

Vocabulary (Week 1)

Chapter 1: The World Before Modern Times

Government: The group of people who control and make decisions for a country/state.

政府：控制国家或州并做出决定的一群人。

Democracy: Democracy is a form of government in which power is vested in the people, either directly or through elected representatives.

民主制：一种政府形式，其中权力直接授予人民，或通过民选代表授予人民。

Polis: It was the Greek city-state that was central to Greek life.

波利斯：古希腊的一个城邦，希腊人生活中心。

Monarchy: A country that is ruled by a king or a queen.

君主制：由一个国王或一个皇后统治的国家。

Oligarchy: Government by the few, in which a small group exercises control.

寡头制：由一小部分人控制的政府。

Aristocracy: A few privileged people rule the country.

贵族制：少数贵族（有特权的人）统治的国家。

Tyranny: Rulers who seized power by force and not subject to the law.

暴政（统治者专制）：统治者以武力夺取权力，不受法律约束。

Athens: Greek civilization started around 2000 BC. It was the birthplace of democracy.

雅典：一个古希腊城邦（文明社会），始于公元前 2000 年左右，它是民主制的发源地。

Sparta: It was a military state and it had the oligarchy government.

斯巴达：一个崇尚军事、武力的城邦，推行寡头制（由一小部分人进行统治）。

Hellenistic Era: The period of history that followed the conquests of Alexander the Great. The society of four kingdoms, new cities arose and flourished.

希腊化时代（四国崛起）：亚历山大大帝统治的时期。当时，四个新的国度兴起并繁荣起来。

Philosophy: An organized system of thought.

哲学：有组织的（合理的）思想体系。

Republic: A form of government in which citizens have the right to elect representatives.

共和国：公民有权选举代表的一种政府形式。

Rome: A significant classical civilization which began to rise as Greece fell.

罗马：一个独立的城邦，一个随着希腊的衰落而开始兴起的具有代表性的古典文明。

Patricians: Great landowners.

贵族：伟大的地主。

Plebeians: Craftspeople, merchants and small farmers.

平民：工匠、商人和农民。

The Roman Senate: The most powerful governing body in Rome.

罗马元老院（参议院）：罗马最有权力的政府部门。

Twelve Tables: Rome's first code of laws, adopted in 450 B.C.E.

十二铜表：罗马的第一部法典，于公元前 450 年通过。

Christianity: A new religion based on the teachings of Jesus that began a century after his death.

基督教：一种在耶稣死后的一个世纪开始兴起的基于耶稣教导的新宗教。

The Roman Catholic Church: The church that was developed by early Christians.

罗马天主教堂：由早期基督徒发展起来的教会。

Absolute Monarchy: A government based on Absolutism (The acceptance of or belief in absolute principles in political, philosophical, ethical, or theological matters). A government in which the monarch (King or Queen) has absolute power among his or her people. He or she has unrestricted political power.

绝对君主制：基于专制主义的政府（在政治、哲学、伦理或神学问题上接受或相信绝对原则）。君主（国王或皇后）在其人民中拥有绝对的权力并拥有不受限制的政治权力。

Feudalism: A social and economic system. It was a hierarchical system based on land ownership and the relationships of mutual obligations between different social classes.

封建主义：一个社会和经济系统，是一个基于土地所有权和不同社会阶层之间相互义务关系的等级制度。（例：国王或君主将土地授予贵族或臣子，以换取他们的忠诚、服兵役和支持。）

The Magna Carta: A written document that outlined the existing feudal system. It established the idea that even the king was subject to the law and should not have unlimited power.

大宪章：概述现有封建制度的书面文件。它确立了国王也受法律约束，不应拥有无限权力。

Parliament: Representative body of people/Legislature to check the powers of the king.

国会：代表人民/立法机构检查国王的权力。

Renaissance (Re-birth): A period of significant cultural, intellectual, and artistic change that spanned roughly from the 14th to the 17th century.

文艺复兴（重生）：发生重大文化、知识和艺术变革的时期，横跨 14 世纪到 17 世纪。

Protestant Reformation: A religious renaissance. New religions appear.

