

UNIT 3第三单元

Absolutism and Constitutionalism

专制主义和宪政主义

c. 1648 to c. 1815 c. 1648 至 c. 1815

Chapters 10–13

章节 10–13

PREVIEW: UNIT 3 KEY CONCEPTS

预览：第 3 单元关键概念

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

国家内部和国家之间的主权斗争导致了不同程度的政治集权。

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

——主权国家和世俗法律体系的新概念在新政治制度的创建中发挥了核心作用。

 —The competition for power between monarchs and corporate and minority language groups produced different distributions of governmental authority in European states.

——君主与企业和少数语言群体之间的权力竞争导致了欧洲国家政府权力的不同分配。

—Monarchies seeking enhanced power faced challenges from nobles who wished to retain traditional forms of shared governance and regional autonomy.

——寻求增强权力的君主面临来自希望保留传统形式的共同治理和区域自治的贵族的挑战。

—Within states, minority local and regional identities based on language and culture led to resistance against the dominant national group.

——在各州内部，基于语言和文化的少数民族地方和区域身份导致了对占主导地位的民族群体的抵制。

Different models of political sovereignty affected the relationship among states and between states and individuals.

不同的政治主权模式影响着国家之间以及国家与个人之间的关系。

—In much of Europe, absolute monarchy was established over the course of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

——在欧洲大部分地区，绝对君主制是在十七世纪和十八世纪建立的。

—Challenges to absolutism resulted in alternative political systems.

——对专制主义的挑战催生了替代性的政治制度。

Chapter 10

第 10

The Dutch Golden Age 1600–1700

荷兰黄金时代 1600–1700

I.我。 POLITICAL AND RELIGIOUS CHARACTERISTICS 政治和宗教特征

A.POLITICAL INDEPENDENCE

A.政治独立

1.During the late sixteenth century, the seven northern provinces of the Netherlands fought for and won their independence from Spain. The Peace of Westphalia formally recognized the Dutch Republic's independence.

1.十六世纪末，荷兰北部七个省份为摆脱西班牙的统治而斗争并赢得了独立。《威斯特伐利亚和约》正式承认荷兰共和国的独立。

2.Unlike the other continental nations, the Dutch were not governed by an absolute ruler.

2.与其他大陆国家不同，荷兰人不受绝对统治者的统治。

3.Instead, political power passed into the hands of an oligarchy of wealthy merchants.

However, strong assemblies in each province enabled elected delegates to give the people a voice in their local governments.

3.相反，政治权力落入富商寡头集团手中。然而，每个省强大的议会使当选代表能够让人民在当地政府中有发言权。

B.RELIGIOUS TOLERATION

B.宗教宽容

1.Calvinism was the dominant faith in the Dutch Republic.

1.加尔文主义是荷兰共和国的主导信仰。

2.However, Catholics, Lutherans, Anabaptists, and Jews all enjoyed religious freedom.

2.然而，天主教徒、路德教徒、再洗礼教徒和犹太人都享有宗教自由。

3.The openness of Dutch society permitted a free exchange of ideas.

3.荷兰社会的开放性允许思想的自由交流。

4.The Dutch placed economic prosperity ahead of religious uniformity. As a result, they created a cosmopolitan society that promoted commerce.

4.荷兰人将经济繁荣置于宗教统一之上。结果，他们创造了一个促进商业发展的国际化社会。

II.二. CAUSES OF DUTCH ECONOMIC PROSPERITY

荷兰经济繁荣的原因

A. “THE WHOLE WORLD STANDS AMAZED”

A. “全世界都震惊了”

1.During the seventeenth century, Amsterdam emerged from relative obscurity to become the world's greatest center of trade.

1.十七世纪期间，阿姆斯特丹从相对默默无闻的地方崛起，成为世界上最大的贸易中心。

2.Amsterdam's prosperity amazed European visitors. A contemporary Dutch historian proudly boasted, “The whole world stands amazed at its [Amsterdam] riches and from east and west, north and south they come to behold it.”

2.阿姆斯特丹的繁荣让欧洲游客惊叹不已。一位当代荷兰历史学家自豪地吹嘘道：“全世界都对其（阿姆斯特丹）的财富感到惊讶，从东西方、北方和南方，他们都来观看它。”

B.SHIPPING AND COMMERCE

B.运输和商业

1. Shipbuilding played a key role in the Dutch economy. Amsterdam boasted the best shipbuilders in seventeenth-century Europe. Well-designed Dutch ships could be manned by fewer sailors than those of other countries thus reducing costs.

1. 造船业在荷兰经济中发挥着关键作用。阿姆斯特丹拥有十七世纪欧洲最好的造船厂。设计精良的荷兰船舶可以配备比其他国家更少的水手，从而降低成本。

2. Over 2,000 Dutch merchant ships crisscrossed the world's oceans and seas. Their cargoes of spices, silks, cottons and other prized goods comprised over half of Europe's trade.

2. 超过 2,000 艘荷兰商船穿梭于世界各大洋。他们的香料、丝绸、棉花和其他珍贵商品货物占欧洲贸易量的一半以上。

C. THE EAST AND WEST INDIES COMPANIES

C. 东印度群岛公司和西印度群岛公司

1. Founded in 1602, the Dutch East Indies Company displaced the Portuguese and gained control of the lucrative East Indian spice trade. The East Indian Company became the forerunner of modern corporations.

1. 荷兰东印度公司成立于 1602 年，取代了葡萄牙人并控制了利润丰厚的东印度香料贸易。东印度公司成为现代企业的先驱。

2. Founded in 1621, the Dutch West India Company attempted to exploit the New World's rich array of resources. Dutch traders extracted fortunes in mahogany and sugar from the coasts of Brazil and Guiana and from the Caribbean islands. In addition, they founded New Amsterdam on the tip of Manhattan Island as a center for the lucrative trade in beaver and otter furs.

2. 荷兰西印度公司成立于 1621 年，试图开发新世界丰富的资源。荷兰商人从巴西和圭亚那海岸以及加勒比群岛的桃花心木和糖中获取了大量财富。此外，他们还在曼哈顿岛一角建立了新阿姆斯特丹，作为利润丰厚的海狸和水獭毛皮贸易中心。

D. A CENTER OF FINANCE

D. 金融中心

1. Trading profits provided large quantities of capital for investment.

1. 营业利润为投资提供了大量资金。

2. Amsterdam financiers founded the Amsterdam Exchange Bank in 1609. It quickly became the most efficient and reliable bank in Europe.

2. 阿姆斯特丹金融家于 1609 年创立了阿姆斯特丹交换银行。它很快成为欧洲最高效、最可靠的银行。

3. Amsterdam boasted the highest per capita income in Europe. The city's increasingly prosperous citizens formed the Amsterdam Stock Exchange as a center for trading in commodities.

3. 阿姆斯特丹拥有欧洲最高的人均收入。该市日益富裕的公民建立了阿姆斯特丹证券交易所作为商品交易中心。

E. CALVINISM AND COMMERCIAL CAPITALISM

E. 加尔文主义和商业资本主义

1. The German sociologist Max Weber published his seminal work *The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism* in 1905. Weber argued that Protestantism in general and Calvinism

in particular promoted hard work, an unpretentious lifestyle, and the accumulation and reinvestment of wealth.

1.德国社会学家马克斯·韦伯 (Max Weber) 于 1905 年发表了其开创性著作《新教伦理与资本主义精神》。韦伯认为，新教尤其是加尔文主义提倡勤奋工作、朴素的生活方式以及财富的积累和再投资。

2.The Dutch demonstrated the close affinity between Protestantism and the development of commercial capitalism. They avoided ostentation and chose to live frugal lives that included wearing dark clothes and living in substantial but simply furnished homes.

2.荷兰人展示了新教与商业资本主义发展之间的密切联系。他们避免炫耀，选择过着节俭的生活，包括穿着深色衣服，住在宽敞但陈设简单的房屋中。

3.A Dutch minister complained that merchants in Amsterdam devoted more time to reading business news than listening to sermons: "It would be better if on the Lord' s Day, he gave some account of himself and, instead of reckoning his profits, reckoned up his sins."

3.一位荷兰牧师抱怨说，阿姆斯特丹的商人花更多的时间阅读商业新闻，而不是听布道：“如果在主日，他最好对自己进行一些交代，而不是计算他的利润，而是计算他的罪恶。”

III.三 . THE GOLDEN AGE OF DUTCH ART

A.KEY CHARACTERISTICS

A.主要特征

1.The Dutch Republic was a Protestant nation without an absolute ruler. This made Dutch art very different from the baroque art in Rome and Madrid. Baroque artists working in these cities created works of art designed to glorify the Catholic Church and inspire awe toward the ruling monarchs. In the Dutch Republic, private homes and public buildings replaced cathedrals and castles as the showplaces for works of art.

1.荷兰共和国是一个没有绝对统治者的新教国家。这使得荷兰艺术与罗马和马德里的巴洛克艺术截然不同。在这些城市工作的巴洛克艺术家创作了旨在荣耀天主教会并激发对统治君主的敬畏的艺术作品。在荷兰共和国，私人住宅和公共建筑取代了大教堂和城堡，成为艺术作品的展示场所。

2.Lacking commissions from the Catholic Church and royal officials, Dutch artists turned to their nation' s prosperous merchants. As self-made entrepreneurs they wanted to purchase paintings of themselves, their families, their possessions, and their country.

2.由于缺乏天主教会和王室官员的委托，荷兰艺术家转向本国繁荣的商人。作为白手起家的企业家，他们想购买有关自己、家人、财产和国家的画作。

3.Dutch artists focused on painting individual and group portraits, landscapes, and genre scenes of everyday life.

