

Vocabulary (Week 3)

Chapter 7: The Reach of Imperialism (Continue)

The Suez Canal: An artificial waterway located in Egypt, connecting the Mediterranean Sea to the Red Sea. Britain viewed the canal as its "lifeline to India" and sought control over the area.

苏伊士运河：位于埃及的一条人工水道，连接地中海和红海。英国将这条运河视为“印度的生命线”，并寻求对该地区的控制。

Berlin Conference: A significant event in the history of European colonization in Africa. It took place from November 1884 to February 1885. The conference aimed to regulate the competition among European powers for control over African territories and to establish rules for the colonization of Africa.

柏林会议：欧洲在非洲殖民史上的一个重大事件。会议于1884年11月至1885年2月举行。会议目的为规范欧洲列强对非洲领土控制权的竞争，并制定非洲殖民规则。

The Boer War (1899-1902): A significant conflict in southern Africa. It was fought between the British Empire and the two Boer republics, the South African Republic (Transvaal) and the Orange Free State. British army won and created an independent Union of South Africa that was self-governing within the British Empire.

布尔战争（1899-1902年）：南非发生的重大冲突。这场战争是在大英帝国和两个布尔共和国、南非共和国（德兰士瓦）和奥兰治自由邦之间进行的。英国军队获胜并创建了一个独立的南非联邦，在大英帝国范围内实行自治。

British East India Company: A prominent trading and colonial power that operated in the Indian subcontinent from 1600 to 1858. It was established with the objective of conducting trade with the East Indies, including India, Southeast Asia, and China. The East India Company had its own soldiers and forts.

英国东印度公司：1600年至1858年间在印度次大陆开展业务的重要贸易和殖民势力。它与东印度群岛（包括印度、东南亚和中国）进行贸易。东印度公司有自己的士兵和堡垒。

Sepoys: Native Indian soldiers who served in the armies of the British East India Company and later the British Indian Army.

印度兵：曾在英国东印度公司和后来的英属印度军队服役的印第安原住民士兵。

The Sepoy Mutiny: A widespread uprising that took place in India against British colonial rule. It was a significant event in Indian history and marked a turning point in the

relationship between India and the British Empire. (Cause: Sepoys refused to load their rifles with bullets that were in violation of sacred animals (greased with cow and pig fat).)

印度民族起义：印度爆发了反对英国殖民统治的大规模起义。这是印度历史上的重大事件，标志着印度与大英帝国关系的转折点。（起因：印度兵拒绝给步枪装填涂有牛油和猪油的子弹，这是对神圣动物的侵犯。）

Jewel in the Crown: A phrase that was often used to describe the British Raj, which refers to the period of British colonial rule in India from 1858 to 1947. India became Queen Victoria's "Jewel in the Crown".

皇冠上的宝石：这个短语经常被用来形容英国统治时期，指的是 1858 年至 1947 年英国对印度的殖民统治时期。印度成为维多利亚女王的“皇冠上的明珠”。

Indian National Congress (INC): A political organizations formed in 1885 and wanted a share in the governing process and wanted independence for all Indians.

印度国民大会党：一个 1885 年成立的政党组织，希望参与治理过程并希望所有印度人获得独立。

Civil Disobedience: The deliberate and nonviolent violation of certain laws, regulations, or policies as a form of protest or resistance.

公民抗命：作为抗议或抵抗的一种形式，蓄意和非暴力地违反某些法律、法规或政策。

Salt March: A significant event in the Indian independence movement led by Mahatma Gandhi. Gandhi and his followers made 240 miles march to the sea to pick up sea salt.

食盐进军（盐行军）：圣雄甘地领导的印度独立运动中的一个重大事件。甘地和他的追随者徒步 240 英里到海边采集海盐。（以此来抵抗“英国禁止售卖食盐来镇压叛乱”的做法）

Chapter 9: World War I & Russian Revolution

Militarism: The glorification and prioritization of military power. Glorifying power and constant preparation of war.

军国主义：军事力量的颂扬和优先，颂扬权力、不断备战。

Alliance System: Formal relationships or systems between groups for mutual benefit or common purpose. Prevented one nation from becoming too powerful.

联盟系统：群体之间为互惠互利或共同目的而建立的正式关系或系统，防止一国变得过于强大。

Imperialism: Competition amongst imperialistic nations.

帝国主义：帝国主义国家之间的竞争。

Nationalism: Citizens may have a strong desire to prove the power of their country. Extreme pride in the identity of a country.

