九世纪末二十世纪初，妇女运动的重点是推翻法律上的不平等，特别是妇女的选举权。在米利森特·加勒特·福塞特(Millicent Garrett Fawcett)和埃米琳·潘克赫斯特(Emmeline Pankhurst)的带领下，英国妇女于1918年赢得了投票权。到第二次世界大战结束时，欧洲妇女在除瑞士之外的所有国家都获得了选举权。1991年，瑞士最终赋予所有女性公民投票权。

2.The suffrage did not change women's salaries. During the 1960s, British women earned only 60 percent of men's wages, while in France the corresponding figure was just 50 percent.

2.选举权并没有改变女性的工资。20世纪60年代，英国女性的工资仅为男性的60%，而法国的相应数字仅为50%。

3.Continuing economic inequality prompted women to form a broad-based feminist movement focused on winning gender equality.

3.持续的经济不平等促使妇女发起一场基础广泛的女权主义运动，重点是赢得性别平等。

4.During the last three decades of the twentieth century, women activists successfully fought for "equal pay for equal work," more generous maternity leave, and affordable day care. The movement also strove to liberalize divorce laws and legalize abortion.

4.在二十世纪的最后三十年中，女性活动家成功地争取了“同工同酬”、更慷慨的产假和负担得起的日托服务。该运动还努力放宽离婚法和堕胎合法化。

5.The accomplishments of the women' s movement inspired other groups including gay men, lesbian women, and people with physical disabilities to organize and call for an end to legal discrimination and social harassment.

5.妇女运动的成就激励了包括男同性恋、女同性恋和身体残疾者在内的其他群体组织起来并呼吁结束法律歧视和社会骚扰。

D.WOMEN AND THE GREEN MOVEMENT

D.妇女与绿色运动

1.As more and more women became social activists, they broadened their efforts to include a variety of new issues.

1.随着越来越多的女性成为社会活动家，她们扩大了自己的努力范围，将各种新问题纳入其中。

2.West German women played a leading role in the formation of the Green Party. Led by Petra Kelly, the Green movement fought to protect the environment and to defend human rights and equality. In 1987, the Green Party elected 42 delegates to the West German parliament.

2.西德女性在绿党的组建过程中发挥了主导作用。由佩特拉·凯利领导的绿色运动致力于保护环境、捍卫人权和平等。1987年，绿党选出42名西德议会代表。

Don' t overlook the Green Party. The APEURO practice exam included a selection of statements from the Green League of Finland that generated four multiple-choice questions. It is important to remember that the Green movement opposes rampant consumerism, defends welfare-state programs, and supports expanding civil rights to gays and lesbians.

不要忽视绿党。APEURO 模拟考试包括芬兰绿色联盟的精选陈述，产生了四个多项选择题。重要的是要记住，绿色运动反对猖獗的消费主义，捍卫福利国家计划，并支持扩大男女同性恋者的公民权利。

V.五、POPULATION TRENDS AND IMMIGRATION

V.五、人口趋势和移民

A.THE BABY BUST

A.婴儿半身像

1.A birth rate of 2.1 children per woman is necessary to maintain a stable population.

1.每名妇女生育 2.1 个孩子是维持人口稳定所必需的。

2.Europe' s postwar baby boom turned into a baby bust as birth rates began to steadily decline. By 2006, the European birth rate stood at just 1.4 children per woman.

2.随着出生率开始稳步下降，欧洲战后的婴儿潮变成了婴儿萧条。到 2006 年，欧洲的出生率仅为每名妇女生育 1.4 个孩子。

3.The demographic impact of the baby bust can be vividly seen in Germany. If present trends continue, the German population will shrink from 82 million people in 2001 to just 62 million in 2050.

3.生育高峰对人口结构的影响在德国显而易见。如果目前的趋势持续下去，德国人口将从 2001 年的 8200 万减少到 2050 年的 6200 万。

4.If it continues, the baby bust will produce serious long-term consequences. As Europe' s population declines, it will also age. As a result, health care costs will sharply rise. In addition, a shrinking labor force will have to support rising social security taxes.