3.荷兰艺术家专注于描绘个人和群体肖像、风景和日常生活的风俗场景。

B.DUTCH MASTERS

B.荷兰大师

1.Rembrandt van Rijn established himself as Amsterdam' s foremost portraitist. *The Night Watch* is Rembrandt' s most famous painting. In a work of unprecedented vigor, Rembrandt portrayed the members of the Amsterdam Civic Guard assembling for Marie de' Medici' s state visit. Captain Banning Cocq proudly gestures to his lieutenant, indicating that it is time for the company to march out. A golden natural light illuminates

the lieutenant' s lemon-yellow costume and the red sash across Captain Cocq' s chest.

1.伦勃朗·凡·莱恩 (Rembrandt van Rijn) 确立了自己作为阿姆斯特丹最重要的肖像画家的地位。

《夜巡》是伦勃朗最著名的画作。在这幅前所未有的充满活力的作品中，伦勃朗描绘了阿姆斯特丹市政卫队成员聚集在一起参加玛丽·德·美第奇的国事访问。班宁·科克上尉自豪地向他的副官做了个手势，示意连队该出发了。金色的自然光照亮了中尉的柠檬黄色服装和科克船长胸前的红色腰带。

2.Frans Hals' portraits capture each person' s characteristic expression. Few artists have depicted smiles and laughter so convincingly. His works form a portrait gallery of the men and women whose exuberant spirit turned the Dutch Republic into the most prosperous country in Europe.

2.Frans Hals 的肖像捕捉了每个人的独特表情。很少有艺术家能够如此令人信服地描绘微笑和笑声。他的作品构成了一个男人和女人的肖像画廊，他们旺盛的精神使荷兰共和国成为欧洲最繁荣的国家。

3.Jan Vermeer' s best-known paintings show interior rooms with one or two figures quietly absorbed in reading, writing, or playing music. His images of composed serenity sparkle with reflected light that pours through an inconspicuous window.

3.扬·维米尔 (Jan Vermeer) 最著名的画作展示了室内的一两个人物静静地专注于阅读、写作或演奏音乐。他的平静宁静的图像在从不显眼的窗户倾泻而下的反射光的照射下闪闪发光。

4.Rachel Ruysch' s meticulous paintings of flowers expressed the Dutch love for their homeland' s natural beauty. Her paintings are admired for their vivid colors and almost photographic depictions of flowers.

4.Rachel Ruysch 细致的花卉画表达了荷兰人对祖国自然美景的热爱。她的画作因其鲜艳的色彩和近乎摄影的花卉描绘而受到赞赏。

Dutch Baroque art and Catholic Baroque art served very different purposes and took very different forms. Make sure that you can compare and contrast the characteristics of these two artistic styles.

荷兰巴洛克艺术和天主教巴洛克艺术的目的截然不同，形式也截然不同。确保您能够比较和对比这两种艺术风格的特征。

IV.四 . THE DECLINE OF THE DUTCH REPUBLIC

A.COSTLY WARS

A.代价高昂的战争

1.The Dutch enjoyed a golden age of commercial prosperity and artistic excellence unequalled in the rest of Europe. However, rivals in England and France coveted the Dutch markets and profits.

1.荷兰人享受着欧洲其他国家无法比拟的商业繁荣和艺术卓越的黄金时代。然而，英国和法国的竞争对手觊觎荷兰的市场和利润。

2.The Dutch and English fought a series of naval conflicts between 1652 and 1674. Although the Dutch won many battles, they could not fully recover from the crippling costs of these conflicts.

2.荷兰人和英国人在 1652 年至 1674 年间发生了一系列海战。尽管荷兰人赢得了许多战役，但他们无法完全从这些冲突的严重损失中恢复过来。

3.The Dutch were also threatened by France's growing power and territorial ambitions. In 1672, the French successfully occupied three of the seven Dutch provinces. The Dutch finally stopped the invasion by breaking their dikes and flooding vast areas of their country.
3.荷兰人还受到法国日益增长的实力和领土野心的威胁。1672年，法国人成功占领了荷兰七个省中的三个。荷兰人最终通过破坏堤坝并淹没其国家的大片地区来阻止了入侵。

B.INCREASED ECONOMIC COMPETITION

B.经济竞争加剧

1.In 1651, the English enacted the first of a series of Navigation Acts aimed at the Dutch. The acts mandated that all goods imported into England had to be carried by ships from the exporting countries. The Navigation Acts deliberately excluded Dutch merchants who often served as middlemen in trade exchanges.

1.1651年，英国颁布了针对荷兰的一系列航海法案中的第一个。该法案规定，所有进口到英国的货物都必须由出口国的船只运输。《航海法》刻意排除了经常在贸易交流中充当中间人的荷兰商人。

2.The English and French also used tariffs to raise the prices of imported Dutch goods.

2.英国和法国还利用关税来提高荷兰进口商品的价格。

3.Dutch craftsmen found it increasingly difficult to compete with the newly revived French luxury industries. At the same time, England began to mass produce cheap textile products.

3.荷兰工匠发现与新复兴的法国奢侈品行业竞争越来越困难。与此同时，英国开始大量生产廉价的纺织产品。

4.As the Dutch declined, England and France became the dominant European powers.

4.随着荷兰的衰落，英国和法国成为欧洲的主导力量。

Chapter 11

第 11

England: The Emergence of a Parliamentary Monarch 1600–1688

英国：议会君主的出现 1600–1688

I.我。 ENGLISH SOCIETY IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY 十七世纪的英国社会

A.IMPACT OF THE COMMERCIAL REVOLUTION

A.商业革命的影响

1.As the commercial revolution gained momentum, the size of the English middle class increased.

1.随着商业革命的势头增强，英国中产阶级的规模不断扩大。

2.With the exception of the Dutch Republic, the English middle class was proportionally larger than that of any country in Europe.

2.除荷兰共和国外，英国中产阶级的比例高于欧洲任何国家。

3.English entrepreneurs financed joint-stock companies that played a key role in promoting English colonies in North America.

3.英国企业家资助的股份公司在促进英国在北美殖民地发展方面发挥了关键作用。

B.GENTRY

B.绅士

1.The gentry included wealthy landowners who dominated the House of Commons.
1.士绅包括控制下议院的富裕地主。

2.It is very important to note that unlike France, the English gentry was willing to pay taxes.
This had two significant consequences:

2.值得注意的是，与法国不同，英国绅士愿意纳税。这产生了两个重大后果：

i.First, since the tax burden was more equitable in England, the peasantry was not overburdened with excessive taxes.

i.首先，由于英国的税负更加公平，农民并没有承受过多的税收负担。

ii.Second, the gentry and thus the House of Commons demanded a role in determining national expenditures. This created an inevitable conflict with the Stuart kings.

ii.其次，贵族阶层以及下议院要求在决定国家支出方面发挥作用。这与斯图亚特国王不可避免地发生了冲突。

C.RELIGION

C.宗教

1.By the end of the seventeenth century, Calvinists comprised the largest percentage of the English population.

1.到十七世纪末，加尔文主义者在英国人口中所占比例最大。

2.Puritans continued to demand changes in the Anglican Church.

2.清教徒继续要求英国圣公会进行变革。

II.二. KEY ISSUES关键问题

A.THE ROLE OF THE MONARCH

A.君主的角色

1.The Stuart kings believed that their authority came from God.

1.斯图亚特国王相信他们的权威来自上帝。

2.The Stuart kings thus wanted a monarchy free from parliamentary restraints.

2.斯图亚特国王因此希望建立一个不受议会限制的君主制。

B.THE ROLE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

B.下议院的作用

1.The House of Commons was dominated by the gentry, merchants, and lawyers.

1.下议院由绅士、商人和律师主导。

2.Members were determined to preserve traditional privileges such as freedom of open debate and immunity from arrest.

2.成员们决心维护公开辩论自由和免遭逮捕等传统特权。

3.They demanded a stronger voice in political affairs.

3.他们要求在政治事务中拥有更强的发言权。

C.ORGANIZATION OF THE ANGLICAN CHURCH

C.英国圣公会的组织

1.The Stuarts favored the established Episcopal form of church organization. In this hierarchical arrangement, the king, Archbishop of Canterbury, and bishops determined doctrine and practice.

1.斯图亚特王朝赞成建立圣公会形式的教会组织。在这种等级安排中，国王、坎特伯雷大主教和主教决定教义和实践。

2.The Puritans favored a Presbyterian form of church organization. This arrangement allowed church members a much greater voice in running the church and expressing dissenting views.

2.清教徒赞成长老会形式的教会组织。这种安排使教会成员在管理教会和表达不同意见方面有更大的发言权。

III.三 . JAMES I (REIGNED 1603–1625) 詹姆斯一世 (1603年–1625年在位)

A.DIVINE RIGHT OF KINGS

A.国王的神圣权利

1.James believed that royal authority came directly from God.

1.詹姆斯相信王权直接来自上帝。

2.James published a work called *The True Law of Free Monarchies* in which he asserted that “kings are not only God’ s lieutenants upon earth, and sit on God’ s throne, but even by God himself they are called gods.”

2.詹姆斯出版了一本名为自由君主政体的真实法则的著作，其中他声称“国王不仅是上帝在地上的副官，坐在上帝的宝座上，而且甚至上帝本人也称他们为神。”

B.QUARRELS WITH PARLIAMENT

B.与议会发生争执

1.Puritan members of Parliament urged James to “purify” the Church of England of “popish remnants” including the authority of bishops.

1.议会清教徒成员敦促詹姆斯“净化”英国国教的“天主教残余”，包括主教的权威。

2.James was convinced that the Presbyterian system of church government would destroy royal control of the church and threaten the monarchy. He reportedly summed up his opposition by declaring, “No bishops, no king.”

2.詹姆斯确信教会政府的长老会制度会破坏王室对教会的控制并威胁君主政体。据报道，他通过宣称“没有主教，就没有国王”来总结他的反对意见。

IV.四 . CHARLES I (REIGNED 1625–1649) AND PARLIAMENT 查理一世 (1625-1649 年在位) 和议会

A.LIKE FATHER, LIKE SON

答：有其父必有其子

1.Like his father, Charles I was a firm believer in the divine right of kings.