民族主义：公民可能有强烈的愿望来证明自己国家的实力，对一个国家的身份感到极度自豪。

Conscription: A policy by which a government requires its citizens to serve in the armed forces for a specific period of time.

征兵：政府要求其公民在武装部队服役一段特定时间的政策。

Triple Alliance: Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy.

三国同盟：德国、奥匈帝国和意大利。

Triple Entente: France, Great Britain, and Russia.

三国协约：法国、英国和俄国。

The Great Six: Germany, Great Britain, Austria-Hungary, Russia, Italy, and France.

六大帝国：德国、英国、奥匈帝国、俄国、意大利和法国。

Internal Dissent: Disagreements, opposition, or protests that arise within a group, organization, or society.

内部分歧：团体、组织或社会内部出现的异议、反对或抗议。

Assassination in Sarajevo: Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir to the Austro-Hungarian Empire, and his wife Sophie, Duchess of Hohenberg, were assassinated in Sarajevo.

萨拉热窝（刺杀）事件：奥匈帝国继承人弗朗茨·斐迪南大公及其妻子霍恩贝格公爵夫人索菲在萨拉热窝遇刺身亡。（[第一次世界大战导火索](#)）

The Schlieffen Plan: German general Alfred von Schlieffen's plan to invade France through Belgium (neutral country) so that German troops could attack Russia after the defeat. The plan failed, and instead of encircling France, the Germans were attacked by French and British forces.

施利芬计划：德国将军阿尔弗雷德·冯·施利芬制定的通过比利时（中立国）入侵法国，战后军队可以进攻俄罗斯的计划。计划失败了，德军未能包围法国，反而遭到法国和英国军队的攻击。

War Enthusiasm (1914-1915): At the outbreak of the war, there was a wave of patriotic fervor and a belief that the war would be quick and victorious. People were motivated by a sense of national duty and loyalty to their respective countries. Many saw the war as an opportunity to defend their nation's honor, protect their way of life, and secure victory over their enemies.

战争热情（1914-1915年）：战争爆发时，人们掀起了一股爱国热情，相信战争会迅速取得胜利。人们受到民族责任感和对各自国家的忠诚的激励。许多人将战争视为捍卫国家荣誉、保护自己生活方式和战胜敌人的机会。

Propaganda: A form of communication aimed at influencing the attitudes, beliefs, and behaviors of people towards a particular cause, ideology, or political agenda.

政治宣传：一种影响人们对特定事业、意识形态或政治议程的态度、信仰和行为的沟通形式。

Trench Warfare: A dominant form of warfare during World War I, particularly on the Western Front, where opposing armies faced each other in a system of fortified trenches that stretched for hundreds of miles.

阵地战：第一次世界大战期间的一种主要战争形式，特别是在西线，敌对双方的军队在绵延数百英里的坚固战壕中相互对峙。

No Man's Land: The area of land that existed between the opposing trenches during trench warfare, particularly in World War I.

无人区：阵地战期间，尤其是第一次世界大战期间，敌对战壕之间存在的土地区域。

The War of Attrition: A war based on wearing the other side down by constant attacks and heavy losses, characterized by a focus on wearing down the enemy through continuous and relentless attacks, aiming to exhaust their resources and manpower.

消耗战：以持续不断的攻击令对手损失惨重并消耗对方为基础的战争，其特点是通过连续不断的、无情的攻击来消耗敌方的力量、资源和人力。

Machine Guns: Powerful firearms that are capable of rapid and sustained fire. They have played a significant role in warfare since their introduction.

机枪：能够快速、持续射击的威力强大的枪支。自推出以来，它们在战争中发挥了重要作用。

Poison Gas: Toxic substances that are used as weapons to harm, incapacitate, or kill individuals. It caused fear, horror, and paranoia for soldiers in trenches.

毒气：用作武器伤害、致残或杀死人员的有毒物质。它给战壕里的士兵带来了恐惧和偏执。

Tanks: Armored combat vehicles designed for use on land. It allowed for easier advancement of troops, offered more protection, gave offensive advantages that could do considerable amounts of damage.

坦克：专为陆地使用而设计的装甲战车。它使部队更容易前进、提供了更多保护、带来了可以造成大量伤害的进攻优势。

Zeppelins: A type of rigid airship made by Germany. The aircraft were used to bomb areas of England but did little damage.

齐柏林飞艇：德国制造的一种刚性飞艇。这些飞艇被用来轰炸英格兰地区，但造成的损失很小。

Genocide: Planned and organized killing of a group of people because of their race, religion, ethnicity, or nationality.