4.如果这种情况持续下去，婴儿潮的萧条将产生严重的长期后果。随着欧洲人口的减少，它也会出现老龄化。结果，医疗费用将急剧上升。此外，不断减少的劳动力将不得不支持不断上涨的社会保障税。

5.Demographers have identified a number of possible causes for the baby bust. Following World War II, European women married early, had children and then entered the labor force. An ever-increasing number of women chose not to have more children as they concentrated their energies on careers. The more educated and successful women often limited their family size to just one child.

5.人口统计学家已经确定了婴儿萧条的多种可能原因。第二次世界大战后，欧洲女性早婚、生子，然后进入劳动力市场。越来越多的女性因为将精力集中在事业上而选择再生育。受教育程度较高、成功的女性往往将家庭规模限制为只养一个孩子。

B.GUEST WORKERS

B.客座工人

1.Europe' s booming postwar economy and declining birth rate produced a severe labor shortage.

1.欧洲战后经济的蓬勃发展和出生率的下降导致了严重的劳动力短缺。

2.The collapse of the colonial system created a vast pool of unskilled laborers eager to begin new lives.

2.殖民体系的崩溃创造了大量渴望开始新生活的非熟练工人。

3.During the 1960s and 1970s, millions of manual laborers from former British, French, Dutch, and Portuguese colonies entered Europe as "guest workers."

3.在 20 世纪 60 年代和 1970 年代，来自前英国、法国、荷兰和葡萄牙殖民地的数百万体力劳动者作为“客座工人”进入欧洲。

4.Europe now has an estimated 18 million foreign resident workers. Many guest workers and their families are staying in their host countries.

4.欧洲目前估计有 1,800 万外国常驻工人。许多外来工人及其家人留在东道国。

C.LEGAL AND ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION

C.合法和非法移民

1.Since the fall of Communism, poverty, political persecutions, and civil wars have combined to create waves of legal and illegal immigrants seeking opportunity and safety.

1.自共产主义垮台以来，贫困、政治迫害和内战共同造成了一波又一波寻求机会和安全的合法和非法移民。

2.The arrival of millions of immigrants is straining social services throughout Europe. It is also alarming native residents who feel that immigrants threaten their jobs and undermine national unity.

2.数百万移民的到来给整个欧洲的社会服务带来了压力。这也令当地居民感到震惊，他们认为移民威胁到他们的工作并破坏民族团结。

3.The twenty-first century is currently witnessing a significant migration of Muslims into Europe. If this trend continues, the Muslim population in Europe will rise from about 15

million in 2006 to 30 million in 2025.

3.二十一世纪目前正见证穆斯林大规模移民欧洲。如果这一趋势持续下去，欧洲的穆斯林人口将从2006年的约1500万增加到2025年的3000万。

4.At the end of 2015, a tidal wave of refugees from Syria was exacerbating tensions as Europe struggled to cope with the largest refugee crisis since World War II.

4.2015年底，来自叙利亚的难民潮加剧了紧张局势，欧洲正努力应对二战以来最严重的难民危机。

The 2015 APEURO DBQ focused on how immigration is changing conceptions of French national identity and culture. The DBQ included a cover from Le Figaro Magazine raising the provocative question, "Immigration or Invasion?" It is unlikely that the College Board test writers will feature this topic on a second DBQ. However, they may revisit the topic on either a document-based multiple-choice question or a short-answer essay.

2015 年 APEURO DBQ 重点关注移民如何改变法国民族身份和文化的概念。DBQ 的封面来自《费加罗杂志》，提出了一个挑衅性的问题：“移民还是入侵？”大学理事会的测试作者不太可能在第二次 DBQ 中讨论这个主题。然而，他们可能会在基于文档的多项选择题或简答文章中重新审视该主题。

VI.你。 REVOLUTIONS IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY **科学技术的革命**

A.BIG SCIENCE

A.大科学

1.Before World War II, theoretical science and sophisticated engineering were largely separated.

1.第二次世界大战之前，理论科学和复杂工程在很大程度上是分离的。

2.During World War II, governments led by the United States, Great Britain, and Germany combined science and technology to produce new weapons. For example, British scientists developed radar, German scientists developed jet aircraft, and American scientists developed the atomic bomb.

