



PEOPLE

英国人正在关注的英国人 Part 6





Unit 20 皇室成员

The beginning of the monarchy in Britain could be traced back to the 9th century. In the following thousands of years, altogether 12 royal houses have ruled the country. Chronically speaking, there were Normans, Plantagenet family, House of Lancaster, House of York, House of Lancaster, House of York, House of Tudor, House of Stuart, Commonwealth, House of Stuart, House of Hanover, House of Sax-Cobourg-Gotha and House of Winsor.

The throne was hereditary, that is, only the members of royal family could become the monarch. If the throne is passed on to a male member of the royal family, the name of the royal house will remain the same; however, once the throne is given to the female member of the royal family, the name of royal house will change with the family name or land. The only exception is the current royal house the House of Winsor.

The originally name of the House of Winsor was House of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, a German name coming from Queen Victoria's husband Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. The name was carried on by Queen Victoria's son Edward VII. However, when Edward VII's son George V was on the throne, the First World War broke out in which Germany was the enemy of Britain. Under this circumstance, George V renounced all the German title inherited from his grandfather and changed the name of the royal house to Winsor. The present Elizabeth II is the fourth monarch of House of Winsor.

The current royal family includes Queen Elizabeth II and her husband Prince Philip and their four children Prince Charles, Princess Anne, Prince Andrew and Prince Edward. Prince Charles had two sons Prince William and Prince Henry lining behind him to take the throne. Since April 2011, the British royal family received a new member Princess Kate.

英国君主制最早可以追溯到公元9世纪。在接下来的十几个世纪中，共有12家皇室家族统治过英国。英国历代朝代依次是诺曼王朝、金雀花王朝、兰开斯特王朝、约克王朝、兰开斯特王朝、约克王朝、都铎王朝、斯图亚特王朝、共和国时期、斯图亚特王朝、汉诺威王朝、萨克斯·科堡·哥达王朝和温莎王朝。

英国皇位是世袭的，因此只有皇室成员才有权利继承皇位。如果皇位传给男性皇室成员，那么朝代名称保持不变；而如果皇位传给女性皇室成员，那么新的朝代通常是根据执政王的家族姓氏或封地来命名，然而，英国目前的朝代——温莎王朝是唯一不是这样命名的朝代。

根据以上规定，温莎王朝最初叫做“萨克斯·科堡·哥达”王朝，这是继承了他母亲维多利亚女王的王位后根据他父亲德国萨克斯·科堡·哥达家族王子阿尔伯特的封号“萨克斯·科堡·哥达”命名的。爱德华七世在位时，第一次世界大战爆发。德国成为英国的死敌。1901年继位的英王乔治五世居然还保持着具有浓厚德国色彩的朝代名称——萨克斯·科堡·哥达王朝，引起英国人民强烈的愤怒和不满，因此乔治五世决定放弃“萨克斯·科堡·哥达”这个德国姓氏并更改为温莎王朝。现在的伊丽莎白二世女王是温莎王朝第四代君主。

当今温莎王朝的皇室成员包括伊丽莎白二世女王和丈夫菲利普王子以及四个子女查尔斯王子、安娜公主、安德鲁王子和爱德华王子。王储查尔斯王子生有两个儿子威廉王子和哈里王子，两人排在父亲之后依次继承皇位。2011年4月英国皇室迎来了新成员凯特王妃。



1084 Mary I

Mary I was the first English queen in the history of England whose ruling lasted from 1553 to 1558. During the reign of Mary I, the economy of England declined sharply and the Protestants were cruelly oppressed and England lost its last continental territory, Calais, in the war with France.

Mary I was born on 18 February 1516 as the only surviving child of Henry VIII and Catherine of Aragon. When Henry VIII intended to divorce Catherine and was rejected by Roman Pope, he built up the Church of England and allowed himself to settle his own affair, that is to divorce Catherine. Mary I suffered a lot from the divorce. At the time when Ann Boleyn was the new queen, Mary I was deprived of her title and made into a maid for Ann's daughter Elizabeth.