种族灭绝：因种族、宗教、民族或国籍而有计划和有组织地屠杀一群人。

The Lusitania: A British ocean liner that gained notoriety due to its sinking by a German submarine during World War I. The sinking of the ship stirred much controversy and outraged many nations, including the U.S.

卢西塔尼亚号（沉没事件）：一艘英国远洋客轮，因在第一次世界大战期间被德国潜艇击沉而声名狼藉。该船的沉没引起了很大争议，并激怒了包括美国在内的许多国家。

Zimmermann Telegram: A secret communication sent from Germany in January 1917. It proposed a military alliance between Germany and Mexico, in case the United States entered the war against Germany.

齐默尔曼电报：1917年1月从德国发出的秘密通讯。它建议德国和墨西哥建立军事联盟，以防范美国加入对德战争。（齐默尔曼电报导致美国正式加入一战）

Russian Revolution (1917-1923): A series of political and social upheavals that took place in Russia during the early 20th century. It led to the collapse of the Russian Empire and the establishment of the Soviet Union.

俄国革命（1917-1923年）：20世纪初俄罗斯发生的一系列政治和社会动乱，它导致了俄罗斯帝国的崩溃和苏联的建立。

Proletariat: Working class; the workers should rule the country.

无产阶级：工人阶级，工人应该统治国家。

Mensheviks: Moderate Marxist group.

孟什维克：温和的马克思主义团体。

Bolsheviks: Radical group willing to give everything for change.

布尔什维克：愿意为变革付出一切的激进团体。

Russo Japanese War: Russia and Japan fought over imperial ambitions in Manchuria and Korea. Russia suffered multiple defeats by Japan, but Czar Nicholas II would not concede. Japan won the war and the victory of an Asian country surprised the world.

日俄战争：俄罗斯和日本为在满洲和朝鲜的帝国野心而战。俄罗斯多次被日本击败，但沙皇尼古拉二世不肯认输。日本赢得了战争，亚洲国家的胜利令世界震惊。

Bloody Sunday Massacre (1905): Royal guards opened fired on workers and their families who marched to the palace to make demands for better working conditions.

流血星期日大屠杀（1905年）：皇家卫兵向游行到宫殿要求改善工作条件的工人及其家人开枪。

Duma: Russia's first parliament. It was created by Czar Nicholas II and dissolved ten weeks later. The limited powers of the Duma and the broader political context of the time prevented it from realizing its full potential as an institution of democratic governance.

杜马：俄罗斯第一届议会。它由沙皇尼古拉二世创建，十周后解散。杜马的有限权力和当时更广泛的政治背景使其无法充分发挥作为民主治理机构的潜力。

The February/March Revolution: Women textile workers led a series of strikes which shut down factories. It ultimately led to the overthrow of the Russian monarchy and the establishment of a provisional government.

二月/三月革命：女纺织工人领导了一系列罢工，导致工厂关闭。最终导致俄罗斯君主制被推翻和临时政府的建立。

Soviets: Councils composed of local representatives that were workers and soldiers.

苏维埃：由当地工人和士兵代表组成的委员会。

October/November (Bolshevik) Revolution: In the Fall of 1917, Bolshevik factory workers stormed the Winter Palace in Petrograd. They took over government offices and arrested leaders of the provisional government. Lenin (leader of Bolsheviks), Trotsky (leader of Red Army), and the Bolsheviks (Communists) seize power officially after overthrowing the provisional government.

十月/十一月（布尔什维克）革命：1917年秋天，布尔什维克工厂工人冲进彼得格勒的冬宫，他们占领了政府机关并逮捕了临时政府的领导人。列宁（布尔什维克领导人）、托洛茨基（红军领导人）和布尔什维克（共产党人）推翻临时政府后正式夺取政权。

Gulags: Labor prison camps where political enemies were sent.

古拉格：关押政治敌人的劳改营。

White Army: The Anti-Communists forces that opposed the Bolsheviks during the Russian Civil War. The Allies gave material aid to anti-Communist forces.

白军：俄罗斯内战期间反对布尔什维克的反共力量，同盟国向反共势力提供物质援助。

Red Army: The military force established by the Bolshevik government during the Russian Civil War. They were forced to fight on many fronts.

红军：俄罗斯内战期间布尔什维克政府建立的军队，他们被迫在多条战线上作战。

Secret Police: Intelligence and law enforcement agencies that operate covertly to gather information, conduct surveillance, and maintain internal security. These agencies are typically associated with authoritarian or repressive regimes and are often used to suppress dissent, maintain political control, and enforce the government's agenda.