1.像他的父亲一样，查理一世坚信国王的神圣权利。

2.Like his father, Charles I was always in need of money.

2.像他的父亲一样，查理一世总是需要钱。

3.And finally, like his father, Charles opposed the Puritans and supported the Anglican Church.

3.最后，像他的父亲一样，查尔斯反对清教徒并支持英国圣公会。

B.PETITION OF RIGHT, 1628

B.权利请愿书，1628

1.In return for grants of money, Charles I agreed to the Petition of Right.

1.作为金钱补助的回报，查理一世同意权利请愿书。

2.The Petition of Right contained two key provisions:

2.权利请愿书包含两个关键条款：

i.No one should be compelled to pay any tax or loan “without common consent by act of Parliament.”

i. “未经议会法案共同同意”，任何人都不应被迫缴纳任何税款或贷款。

ii.No one should be imprisoned without due process of law.

ii.未经正当法律程序，任何人都不应被监禁。

C.RELIGIOUS POLICIES

C.宗教政策

1.Religion was the single most explosive issue in England.

1.宗教是英格兰最具爆炸性的问题。

2.With Charles’ s encouragement, William Laud, Archbishop of Canterbury, attempted to transform the Church of England into a Catholic church without a pope.

2.在查尔斯的鼓励下，坎特伯雷大主教威廉·劳德试图将英国国教转变为没有教皇的天主教堂。

3.In 1639, Laud foolishly attempted to impose the English Prayer Book on the Scottish Presbyterian Church.

3.1639 年，劳德愚蠢地试图将英国祈祷书强加给苏格兰长老会。

4.Determined to defend their religion, the Scots formed an army and occupied northern England.

4.苏格兰人决心捍卫自己的宗教，组建了一支军队并占领了英格兰北部。

D.THE LONG PARLIAMENT, 1640–1648

D.长期议会，1640–1648

1.Desperate for money to fight the Scots, Charles reluctantly recalled Parliament into session, thus precipitating a constitutional and religious crisis.

1.查理一世急需资金来对抗苏格兰人，他不情愿地召回议会开会，从而引发了宪法和宗教危机。

2.Determined to undo what they saw as royal tyranny, the Long Parliament executed Laud and passed a number of laws limiting royal power.

2.长期议会决心废除他们眼中的王室暴政，处决了劳德，并通过了一系列限制王权的法律。

The period in England from 1640 to 1660 can be very confusing. Focus on the causes and consequences of the changing relationship between the monarchy and Parliament.

1640 年至 1660 年的英格兰时期可能非常令人困惑。 重点关注君主政体与议会之间关系变化的原因和后果。

V.五、 THE ENGLISH CIVIL WAR, 1642–1649
英国内战，1642 年至 1649 年

A.THE CAVALIERS

A.骑士队

1.The Cavaliers were aristocrats, nobles, and church officials who remained loyal to the king.
1.骑士是贵族、 贵族和忠于国王的教会官员。

2.Cavaliers favored a strong monarchy and an Anglican Church governed by bishops appointed by the crown.

2.骑士们青睐强大的君主政体和由国王任命的主教统治的英国圣公会教堂。

B.THE ROUNDHEADS

B.圆头人

1.The Roundheads included Puritans, townspeople, middle-class businessmen, and people from Presbyterian-dominated London.

1.圆头党包括清教徒、 市民、 中产阶级商人和来自长老会主导的伦敦的人。

2.Roundheads favored a Parliamentary monarchy and a Presbyterian church governed by elected “presbyters,” or elders.

2.圆头党赞成议会君主制和由选举产生的“长老会” 或长老统治的长老会教堂。

C.OLIVER CROMWELL

C.奥利弗·克伦威尔

1.Led by Oliver Cromwell, a previously unknown country gentleman, the Roundheads defeated the Cavaliers.

1.在奥利弗·克伦威尔 (Oliver Cromwell) (一位以前不为人所知的乡村绅士) 的带领下，圆头党击败了骑士队。

2.Cromwell organized an army of zealous Protestants called the New Model Army.

2.克伦威尔组织了一支由热心的新教徒组成的军队，称为“新模范军”。

3.In January 1649, Cromwell and his supporters executed King Charles I.

3.1649 年 1 月，克伦威尔及其支持者处决了国王查理一世。

VI.你。 THE INTERREGNUM UNDER OLIVER CROMWELL
奥利弗·克伦威尔统治下的空位期

A.THE COMMONWEALTH AND THE PROTECTORATE

A.联邦和保护国

1.With Charles I executed, Cromwell now held the reins of power.

1.随着查理一世被处决，克伦威尔现在掌握了权力。

2.The Commonwealth (1649–1653) abolished the monarchy and the House of Lords. Oliver Cromwell and a one-house Parliament exercised political power.

2.英联邦 (1649-1653) 废除了君主制和上议院。 奥利弗·克伦威尔和一院议会行使政治权力。

3.In late 1653, Cromwell took the title Lord Protector, establishing a one-man rule supported by the army.

3.1653年末，克伦威尔获得了护国公的称号，建立了由军队支持的一人统治。

B.FOREIGN POLICY

B.外交政策

1.Cromwell brutally crushed a royalist uprising in Ireland. Protestant landlords replaced Catholic property owners. Nearly half of Ireland's population may have perished from famine and plague.

1.克伦威尔残酷镇压了爱尔兰的保皇党起义。新教地主取代了天主教地主。爱尔兰近一半的人口可能死于饥荒和瘟疫。

2.England passed the Navigation Act of 1651. The act barred Dutch ships from carrying goods between other countries and England. The act was also designed to give England greater control over its American colonies.

2.英国通过了1651年《航海法》。该法案禁止荷兰船只在其他国家和英国之间运输货物。该法案还旨在赋予英国对其美洲殖民地更大的控制权。

3.England waged a series of wars that weakened the Dutch.

3.英格兰发动了一系列战争，削弱了荷兰人的实力。

C.DOMESTIC POLICY

C.国内政策

1.The Puritans attempted to impose a strict moral code that censored the press, prohibited sports, and closed theaters.

1.清教徒试图推行严格的道德准则，审查媒体、禁止体育运动并关闭剧院。

2.Cromwell opposed radical groups such as the Levellers and the Quakers.

2.克伦威尔反对平等派和贵格会等激进团体。

i.The Levellers advocated a more egalitarian society with nearly universal manhood suffrage and a written constitution guaranteeing equal rights to all.

i.平等主义者主张建立一个更加平等的社会，拥有几乎普遍的男子选举权和保障所有人平等权利的成文宪法。

ii.The Quakers rejected religious hierarchies and allowed women to preach at their meetings.

ii.贵格会拒绝宗教等级制度，并允许妇女在会议上讲道。

D.THE DEATH OF CROMWELL

D.克伦威尔之死

1.Oliver Cromwell ruled until his death in 1658. His son Richard did not command the same respect as his father.

1.奥利弗·克伦威尔(Oliver Cromwell)一直统治直至1658年去世。他的儿子理查德(Richard)并没有像他的父亲那样受到同样的尊重。

2.Parliament invited Prince Charles Stuart, the eldest son of Charles I, to return from exile.

2.议会邀请查理一世的长子查尔斯·斯图尔特王子结束流亡归来。

VII.七 . THE RESTORATION复兴

A.CHARLES II (REIGNED 1660–1685)

A.查理二世 (1660–1685 年在位)

1.The Restoration restored the monarchy, the Church of England, and Parliament.

1.王政复辟恢复了君主制、英国国教和议会。

2.Nonetheless, the central issues concerning the relationship between the king and Parliament and the conflict over religion remained unresolved.

2.尽管如此，有关国王与议会之间的关系以及宗教冲突的核心问题仍未得到解决。

B.THE QUESTION OF THE SUCCESSION

B.继承问题

1.Charles' s second wife and his brother, the Duke of York, were Roman Catholic.

1.查尔斯的第二任妻子和他的兄弟约克公爵都是罗马天主教徒。

2.Since Charles had no legitimate children, his brother James was next in line to the throne.

2.由于查尔斯没有婚生子女，因此他的兄弟詹姆斯是王位的第二顺位继承人。

C.TORIES AND WHIGS

C.托利党和辉格党

1.The debate over James' s successor divided Parliament into two groups:

1.关于詹姆斯继任者的争论将议会分为两派：

i.The Whigs were deeply suspicious of Catholics and wanted to lawfully exclude James from the throne.

i.辉格党对天主教徒深表怀疑，并希望合法地将詹姆斯排除在王位之外。

ii.The Tories felt a strong loyalty to the monarchy and supported James' s right to the throne.

ii.托利党对君主制抱有强烈的忠诚，并支持詹姆斯的王位继承权。

2.The Whigs and the Tories became the first political parties in the English-speaking world.

2.辉格党和托利党成为英语世界中最早的政党。

D.JAMES II (REIGNED 1685–1688)

D.詹姆斯二世 (1685–1688 年在位)

1.Despite opposition from the Whigs, James II inherited the throne. He promptly adopted policies that antagonized both Whigs and Tories. Determined to return England to Catholicism, he appointed Catholics to influential positions of power.

1.尽管遭到辉格党的反对，詹姆斯二世还是继承了王位。他迅速采取了令辉格党和保守党都对立的政策。他决心让英格兰回归天主教，任命天主教徒担任有影响力的权力职务。

2.James' s second wife was a Catholic. In June 1688, she gave birth to a son who became the next heir to the throne.

2.詹姆斯的第二任妻子是天主教徒。1688年6月，她生下了一个儿子，成为下一任王位继承人。

VIII.八 . THE GLORIOUS REVOLUTION

光荣革命

A.WILLIAM AND MARY

A.威廉和玛丽

1.James' s first wife had been a Protestant who raised their eldest daughter, Mary, as a Protestant. Mary was the wife of William of Orange, a powerful Dutch leader.
1.詹姆斯的第一任妻子是一名新教徒，她将他们的大女儿玛丽作为新教徒抚养长大。玛丽是一位强大的荷兰领导人奥兰治的威廉的妻子。

2.Civil war did not break out in 1688 as it had in 1642. Instead, Whigs and Tories invited William and Mary to overthrow James II for the sake of Protestantism.

