

B1 专项词汇拓展  
历史词汇专项提升

# ARCHAEOLOGY

archaeology /,ɑ:rkɪ'plɒdʒi/

- the study of cultures of the past, and of periods of history by examining the remains of buildings and objects found in the ground
- 考古学
- *She is an expert on the archaeology of ancient Egypt.*

archaeological /,ɑ:rkɪə'lɒdʒɪkl/ 考古学的

- Archaeological excavations/evidence 考古发掘/实证
- *I always wanted to go on an archaeological dig.*

archaeologist /,ɑ:rkɪ'ɑ:lɒdʒɪst/ 考古学家

- *A marine archaeologist has uncovered the wreck of the sunken ship.*

# PREHISTORY

prehistory     /,pri:'hɪstri/

- the period of time in history before information was written down
- 史前时期；远古时期
- *Human prehistory is divided into three successive periods: the Stone Age, the Bronze Age, and the Iron Age.*

# THE STONE AGE

## 石器时代

**Lower Paleolithic** /,peɪliə'liθɪk/ 旧石器时代早期

- Homo erectus 直立人

**Middle Paleolithic** 旧石器时代中期

- Early Homo sapiens 智人 (some 200,000 years ago)

**Upper Paleolithic** 旧石器时代晚期

- Behavioral modernity 行为的现代性

(a set of traits that distinguish present day humans and their recent ancestors)

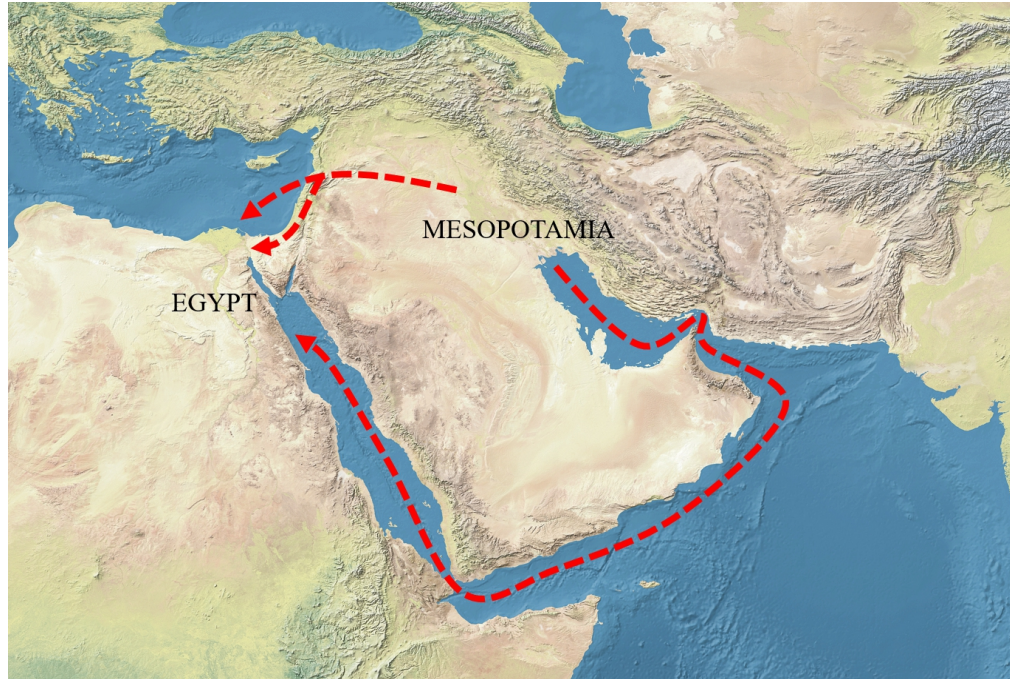
**Neolithic** /,ni:ə'liθɪk/ 新石器时代

- Cradle (摇篮, 发源地) of civilization (文明)

# BRONZE AGE

## 青铜器时代

- The period in history between the Stone Age and the Iron Age when people used tools and weapons made of bronze
- The Bronze Age is the earliest period in which some civilizations have reached the end of prehistory, by introducing **written records**.
- The invention of writing **coincides**(同时发生) in some areas with the early beginnings of the Bronze Age. Soon after the appearance of writing, people started creating texts including written accounts of events and records of administrative(行政的) matters.
- By the end of the Bronze Age large states, which are often called empires, had arisen in Egypt, China, Anatolia (the Hittites 赫梯王国), and Mesopotamia(美索不达米亚 /,mesəpə 'teimiə/), all of them **literate**(有读写能力的).