Mary was a devout Catholic all though her life despite that her father spent most of his time breaking with the Roman Catholic Church. Because of her religious belief, when she was due to become the queen of England, a faction of Protestants made her cousin Lady Jane Grey queen instead of her. However, with the support of most English people who favored her more, Mary replaced Jane Grey only nine days after her crowning.

However, once queen, Mary I's ruling disappointed English people one time after another. First, she denied all the effort her father and her half-brother Edward made in establishing Church of England and conformed to Roman Catholic again. In order to seek obedience, she made laws against Protestants beliefs. In the following years, Mary's persecution of Protestants was extremely bloody. Within only 3 years, near 300 hundred Protestants were burnt at the stake and earned Mary the title "Bloody Mary". None of her measures

【小译】

玛丽一世是英国历史上第一位女王，在位时间为1553到1558年。玛丽一世统治下的英国经济迅速衰退、新教徒遭受迫害，并在与法国的交战中失去了在欧洲大陆最后一片领地加莱。

玛丽一世出生于1516年2月18日，是亨利八世与阿拉贡的凯瑟琳唯一存活的孩子。在亨利八世提出与凯瑟琳离婚遭到教皇反对后，他创建了英国教会并以教会首领的身份赋予自己独立解决自身问题的权利，之后与凯瑟琳离婚。父母的离异使玛丽吃了很多苦。新王后安妮·博林剥夺了玛丽的公主封号，并迫使她做了自己女儿伊丽莎白白的侍女。

玛丽是个虔诚的天主教徒，就在父亲想方设法与罗马天主教会决裂之时，玛丽也没有改变自己的信仰。也正因此，在她继位之即，一群极端新教徒把简·格雷拥上了王位，取代了理应属于玛丽的位置。仅仅9天后，受人拥戴的玛丽便在人民的帮助下夺回王位。

然而，继位后的玛丽一再让拥护她的臣民失望。首先，玛丽否定了他父亲和哥哥的努力，恢复了已不再得人心的天主教。她颁布了很多对新教徒不利的法令，并以此来巩固天主教的地位。玛丽对付新教徒的手段非常血腥。在短短的三年内，将近300名新教徒都被玛丽活活烧死。人们都叫她“血腥玛丽”。这些措施让玛丽大



were popular. Then, she married Philip II of Spain which irritated her subjects because English people have long considered Spain as their biggest enemy. What's more, Philip was also a Catholic; it added more negative feelings on English people towards Philip. It was Philip who coerced Mary to enter war with France, which resulted in the loss of Calais, England's last possession in France.

Deserted by Philip, Mary I died childless on 17 November 1558 owing to sickness and was succeeded by her Protestant half-sister Elizabeth I.

失人心。其次，她与西班牙腓力二世的结合引起了强烈的民愤，因为英国人一直都把西班牙当做最大的敌人。不仅如此，腓力二世也是一名天主教徒，这增加了人们对他的憎恨。玛丽在腓力二世的怂恿下与法国交战，结果丢掉了英国在法国的最后一块领地加莱。

最终，被腓力二世抛弃的玛丽于1558年11月17日病逝，死后无嗣。王位由她的妹妹伊丽莎白继承。

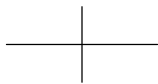
词汇 VOCABULARY

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. continental [ˌkɒntɪˈnɛntl̩]
a. 欧洲人 a. 大陆的；大陆性的 | 2. devout [dɪˈvaʊt]
a. 虔诚的；衷心的 |
| 3. faction [ˈfæksjən]
n. 派别；小集团；内讧；纪实小说 | 4. crowning [ˈkraʊnɪŋ]
n. 加冕 a. 最高的 n. 加冕 (crown的现在分词) |
| 5. obedience [əˈbiːdjəns, -diəns]
n. 顺从；服从；遵守 | 6. persecution [pəˈsiːkjʊːʃən]
n. 迫害；烦扰 |
| 7. bloody [ˈblʌdi]
a. 嗜杀的，残忍的；血腥的 v. 使流血 ad. 很 | 8. coerce [kəʊˈɜːs]
v. 强制，迫使 |