2.1688 年并没有像 1642 年那样爆发内战。相反，辉格党和托利党为了新教的缘故，邀请威廉和玛丽推翻詹姆斯二世。

3.Supported by an army of 25,000 men, William invaded England. He marched to London greeted by cheering crowds. Faced with united opposition, James II fled to France.

3.威廉在 25,000 人军队的支持下入侵英格兰。他游行到伦敦，受到欢呼的人群的欢迎。面对联合反对，詹姆斯二世逃往法国。

B.THE BILL OF RIGHTS, 1689

B.《权利法案》, 1689

1.In 1689, Parliament required William and Mary to accept a Bill of Rights.

1.1689 年，议会要求威廉和玛丽接受《权利法案》。

2.The Bill of Rights contained the following key provisions:

2.《权利法案》包含以下主要条款：

i.The members of Parliament enjoyed the right to free debate.

i.议会议员享有自由辩论的权利。

ii.Taxation required parliamentary consent.

ii.征税需要议会同意。

iii.Laws could be made only with the consent of Parliament.

iii.法律只有在议会同意的情况下才能制定。

iv.The monarch could not be a Roman Catholic.

iv.君主不能是罗马天主教徒。

v.Parliament would hold frequent sessions.

v.议会经常举行会议。

vi.Parliament could be dissolved only by its own consent.

vi.议会只有在自己同意的情况下才能解散。

vii.No subject could be arrested and detained without legal consent.

vii.未经法律同意，不得逮捕和拘留任何主体。

C.IMPORTANCE

C.重要性

1.The English rejected the theory of the divine right of kings.

1.英国人拒绝接受国王神圣权利的理论。

2.The Glorious Revolution—as the overthrow of James II in favor of William and Mary came to be known—placed clear limits on the power of the English monarchy.

2.光荣革命——众所周知，詹姆斯二世被推翻，威廉和玛丽获胜——对英国君主政体的权力设置了明确的限制。

3.As power moved from the palace to Parliament, England became a constitutional monarchy controlled by an oligarchy of wealthy landed proprietors and merchants.

3.随着权力从王宫转移到议会，英国成为由富有的地主和商人寡头控制的君主立宪制国家。

IX.九 . MAKING COMPARISONS: HOBBES AND LOCKE

进行比较：霍布斯和洛克

A.TOMAS HOBBES (1588–1679)

A.托马斯·霍布斯 (1588–1679)

1.Background

1.背景

i.Hobbes published *Leviathan* in 1651, just two years after the execution of Charles I.
i.霍布斯于 1651 年出版了利维坦，即查理一世被处决两年后。

ii.The horrors of the English civil war left a deep impression on Hobbes.

ii.英国内战的恐怖给霍布斯留下了深刻的印象。

2.Beliefs on human nature

2.对人性的信念

i.Human beings are naturally self-centered and prone to violence.

i.人类天生以自我为中心，容易产生暴力。

ii.Human beings are motivated to increase pleasure and minimize pain. They engage in a “perpetual and restless desire” for power.

ii.人类有动力去增加快乐并减少痛苦。他们对权力有着“永恒而不安的渴望”。

3.Beliefs on the state of nature

3.对自然状态的信念

i.In a state of nature, people know neither peace nor security.

i.在自然状态下，人们既不知道和平也不安全。

ii.In a state of nature, life is “solitary, poor, nasty, brutish, and short.”

ii.在自然状态下，生命是“孤独、贫穷、肮脏、野蛮和短暂的”。

4.Arguments for a strong government

4.支持强有力政府的论据

i.Without government, life would be intolerable and civilization impossible.

i.没有政府，生活将无法忍受，文明也将不可能实现。

ii.Government is the result of human necessity rather than divine ordination.

ii.政府是人类需要的结果，而不是神圣的任命。

iii. People give up their personal liberty to attain security and order.

iii. 人们为了获得安全和秩序而放弃个人自由。

iv. Fearing the dangers of anarchy more than tyranny, Hobbes argued that rulers should have absolute and unlimited political authority.

iv. 霍布斯更担心无政府状态的危险，而不是暴政，他认为统治者应该拥有绝对和无限的政治权威。

B. JOHN LOCKE (1632–1704)

B. 约翰·洛克 (1632–1704)

1. Background

1. 背景

i. Locke published *Second Treatise of Government* in 1690.

i. 洛克于 1690 年发表了《政府第二论》。

ii. Locke presented a compelling argument that justified the Glorious Revolution and later inspired Thomas Jefferson when he wrote the Declaration of Independence.

ii. 洛克提出了一个令人信服的论点，为光荣革命辩护，并在后来激励托马斯·杰斐逊撰写《独立宣言》时受到启发。

2. Beliefs on human nature

2. 对人性的信念

i. Locke rejected the Hobbesian view that humans are innately brutish. People are instead the products of their training, education, and experience.

i. 洛克拒绝接受霍布斯主义的观点，即人类生来就是野蛮的。相反，人是他们的培训、教育和经验的产物。

ii. Locke viewed humans as creatures of reason and goodwill.

ii. 洛克认为人类是理性和善意的生物。

3. Locke's "law of nature"

3. 洛克的“自然法则”

i. Locke formulated the theory of "natural rights."

i. 洛克提出了“自然权利”理论。

ii. He argued that people are born with basic rights to "life, liberty, and property."

ii. 他认为，人们生来就享有“生命、自由和财产”的基本权利。

iii. These rights are derived from what Locke called the "law of nature," which existed before the creation of government.

iii. 这些权利源自洛克所说的“自然法”，该法在政府创建之前就已存在。

4. Arguments for limited government

4. 有限政府的论据

i. People form governments to preserve their natural rights.

i. 人们组建政府是为了保护他们的自然权利。

ii. Government is a contract in which the rulers promise to safeguard the people's natural rights.

ii.政府是一份契约，统治者承诺保障人民的自然权利。

iii.If rulers betray their trust, the governed have the right to replace them.

iii.如果统治者背叛了他们的信任，被统治者有权取代他们。

5.Influence

i.Locke presented a cogent and compelling argument explaining the general principles underlying England's long struggle for a constitutional monarchy.
i.洛克提出了一个令人信服且令人信服的论点，解释了英国为君主立宪制进行长期斗争的一般原则。

ii.Inalienable rights, limited government, and the right of revolution became self-evident truths that Thomas Jefferson used to justify the American revolution.

ii.不可剥夺的权利、有限政府和革命权成为托马斯·杰斐逊用来为美国革命辩护的不言而喻的真理。

Chapter 12

第 12

Absolutism in Western Europe: France and Spain 1589–1715

西欧的专制主义：法国和西班牙 1589–1715

I.我。 CHARACTERISTICS OF ABSOLUTISM IN WESTERN EUROPE 西欧专制主义的特征

A.KEY CHARACTERISTICS

A.主要特征

1.The monarch embodied the sovereignty of a country.

1.君主是一个国家主权的体现。

2.The monarch was not subordinate to a national assembly.

2.君主不隶属于国民议会。

3.The monarch must exercise control over the nobility.

3.君主必须对贵族实行控制。

4.The monarch must exercise effective control over the Roman Catholic Church.

4.君主必须对罗马天主教会实施有效控制。

5.The monarch must command a large standing army.

5.君主必须指挥一支庞大的常备军。

B.KEY DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ABSOLUTE MONARCHS AND TWENTIETH-CENTURY DICTATORS

B.绝对君主与二十世纪独裁者之间的主要区别

1.Absolute monarchs lacked the financial and technological resources commanded by twentieth-century dictators such as Stalin and Hitler.

1.专制君主缺乏斯大林和希特勒等二十世纪独裁者所掌握的财政和技术资源。

2.Absolute monarchs did not attempt to mobilize mass support for their programs. For example, absolute monarchs did not have any program comparable to the Hitler Youth in Nazi Germany.

2. 绝对君主并不试图动员群众支持他们的计划。例如，专制君主没有任何可以与纳粹德国的希特勒青年团相媲美的计划。

3. Absolute monarchs did commission art to create visual symbols of their power. However, they did not create propaganda campaigns comparable to those utilized by twentieth-century dictators.

3. 专制君主确实委托艺术来创造其权力的视觉符号。然而，他们并没有开展与二十世纪独裁者所使用的宣传活动相媲美的宣传活动。

II.二. THE RISE OF ABSOLUTISM IN FRANCE, 1589–1661

法国专制主义的兴起，1589 年至 1661 年

A. HENRY IV

A. 亨利四世

1. The Edict of Nantes, 1598

1. 南特法令，1598 年

i. The edict granted religious toleration to the French Huguenots.

i. 该法令给予法国胡格诺派宗教宽容。

ii. It established Henry IV as a politique who placed political expediency above religious principles.

ii. 它将亨利四世确立为将政治利益置于宗教原则之上的政治国家。

2. The Duke de Sully and financial reform

2. 苏利公爵与金融改革

i. The French tax system was both inefficient and inequitable. Nobles were exempt from paying taxes. As a result, the burden fell most heavily upon the peasants.

i. 法国的税收制度既低效又不公平。贵族可以免税。结果，负担最重的落在了农民身上。

ii. Henry appointed the Duke de Sully as his chief minister. Sully could not make the tax system more just. But he did make it more efficient. His policies reduced the royal debt, built new roads and canals, revived industry and agriculture, and encouraged colonization in the New World.

ii. 亨利任命苏利公爵为首席大臣。萨利无法让税收制度变得更加公正。但他确实提高了效率。他的政策减少了王室债务，修建了新的道路和运河，复兴了工业和农业，并鼓励新世界的殖民化。

3. The nobility of the robe

3. 长袍的高贵

i. The nobles posed the greatest threat to the extension of royal power. The influence of this “nobility of the sword” was based upon inherited privileges and a tradition of military service.