# IRON AGE

## 铁器时代

- The period in early history starting about 1100 B.C. when iron was used for tools
- The Iron Age is not part of prehistory for all civilizations who had introduced written records during the Bronze Age. Most remaining civilizations did so during the Iron Age, often through conquest by the empires, which continued to expand during this period.
- In archaeology, the Iron Age refers to the advent (到来) of ferrous metallurgy (钢铁冶金). The adoption of iron coincided with other changes in some past cultures, often including more sophisticated agricultural practices, religious beliefs and artistic styles.

# RELIGION AND PHILOSOPHY

The rise of civilization corresponded with the institutional (制度上的) sponsorship of belief in gods, supernatural forces and the afterlife.



# RELIGION

religion /rɪ'lɪdʒən/

- the belief in the existence of a god or gods, and the activities that are connected with the worship of them
- 宗教；宗教信仰
- *Is there always a conflict between science and religion?*
  
- the Jewish religion/ Judaism /'dʒuːdɪzəm/ 犹太教
- Christianity /ˌkrɪstɪ'ænəti/ 基督教
- Islam /'ɪzlɑːm/ 伊斯兰教
- Catholicism /kə'θɑːləsɪzəm/ 天主教
- Hinduism /'hɪnduːzəm/ 印度教
- Buddhism /'buːdɪzəm/ 佛教

# PHILOSOPHY

philosophy /fə'lsəfi/

- the use of reason in understanding such things as the nature of the real world and existence, the use and limits of knowledge, and the principles of moral judgment
- 哲学；思想体系
- the philosophy of sth
- a group of theories and ideas related to the understanding of a particular subject
- the philosophy of education/religion/science      教育/宗教/科学原理

# PHILOSOPHY

- In the west, the Greek philosophical tradition, represented by Socrates (/ 'sɒkrətɪ:z/), Plato, and Aristotle, was diffused(传播) throughout Europe and the Middle East in the 4th century BC by the conquests of Alexander III of Macedon(马其顿王国), more commonly known as Alexander the Great(亚历山大大帝, 希腊的征服者, 马其顿国王).
- After the Bronze and Iron Age religions formed, the rise and spread of Christianity through the Roman world marked the end of Hellenistic(早期希腊文化的 /,helɪ'nɪstɪk/) philosophy and ushered(引领, 开辟) in the beginnings of Medieval(中世纪的) philosophy.

# ANCIENT EGYPT

- pyramid 金字塔
- the Great Sphinx /sfiŋks/ 狮身人面像
- Pharaoh /'ferɒʊ/ 法老
- supremacy /su:'preməsi/ 至高无上，最高权威，最高地位
- the Nile River 尼罗河
- mummy 木乃伊
- severe drought 严重干旱
- afterlife 来生
- edict /'i:dikt/ 法令

## ANCIENT INDIA

- caste system /kæst/ 种姓制度 ( high-caste Brahmins 最高种姓 婆罗门 )
- raja /'rɑ:dʒə/ (印) 王侯, 首领
- guru /'gʊ:ru:/ 古鲁 (指印度教等宗教的宗师或领袖)
- Hindi /'hɪndi/ 印地语 (印度官方语言之一)
- the Ganges River / 'gændʒi:z/ 恒河
- karma 羯磨, 业 (据信为可决定来生的个人善恶行为) ; 因果报应
- meditation 冥想
- Taj Mahal 泰姬陵

# TIMELINE OF CHINESE HISTORY AND DYNASTIES

## XIA DYNASTY (C. 2070–1600 BC)

- The Xia dynasty was founded by the **legendary** Yu the Great (c. 2123–2025 BC), known for developing a flood control technique that stopped the Great Flood that ravaged farmer' s crops for generations.
- As no **contemporary** (同一时代的) **sources** exist, very little is known about the Xia period. For this reason, some scholars believe it to be **mythical** (虚构的, 神话的).

## SHANG DYNASTY (C. 1600–1050 BC)

- The Shang dynasty is the earliest recorded Chinese dynasty supported by **archaeological** evidence. 31 kings ruled much of the area along **the Yellow River**.
- Under the Shang dynasty, there were **advances** in math, astronomy, art and military technology. They used a highly developed **calendar system** and an early form of modern Chinese language.



## ZHOU DYNASTY (C. 1046–256 BC)

- The Zhou dynasty was the longest dynasty in the history of China, ruling the region for almost 8 centuries. Under the Zhous, **culture flourished**, and **civilization spread**. Writing was codified, **coinage**(货币制度) was developed, and chopsticks came into use.
- Chinese **philosophy** blossomed with the birth of the philosophical schools of Confucianism(儒家思想), Taoism(道家学说) and Mohism(墨家思想). The dynasty saw some of the greatest Chinese **philosophers** and poets: Lao-Tzu, Tao Chien, Confucius, Mencius, Mo Ti and the military strategist Sun-Tzu.
- The Zhous also developed the Mandate of Heaven(“天命”理论) - a concept that was used to justify the rule of kings, who had been blessed by the gods.
- The dynasty ended with the Warring States period (476 - 221 BC), in which various city-states battled each other. They were finally **consolidated**(结成一体) by Qin Shi Huang, a **brutal ruler** who became the first **emperor** of a unified China.