背景链接 TIPS

女性——英国最高权力斗争的受害者

在英国古代，卷入最高权力争战的女性，大多下场都悲惨。英格兰的玛丽一世由于母亲被父亲抛弃，在她继位之前一直过着很悲惨的生活，甚至被沦为仆人。即使继位后，也并没有很幸福，与小她11岁的腓力二世的结合主要出于政治原因，最终还被遗弃。“童贞女王”伊丽莎白一世为了国家和民族放弃了婚姻，孑然一生。而“九日女王”简·格雷纯粹就是政治斗争的牺牲品，在17岁就丢了性命。



1085 Elizabeth I



When Queen Mary I died, Elizabeth took the throne and became the Queen of England and Ireland. She was the first Queen in the history that ruled the country for as long as nearly half a century from 1558 to 1603.

Elizabeth was born on 7 September 1533 as the daughter of Henry VIII and his second wife Anne Boleyn and half-sister of Mary I. Like Mary, Elizabeth also had a painful childhood. When she was only two years old, her mother was accused of being unfaithful to her father and was beheaded, then Elizabeth was declared not the daughter of Henry VIII. As a Protestant, when Mary was listed the next monarch after Edward, Elizabeth was brought out to prevent Mary becoming Queen. In addition, listed second in line behind Mary I, Elizabeth has been long considered as a big threat by Mary and even put in prison for some time. These experiences taught Elizabeth how to avoid unnecessary risks and she tried to keep away from any political involvement.

When Elizabeth took the throne from Mary I, the country was in chaos. The English people suffered a lot from Mary's ruling and expected little from another woman ruler. Elizabeth soon proved them wrong with her intelligence and sophisticated handling of religious issues. Elizabeth accepted the existence of different religious worship and embraced them. As a protestant, Elizabeth broke away from the Catholic Pope as was wished and reestablished the Church of England as her father did. However, the Church of England followed a middle course

【小译】

玛丽一世死后，伊丽莎白一世继承了王位成为英格兰和爱尔兰的新女王。她是英国历史上第一位在位时间将近半个世纪的女王。她的统治从1558年开始一直延续到1603年。

伊丽莎白一世出生于1533年9月7日，是亨利八世与第二任妻子安妮·博林的女儿，和玛丽一世是同父异母的姐妹。伊丽莎白一世的童年并没有比玛丽快乐多少。在她仅仅2岁的时候，他的父亲亨利八世就以安妮不忠为由杀死了她，并与伊丽莎白断绝了父女关系。身为一名新教徒，当玛丽被宣布在爱德华之后继承王位的时候，新教徒们试图利用新教徒伊丽莎白阻止玛丽继位。玛丽继位后，一直把伊丽莎白作为最大的隐患，加之伊丽莎白排在她之后继位，玛丽一直在寻找机会除掉她并曾把她关进监牢。所有这些经历教会了伊丽莎白如何避免不必要的冒险，同时她也学会了怎样躲避政治牵连。

伊丽莎白从玛丽手中接过的英国一片混乱。英国人民在玛丽的统治下过着水深火热的日子，自然也不会对另一个女人的统治报太大期望。伊丽莎白很快用自己的睿智和高超的处事方式赢得了人们的肯定。伊丽莎白一世实行宽容的宗教政策。作为一名清教徒，伊丽莎白顺息民意，切断了与罗马教皇的关



so that it could be accepted by both Catholics and Protestants. Meanwhile, she had to fight with a small group of conservative Catholics and radical Protestants. Elizabeth's religious measures on the whole satisfied different religious groups and held them together.

Elizabeth I devoted all her life to the nation and never got married, thus gaining the title "Virgin Queen". In her ruling, great achievements were made. Britain defeated the Spanish Armada and became the No. 1 on the sea. The comprehensive national strength enhanced steadily. Therefore, Elizabeth I's reign is also referred as the Golden Age or the Elizabethan Age which is considered to be one of the most glorious in English history. The legendary Elizabeth I died on 24 March 1603, leaving no heir to succeed her crown. Her cousin James VI of Scotland became the next monarch, known as King James I of England.