新教改革：一种宗教复兴，天主教以外新的信仰出现。

Spice routes (Maritime Silk Roads): Help trade between Europe and Asia and grow wealth.

香料路线（海上丝绸之路）：帮助欧洲和亚洲之间贸易往来并增长财富。

Divine Right of Kings: Absolute monarchs claim their authority to rule came from God.

君权神授：专制君主声称他们的统治权来自上帝。

Social class: Society in most parts of the world was organized by social class in 1750.

社会阶层：1750 年，世界上大部分地区的社会都是按社会阶层组织的。

Elite: Royalty, nobility, and religious leaders. Represented 3%-5% in the social classes.

精英：皇室、贵族和宗教领袖，占整个社会阶层的 3%-5%。

Serfdom: A form of feudal labor where individuals, known as serfs or peasants, were bound to work on a lord's land in exchange for protection and the right to live on the land.

农奴制：一种封建劳动形式，农奴或农民必须在领主的土地上工作，以换取领主的保护和在土地上生活的权利。

Chapter 2: Conflict and Absolutism in Europe

Enlightenment (1600-1700s): A period of significant intellectual and cultural change, characterized by a shift towards rationality, scientific inquiry, and individual rights.

启蒙时期（1600-1700 年代）：一个重要的知识和文化变革时期，其特点是社会重视理性、科学探究和个人权利。

The Glorious Revolution (1688-1689): A period that overthrew the monarchy and introduced the principle that the king must rule by law.

光荣革命（1688-1689年）：一个推翻了君主制并引入国王必须依法治国原则的时期。

The American Revolution (1775-1783): A period in which the role of the government of the republic and the rights of citizens were clarified.

美国革命（1775-1783年）：一个阐明了共和国政府的角色和公民权利的时期。

The French Revolution (1789-late 1790s): A period in which the principles of liberty and equality for all were advocated.

法国革命（1789-1790年代末）：一个主张人人享有自由和平等原则的时期。

Tudor Dynasty (1485-1603): Seeks Parliament's support.

都铎王朝（1485-1603年）：寻求国会的支持。

Stuart Dynasty (1603-1714): Believed in the Divine Rights of Kings.

斯图尔特王朝（1603-1714年）：相信君权神授。

Puritans: Protestant reformers who sought to "purify" the church from what they perceived as remaining Roman Catholic influences.

清教徒：试图从他们认为残留的罗马天主教影响中“净化”教会的新教改革者。

Civil War: A conflict or war that occurs within a single country.

内战：在一个国家内爆发的冲突或战争。

Cavaliers and Royalists: King supporters.

骑士和保皇党：国王（独掌政权）的支持者。

Roundheads: Parliament supporters.

圆头党：国会（废除绝对君主制）的支持者。

English Bill of Rights: A constitutional document passed by the English Parliament that has played an important role in establishing and maintaining individual liberties and the supremacy of Parliament.

英国权利法案：一个由英格兰议会通过的宪法文件，在建立和维护个人自由和议会至上地位方面发挥了重要作用。

The Toleration Act: An act aimed to promote religious tolerance and provide limited freedom of worship for Protestant dissenters in England.

宽容法案：一项促进宗教宽容并为英格兰的新教持不同政见者提供有限的礼拜自由的法案。

French & Indian War (1754-1763): A war shaping colonial boundaries and laying the groundwork for future geopolitical developments. AKA Seven Years' War.

法印战争（1754-1763年）：一场明确殖民边界并为未来地缘政治发展奠定基础的战争。又名七年之争（法国与英国两个欧洲大国开战，英国成为胜利者之一）。

Chapter 3: Revolution and Enlightenment

The Stamp Act (1765-1766): An act that imposed a tax on printed matter in the American colonies to recoup costs from the Seven Years' War (French & Indian War).

印花税法（1765-1766年）：一项对美洲殖民地的印刷品征税以收回法印战争成本的法案。

The Declaratory Act: An act giving Parliament the right to tax and make decisions for the colonies "in all cases".