## QIN DYNASTY (221–206 BC)

- The Qin dynasty marked the beginning of the **Chinese Empire**. During Qin Shi Huang's **reign(统治)**, his generals greatly expanded the size of the Chinese state.
- Although short-lived, the period saw ambitious public works projects including the unification of state walls into a single Great Wall. It saw the development of **a standardized form of currency**, **a uniform system of writing** and **a legal code**.
- He was responsible for building a city-sized mausoleum(陵墓 /,mɔ:sə'li:əm/) for himself, guarded by the life-sized Terracotta(赤陶 /,terə'ka:tə/) Army of more than 8,000 life-sized soldiers, 130 chariots(两轮战车 /'tʃæriət/) with 520 horses.

## HAN DYNASTY (206 BCE-220 AD)

- The Han dynasty was known as a golden age in Chinese history, with a prolonged period of stability() and prosperity. A central imperial civil service was established to create a strong and organized government.
- The Silk Road was opened up to connect to the west, bringing in trade, foreign cultures and the introduction of Buddhism(佛教).
- Under the Han dynasty, Confucianism, poetry and literature flowered. Paper and porcelain(陶瓷) were invented. China's earliest written record on medicine, the Yellow Emperor's Canon of Medicine, was codified.
- The name 'Han' was taken as the name of the Chinese people. Today, the Han Chinese make up the dominant ethnic(民族的) group in China and the largest in the world.

## SIX DYNASTIES PERIOD

- **Three Kingdoms** (220–265), Jin Dynasty (265–420), Period of the Northern and Southern Dynasties (386–589).
- Six Dynasties is the collective term(总称) for the six successive Han-ruled dynasties during this **turbulent** period. All had their capitals at Jianye, present-day Nanjing.
- The Three Kingdoms period has been romanticized(使传奇化) repeatedly in Chinese culture - most notably in the novel ***Romance of the Three Kingdoms***.

## SUI DYNASTY (581–618)

- The Sui dynasty, although brief, saw great changes in Chinese history. Its capital was held at Daxing(“Greatly Prosperous”), present-day Xi’an.
- Confucianism disintegrated(分裂, 衰微) as the dominant religion, making way for Taoism and Buddhism. Literature flourished - it is thought that the legend of Hua Mulan was composed during this time.
- Under Emperor Wen and his son, Yang, the army was enlarged to the largest in the world at the time. Coinage was standardized across the realm, the Great Wall was expanded, and the Grand Canal was completed.

## TANG DYNASTY (618–906)

- The Tang dynasty, sometimes known as the Golden Age of Ancient China, was considered the high point in Chinese **civilization**(文明). Its second emperor, Taizong, was regarded as one of the greatest Chinese emperors.
- The period saw one of the most peaceful and prosperous periods of Chinese history. By the time of the rule of Emperor Xuanzong (712–756), China was the largest and most **populous** country in the world.
- Major achievements were seen in technology, science, culture, art and literature, especially poetry. Some of the most beautiful pieces of Chinese **sculpture** and silverwork **originate**(起源) from the Tang dynasty.
- The dynasty also saw the only female **monarch**(帝王, 君主) in the history of China - **Empress** Wu Zetian (624–705). Wu organized a secret police force and spies across the country, making her one of the most effective - yet popular - monarchs in Chinese history.

## FIVE DYNASTIES PERIOD, TEN KINGDOMS (907-960)

- The 50 years between the fall of the Tang dynasty and establishment of the Song dynasty were dominated by internal strife(冲突, 争斗) and chaos(混乱).
- In north China, 5 would-be(想要成为的, 自称的) dynasties followed one another in succession. During the same period, 10 regimes(政权) dominated separate regions of south China.
- Despite the political turmoil(动荡, 动乱), some key developments took place during this time. The printing of books - which had begun in the Tang dynasty - became popular.

## SONG DYNASTY (960-1279)

- The Song dynasty saw the reunification of China under the Emperor Taizu. Major inventions included gunpowder(火药), printing, paper money and the compass(指南针).
- Plagued(困扰, 给...造成长时间的痛苦) with political factions, the Song court eventually fell to the challenge of the Mongol invasion and was replaced by the Yuan dynasty.