系，重新建立英国国教。新的英国国教奉行中庸政策，以此消除天主教徒和新教徒的反对。与此同时，伊丽莎白一世与一部分顽固的天主教徒和激进的新教徒展开坚决的斗争。

伊丽莎白一世终身未婚，她的全部精力都给了国家，赢得了“童贞女王”的称号。在她的统治期间，英国取得了很大的成就。英国打败了西班牙的海上舰队，成为海上霸主，综合国力稳步提升。因此，伊丽莎白的统治也被称作“黄金时代”或“伊丽莎白时代”。这一时期普遍被认为是英国历史上最辉煌的时期之一。富有传奇色彩的伊丽莎白一世女王在1603年去世。死后无嗣，王位由她的表亲苏格兰的詹姆斯六世继承，史称英格兰詹姆斯一世国王。

词汇 VOCABULARY

1. accuse [ə'kju:z]

vi 控告，指控；谴责；归咎于 vi 控告；指责

3. involvement [in'vɒlvmənt]

vi 牵连；混乱；包含；财政困难

5. radical ['rædɪkəl]

vi 激进分子；原子团 vi 根本的；激进的

7. legendary ['ledʒəndəri]

vi 传说集；圣徒传 vi 传说的，传奇的

2. behead [bi'hed]

vi 砍头；[地质]使河流被夺流

4. sophisticated [sə'fɪstɪkeɪtɪd]

vi 久经世故的；富有经验的；精致的
vi 使变得世故 (sophisticate的过去分词形式)

6. virgin ['vɜ:dʒɪn]

vi 处女 vi 处女的；纯洁的；未经利用的

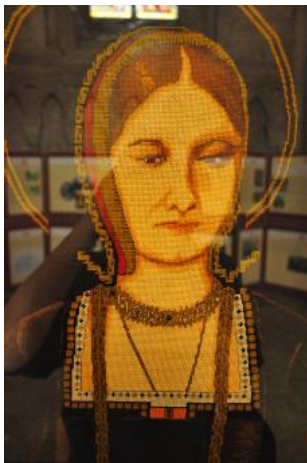
背景链接 TIPS

与伊丽莎白一世有关的影视作品

在由BBC主持的民众公选的“最伟大的100名英国人”中，伊丽莎白列前十名。她经常在话剧或小说中出现。1971年格伦达·杰克逊拍摄的《伊丽莎白女王和苏格兰玛丽女王》深受欢迎。1998年凯特·布兰切特在《伊丽莎白》中扮演女王年轻的时候，朱迪·登奇在《莎翁情史》中扮演年老的女王。米兰达·理查森在电视连续剧《黑蜥蛇》中表演了一个超现实主义的女王。同性恋先驱昆汀·克里斯普在《奥兰多》中扮演她。本杰明·布里顿在他为伊丽莎白二世的加冕作的歌剧赞美中描绘了她与罗伯特·德弗罗的关系。



1086 Queen Victoria



Queen Victoria became the Queen of England in 1837 at the age of 18 and ruled the country till her death in 1901. Reigning England for 63 years, she was the longest reigning British monarch. Queen Victoria ushered the glorious "Victorian Era" in Britain during which period the

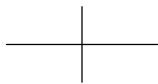
British Empire reached its height and became the leading power of the world.

Born on 24 May 1819, Victoria was the only child of Edward, Duke of Kent, and Victoria Maria Louisa of Saxe-Coburg. Her father died when she was only eight months old and she was raised by her mother. At the age of 18, upon her uncle King William IV's death, Victoria inherited the crown and became the British Queen since William IV had no legitimate children. Victoria married her cousin Prince Albert on 10 February 1840 and they had nine children. The couple was very happy together and set a very good example for the whole empire. Albert was Victoria's secret secretary and Victoria relied on him heavily. It was during Albert's lifetime that Queen Victoria was the most active in ruling. However, the death of Albert in 1861 left Victoria heart-broken. She had never recovered from her husband's death. Gradually, she withdrawn from public life and even missed the state opening of Parliament which made her unpopular among her subjects. Her focus was on her family. All of her nine children got married and eight of them had children of their own. Many of Victoria's children or grandchildren

【小译】

维多利亚女王于1837年成为英国女王，当时只有18岁。她的统治一直持续到1901年去世，成为英国历史上统治时间最长的君王。她的统治长达63年。维多利亚女王统治时期，也就是历史上辉煌的“维多利亚时代”，堪称英国发展的鼎盛时期。维多利亚时代的英国成为世界上最大的国家，被称为“日不落帝国”。

