

## Vocabulary (Week 2)

### Chapter 3: Revolution and Enlightenment (Continue)

**The Scientific Revolution (1500-1700s):** A time period when Europe experienced great expansion of scientific knowledge.

科学革命（1500-1700 年代）：欧洲经历了科学巨大进步的时期。

**Heliocentrism:** A cosmological model in which the Sun is assumed to lie at or near a central point while the Earth and other bodies revolve around it.

日心说：一种宇宙学模型，其假设太阳位于或靠近中心点，而地球和其他物体围绕它旋转。

**Age of Reason:** A philosophical movement of the late 17th to the 18th century, characterized by belief in the power of human reason and by innovations in political, religious, and educational doctrine.

理性时期：17 世纪末至 18 世纪的一场哲学运动，其特点是相信人类理性的力量以及政治、宗教和教育学说的创新。

**Natural Rights:** The fundamental rights and freedoms that belong to every individual by virtue of their humanity.

自然权利：每个人因其人性而享有的基本权利和自由。

**Philosophe:** A group of intellectuals and thinkers who emerged during the Enlightenment in 18th-century France.

哲学家（特指启蒙时期中的）：一群知识分子和思想家，出现在 18 世纪法国的启蒙运动中。

**Deism:** A supreme being or god exists, this entity created the universe but does not interfere with its ongoing operation. Reason and observation of the natural world are sufficient to understand the existence of God and the principles that govern the universe, rather than relying on religious doctrines or supernatural revelations.

自然神论：一种至高无上的力量真实存在，这个实体创造了宇宙但不干涉它的运作。理性和对自然界的观察足以理解上帝的存在和支配宇宙的原则，而不是依赖于宗教教义或超自然的启示。

**Encyclopedia:** A comprehensive reference work that aimed to gather and disseminate knowledge across various disciplines.

百科全书：收集和传播跨学科知识的综合性参考书。

**Laissez-faire:** Individuals and businesses are free to pursue their own economic interests, make voluntary transactions, and compete in the marketplace without government-imposed restrictions or regulations.

自由放任（一种经济学主义）：个人和企业可以自由追求自己的经济利益，进行自愿交易，并在没有政府强加的限制或法规的情况下在市场上竞争。

**Salons:** Informal social gatherings held in the mansions of wealthy individuals, particularly in France. Important intellectual and cultural hubs where artists, writers, philosophers, and other influential figures would come together to engage in discussions, exchange ideas, and debate various topics.

沙龙：在富人的豪宅中举行的非正式社交聚会，尤其是在法国。重要的知识和文化中心，艺术家、作家、哲学家和其他有影响力的人物聚集在一起讨论、交流思想和辩论各种话题。

**Methodism:** A new religion that emphasized the importance of personal faith, holiness, and social justice.

卫理公会（约翰·卫斯理提出）：一个强调个人信仰、圣洁和社会正义的重要性的新宗教。

**Censorship:** The suppression, prohibition, or control of information, ideas, or artistic expression by a governing authority or other controlling body.

审查制度：管理机构或其他控制机构对信息、想法或艺术表达的压制、禁止或控制。

**Satire:** Genre that mocks, for the purpose of social criticism.

讽刺：以社会批评为目的的嘲讽类型的文学。

**Rococo:** An artistic and architectural style that emerged in the early 18th century, mainly in France. It is characterized by ornate and intricate designs, delicate curves, soft colors and a playful and whimsical feel. Rococo art often featured romantic, natural and mythological themes and was associated with the nobility and the upper classes.

洛可可风格：一种出现于18世纪初的艺术和建筑风格，主要出现在法国。它的特点是华丽而复杂的设计、精致的曲线、柔和的色彩以及俏皮和异想天开的感觉。洛可可艺术通常以浪漫、自然和神话为主题，并与贵族和上层阶级联系在一起。

## Chapter 4: The French Revolution and Napoleon

**First Estate:** The clergy, including cardinals, priests, and bishops.

第一等级：神职人员，包括红衣主教、神父和主教。

**Second Estate:** The nobles, who held positions in government, courts, or churches.

第二等级：在政府、法院或教堂担任职务的贵族。

**Third Estate:** Peasants, urban workers, and the bourgeoisie.

第三等级：农民、城市工人和资产阶级。

**Bourgeoisie (Belongs to Third Estate):** The middle class in society, specifically the social class that emerged during the Industrial Revolution.