例句:

The team has been plagued by injury this season.

本赛季这支队一直为队员受伤所困扰。



## YUAN DYNASTY (1279–1368)

- The Yuan dynasty was established by the Mongols and ruled by Kublai Khan(忽必烈) (1260–1279), grandson of Genghis Khan (/ˌɡeŋɡɪs 'kɑːn/). Khan was the first non-Chinese ruler to **take over** the entire country.
- Yuan China was considered the most important part of the vast Mongol Empire, which stretched from the Caspian Sea(里海, 位于前苏联与伊朗之间的内海) to the Korean peninsula.
- Khan created the new capital city of Shangdu(上都) in Inner Mongolia. The main center of the Mongol Empire was later moved to Dadu(大都), present day Beijing.
- The Mongols' reign in China came to an end after a series of **famines(饥荒)**, **plagues(瘟疫)**, floods and **peasant uprisings(农民起义)**.

## MING DYNASTY (1368-1644)

- The Ming dynasty saw a huge growth in China's **population** and general economic **prosperity**. However, the Ming emperors were dogged (长期困扰) with the same problems of previous regimes and **collapsed (坍塌, 瓦解)** with the invasion of the **Manchus (满族人)**.
- During the dynasty, the Great Wall of China was completed. It also saw the construction of **the Forbidden City**, the imperial residence in Beijing. The period is also known for its **blue-and-white Ming porcelains**.



## QING DYNASTY (1644-1912)

- The Qing dynasty was the last imperial dynasty in China, succeeded by the Republic of China in 1912. The Qing were made up of ethnic Manchus from the northern Chinese region of Manchuria(满洲, 东北的旧称, /mæn'tʃʊriə/).
- The Qing dynasty was the 5th largest empire in world history. However, by the early 20th century its rulers were weakened by rural unrest(动乱), aggressive foreign powers and military weakness.
- During the 1800s, Qing China faced attacks from Britain, France, Russia, Germany and Japan. The Opium(鸦片, /'ɒpiəm/) Wars (1839-42 and 1856-60) ended with Hong Kong ceding(割让) to Britain and the humiliating defeat(失败, 战败) of the Chinese army.
- On 12 February 1912, 6-year-old Puyi - the last emperor of China - abdicated(退位). It brought an end to the thousand-year imperial rule of China and marked the beginning of republic and socialist rule.

# 历史类翻译必备词汇

涵盖四六级和考研翻译类常见词汇和表达

- 四大文明古国之一 one of the four ancient civilizations
- 人类文明史 the history of human civilization
- 源远流长/历史悠久 to have a long history/ with a long history
- 朝代 dynasty
- 古都 ancient capital
- 随着时间的推移 as time goes by
- 远古时代 ancient times
- 原始社会 primitive society
- 春秋时期 the Spring and Autumn Period
- 战国 the Warring States
- 封建社会 feudal society
- 皇帝, 君主 emperor; monarch
- 历史遗留问题 a question left over from history/the past
- 在战争中损毁 to be ruined in wars
- 抵抗侵略 to resist the invasion

- 《春秋》 *Spring and Autumn Annals*
- 《史记》 *Records of the Grand Historian*
- 《诗经》 *Classic of Poetry*
- 《易经》 *I Ching*
- 四书五经 *Four Books and Five Classics*
- 《大学》 *Great Learning*
- 《中庸》 *Doctrine of the Mean*
- 《论语》 *Analects of Confucius*
- 《孟子》 *Mencius*
- 《山海经》 *Classic of Mountains and Seas*
  
- 《本草纲目》 *Compendium of Materia Medica*

## 翻译实战练习

明朝统治中国276年，被人们描绘成人类历史上治理有序、社会稳定的最伟大的时代之一。这一时期，手工业的发展促进了市场经济和城市化。大量商品，包括酒和丝绸，都在市场销售。同时，还进口许多外国商品，如时钟和烟草。北京、南京、扬州、苏州这样的大商业中心相继形成。也是在明代，由郑和率领的船队曾到印度洋进行了七次大规模探险航行。还值得一提的是，中国文学的四大经典名著中有三部写于明朝。

参考译文：

The Ming dynasty ruled China for 276 years, which is depicted as one of the feudal dynasties that are governed orderly and stabilized in the history. In this period, the development of handicraft promoted the market economy and urbanization. An ocean of commodities, including wine and silk, were sold on the market. Meanwhile, numerous exotic products were imported, such as clocks and tobacco. Commercial centers like Beijing, Nanjing, Yangzhou, Suzhou formed in succession. It was also in Ming dynasty that the fleet of ships led by Zheng He expedited for seven times to the Indian Ocean on a large scale. What's more, three of the four classical novels are