i. 贵族对王权的扩张构成了最大的威胁。这种“剑的贵族”的影响力是基于继承的特权和服兵役的传统。

ii. Henry IV and Sully began the process of raising revenue by selling government offices that conferred nobility. Known as robe nobles, these new nobles were members of the increasingly prosperous bourgeoisie.

ii.亨利四世和苏利开始通过出售授予贵族头衔的政府办公室来增加收入。这些新贵族被称为长袍贵族，是日益繁荣的资产阶级的成员。

B.LOUIS XIII AND CARDINAL RICHELIEU

B.路易十三和黎塞留红衣主教

1.The rise of Richelieu

1.黎塞留的崛起

i.Henry IV was assassinated in 1610, leaving his nine-year-old son Louis XIII (reigned 1610–1643) as the second Bourbon monarch.

i.亨利四世于 1610 年被暗杀，他九岁的儿子路易十三（1610-1643 年在位）成为第二位波旁王朝君主。

ii.In 1624, Louis appointed Cardinal Richelieu to be his chief minister. Richelieu was the real ruler of France from 1624 until his death in 1642.

ii.1624 年，路易任命红衣主教黎塞留为首席部长。从 1624 年到 1642 年去世，黎塞留一直是法国的真正统治者。

iii.Richelieu worked tirelessly and successfully to enhance royal power. Like Henry IV, Richelieu was a politique who placed public order above religious zeal.

iii.黎塞留孜孜不倦地努力，并成功地增强了王权。与亨利四世一样，黎塞留是一位将公共秩序置于宗教热情之上的政治家。

2.The intendant system

2.指示系统

i.Richelieu was determined to weaken the nobility.

i.黎塞留决心削弱贵族。

ii.At that time, France was divided into thirty-two administrative districts. Richelieu replaced nobles with royal officials called intendants. The intendants implemented royal orders.

ii.当时，法国分为三十二个行政区。黎塞留用称为总督的皇家官员取代了贵族。总督执行皇家命令。

iii.The intendants were typically middle-class or minor nobles drawn from the nobility of the robe.

iii.总督通常是从长袍贵族中选拔出来的中产阶级或小贵族。

iv.The intendant system played an important role in strengthening royal power.

iv.总督制度对于强化王权发挥了重要作用。

v.It is important to note that while the intendant system curbed the nobles' political power, it did not lessen their economic or social privileges.

v.值得注意的是，总督制度虽然限制了贵族的政治权力，但并没有减少他们的经济或社会特权。

3.International affairs

3.国际事务

i.Richelieu continued France's long-term policy of limiting Habsburg power.

i.黎塞留延续了法国限制哈布斯堡权力的长期政策。

ii.Richelieu supported the Protestant powers during the Thirty Years' War. His skillful diplomacy and well-timed interventions helped defeat the Habsburgs and make France the leading European power.

ii.黎塞留在三十年战争期间支持新教势力。他娴熟的外交和适时的干预帮助击败了哈布斯堡王朝，并使法国成为欧洲的主要强国。

C.THE FRONDE

C.投石党

1.The deaths of Richelieu in 1642 and Louis XIII the following year left the monarchy in the hands of the five-year-old Louis XIV and his chief minister, Cardinal Mazarin.

1.黎塞留于 1642 年去世，路易十三于次年去世，王权落入五岁的路易十四及其首席大臣马扎林红衣主教手中。

2.Sensing royal weakness, the nobles led a series of rebellions against royal authority. Known as the Fronde, these rebellions were intended to limit rather than overthrow the monarchy.

2.贵族们意识到王室的软弱，领导了一系列反对王室权威的叛乱。这些叛乱被称为投石党，其目的是限制而不是推翻君主制。

3.Increasing violence and instability forced the young king, Louis XIV, to flee Paris. Louis remembered this humiliation and vowed to control the nobility.

3.不断增加的暴力和不稳定迫使年轻的国王路易十四逃离巴黎。路易铭记这次屈辱，发誓要控制贵族。

Both the intendant system and the Fronde generate a significant number of multiple-choice questions on the APEURO exam. The intendant system was designed to strengthen royal authority while the Fronde was intended to weaken the king's power. The Fronde played a key role in prompting Louis XIV to move to Versailles.

manentant 系统和 Fronde 都会在 APEURO 考试中生成大量多项选择题。总督制度的目的是加强王权，而投石党制度的目的是削弱国王的权力。投石党在促使路易十四迁往凡尔赛方面发挥了关键作用。

III.三 . LOUIS XIV, THE SUN KING

路易十四，太阳王

A.BISHOP BOSSUET AND THE DIVINE RIGHT OF KINGS

A.博叙埃主教和国王的神圣权利

1.Bishop Bossuet was a prominent French churchman, a renowned orator, and the principal theorist of the seventeenth-century doctrine of absolutism.

1.博须埃主教是一位著名的法国牧师、著名演说家和十七世纪专制主义学说的主要理论家。

2.Bossuet argued that all power comes from God. The king inherited his position and authority from God.

2.Bossuet 认为所有的力量都来自上帝。国王从上帝那里继承了他的地位和权力。

3.Royal power was absolute. Subjects must obey their sovereign as the direct representative of God on earth.

3.王权是绝对的。臣民必须服从他们的主权，因为他们是上帝在地球上的直接代表。

4.While royal power was absolute, it was not arbitrary. Monarchs had to obey God's laws and were responsible to God for their conduct.

4.虽然王权是绝对的，但它并不是任意的。君主必须遵守上帝的法律，并为其行为向上帝负责。

B. "I AM THE STATE"

B. "我就是国家"

1.Louis XIV was the most powerful monarch in French history. Unlike the English monarchs, Louis did not share his power with a parliament. In Louis' s view, he and the nation were the same. He reportedly boasted, "*L' etat, c' est moi*," meaning "I am the state."

1.路易十四是法国历史上最强大的君主。与英国君主不同，路易没有与议会分享权力。在路易斯看来，他和这个国家是一样的。据报道，他吹嘘道 "*L' etat, c' est moi*"，意思是“我就是国家”。

2.Louis increased the powers of the intendants, refused to appoint a chief minister, and regularly attended meetings of his four great councils.

2.路易增加了总督的权力，拒绝任命首席部长，并定期出席他的四大议会的会议。

3.Louis continued Richelieu' s policy of reducing the political power of the French nobility. He excluded nobles from key positions and instead appointed men from bourgeoisie and recently ennobled families.

3.路易继续黎塞留削弱法国贵族政治权力的政策。他将贵族排除在关键职位之外，而是任命来自资产阶级和新晋贵族家庭的人。

C.THE VERSAILLES PALACE

C.凡尔赛宫

1.As an absolute monarch, Louis XIV determined foreign policy, commanded the army, and supported the arts. His description of himself as the "Sun King" was accurate. In France, all aspects of political life and culture revolved around Louis XIV.

1.作为绝对君主，路易十四决定外交政策，指挥军队，支持艺术。他对自己“太阳王”的描述是准确的。在法国，政治生活和文化的方方面面都围绕着路易十四展开。

2.Louis XIV understood the power of art as propaganda and the value of visual imagery for cultivating a public image. The Versailles Palace was designed to be a visible symbol of Louis XIV' s absolute power and greatness.

2.路易十四理解艺术作为宣传的力量以及视觉图像对于培养公众形象的价值。凡尔赛宫旨在成为路易十四绝对权力和伟大的明显象征。

3.The Versailles Palace underscored France' s cultural dominance. French art, philosophy, architecture, and fashions were envied and copied throughout the continent.

3.凡尔赛宫凸显了法国的文化主导地位。法国的艺术、哲学、建筑和时尚在整个欧洲大陆都受到羡慕和模仿。

D.COLBERT AND MERCANTILISM

D.科尔伯特和重商主义

1.Louis XIV named Jean-Baptiste Colbert as controller general of finances. Colbert worked tirelessly to strengthen France' s economy by implementing strict mercantilist policies.

1.路易十四任命让-巴蒂斯特·科尔伯特 (Jean-Baptiste Colbert) 为财务总监。科尔伯特孜孜不倦地通过实施严格的重商主义政策来加强法国的经济。

2. Colbert expanded manufacturing by abolishing domestic tariffs that inhibited trade. At the same time, he protected French products by placing high tariffs on goods coming into the country.

2. 科尔伯特通过取消抑制贸易的国内关税来扩大制造业。与此同时，他通过对进入法国的商品征收高关税来保护法国产品。

3. Colbert recognized the importance of colonies as a source of raw materials and a market for manufactured goods. He encouraged people to emigrate to Canada where the lucrative fur trade promoted French commerce.

3. 科尔伯特认识到殖民地作为原材料来源和制成品市场的重要性。他鼓励人们移民到加拿大，那里利润丰厚的毛皮贸易促进了法国的商业。

4. Colbert was able to raise royal revenues and promote economic growth. However, he was unable to make the tax system more equitable. Nobles continued to enjoy exemptions while peasants continued to bear a disproportionate tax burden.

4. 科尔伯特能够增加王室收入并促进经济增长。然而，他无法使税收制度更加公平。贵族继续享受免税，而农民继续承担不成比例的税收负担。

E.REVOCATION OF THE EDICT OF NANTES

E. 撤销南特法令

1. When Louis XIV's reign began, France's population of 19 million people included about a million Huguenots. The Huguenots continued to enjoy religious toleration and had remained loyal to the crown during the Fronde.

1. 路易十四统治时期，法国 1900 万人口中约有 100 万胡格诺派教徒。胡格诺派继续享有宗教宽容，并在投石党运动期间仍然忠于王室。

2. Louis' s goal of having "one king, one law, one faith" precluded religious diversity. Supported by the French Catholic clergy and his Jesuit advisors, Louis revoked the Edict of Nantes in 1685. Royal officials closed Protestant churches and ordered all Protestant children baptized as Catholics.

