

TED演讲者: Mikhail Zygar | 米开尔·宰噶

演讲标题: What the Russian Revolution would have looked like on social media | 社交媒体上的俄罗斯革命会是什么面貌

内容概要: History is written by the victors, as the saying goes -- but what would it look like if it was written by everyone? Journalist and TED Fellow Mikhail Zygar is on a mission to show us with Project1917, a "social network for dead people" that posts the real diaries and letters of more than 3,000 people who lived during the Russian Revolution. By showing the daily thoughts of the likes of Lenin, Trotsky and many less celebrated figures, the project sheds new light on history as it once was -- and as it could have been. Learn more about this digital retelling of the past as well as Zygar's latest project about the transformative year of 1968.

俗话说, 历史是由胜利者写下的。但如果由每个人书写历史, 会是什么面貌呢? 记者和 TED 研究员米开尔·宰噶向我们展示 Project1917, 这个「逝者的社交网路」, 发布三千多个活在俄国大革命期间人物的真实日记和信件。通过展示列宁、托洛斯基, 和许多不那么著名的人物的日常思想, 该专案为历史带来新的亮点, 已发生的和本可发生的。来详细了解数位重写的历史, 和宰噶的新作——关于 1968 变革的专案。

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What is history?

什么是历史? [00:12]

It is something **written by** the winners.

是胜利者写的东西。[00:15]

There is a **stereotype** that history should be focused on the **rulers**, like Lenin or **Trotsky**.

有一种刻板印象, 历史应该专注于统治者, 像列宁或托洛斯基。[00:20]

**As a result**, people in many countries, like mine, Russia, look at history as something that was **predetermined** or determined by the leaders, and common people could not influence it in any way.

因此,许多国家的人,像是我国俄罗斯,视历史为预先确定或由领导人所决定,普通人无法以任何方式影响历史。[00:27]

Many Russians today do not believe that Russia could ever have been or ever will be a truly democratic nation, and this is due to the way history has been **framed** to the citizens of Russia.

许多俄罗斯人至今都不相信 俄罗斯曾经是,或未来可以是真正民主的国家,这正是历史呈现给俄罗斯公民的形象,[00:41]

And this is not true.

并不是真的。[00:52]

To prove it, I spent two years of my life trying to go 100 years back, to the year 1917, the year of the Russian Revolution.

为了证明这一点,我花两年时间试图回到一百年前,到 1917 年,即俄国革命那年。[00:54]

I asked myself, what if the internet and Facebook existed 100 years ago?

我问自己,如果一百年前有互联网和脸书会怎样? [01:05]

**written by**: 由...所写 **stereotype**: vt.使用铅版;套用老套,使一成不变/n.陈腔滥调,老套;铅版 **rulers**: n.统治者;标尺,[数]直尺 **Trotsky**: n.托洛茨基(前苏联托洛茨基集团领袖,后被开除出党) **As a result**: 结果 **predetermined**: adj.业已决定的;先已决定的/v.已决定的(predetermine的过去式和过去分词) **framed**: adj.遭到陷害的;有构架的/v.制定;建造;给...加外框(frame的过去分词)

So last year, we built a social network for dead people, My team and I created our software, **digitized** and **uploaded** all possible real **diaries** and letters written by more than 3,000 people 100 years ago.

所以我们在去年建了 给逝者用的社交网路,我和团队建了软体,把找得到的真实日记和信件 全都数位化和上传,那些是由三千多人 于一百年前撰写的。[01:11]

So any user of our website or application can follow a news feed for each day of 1917 and read what people like Stravinsky or Trotsky,

因此,任何我们网站或应用程式的用户 都能关注 1917 年里 每一天的新闻,阅读史特拉汶斯基或托洛斯基、[01:34]

Lenin or **Pavlova** and others thought and felt.

列宁或帕夫洛娃等人的想法和感受。[01:46]

We watch all those **personalities** being ordinary people like you and me, not **demigods**, and we see that history **consists** of their mistakes, fears, weaknesses, not only their "genius ideas."

这些人全都是像你我这样的普通人,而不是半神的人,我们看到的历史中有他们的错误、恐惧和弱点,而不仅仅是他们的「天才想法」。[01:50]

Our project was a shock for many Russians, who used to think that our country has always been an **autocratic** empire and the ideas of freedom and democracy could never have **prevailed**, just because democracy was not our destiny.