宣言法令：赋予议会“在任何情况下”对殖民地征税和做出决定的权利的法案。

The Boston Massacre: British troops killed five colonists, further deteriorating relations between the colonies and the British military.

波士顿大屠杀：英国军队杀死了五个殖民者，进一步恶化了殖民地与英国军方的关系。

The Tea Act: An act that made English tea cheaper than all other teas.

茶叶法案：一个使英国茶叶比其他茶叶全部便宜的法案。

The Boston Tea Party: A group of American colonists disguised as Native Americans boarded a British East India Company ship and dumped their tea cargo in Boston Harbor.

波士顿倾茶事件：一群伪装成美洲原住民的美国殖民者登上英国东印度公司的船只，将他们的茶叶货物全部倾倒在波士顿港（为了抗议英国政权）。

The Coercive Acts (renamed the Intolerable Acts by the colonists): A series of punitive measures taken by Britain for acts of defiance by the colonists. The acts violated several traditional English rights.

强迫法令（被殖民者成为不可容忍法令）：英国对殖民者的反抗行为采取的一系列惩罚措施，这些法令侵犯了多项传统的英国权利。

The First Continental Congress: The first meeting of the colonists meeting in Philadelphia with representatives from thirteen different colonies.

第一次大陆会议：由来自于十三个不同殖民地的代表聚集在费城举行的第一次殖民者会议。

Common Sense: A political pamphlet written by Thomas Paine in 1776.

《常理》：托马斯·潘恩 (Thomas Paine) 于 1776 年撰写的政治小册子。

The Second Continental Congress: The Second meeting of the colonists held by representatives of the thirteen colonies. Colonists began to organize the Continental Army, commanded by George Washington.

第二次大陆会议：由十三个殖民地的代表举办的第二次殖民者会议，殖民者正式成立了由乔治·华盛顿领衔的大陆军（准备推翻英国统治，自我独立）。

Loyalists: Colonists who wanted to remain loyal English citizens.

忠诚者：希望维持英国公民身份的殖民者。

Patriots: Colonists wanted independence from Britain.

爱国者：希望从英国独立出来的殖民者。

The Declaration of Independence: A historical document declaring the thirteen American colonies' independence from British rule. A government existed only because of popular sovereignty, the right to govern through the consent of the people. If a government fails to uphold liberty, it could justifiably be overthrown by the people.

独立宣言：一份宣布美国十三个殖民地脱离英国统治并正式独立的历史文件。其内容大致为：政府之所以存在，只是因为人民的主权，即通过人民同意获得进行治理的权利。如果一个政府不能维护自由，它就有理由被人民推翻。

The Treaty of Paris (signed in 1783): The agreement that officially ended the American Revolutionary War and recognized the independence of the United States of America from Great Britain.

巴黎条约（1783 年签署）：正式结束美国独立战争并承认美利坚合众国从英国独立的协议。

The Constitution: The supreme law of the United States of America.

宪法：美利坚合众国最高法律（替代了联邦条款 (Articles of Confederation)）。

U.S. Bill of Rights: The first ten amendments to the United States Constitution.

美国权利法案：美国宪法的前十条修正案。

Popular Sovereignty: The legitimacy and authority of the government come from the consent and will of the people.

人民主权：政府的合法性和权威来自人民的同意和意愿。

Federalism: The central and local governments have their own power and independent dual governance system.

联邦制：中央和地方政府各有权力和独立的双重治理体制。

Separation of Power: Central government is divided by three branches: Executive, Legislative, and Judicial.

权力分属：中央政府分为三个分支：行政、立法和司法。

Checks and Balances: Each branch of government exercises some control over the other to prevent any one branch from becoming too powerful or abusing its power.

制衡（权力）：政府的每个部门都对另一个部门行使一定的控制权以防止任何一个部门变得过于强大或滥用职权（民主制的基本原则）。

Limited Government: A system in which the powers and authority of a government are limited by law, constitution, or other means.

有限政府（政权）：明确政府的权力和权限受到法律、宪法或其他方式限制的一个制度。

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