

专八人文指导英国的形成专四专八考试 PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

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导读：通过实践的顺序来讲述英国形成的一些历史事件！

1. William replaced the witan, the council of the Anglo-Saxon kings, with the Grand Council of his new tenants-in-chief. 威廉用由他的土地承租人组成的大议会取代了安各鲁撒克逊国王的顾问团 - 贤人会议。

2. The Domesday Book, completed in 1086, was the result of general survey of England made in 1085, and stated the extent, value, the population, state of cultivation and ownership. 《末日审判书》完成于1086年，它记录了1085年进行的英国总调查结果。此册陈述了土地的范围、价值、人口、耕种情况和所有权。

3. William's policy towards the church was to keep it completely under his control, but at the same time to uphold its power. 威廉对教会的政策是完全控制的同时，赞成它拥有权利。

4. Henry was the first king of the House of Plantagenet. He took measures to bring the disorders of king Stephen reign to an end. 亨利二世是金雀花王朝的首位国王。他采取措施结束了史蒂芬森国王统治时期的混乱局面。

5. Henry greatly strengthened the King's Court and extended with its judicial work. He insisted that all clerks charged with criminal offences should be tried in the King's Courts instead of in the Bishop's Court. 亨利二世大大加强了王室法庭的力量并扩展了司法工作。他坚持被控刑事犯罪的教士都应在国王法庭受审而不是在主教法庭受审。

6. It was these exceptional privileges enjoyed by the clergy that brought King Henry

into collision with Tomas Becket, the Archbishop of Canterbury. 正是神职人员享有的特权导致了亨利国王和坎特伯雷大主教托马斯贝ckett之间的冲突。 7. Geoffrey Chaucer ' s best known work is the Canterbury Tales which describes a group of pilgrims traveling to Canterbury to visit Tomas Becket ' s tomb. 杰佛利乔叟的名著《坎特伯雷故事集》描述了一群朝圣者到坎特伯雷参观托马斯贝ckett坟墓的旅行。 8. The baron ' s charter, or Magna Carta, as it came to be known was presented by a delegation of their class to the king and his advisers in the summer of 1215. 1215年夏天，贵族代表团把他们的宪章后以大宪章闻名递交给国王和他的顾问团们。 10. A committee of 24 barons plus the Mayor of London was chosen to help the king carry out the Charter, with the right of declaring war on him should he break its provisions. 由24名贵族和伦敦市市长组成的委员会帮助国王执行大宪章，若国王违反规定，他们有权对国王宣战。 11. Magna Carta was a statement of feudal and legal relationship between the crown and the barons, a guarantee of the freedom of the church and a limitation of the power of the king. 大宪章陈述的是国王与贵族间的封建和法律关系，保证了教会自由和限制了王权。 12. While the king Henry and Prince Edward were keep in prison, Simon de Montfort summoned in 1265 the great council to meet at Westminster which developed later into the Lords and the Commons known as a parliament. 1265年当亨利三世国王和爱德华王子被关入监狱，西蒙德孟福尔在威斯敏斯特召集大议会，大议会发展到后来演变为议会，分为上议院和下议院。 13. The statute of Wales in 1284 placed the country under English law

and Edward presented his new-born-son to the Welsh people as the Prince of Wales, a title held by the heir to the throne ever since. 1284年的威尔士法，使威尔士处于英国法律之下，爱德华一世将他新出生的儿子赠与威尔士人民，封他为威尔士王子。此后，该称号一直由该王位的继承人沿用至今。 14. When Edward claimed the French Crown by the right of his mother Isabella, the French refused to recognize the claim because the Salic Law debarred females from the succession. In 1337 Edward declared a war that was to last a hundred years. 爱德华三世通过他母亲伊莎贝拉的关系宣布继承法国王位，但法国人民拒绝承认，因为萨利法典规定女子不得继承王位，于是在1337年，爱德华对法宣战，战争持续了一百年。 15. Black Death swept through England in the summer of 1348 without warning. It killed between one half and one third of the population of England. 1348年夏天，黑死病横扫全英国，没有任何征兆，它夺去了三分之一到一半的英国人口。 16. In 1351 the government issued a statute of Laborers which made it a crime for peasant to ask for more wage or for their employers to pay more than the rates laid down by the Justice of the Peace. 1351年政府颁布“劳工法令”。规定农民们涨工资的要求或者雇主支付比地方官制定的工资水平高的工资都是犯罪。 17. Although the Peasant Uprising of 1381, was brutally suppressed, it had far-reaching significance in English history. It dealt a telling blow to villeinage and a new class of yeomen farmers emerged, paving the way for the development of capitalism. 尽管1381年的农民起义被血腥镇压了，但在英国历史上留下了深远的影响。它沉重打击了封建农奴制度，产生了全新的

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