维多利亚女王出生于1819年5月24日，是爱德华王子——肯特和斯特拉森公爵和德国萨克森·科堡维多利亚公主的独生女。父亲在她八个月大时就去世，她由母亲抚养成人。18岁那年，她的叔父威廉四世国王去世，死后没有合法子女。维多利亚继承皇位成为英国女王。1840年2月10日，维多利亚与阿尔伯特王子结婚，婚后生有9个孩子。他们美满的婚姻为英国人民树立了好榜样。阿尔伯特成为女王的私人秘书，给她很大的帮助。这一时期维多利亚的统治最活跃。然而，阿尔伯特1861年去世，维多利亚深受打击，此后一直都没有从丧夫的阴影中走出来。此后，维多利亚无心打理朝政并逐渐淡出政治生活，甚至不出席议会开幕。她把重心转移到子女身上。她的9个子女都结婚并且8个都有了自己的孩子。维多利亚女王的儿孙们很多都与欧洲皇室联姻，比如西班牙、俄国、瑞典等。维多利亚女王也被称为“欧洲的祖母”。



eventually married into the European royal families, such as Spain, Russia, Sweden and etc. Victoria was thus known as the "Grandmother of Europe".

By the late 1870 and 1880s, Victoria gradually returned to public life and regained favor. In 1877, she became the Empress of India. During her reign, the British took up a quarter of the world's territory and the British Empire included Canada, Australia, India, New Zealand and most parts of Africa. The expansion in Industry and trade turned Britain into the workshop of the world. Every aspect of Britain and British people's life was improved and developed.

After witnessing the prosperity she brought to Britain, Queen Victoria died on 22 January 1901.

到了十九世纪七八十年代，维多利亚的重心回到治理国家，也再次受到人民的爱戴。1877年，维多利亚女王成为印度女皇。维多利亚统治时期的英国拥有世界上四分之一的领土，英联邦国家囊括了包括加拿大、澳大利亚、印度、新西兰和大部分非洲国家。工业贸易的快速发展使英国成为了世界工厂。英国的方方面面和英国人民的生活都得到了很大的改善和提高。

在见证了英国繁荣之后，维多利亚女王于1901年1月22日辞世。

词汇 VOCABULARY

1. era ['iərə]
n. 时代；年代；纪元

3. legitimate [li'dʒɪtɪmɪt]
a. 合法的；合理的；正当的；正统的
v. 使合法；认为正当（等于legitimize）

5. regain [ri'geɪn]
v. 取回；收复 v. 恢复；收回 v. 上涨

7. prosperity [prɒs'perɪti]
n. 繁荣，成功

2. usher ['ʌʃə]
n. 引座员，带位员 v. 引导，招待；迎接
v. 作招待员；当引座员

4. withdraw [wɪð'drɔː]
v. 撤消；收回；撤退；拉开
v. 撤退；离开

6. empress ['emprɪs]
n. 皇后；女皇

背景链接 TIPS

英国皇家遗传病——血友病

1840年2月，21岁的维多利亚女王和她的表哥（舅舅的儿子）艾尔伯特结婚，当时谁也没有想到，这场婚姻会给她的个人生活带来巨大的不幸。他们一共生下了9个孩子，四男五女，4个男孩子有3个患有遗传病——血友病，女孩子也是血友病基因的携带者。所幸5位公主都美丽健康，于是不少国家的王子都前来求婚，他们都为能得到维多利亚女王的女儿而感到无上的光荣和自豪。然而当她们先后嫁到了西班牙、俄国和欧洲的其他王室后，她们所生下的小王子也都患上了血友病。这件事把欧洲许多王室都搅得惶恐不安，所以当时把血友病称为“皇室病”。



087 Elizabeth II



Elizabeth II is the fifth monarch of the House of Windsor and the present Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. She is also one of the longest monarchs on the throne. Elizabeth II is highly respected for her rich experience in political issues since she has worked with six governments and eleven ministers. In her weekly meeting with the prime minister, she could always offer good advice to handle the public affairs.