2. 路易斯的“一个国王、一个法律、一个信仰”的目标排除了宗教多样性。在法国天主教神职人员和耶稣会顾问的支持下，路易于 1685 年撤销了《南特法令》。王室官员关闭了新教教堂，并下令所有新教儿童接受洗礼成为天主教徒。

3. Louis XIV paid a high price for his religious intolerance. To escape persecution, some 200,000 Huguenots fled to England, the Dutch Republic, Protestant German states, and the New World. As a result, France lost many skilled workers and business leaders.

3. 路易十四为他的宗教不宽容付出了高昂的代价。为了逃避迫害，大约 20 万胡格诺教徒逃往英国、荷兰共和国、德国新教各州和新世界。结果，法国失去了许多技术工人和商界领袖。

IV.四 . THE WARS OF LOUIS XIV

路易十四的战争

A.STRATEGIC GOALS

A. 战略目标

1. France was the most powerful and populous nation in Europe.

1. 法国是欧洲最强大、人口最多的国家。

2. Louis XIV had two strategic goals:

2. 路易十四有两个战略目标：

i.First, he wanted France to expand to its “natural frontiers” along the Rhine River and Switzerland.

i.首先，他希望法国将其扩展到莱茵河和瑞士沿岸的“自然边界”。

ii.Second, he wanted to make France a global power by inheriting the Spanish Habsburg possessions in the New World and in Europe.

ii.第二，他想通过继承西班牙哈布斯堡王朝在新大陆和欧洲的领地，使法国成为一个全球强国。

B.THE BALANCE OF POWER

B.权力平衡

1.Louis XIV’s powerful army and ambitious plans threatened to create a “universal monarchy” in which other nations would be subordinated to France’s political will.

1.路易十四强大的军队和雄心勃勃的计划威胁要建立一个“普世君主制”，其他国家将臣服于法国的政治意愿。

2.Alone, no European country was a match for France. However, by joining together, weaker countries could equal or even exceed French power. This defensive strategy is known as a balance of power. In such a balance, no one country can dominate the others.

2.欧洲没有哪个国家能与法国相媲美。然而，通过联合起来，弱国的实力可能会等于甚至超过法国。这种防御策略被称为均势。在这样的平衡中，没有一个国家能够主宰其他国家。

3.Louis repeatedly sent French armies into the Netherlands in an attempt to extend his boundaries to the Rhine River. Each time, a coalition formed by the Dutch Republic thwarted him.

3.路易多次派遣法国军队进入荷兰，试图将其疆域延伸至莱茵河。每次，荷兰共和国组成的联盟都会挫败他。

C.THE WAR OF THE SPANISH SUCCESSION, 1701–1713

C.西班牙王位继承战争，1701–1713

1.In 1700, the balance of power was once again threatened when the childless king of Spain, Charles II, died. In his will, the dying king bequeathed the Spanish throne and its huge overseas empire to Louis’ s 17-year-old grandson, Philip of Anjou.

1.1700年，无子嗣的西班牙国王查理二世去世，权力平衡再次受到威胁。在他的遗嘱中，这位垂死的国王将西班牙王位及其庞大的海外帝国遗赠给了路易17岁的孙子安茹的菲利普。

2.The nations of Europe feared that Louis could now create a universal monarchy that would upset the balance of power. Led by England, they formed a Grand Alliance that included Holland, Austria, Brandenburg, and the Italian duchy of Savoy.

2.欧洲各国担心路易现在可能会建立一个普世君主制，从而打破权力平衡。在英国的领导下，他们组成了一个大联盟，其中包括荷兰、奥地利、勃兰登堡和意大利萨伏伊公国。

3.The War of the Spanish Succession proved to be a costly struggle that left France battered and weakened. The war’s huge debts played a key role in worsening financial and social tensions that would later erupt in the French Revolution.

3.西班牙王位继承战争被证明是一场代价高昂的斗争，使法国遭受重创和削弱。战争的巨额债务在金融和社会紧张局势恶化方面发挥了关键作用，这种紧张局势后来在法国大革命中爆发。

D.THE TREATY OF UTRECHT, 1713

D.乌得勒支条约，1713

1.The Treaty of Utrecht created a new balance of power that preserved the peace for 30 years.

1.《乌得勒支条约》创造了新的均势，维持了 30 年的和平。

2.French gains

2.法国的收获

i.Louis' s grandson, Philip V, was allowed to remain king of Spain as long as the thrones of Spain and France were not united.

i.只要西班牙和法国的王位不统一，路易的孙子菲利普五世就可以继续担任西班牙国王。

ii.France was allowed to retain all of Alsace.

ii.法国被允许保留整个阿尔萨斯。

3.English gains

3.英语收获

i.England gained valuable Spanish naval bases at Gibraltar and in the Balearic Islands.

i.英国在直布罗陀和巴利阿里群岛获得了宝贵的西班牙海军基地。

ii.England gained the asiento (slave trade) from Spain.

ii.英格兰从西班牙获得了asiento (奴隶贸易) 。

iii.England gained valuable French colonies in Nova Scotia and Newfoundland.

iii.英格兰在新斯科舍省和纽芬兰省获得了宝贵的法国殖民地。

4.Austrian gains

4.奥地利的收获

i.Austria gained the Spanish Netherlands (Belgium), which then became known as the Austrian Netherlands.

i.奥地利获得了西属尼德兰（比利时），后来被称为奥属尼德兰。

ii.Austria obtained Naples, Milan, and Sardinia.

ii.奥地利获得那不勒斯、米兰和撒丁岛。

5.*The Duke of Savoy*

5.萨沃伊公爵

i.As a reward for joining the Grand Alliance, the Duke of Savoy received Sicily and the title of king.

i.作为加入大联盟的奖励，萨沃伊公爵获得了西西里岛和国王的头衔。

ii.In 1720, Savoy ceded Sicily to Austria in exchange for Sardinia.

ii.1720 年，萨伏伊将西西里岛割让给奥地利以换取撒丁岛。

6.*The Elector of Brandenburg*

6.勃兰登堡选帝侯

i.As a reward for joining the Grand Alliance, the Elector of Brandenburg was recognized as king of Prussia.

i.作为加入大联盟的奖励，勃兰登堡选帝侯被承认为普鲁士国王。

Don't spend time studying Louis XIV's many wars. Instead, focus on the consequences of these wars and the provisions of the Treaty of Utrecht. It is important to note that the Spanish Netherlands (Belgium) became the Austrian Netherlands. Also note the emerging role of the rulers of Savoy and Brandenburg.

不要花时间研究路易十四的许多战争。相反，应关注这些战争的后果和《乌得勒支条约》的规定。值得注意的是，西属尼德兰（比利时）变成了奥属尼德兰。另请注意萨伏伊和勃兰登堡统治者的新角色。

V. THE DECLINE OF SPANISH POWER

西班牙势力的衰落

A. THE GOLDEN AGE OF SPAIN

A.西班牙的黄金时代

1. Ferdinand and Isabella built the foundation of Spanish absolutism.

1.斐迪南和伊莎贝拉奠定了西班牙专制主义的基础。

2. Spanish power reached its zenith during the reign of Philip II (reigned 1556–1598).

2.西班牙实力在腓力二世统治时期（1556-1598年在位）达到顶峰。

3. Spanish power and prestige began to steadily decline during the seventeenth century.

3.西班牙的实力和威望在十七世纪开始稳步下降。

B. ECONOMIC DECLINE

B.经济衰退

1. The expulsion of Jews and converted Muslims, known as Moriscos, deprived Spain of prosperous merchants and skilled workers.

1.驱逐犹太人和皈依伊斯兰教的穆斯林（被称为摩里斯科人）使西班牙失去了繁荣的商人和技术工人。

2. The flow of gold and silver from Mexico and Peru proved to be a mixed blessing. At first, the precious metals enriched the Spanish economy. However, the flood of imported silver also caused inflation, which increased the cost of Spanish textiles and other products. As a result, Spanish exports declined.

2.来自墨西哥和秘鲁的黄金和白银的流动被证明是喜忧参半。起初，贵金属丰富了西班牙经济。然而，进口白银的大量涌入也造成了通货膨胀，从而增加了西班牙纺织品和其他产品的成本。结果，西班牙出口下降。

3. A series of costly wars with the Dutch Republic and France extended Spain's commitments beyond the nation's declining resources.

3.与荷兰共和国和法国的一系列代价高昂的战争使西班牙的承诺超出了该国资源日益减少的范围。

4. Spanish industry, commerce, agriculture, and population all declined.

4.西班牙的工业、商业、农业和人口均出现下降。

C. POLITICAL DECLINE

C.政治衰落

1. Spain suffered from a series of weak and inept rulers who pursued misguided and ineffective policies.

1.西班牙遭受了一系列软弱无能的统治者的困扰，他们奉行误导且无效的政策。

2.Spanish rulers and aristocrats continued to lead extravagant lifestyles they could no longer afford.

2.西班牙统治者和贵族继续过着他们无法再承受的奢侈生活方式。

3.Spanish armies suffered a series of disastrous defeats.

3.西班牙军队遭受了一系列灾难性的失败。

MAKING COMPARISONS: THE ECONOMIC DECLINE OF THE DUTCH REPUBLIC

VI.你。 AND SPAIN

比较：荷兰共和国和西班牙的经济衰退

A.GREATNESS AND PROSPERITY

A.伟大与繁荣

1.In the sixteenth century, Spain conquered and then developed a world colonial empire. The sixteenth century was a period of Spanish greatness and prosperity.

1.十六世纪，西班牙征服并发展了一个世界殖民帝国。十六世纪是西班牙伟大和繁荣的时期。

2.In the seventeenth century, the Dutch Republic developed a commercial empire, becoming a center of international finance. The seventeenth century was a period of Dutch greatness and prosperity.

2.十七世纪，荷兰共和国发展成为商业帝国，成为国际金融中心。十七世纪是荷兰伟大和繁荣的时期。

3.Nonetheless, by 1713, both Spain and the Dutch Republic were second-rate powers that were eclipsed by France and England.