资产阶级（属于第三等级）：社会中产阶级，特指工业革命时期出现的社会阶层。

**Taille:** Taxes paid by the Third Estate only.

土地税：仅由第三等级支付的税款。

**Tithes:** A tax to church.

什一税：对教会的税收。

**Palace of Versailles:** An opulent royal residence located in Versailles, a city near Paris, France. transformed into a grand palace by King Louis XIV, in the late 17th century.

凡尔赛宫：位于法国巴黎城市凡尔赛的豪华皇家住所。在 17 世纪末，路易十四国王将其改造成了宏伟的宫殿。

**Financial Crisis:** A period of economic instability characterized by severe disruptions in the financial system and a decline in economic activity.

金融危机：一段经济不稳定的时期，其特征是金融体系严重中断和经济活动下降。

**Estates-General:** A political assembly in France that played a significant role during the Old Regime, the period before the French Revolution.

三级议会：法国的一个政治集会，在法国大革命前的旧政权时期发挥了重要作用。

**The Tennis Court Oath:** A pivotal event during the early stages of the French Revolution. It took place on June 20, 1789, in Versailles, France. It marked a significant challenge to the authority of King Louis XVI and represented the determination of the Third Estate to bring about political change.

网球场誓言：法国大革命初期的一个关键事件，于 1789 年 6 月 20 日在法国凡尔赛举行。它标志着对路易十六国王权威的重大挑战，代表了第三等级带来政治变革的决心。

**Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen:** A fundamental document adopted by the National Assembly of France on August 26, 1789, during the French Revolution. The declaration proclaimed all men free and equal before the law.

《人权和公民权宣言》（简称：人权宣言）：法国国民议会于 1789 年 8 月 26 日在法国大革命期间通过的一项基本文件。该宣言宣布法律面前人人自由和平等。

**Declaration of the Rights of Woman and of the Female Citizen:** A document written by French feminist and activist Olympe de Gouges in 1791 during the French Revolution. However, the *Declaration of the Rights of Woman and of the Female Citizen* was met with resistance and did not gain the same recognition and influence as the *Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen*.

《妇女和女性公民权利宣言》：法国女权主义者和活动家 Olympe de Gouges 于 1791 年法国大革命期间撰写的一份文件。然而《妇女和女性公民权利宣言》遭到了抵制，并没有获得与《人权和公民权宣言》相同的认可度和影响力。

**Paris Commune:** A radical socialist and revolutionary government that existed in Paris from March 18 to May 28, 1871. The Paris Commune organized a mob attack on the royal palace and Legislative Assembly. (Commune - A group of people living together and sharing possessions and responsibilities.)

巴黎公社：1871 年 3 月 18 日至 5 月 28 日在巴黎出现的一个激进的社会主义和革命政府。巴黎公社组织了对王宫和立法议会的暴徒袭击。（公社——一群生活在一起并分享财产和责任的人。）

**Mob Mentality (Paris Commune):** Attack royal palace/Take the king captive/Call themselves san-culottes (ordinary patriots without "fine clothes").

暴徒心态（巴黎公社）：攻打皇官/俘虏国王/自称为 san-culottes（没有“漂亮衣服”的普通爱国者）。（粮食短缺和战争失败导致市民充满愤怒）

**Radicalism:** A political or social ideology that advocates for fundamental and sweeping changes to the existing system.

激进主义：一种政治或社会意识形态，主张对现有制度进行根本性的彻底变革。

**Girondins (One of the main factions of the Convention):** A moderate political group composed mainly of deputies from the Gironde region in southwestern France. They advocated for a constitutional monarchy and favored a more decentralized government.