Born in 21 April 1926 as the first daughter of Albert, Duke of York and Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon, Elizabeth didn't expect too much from becoming the British Queen because her father was the second son of King George V and the throne should be given to her uncle King Edward VIII. However, King Edward VIII gave up the throne to marry a divorced American woman Wallis Warfield Simpson and became the first king in the British history to give up the throne. Elizabeth II's father Albert succeeded the throne and became King George VI which made Elizabeth the next in line to become a queen. Elizabeth married Philip Mountbatten, a member of the Greek and Danish royal families and

【小译】

当今大不列颠及北爱尔兰联合王国的女王伊丽莎白二世是温莎王室第五位君主。她也是英国在位时间最长的君主之一。伊丽莎白二世经历了6届政府的更迭，与11位首相打过交道，她丰富的政治经验为她赢得很高的威望。在每周一次与首相的会面中，她总能提出值得借鉴的建议。

伊丽莎白二世生于1926年4月21日，是约克公爵阿尔伯特与妻子伊丽莎白·鲍斯·莱昂的长女。父亲是国王乔治五世的次子，按理说是没有继承王位的可能的。然而，在她十岁时发生了一件改变她命运的事情。她的叔父，乔治五世的长子爱德华八世为了与一个美国离婚女人辛普森夫人结婚而主动放弃了王位，成为英国历史上第一位主动放弃王位的国王。如此一来，王位由他的父亲乔治六世继承并最终传给了长女伊丽莎白二世。1947年，伊丽莎白嫁给了希腊和丹麦



a British naval lieutenant in 1947 and her husband became Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh. Their first son Prince Charles was born in 1948 and they have three other children Princess Anne, Prince Andrew and Prince Edward.

Queen Elizabeth made effort to shorten the distance between common people and royal families. She allowed the public to have more information about the royal families so that the life of royal family became less mysterious. Queen Elizabeth even met her subjects informally and invited people of all walks of life to lunch at Buckingham Palace. In 1992, the Windsor Castle caught fire and caused some damage. In order to raise money to repair Windsor Castle, the Buckingham Palace was partly opened to the tourists in the following year. Consequently, the British public had a closer access to the royal family.

Prince Charles, the first son of Queen Elizabeth will be the next king of Britain, followed by his son Prince William and Prince Harry.

皇家成员、英国海军上尉菲利普·蒙巴顿。他的丈夫被封受为菲利普亲王，爱丁堡公爵。1948年，他们的长子查尔斯王子出生。女王还有其他三个孩子：安娜公主、安德鲁王子和爱德华王子。

伊丽莎白二世努力使王室平民化，缩短与大众的距离，揭下长期以来皇室在人们心中神秘的面纱。她让人们有机会获得更多有关王室的信息。她还在白金汉宫举行午餐会接待来自各行各业的人们。1992年温莎城堡遭遇火灾。为了筹款修缮温莎城堡，白金汉宫部分区域开始对游客开放。英国民众也多了一条了解王室的途径。

目前，伊丽莎白二世的长子查尔斯王子是下一位王位继承人，排在他之后的依次是查尔斯王子的长子威廉王子和次子哈里王子。

词汇 VOCABULARY

1. respected [ris'pektɪd]

受尊敬的

尊敬；重视 (respect的过去式和过去分词)

2. divorced [dɪ'vɔ:sd]

离婚的

3. succeed [sək'si:d]

成功；继承 接替；继...之后

4. lieutenant [leɪ'tenənt; le'tenənt; lju:'tenənt]

中尉；助理人员；副官

5. subject ['sʌbdʒɪkt]

主题；科目 使...隶属；使屈从于...

服从的；易患...的；受制于...的

6. castle ['kɑ:sl]

城堡；象棋中的车

置...于城堡中；筑城堡防御

背景链接 TIPS

英国为什么屡现女性君主？

在以下两种情况下，女性都可能出任英国君主：

1. 男嗣死亡或放弃王位，而他又没有继承人的情况下，则由君主的女儿出任国王；

2. 国王没有男嗣，只有女儿。

而这两种情况在英国历史上恰恰反复地出现，所以英国会屡屡出现女性君主。