我们的专案震惊许多俄罗斯人,过去他们认为 我国一直是个专制的帝国,自由和民主的思想永远不会占上风,只因为我们注定不民主。[02:08]

**digitized**: adj.数字化的/v.使数字化(digitize的过去分词) **uploaded**: vt.上传 **diaries**: n.日记,日记簿;日志(diary的复数形式) **Pavlova**: n.奶油蛋白甜饼 **personalities**: n.人身攻击;诽谤;人格;个性;名人 **demigods**: n.受崇拜的人,英雄人物;半神半人;小神 **consists**: v.由...构成;由...组成(consist的三单形式) **autocratic**: adj.专制的;独裁的,专横的 **prevailed**: 流行(prevail的过去式和过去分词)/获胜(prevail的过去式和过去分词)

But if we take a broader look, it's not that **black and white**.

但如果我们把目光放宽放远,它并不那么泾渭分明。[02:23]

Yes, 1917 led to 70 years of **communist dictatorship**.

跟随着 1917 年的确是 70 年的 共产主义独裁统治。[02:29]

But with this project, we see that Russia could have had a

但是通过这个专案,我们看到 俄罗斯能有不同的历

different history and a democratic future, as any other country could or still can.	史 和民主的未来,[02:35]
you learn that Russia was the first country in the world to <b>abolish</b> the death penalty, or one of the first ones to grant women voting rights.	你会了解到俄罗斯是世界上 第一个废除死刑的国家, 也是最早授予 女性投票权的国家之一。 [02:48]
Knowing history and understanding how ordinary people <b>influenced</b> history can help us create a better future, because history is just a <b>rehearsal</b> of what's happening right now.	了解历史并了解普通人 如何影响历史, 可以帮助我们创造更美好的未来, 因为历史只是对现在 正在发生的事情的预演。 [02:59]
We do need new ways of telling history, and this year, for example, and that is an online <b>documentary</b> series that gives you an impression of that year, 1968, a year marked by global social change that, in many ways, created the world as we know it now.	我们确实需要新的方式来讲述历史, 例如,今年我们开始新的线上专案, 它是个线上纪录片系列, 提供您 1968 那一年的印象, 那是全球社会变革的一年, 在许多方面塑造了我们现今的世界。 [03:12]
<b>black and white:</b> 白纸黑字;单色;黑白片 <b>communist:</b> n.共产党员;共产主义者/adj.共产主义的 <b>dictatorship:</b> n.专政;独裁权;独裁者职位 <b>abolish:</b> vt.废除, 废止; 取消, 革除 <b>influenced:</b> adj.受影响的/v.影响(influence的过去分词) <b>rehearsal:</b> n.排演;预演;练习;训练;叙述 <b>documentary:</b> adj.记录的;文件的;记实的/n.纪录片	
But we are making that history alive by imagining what if all the main characters could use mobile phones ... just like that?	我们让那段历史活跃起来, 通过如果所有的主角 都能使用手机的想像, [03:40] 就那样。 [03:49]
And we see that a lot of individuals were facing the same challenges and were fighting for the same values, no matter if they lived in the US or in USSR or in France or in China or in <b>Czechoslovakia</b> .	我们看到很多人 面临同样的挑战, 无论他们是住在 美国、苏联、 法国、中国还是捷克斯洛伐克。 [03:51]
By <b>exposing</b> history in such a democratic way, through social media, we show that people in power are not the only ones making choices.	以这种民主的方式揭露历史, 通过社交媒体, 我们展现当权者 不是唯一掌握选择权的人。 [04:11]
That gives any user a possibility of <b>reclaiming</b> history.	这使任何用户都能纠正历史。 [04:22]
Ordinary people matter.	普通人很重要。 [04:27]
They have an impact.	他们影响力。 [04:28]
Ideas matter.	想法很重要。 [04:31]
<b>Journalists</b> , scientists, <b>philosophers</b> matter.	记者、科学家、哲学家很重要。 [04:33]
We shape society.	我们塑造社会。 [04:38]
We all make history.	我们都创造了历史。 [04:40]
Thank you.	谢谢。 [04:43]
(Applause)	(掌声) [04:44]
<b>Czechoslovakia:</b> n.(前)捷克斯洛伐克 <b>exposing:</b> n.遗弃;露体;陈列/v.揭露;展览;遭遇(expose的ing形式) <b>reclaiming:</b> v.再生(reclaime的ing形式);恢复 <b>Journalists:</b> n.新闻记者(journalist的复数) <b>philosophers:</b> n.哲学家(philosopher的复数)	

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