3.尽管如此，到1713年，西班牙和荷兰共和国都已成为被法国和英国黯然失色的二流强国。

B.FACTORS RESPONSIBLE FOR ECONOMIC DECLINE

B.导致经济衰退的因素

1.The high costs of war

1.战争成本高昂

i.A series of costly wars severely damaged Spain's economy. Spain fought lengthy wars with both the Dutch Republic and France.

i.一系列代价高昂的战争严重损害了西班牙的经济。西班牙与荷兰共和国和法国都进行了长期战争。

ii.The economy of the Dutch Republic also suffered from costly wars. In 1670, both France and England attacked the Dutch Republic. The French army occupied a substantial part of the country, forcing the Dutch to open their dikes to save Amsterdam. Led by William III, the Dutch played a key role in helping defeat France in the War of the Spanish Succession.

ii.荷兰共和国的经济也因代价高昂的战争而遭受损失。1670年，法国和英国联合进攻荷兰共和国。法国军队占领了该国的大部分地区，迫使荷兰人打开堤坝以拯救阿姆斯特丹。在威廉三世的领导下，荷兰在西班牙王位继承战争中帮助击败法国发挥了关键作用。

2.Economic competition

2.经济竞争

i.Both the French and the English cast covetous eyes on Spain's New World possessions.

i.法国人和英国人都对西班牙的新世界领地垂涎欲滴。

ii. The enormous costs of fighting France for 40 years eroded the Dutch Republic's competitive edge. In addition, the Dutch faced increasing economic competition from England.

ii. 与法国作战 40 年的巨大代价削弱了荷兰共和国的竞争优势。此外，荷兰面临着来自英国日益激烈的经济竞争。

3. Small populations

3. 人口较少

i. Spain's population shrank from approximately 7.5 million in 1550 to 5.5 million in 1660. A declining population reduced the domestic demand for Spanish goods.

i. 西班牙人口从 1550 年的约 750 万减少到 1660 年的 550 万。人口减少减少了国内对西班牙商品的需求。

ii. The Dutch Republic's population increased from 1.5 million in 1600 to just under 2 million in 1700. Nonetheless, this population was too small to maintain and defend a global commercial empire.

ii. 荷兰共和国的人口从 1600 年的 150 万增加到 1700 年的近 200 万。尽管如此，这个人口仍然太少，无法维持和捍卫一个全球商业帝国。

Chapter 13

第 13

Absolutism in Eastern Europe 1600–1725

东欧专制主义 1600–1725

I. 我。 THREE DECLINING EMPIRES

三个没落的帝国

A. EASTERN EUROPE IN 1648

A. 1648 年的东欧

1. The Holy Roman Empire, the Republic of Poland, and the Ottoman Empire occupied the area from the French border to Russia.

1. 神圣罗马帝国、波兰共和国和奥斯曼帝国占领了从法国边境到俄罗斯的地区。

2. All three empires were declining. Each lacked a strong central authority and an efficient system of government.

2. 三个帝国都在衰落。每个国家都缺乏强大的中央权威和有效的政府体系。

3. Each of the declining empires contained diverse ethnic and language groups.

3. 每个衰落的帝国都包含不同的种族和语言群体。

B. THE HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE

B. 圣神罗马帝国

1. The Reformation left the Holy Roman Empire religiously divided between Catholics and Protestants.

1. 宗教改革使神圣罗马帝国在宗教上分为天主教徒和新教徒。

2. The Thirty Years' War left the Holy Roman Empire politically divided into 300 independent states.

2. 三十年战争使神圣罗马帝国在政治上分裂为 300 个独立国家。

3. The empire had an elected emperor who had no imperial army, revenues, or centralized authority.

3. 帝国有一位民选皇帝，没有帝国军队、收入或中央集权。

4. Led by the Habsburgs and the Hohenzollerns, Austria and Prussia gradually emerged as the leading German states.

4. 在哈布斯堡王朝和霍亨索伦王朝的领导下，奥地利和普鲁士逐渐成为德意志主要国家。

C. THE REPUBLIC OF POLAND

C. 波兰共和国

1. On a map of Europe in 1660, Poland appears to be a large, united country. In reality, the king of Poland was elected by Polish nobles who severely restricted his power.

1. 在 1660 年的欧洲地图上，波兰似乎是一个统一的大国。事实上，波兰国王是由波兰贵族选举产生的，波兰贵族严格限制了他的权力。

2. Poland did have a central legislative body known as a diet. However, action required the unanimous consent of each aristocratic member. Any member could break up or "explode" the diet by objecting to a policy or act.

2. 波兰确实有一个称为议会的中央立法机构。不过，行动需要得到各个贵族成员的一致同意。任何成员都可以通过反对某项政策或行为来破坏或“爆炸”饮食。

3. Poland's lack of centralized power created a power vacuum that left it vulnerable to stronger and more aggressive nations.

3. 波兰缺乏中央集权，造成权力真空，使其容易受到更强大、更具侵略性国家的攻击。

D. THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE

D. 奥斯曼帝国

1. Led by Suleiman the Magnificent (reigned 1520–1566), the Ottomans threatened Vienna.

1. 在苏莱曼大帝（1520-1566 年在位）的领导下，奥斯曼帝国威胁维也纳。

2. In the middle of the seventeenth century, a series of ambitious rulers revitalized the Ottoman Empire. In 1683, a powerful Turkish army once again besieged Vienna.

2. 十七世纪中叶，一系列雄心勃勃的统治者复兴了奥斯曼帝国。1683年，强大的土耳其军队再次围攻维也纳。

3. Austrian forces reinforced by Poles and Germans successfully repelled the Turks. This marked the beginning of a steady decline in Ottoman power.

3. 在波兰人和德国人的增援下，奥地利军队成功击退了土耳其人。这标志着奥斯曼帝国权力稳步衰落的开始。

II. 二. THE HABSBURGS 哈布斯堡王朝

A. THE REVIVAL OF HABSBURG POWER

A. 哈布斯堡王朝势力的复兴

1. The Habsburgs were one of the oldest dynasties in Europe. Beginning in the early 1400s, most of the Holy Roman emperors were Habsburgs.

1. 哈布斯堡王朝是欧洲最古老的王朝之一。从 1400 年代初开始，大多数神圣罗马帝国皇帝都是哈布斯堡王朝。

2. Habsburg power suffered a series of setbacks following the devastation of the Thirty Years' War and the extinction of the Habsburg line in Spain.

2. 随着三十年战争的破坏和西班牙哈布斯堡家族的灭亡，哈布斯堡王朝的权力遭受了一系列挫折。

3. Despite these defeats, the Habsburg rulers successfully reaffirmed their power over Austria, Bohemia, and Hungary. In addition, the Treaty of Utrecht gave the Habsburgs control of Naples, Sardinia, and Milan in Italy and the Spanish Netherlands (subsequently renamed the Austrian Netherlands).

3. 尽管遭受了这些失败，哈布斯堡王朝统治者还是成功地重申了他们对奥地利、波希米亚和匈牙利的权力。此外，《乌得勒支条约》还使哈布斯堡王朝控制了意大利的那不勒斯、撒丁岛和米兰以及西属尼德兰（后来更名为奥属尼德兰）。

4. It is important to note that the Habsburg empire embraced a large number of ethnic groups who were unified only by their Catholic faith and their loyalty to the Habsburg dynasty.

4. 值得注意的是，哈布斯堡帝国拥有大量的民族，这些民族仅通过天主教信仰和对哈布斯堡王朝的忠诚而团结起来。

B. CHARLES VI AND THE PRAGMATIC SANCTION

B. 查理六世和务实制裁

1. Emperor Charles VI (reigned 1711–1740) did not have a male heir.

1. 查理六世皇帝（1711-1740年在位）没有男性继承人。

2. Determined to insure a safe succession for his daughter, Maria Theresa, Charles drew up a document called the Pragmatic Sanction. It stated that the territories of the Habsburg empire were indivisible and that Maria Theresa would inherit the throne and all Habsburg lands.

2. 查尔斯决心确保女儿玛丽亚·特蕾莎的安全继承，他起草了一份名为“务实制裁”的文件。它指出哈布斯堡帝国的领土不可分割，玛丽亚·特蕾莎将继承王位和所有哈布斯堡王朝的土地。

3. England and other foreign powers forced Charles to make a number of concessions before agreeing to the Pragmatic Sanction. Charles died believing he had guaranteed the peace and integrity of his realm.

3. 英国和其他外国势力迫使查理在同意务实制裁之前做出一些让步。查理去世时相信他已经保证了他的王国的和平与完整。

III. III . THE RISE OF PRUSSIA 普鲁士的崛起

A. THE HOHENZOLLERNS OF BRANDENBURG-PRUSSIA

A. 普鲁士勃兰登堡的霍亨索伦家族

1. Brandenburg was a small state located between the Oder and Elbe rivers with its center in Berlin.

1. 勃兰登堡是位于奥得河和易北河之间的一个小州，中心位于柏林。

2. The ruler of Brandenburg was one of seven princes who elected the Holy Roman emperor.

2. 勃兰登堡统治者是选举神圣罗马帝国皇帝的七位王子之一。

3. The Hohenzollern family became the hereditary rulers of Brandenburg in 1417.

3. 霍亨索伦家族于1417年成为勃兰登堡的世袭统治者。

4.In the early seventeenth century, the Hohenzollerns inherited Cleves and some neighboring lands on the Rhine River and the duchy of Prussia on the Baltic coast to the northeast.

4.十七世纪初，霍亨索伦家族继承了克利夫斯和莱茵河畔的一些邻近土地以及东北部波罗的海沿岸的普鲁士公国。

5.These diverse and geographically separated Hohenzollern possessions had no natural boundaries, few resources, and a population of just 1.5 million people.