吉伦特派（国民大会两大派系之一）：一个温和的政治团体，主要由法国西南部吉伦特地区的代表组成。他们提倡君主立宪制，支持权力下放的政府。

**Mountains (One of the main factions of the Convention):** A radical political group associated with the Jacobin Club. They called for the abolition of the monarchy, the establishment of a republic, and the pursuit of egalitarian principles.

山岳派（国民大会两大派系之一）：一个与雅各宾俱乐部有关的激进政治团体。他们呼吁废除君主制，建立共和制，追求平等主义原则。

**Committee of Public Safety:** A special committee of 12 created by the National Convention to respond to the crises.

公共安全委员会（救国委员会）：国民大会为应对危机而设立的 12 人特别委员会。

**The Reign of Terror (1793-1794):** A period of intense violence and repression. It was a time of great political instability, internal conflict, and external threats, which led to extreme measures being taken to secure the revolution and eliminate its enemies.

恐怖时期（1793-1794 年）：一段充满暴力和镇压的时期。一个政治动荡、内部冲突和外部威胁严重的时期，导致人们采取极端措施来确保革命安全并消灭敌人。

**The Republic of Virtue:** A concept promoted during the French Revolution, particularly during the period of the National Convention (1792-1795). It was based on the ideals of liberty, equality, and fraternity, and aimed to establish a new society built on virtuous principles and the common good.

美德共和国：法国大革命期间提倡的概念，特别是在国民大会期间（1792-1795）。它以自由、平等和博爱的理想为基础，要建立一个以美德原则和共同利益为基础的新社会。

**The Directory:** A five-member committee that governed France from November 1795 to November 1799. It failed to reform the disastrous economy, relied heavily on army and violence, and represented another turn towards dictatorship during the French Revolution.

督政府：从 1795 年 11 月到 1799 年 11 月统治法国的五人委员会。它未能改革灾难性的经济，严重依赖军队和暴力，代表了法国大革命期间又一次转向独裁。

**The Consulate:** A form of government established after the end of the Directory. In 1799, Napoleon led the coup that overthrew the Directory and set up a new government called the Consulate. He was called first consul for life.

执政府：督政府结束后建立的一种政府形式。1799 年，拿破仑发动政变，推翻了督政府并成立了一个名为执政府（Consulate）的新政府。他被任命为终身首席执政官。

**Napoleonic Wars (1803-1815):** A series of conflicts fought during the rule of Napoleon Bonaparte. These wars involved France and its various allies against a coalition of European powers, including Britain, Austria, Prussia, and Russia, among others.

拿破仑战争（1803-1815 年）：拿破仑·波拿巴统治期间发生的一系列冲突。这些战争涉及法国及其各个盟友反对欧洲列强的联盟，包括英国、奥地利、普鲁士和俄罗斯等。

**The Civil Code (AKA: Napoleonic Code):** A civil law code that was established in France under Napoleon Bonaparte's rule. It was enacted in 1804 and served as a comprehensive legal framework that unified and codified various branches of law, including civil, commercial, and criminal law.

民法典（又名：拿破仑法典）：拿破仑·波拿巴统治下在法国制定的民法典。它于1804年颁布，作为一个综合性法律框架统一和编纂了各个法律分支，包括民法、商法和刑法。

**Bureaucracy:** A system of organization and administration characterized by hierarchical structures, standardized procedures, and a division of labor.

官僚主义：以等级结构、标准化程序和分工为特征的组织和管理系统。

**First French Empire (1804-1814):** The period of Napoleon Bonaparte's rule in France. It was a time of significant expansion and consolidation of French power, as Napoleon sought to establish dominance over Europe.

法兰西第一帝国（1804-1814年）：拿破仑·波拿巴统治法国的时期。这是法国权力显著扩张和巩固的时期，因为拿破仑试图建立对欧洲的统治地位。

**The Congress of Vienna (1814-1815):** A diplomatic conference held in Vienna, Austria. It was convened to reestablish stability and order in Europe after the Napoleonic Wars and the fall of Napoleon Bonaparte's French Empire.