秘密警察：秘密运作以收集信息、进行监视和维护内部安全的情报和执法机构。这些机构通常与独裁或专制政权有联系，经常被用来镇压异议、维持政治控制和执行政府议程。

Treaty of Brest-Litovsk: A peace treaty signed on March 3, 1918, between the new Bolshevik government of Soviet Russia (led by Vladimir Lenin) and the Central Powers (Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and the Ottoman Empire).

布列斯特-立陶夫斯克条约：1918年3月3日，苏维埃俄罗斯新布尔什维克政府（弗拉基米尔·列宁领导）与同盟国（德国、奥匈帝国、保加利亚和奥斯曼帝国）签署的和平条约。

The New Economic Policy (NEP): A temporary retreat from the strict economic measures of War Communism and aimed to revive the Soviet economy, which had been severely disrupted by the Russian Civil War and economic collapse.

新经济政策：暂时摆脱战时共产主义严格的经济措施，为了以此重振因俄罗斯内战和经济崩溃而严重扰乱的苏联经济。

Spanish Flu (1918-1919): A severe global influenza outbreak. It is considered one of the deadliest pandemics in history, infecting an estimated 500 million people worldwide, which was about one-third of the global population at the time. 50 million people died and all armies were depleted.

西班牙流感（1918-1919年）：全球爆发的严重的流感。它被认为是历史上最致命的流行病之一，估计感染了全世界5亿人，约占当时全球人口的三分之一。5000万人死亡，所有军队都已耗尽。

Fourteen Points: A set of principles outlined by U.S. President Woodrow Wilson in a speech delivered to the United States Congress on January 8, 1918. The speech outlined Wilson's vision for the post-World War I world.

《十四点和平原则》：1918年1月8日，美国总统伍德罗·威尔逊在美国国会发表的演讲中概述的一系列原则，演讲概述了威尔逊对第一次世界大战后世界的愿景。

The Paris Peace Conference: A diplomatic meeting held in Paris, France, from January to June 1919, following the end of World War I. The conference aimed to negotiate peace

treaties and determine the post-war settlement, addressing various political, territorial, and economic issues resulting from the war.

巴黎和会：1919年1月至6月，第一次世界大战结束后，在法国巴黎举行的一次外交会议。这次会议旨在谈判和平条约并确定战后解决办法，解决因战争而产生的各种政治、领土和经济问题。

League of Nations: An intergovernmental organization founded on January 10, 1920, as part of the Treaty of Versailles, which ended World War I. Proposed by U.S. President Woodrow Wilson, the League aimed to promote international cooperation, prevent future conflicts, and ensure peace and security.

国际联盟：一个政府间组织的联盟，成立于1920年1月10日，是结束第一次世界大战的《凡尔赛条约》的一部分。该联盟由美国总统伍德罗·威尔逊提议，旨在促进国际合作、防止未来冲突并确保和平与安全。

Treaty of Versailles: A peace treaty signed on June 28, 1919, in Versailles, France, marking the formal end of World War I. Germany agreed to the Treaty of Versailles: Pay reparations, Lost all of its colonies and territories, Reduce its military, Forced to give land to Poland and France, Land along Germany's sides were made to demilitarize.

《凡尔赛条约》：1919年6月28日在法国凡尔赛签署和平条约，标志着第一次世界大战正式结束。德国同意《凡尔赛条约》：支付赔款，失去所有殖民地和领土，削减军事力量，被迫放弃土地归波兰和法国所有，德国两侧的土地则被非军事化。

Uganda - 乌干达； Egypt - 埃及； Scotland - 苏格兰； Belgium - 比利时； Congo - 刚果； Great Britain - 大不列颠（英国）； France - 法国； Germany - 德国； Italy - 意大利； Spain - 西班牙； Portugal - 葡萄牙； Ethiopia - 埃塞俄比亚； Liberia - 利比里亚； Austro-Hungary - 奥匈帝国； Austria - 奥地利； Hungary - 匈牙利； India - 印度； Russia - 俄国； Serbia - 塞尔维亚； Japan - 日本； Ottoman Empire - 奥斯曼帝国； United States - 美国； China - 中国； Bulgaria - 保加利亚； Canada - 加拿大； Czechoslovakia - 捷克斯洛伐克； Yugoslavia - 南斯拉夫； Korea - 朝鲜； Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR, The Soviet Union) - 苏联