

<<史学专业英语>>

图书基本信息

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内容概要

本教材通过世界历史和中国历史两条主线，以为学生提供一本编年简史类的专业英语教材。书中的选材涉及了政治、经济、战争、条约、宗教、科学技术、文化思想等广泛的领域；教材精选了部分原始文档，节选了部分国外和国内著名历史学家和政治家的英文原版论著和英译名著，强化了史学的学术性和英语语言的学术性。

本教材分两大部分：世界史22章，中国史12章。

每章开始简单介绍本章涵盖内容，主体由两部分组成：A．某段通史资料；B．文献史料或论著节选。随后有历史和语言难点的注释，最后是思考问答题和翻译练习题。

作者简介

高芳英，硕士，1956年生，女，江苏苏州人。

历史学教授。

先后毕业于苏州大学、美国克利夫兰州立大学，1996年、1999年、2002年赴美国、英国留学和访学。主要从事世界史的教学和研究工作，专业重点是美国史和近现代世界经济史，出版专著《星条旗下的阴影——美国百年经济发展中的社会问题探析》、编著《世界地理大发现》，在《世界历史》、《江海学刊》、《史林》等核心期刊发表论文几十篇，科研成果多次获得市厅级二、三等奖，被苏州市政府列为跨世纪人才。

现任苏州大学社会学院历史系副主任、世界史专业硕士生导师、中国日本史学会常务理事兼对外交流分会会长，江苏省世界史研究会副会长。

范菊华，博士1962年生，男，江苏苏州人。

历史学副教授。

先后从事中小学英语教学，大学英语和历史专业教学，并先后获英语语言文学硕士和历史学博士学位，现任苏州大学社会学院历史系硕士生导师，承担世界历史，当代国际关系和史学专业英语等课程的教学。

研究方向为二十世纪国际关系、国际关系史学与理论，主治西方国际关系理论和全球气候变化，出版专著《国际制度的建构主义分析》，在《世界经济与政治》、《现代国际关系》、《国外社会科学》、《读书》等刊物发表论文数篇。

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章节摘录

A . The Polis After the upheavals that ended the Mycenaean period and the slow recovery of prosperity during the Dark Age , the Greeks developed their basic political and institutional unit , the polis or city-state . The details of this development are largely lost , but by the end of the Dark Age the polis was common throughout Greece . Rarely did there . occur the combination of extensive territory and political unity that allowed one polis to rise above others . Only three city-states were able to muster the resources of an entire region behind them : Sparta , which dominated the regions of Laconia and Messenia ; Athens , which united the large peninsula of Attica under its rule ; and Thebes , which in several periods marshaled the resources of the fertile region of Boeotia . Otherwise , the political pattern of ancient Greece was one of many small city-states , few of which were much stronger or richer than their neighbors . Physically the term polis designated a city or town and its surrounding countryside . The typical polis consisted of people living in a compact group of houses within the city . The city ' s water supply came from public fountains and cisterns . By the fifth century B . C . the city was generally surrounded by a wall . The city contained a point , usually elevated , called the " acropolis . " and a public square or marketplace (agora) . On the acropolis , which in the early period was a place of refuge , stood the temples , altars , public monuments , and various dedications to the gods of the polis . The agora was originally the place where the warrior assembly met , but it became the political center of the polis . In the agora were porticoes , shops , and public buildings and courts . The polis was far more than a political institution . Above all it was a community of citizens . and the affairs of the community were the concern of all citizens . The intimacy of the polis was an important factor , one hard for modern city dwellers to imagine . The philosopher Plato thought that five thousand citizens constituted the ideal population for a polis . Though utopian , Plato was not in this case being unrealistic . Although population figures for Greece are mostly guesswork , because most city-states were small enough not to need a census . the polis of Thebes in Boeotia is a useful illustration of how small a Greek state was . When Alexander the Great destroyed Thebes in 335 B . C . , he sold thirty thousand people into slavery . Some six thousand people had died in the fighting , and many others he spared . Thus the free population of Thebes had numbered between thirty and forty thousand at most , and Thebes was a large polis , a major power .

后记

本教材的编写得益于我在美国的留学。

在美国克利夫兰大学留学期间，接触到了许多世界历史的原始资料，专业英语的水平也有了很大的提高。

美国克利夫兰大学历史系曾赠送给我系一些历史书籍，正是有了这些宝贵的专业书籍，才使教材的编写比较顺利。

今天在教材完稿之际，要特别感谢我美国的老师和这些书籍的作者。

另外，我的同事范菊华老师，是获得英语语言文学硕士和历史学博士学位的双料学者，我们俩的合作为本教材的顺利编写奠定了重要的基础。

本教材各章编写分工如下：世界史部分：第1 - 9, 11, 13, 21章，高芳英；第10, 12, 14 - 20章的简单介绍和A部分及部分注释和思考问答题，高芳英；第10, 12, 14 - 20章的B部分及部分注释和翻译练习题，范菊华；第22章，范菊华。

中国史部分：第1 - 6章，范菊华；第6 - 12章，高芳英。

前言和后记，高芳英。

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