维也纳会议（1814-1815年）：在奥地利维也纳举行的外交会议。召开会议是为了在拿破仑战争和拿破仑·波拿巴的法兰西帝国垮台后重建欧洲的稳定和秩序。（大会的主要目标是重新绘制欧洲版图，恢复欧洲主要大国之间的力量平衡。）

## *Chapter 5: Industrialization and Nationalism*

**The First Industrial Revolution (1760s-1840):** A major period of industrialization. During this period, there was a transition from manual labor and hand production methods to machine-based manufacturing. (Rural to Urban through iron, steel, and steam)

第一次工业革命（1760年代-1840年）：工业化的重要时期。在此期间，从体力劳动和手工生产方式向机器制造转变。（通过铁、钢和蒸汽，农村向城市转变）

**The Second Industrial Revolution (1870-1914):** A period of rapid industrialization and technological advancements. It was characterized by technological innovations, industrial growth, and societal changes. (Steel, Oil, and Electricity)

第二次工业革命（1870-1914年）：快速工业化和技术进步的时期。它的特点是技术创新、工业增长和社会变革。（钢铁、石油和电力）

**The Third Industrial Revolution (1980s-Now):** The period of rapid technological advancements and socio-economic changes. It is an ongoing process, with new technological advancements and innovations continually shaping our society and economy. It represents a shift towards a more connected, digital, and automated world. (Digital)

第三次工业革命（1980年代至今）：技术快速进步和社会经济变革的时期。这是一个持续的过程，新技术的进步和创新不断地塑造着我们的社会和经济。它代表着向更加互联、数字化和自动化的世界的转变。（数字化）

**The Enclosure Movement:** A series of agrarian changes that took place in Europe during the 18th and 19th centuries. It involved the consolidation and privatization of common lands, such as meadows and fields, by enclosing them with fences or hedges.

圈地运动：18和19世纪欧洲发生的一系列土地变化。它涉及通过用栅栏或树篱将草地和田地等公共土地合并和私有化。

**Land:** Natural resources to produce goods and services.

土地：生产商品和服务的自然资源。

**Labor:** Working people.

劳工：劳动人民。

**Capital:** Money for investment and items needed to produce goods.

资本：投资资金和生产商品所需的物品。

**Entrepreneurship:** People start new businesses.

创业：人们开始新的业务。

**The Cotton Gin:** A machine that quickly and easily separates cotton fibers from their seeds invented by American Eli Whitney in 1793.

轧棉机：美国人 Eli Whitney 于 1793 年发明的一种可以快速轻松地将棉花纤维与种子分离的机器。

**Steam Engines:** Engines that were fired by coal (not powered by water), so they did not need to be near rivers.

蒸汽机：以煤为燃料的发动机（不是以水为动力），因此它们不需要靠近河流。

**Cotton Mills:** Factories or large-scale industrial establishments where cotton fibers were spun into yarn and then woven into fabrics.

棉纺厂：将棉纤维纺成纱线，然后织成织物的工厂或大型工业企业。

**Industrial Capitalism:** An economic system based on manufacturing.

工业资本主义：一个以制造业为基础的经济体系。

**The Industrial Middle Class:** Consisted of men who built factories, bought the machines, and located the markets.

工业中产阶级：由建造工厂、购买机器和定位市场的人组成。

**The Industrial Working Class:** Laborers working in poor conditions for 12-16 hours a day.

工业工人阶级：每天在恶劣条件下工作 12-16 小时的劳动者。

**The Factory Act:** An act that stipulates that children under the age of nine cannot participate in the work as a laborer. Passed in 1833.

工厂法：一项规定九岁以下儿童不得作为劳动者参加工作的法案，发表于 1833 年。

## Chapter 6: Mass Society and Democracy

**Mass Production:** The production of goods on a large scale using standardized processes and machinery. Production grew at a rapid pace.

批量生产：使用标准化流程和机械大规模生产商品，产量快速增长。

**Assembly Line:** A manufacturing process in which a product is assembled step by step as it moves along a conveyor belt or production line.

流水线：产品沿着传送带或生产线移动时逐步组装的制造过程。

**Division of Labor:** Larger tasks divided into smaller processes to improve efficiency.

分工：将较大的任务分成较小的流程以提高效率。

**The Communist Manifesto:** A political pamphlet written by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels in 1848. It serves as a foundational text of Marxist theory and provides a critique of capitalism and a call for revolution by the working class.