5.这些多样化且地理上分散的霍亨索伦属地没有自然边界，资源稀少，人口仅有 150 万。

B.FREDERICK WILLIAM, THE GREAT ELECTOR (REIGNED 1640–1688)

B.腓特烈·威廉，伟大的选帝侯（1640-1688 年在位）

1.Although scattered and weak, the Hohenzollern possessions were the second-largest block of territory in the Holy Roman Empire. Only the Habsburgs could claim more land.

1.霍亨索伦领地虽然分散且薄弱，但却是神圣罗马帝国第二大领土。只有哈布斯堡王朝才能拥有更多的土地。

2.Known as the Great Elector, Frederick William began the process of forging the Hohenzollern territories into a strong power. He recognized that a well-equipped army would protect his territories and enable him to play a role in European balance-of-power politics.

2.腓特烈·威廉被称为伟大的选帝侯，他开始了将霍亨索伦领土打造成强大势力的进程。他认识到，一支装备精良的军队将保护他的领土，并使他能够在欧洲均势政治中发挥作用。

3.Frederick William demanded and received the loyalty of the Junkers, the German landowners. In exchange, the Junkers received full power over the serfs who labored on their estates.

3.腓特烈·威廉要求并获得了德国地主容克家族的忠诚。作为交换，容克家族获得了对在他们庄园里劳作的农奴的完全权力。

C.FREDERICK WILLIAM I (REIGNED 1713–1740)

C.腓特烈·威廉一世（1713–1740 年在位）

1.Like the Great Elector, Frederick William I was determined to build a powerful army. During his reign, the Prussian military doubled to over 80,000 men. Although Prussia had Europe's thirteenth-largest population, it boasted the continent's third- or fourth-largest army.

1.像选帝侯一样，腓特烈·威廉一世决心建立一支强大的军队。在他统治期间，普鲁士军队人数翻了一番，达到八万多人。尽管普鲁士拥有欧洲第十三大人口，但它却拥有欧洲大陆第三或第四大军队。

2.Under the Hohenzollerns, military priorities and values dominated all aspects of Prussian life. Led by the Junkers, the officer corps became Prussia's most prestigious class. As noted by one foreign diplomat, "Prussia is not a state that possesses an army, but an army that possesses a state."

2.在霍亨索伦王朝统治下，军事优先事项和价值观主导了普鲁士生活的各个方面。在容克家族的领导下，军官团成为普鲁士最负盛名的阶层。正如一位外国外交官所说，“普鲁士不是一个拥有军队的国家，而是一支拥有国家的军队。”

IV.四 . RUSSIA BEFORE PETER THE GREAT

彼得大帝之前的俄罗斯

A.ISOLATION

A.隔离

1.Russia was geographically isolated from the rest of Europe. Sweden prevented Russia from reaching the Baltic Sea while the Ottoman Empire prevented Russia from reaching the Black Sea.

1.俄罗斯在地理上与欧洲其他国家隔绝。瑞典阻止俄罗斯到达波罗的海，而奥斯曼帝国则阻止俄罗斯到达黑海。

2.Russia was culturally isolated from the rest of Europe. The ideas of the Renaissance and Reformation and all the discoveries of the Age of Exploration and the Scientific Revolution scarcely affected Russia.

2.俄罗斯在文化上与欧洲其他国家隔绝。文艺复兴和宗教改革的思想以及探索时代和科学革命的所有发现几乎没有影响到俄罗斯。

B.THE ROMANOV DYNASTY

B.罗曼诺夫王朝

1.Following the death of Ivan the Terrible in 1584, Russia experienced a period of weakness and disorder known as the Time of Troubles.

1.1584年伊凡雷帝去世后，俄罗斯经历了一段虚弱和混乱的时期，被称为“动荡时期”。

2.Hoping to restore order, an assembly of nobles elected Michael Romanov to be the next tsar. The Romanov Dynasty ruled Russia from 1613 to 1917.

2.为了恢复秩序，贵族议会选举迈克尔·罗曼诺夫为下一任沙皇。1613年至1917年，罗曼诺夫王朝统治俄罗斯。

V.五、 PETER THE GREAT (REIGNED 1682–1725)

彼得大帝 (1682年–1725年在位)

A.MODERNIZING RUSSIA

A.俄罗斯现代化

1.Peter the Great recognized that Russia had fallen behind Western Europe. Determined to learn from his rivals, Peter visited Holland and England, where he toured shipyards, examined new military equipment, and observed Western customs.

1.彼得大帝认识到俄罗斯已经落后于西欧。彼得决心向竞争对手学习，他访问了荷兰和英国，参观了造船厂，检查了新的军事装备，并观察了西方习俗。

2.Peter returned to Moscow vowing to transform Russia into a great power. He began by creating a standing army trained by foreign officers. Peter then built a Russian navy originally trained by foreign officers.

2.彼得回到莫斯科，发誓要把俄罗斯变成一个强国。他首先建立了一支由外国军官训练的常备军。彼得随后建立了一支最初由外国军官训练的俄罗斯海军。

3.Peter did not limit his changes to military organization and technology. He improved Russian agriculture by introducing the potato, strengthened the Russian economy by importing skilled workers, and liberated Russian women by allowing them to appear in public without veils. In a famous and much resented act, Peter forced nobles to shave off their traditional long beards.

3.彼得的改变并不局限于军事组织和技术。他通过引入马铃薯改善了俄罗斯农业，通过引进技术工

人增强了俄罗斯经济，并通过允许俄罗斯妇女不戴面纱出现在公共场合来解放她们。在一项著名且备受怨恨的行为中，彼得强迫贵族剃掉他们传统的长胡子。

B.DEFEATING SWEDEN

B.击败瑞典

1. *The Thirty Years' War left Sweden in control of the Baltic's entire eastern shore.*

1.三十年战争使瑞典控制了波罗的海的整个东岸。

2. *In 1700, Peter ordered his army to end Sweden's dominance of the Baltic. The Great Northern War between Sweden and Russia lasted from 1700 to 1721.*

2.1700年，彼得命令他的军队结束瑞典对波罗的海的统治。瑞典和俄罗斯之间的大北方战争从1700年持续到1721年。

3. *After suffering initial defeats at the hands of Sweden's king Charles XII, Peter ultimately won the war, thus gaining control over warm-water outlets on the Baltic shore.*

3.在最初败于瑞典国王查理十二世之后，彼得最终赢得了战争，从而控制了波罗的海沿岸的温水出水口。

4. *The defeat contributed to Sweden's decline as a major European power. At the same time, Russia now became the dominant power on the Baltic Sea and a force in European politics.*

4.这次失败导致瑞典作为欧洲主要强国的地位下降。与此同时，俄罗斯现在成为波罗的海的主导力量和欧洲政治的一支力量。

C.BUILDING ST. PETERSBURG

C.ST 大楼圣彼得堡

1. *Peter the Great began building St. Petersburg in 1703. Named after his patron saint, St. Petersburg would be "a great window for Russia to look out at Europe."*

1.彼得大帝于1703年开始建造圣彼得堡。圣彼得堡以他的守护神命名，将成为“俄罗斯眺望欧洲的绝佳窗口”。

2. *St. Petersburg quickly became a symbol of Peter the Great's new and more powerful Russia.*

2.圣。圣彼得堡很快成为彼得大帝新的、更强大的俄罗斯的象征。

D.CONTROLLING THE BOYARS

D.控制贵族

1. *The boyars were the old nobility who supported traditional Russian culture. Comprising about 7 percent of the population, this large noble class posed a threat to Peter's reform program.*

1.波雅尔是支持俄罗斯传统文化的古老贵族。这个庞大的贵族阶级约占总人口的7%，对彼得的改革计划构成了威胁。

2. *Peter the Great did more than order the boyars to shave off their long beards and wear Western clothing. He also compelled them to construct costly townhouses in St. Petersburg and required every noble to serve in the army or in the civil administration.*

2.彼得大帝所做的不仅仅是命令波雅尔剃掉长胡子并穿上西式服装。他还强迫他们在圣彼得堡建造昂贵的联排别墅，并要求每个贵族都在军队或民政部门服役。

E.EXPLOITING THE SERFS

E.剥削农奴

1.Russia' s peasants did not enjoy the benefits of Peter the Great' s reforms. Instead, they were conscripted into Russia' s army and forced to build St. Petersburg.

1.俄罗斯农民没有享受到彼得大帝改革的好处。 相反，他们被征召入伍并被迫建造圣彼得堡。

2.In central Europe, serfs were bound to the land. In contrast, Russian serfs could be sold apart from the land. This enabled nobles to force serfs to work in mines and factories.

2.在中欧，农奴被束缚在土地上。 相比之下，俄罗斯农奴可以与土地分开出售。 这使得贵族能够强迫农奴在矿山和工厂工作。

F.EVALUATING PETER THE GREAT

F.评价彼得大帝

1.Peter the Great provided a model of how an energetic and ruthless autocrat would change a nation. He successfully transformed Russia into a great power that would play an increasingly important role in European history.

1.彼得大帝为一个精力充沛、冷酷无情的独裁者如何改变一个国家提供了一个典范。 他成功地将俄罗斯转变为一个在欧洲历史上发挥日益重要作用的强国。

2.Peter the Great' s policies increased the disparities between the nobles and the peasants. Millions of exploited serfs formed an estranged class that did not share in Russian society.

2.彼得大帝的政策加剧了贵族与农民之间的差距。 数以百万计的受剥削农奴形成了一个与俄罗斯社会格格不入的疏远阶级。

Peter the Great' s momentous reign has been the subject of numerous multiple-choice questions and free-response essays on the APEURO exam. Peter the Great' s successes include his program of modernization, construction of St. Petersburg, and victory over Sweden in the Great Northern War. However, Russia' s economy continued to rest on the exploitation of serfs.

彼得大帝的重要统治一直是 APEURO 考试中众多多项选择题和自由作文的主题。 彼得大帝的成功包括他的现代化计划、圣彼得堡的建设以及在大北方战争中战胜瑞典。 然而，俄罗斯经济仍然依赖于对农奴的剥削。

□