2.第二次世界大战期间，以美国、英国和德国为首政府将科学技术结合起来生产新武器。例如，英国科学家研制了雷达，德国科学家研制了喷气式飞机，美国科学家研制了原子弹。

3.The unprecedented combination of theoretical science and complex engineering under government sponsorship is called "Big Science."

3.政府资助下理论科学与复杂工程前所未有的结合被称为“大科学”。

4.During the Cold War, Big Science produced such significant technological breakthroughs as rockets, nuclear submarines, and spy satellites.

4.冷战期间，大科学取得了火箭、核潜艇、间谍卫星等重大技术突破。

5.The space race between the United States and the Soviet Union provided a dramatic illustration of a Big Science project. In 1957, the Soviet Union stunned the United States by using long-range rockets to launch the first satellite, *Sputnik*, into orbit around the Earth. Four years later, the Soviet Union achieved another space milestone by successfully placing a cosmonaut into orbit. Galvanized by these Soviet firsts, the United States organized the Apollo Project to overtake the Russians by placing a man on the moon.

5.美国和苏联之间的太空竞赛为大科学项目提供了生动的例证。1957年，苏联用远程火箭将第一颗

人造卫星Sputnik送入地球轨道，震惊了美国。四年后，苏联成功地将宇航员送入轨道，实现了另一个太空里程碑。受到这些苏联第一的激励，美国组织了阿波罗计划，以超越俄罗斯，将人类送上月球。

B.THE INFORMATION AGE

B.信息时代

1.During the nineteenth century, innovations in the textile industry and the invention of the railroad revolutionized European society and everyday life. The late twentieth century and early twenty-first century have also witnessed revolutionary changes that are ushering in the birth of a transformative new Information Age.

1.十九世纪，纺织业的创新和铁路的发明彻底改变了欧洲社会和日常生活。二十世纪末二十一世纪初也发生了革命性的变化，迎来了变革性的新信息时代的诞生。

2.Television signaled the birth of a new global age of shared information and images. Between the mid-1950s and mid-1970s, Europeans adopted television as an integral part of their daily lives. Television exerted a powerful cultural and political impact by shaping public attitudes toward entertainment, commercial products, national leaders, and global events.

2.电视标志着共享信息和图像的全球新时代的诞生。20世纪50年代中期至70年代中期，欧洲人将电视视为日常生活不可或缺的一部分。电视通过塑造公众对娱乐、商业产品、国家领导人和全球事件的态度，产生了强大的文化和政治影响。

3.The computer provides another example of how the alliance of science and technology is reshaping life in the new Information Age. Early computers were huge, expensive machines that relied on thousands of vacuum tubes. The development of tiny but powerful silicon chips dramatically shrank the size and cost of computers while vastly increasing their power. During the 1980s and 1990s, new generations of personal computers changed the pace and patterns of work and leisure.

3.计算机提供了科学技术联盟如何重塑新信息时代生活的另一个例子。早期的计算机是巨大且昂贵的机器，依赖于数千个真空管。微小但功能强大的硅芯片的发展极大地缩小了计算机的尺寸和成本，同时大大提高了它们的功能。20世纪80年代和90年代，新一代个人电脑改变了工作和休闲的节奏和模式。

C.THE DIGITAL WORLD

C.数字世界

1.During the late 1990s, ongoing advances in computer and electronics ushered in a digital revolution centered around the internet and mobile phones.

1.20世纪90年代末，计算机和电子产品的不断进步引发了一场以互联网和移动电话为中心的 digital 革命。

2.By 2010, about one-third of the world's population was using the internet to buy goods, learn news, and connect with friends. Facebook, Twitter, and YouTube became integral parts of daily life in the new digital world.

2.到2010年，世界上大约三分之一的人口使用互联网购买商品、了解新闻和与朋友联系。Facebook、Twitter和YouTube成为新数字世界日常生活中不可或缺的一部分。

3.The Age of Discovery in the sixteenth century witnessed the beginning of the historic process of globalization. The digital revolution is dramatically accelerating this process. Today labor, capital, ideas, services, and goods are all interconnected into complex and fast-

moving social and economic webs.

3.16世纪的大航海时代见证了全球化历史进程的开始。数字革命正在极大地加速这一进程。如今，劳动力、资本、思想、服务和商品都相互关联，形成复杂且快速发展的社会和经济网络。

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