《共产党宣言》：卡尔·马克思和弗里德里希·恩格斯于 1848 年撰写的政治小册子。它是马克思主义理论的基础文本，对资本主义进行了批判，并呼吁工人阶级进行革命。

**Capitalism:** An economic system characterized by private ownership of the means of production and the pursuit of profit. In a capitalist system, individuals, rather than the state or the government, own and control businesses, industries, and resources.

资本主义：以生产资料私有制和追求利润为特征的经济制度。在资本主义制度中，个人拥有并控制企业、行业和资源，而非国家或政府。



**Socialism:** An economic system in which society (usually government) owns and controls parts of the economy, therefore the community as a whole has ownership.

社会主义：社会（通常是政府）拥有和控制部分经济的经济体系，因此整个社区都拥有所有权。

**Communism:** A socio-economic ideology and political system that aims for a classless, stateless society, where the means of production are owned and controlled collectively by the community. It is based on the principles of common ownership, social equality, and the absence of private property.

共产主义：一种社会经济意识形态和政治制度，其目标是建立一个无阶级、无国家的社会，生产资料由社区集体拥有和控制。它基于公有制、社会平等和没有私有财产的原则。

**Trade/Labor Unions:** Organizations formed by workers in various industries or occupations to protect and promote their interests. These unions developed to protest working conditions, industrial workers organized, and began strikes.

工会：由不同行业或职业的工人组成的组织，目的是保护和促进他们的利益。这些工会发展起来以抗议工作条件，产业工人组织起来并开始罢工。

## Chapter 7: The Reach of Imperialism

**Imperialism:** The policy and practice of extending the power and influence of a nation over other countries or territories, often through the acquisition of colonies or the establishment of economic and political dominance.

帝国主义：将一个国家的权力和影响扩大到其他国家或领土的政策和做法，通常通过获得殖民地或建立经济和政治主导地位。

**New Imperialism:** The period of intensified European colonial expansion and imperialism that took place from the late 19th century to the early 20th century. This phase of imperialism was characterized by a more aggressive and assertive approach by European powers in their pursuit of colonies and spheres of influence.

新帝国主义：19世纪末至20世纪初欧洲殖民扩张和帝国主义加剧的时期。帝国主义的这一阶段的特点是欧洲列强在追求殖民地和势力范围时采取了更具侵略性和自信的态度。

**Social Darwinism:** A belief system that applies the principles of Darwinian evolution to human societies and social structures. Social Darwinists believed that in the struggle between nations, the fit will always be victorious.

社会达尔文主义：将达尔文进化论的原则应用于人类社会和社会结构的信仰体系。社会达尔文主义者认为：在国家之间的斗争中，适者永远是胜利者。

**White Man's Burden:** It was the belief that it was a "burden" or duty of the "White Man" to teach native people to be "civilized" (like them).

白人的责任：人们相信，“白人”的“责任”或职责是教导土著人“文明”（像他们一样）。

**Paternalism:** Governing people in a fatherly manner by providing for their needs without giving them rights or responsibilities.

家长主义：通过满足人们的需要而不赋予他们权利或责任，以慈父般的方式管理人们。

**Assimilation:** Become part of a group/society by adopting their practices.

同化：通过采用他们的做法成为团体/社会的一部分。

**Direct Rule:** A system of governance in which a central authority or government exercises direct control and administration over a colonial territory or conquered region.

直接统治：中央当局或政府对殖民地领土或被征服地区进行直接控制和管理的治理体系。

**Indirect Rule:** A system of colonial governance in which local indigenous rulers or traditional authorities are granted a certain degree of autonomy and are allowed to govern on behalf of the colonial power.

间接统治：一种殖民统治制度，当地土著统治者或传统权威被授予一定程度的自治权，并被允许代表殖民国家进行统治。

**Protectorate:** A political unit that depends on another government for its protection.

受保护国：依赖另一个政府保护的政治单位。