

火山翻译·第五届全国机器翻译译后编辑大赛汉/英互译项目初赛（中西部赛区）参考译文

序号	原文	参考译文
1	The mere thought of Chinese cultural influence on the founding of the United States is unimaginable to some.	对一些人来说，仅仅想一想中国文化对美国建国产生了影响是难以置信的。
2	Misperceptions—colored by potent, biased assumptions in the West—are partially responsible.	其中部分原因在于他们被西方各种强有力的、带有偏见的假设所影响。
3	This book presents evidence—based on investigation and analysis—that the founders of the United States were influenced by many positive elements derived from their study of classical Chinese culture.	本书提出的证据都是基于调查和分析。这些证据表明美国的开国元勋受到了他们研究的中国传统文化中许多积极因素的影响。
4	Indeed, those same cultural and technological influences on what emerged as an independent, forward-thinking nation started even before the formal Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776.	确实，这些来自中国文化和技术的影响早在1776年7月4日美国《独立宣言》发布前就存在了。它们影响了美国这个独立的、具有前瞻性的国家的建立。
5	Although China was geographically far removed from direct contact with the British Empire's North American colonies, the newly independent, fledgling American republic's relationship with China started with trade in 1784 via the voyage of the Empress of China.	虽然地理上，中国与远离英国的这块北美殖民地相距甚远，但这个新独立的、羽翼未丰的共和国与中国的关系始于通过1784年中国皇后号进行的贸易往来。
6	Chinese civilization was the object of intrigue, curiosity, and admiration by Europeans and Americans alike, carried over by Jesuits' articles and translations of Chinese classics and conveyed via the stories of traders and explorers.	欧美等地的人们对神秘的中华文明感到好奇，非常钦佩。他们对中华文明的了解来自于耶稣会士的文章，或是中国经典作品的翻译，或是商人和探险家的故事。
7	Influences varied.	中华文明的影响多种多样。
8	They ranged in the areas of agriculture, architecture, Confucian-based moral and political philosophies, and more as foundations for the new American nation evolved.	这些影响随着新生的美国国家发展，涉及到农业、建筑、基于儒家的道德思想和政治哲学等等诸多方面。
9	Recognized as one of the world's most stable and successful classical civilizations, China offered many lessons and precedents that were distinct from the founders' European heritage.	众所周知，中华文明是世界上最稳定、历史最悠久的文明之一，蕴含许多经验和先例，它们与开国元勋所继承的欧洲传统截然不同。
10	To some of the founders, China presented a model for the young nation.	对一些开国元勋来说，中国是这个年轻国家学习的榜样。
11	They welcomed positive elements from Chinese civilization while integrating those same elements into an authentic, distinctly American culture that in turn had been inspired by the winds of change propelled by the best of the Age of Enlightenment that had emerged in Europe.	他们欢迎来自中华文明的积极元素，同时将这些元素融入到真正的、独特的美国文化中，而这种美国文化又受到了欧洲启蒙运动最佳时期推动的变革浪潮的鼓舞。
12	In pre-independence America, the founders introduced elements of Chinese agriculture practice to the North American colonies, facilitating advances in social and economic development.	在独立前的美国，开国元勋把中国农业的实践元素引入北美殖民地，促进了社会和经济发展的进步。
13	Chinese-inspired agriculture and industrial technologies bolstered the colonial economies, resulting in prosperity for the Americans.	受到中国的启发，殖民地的农业和工业技术促进了经济发展，给美国人带来了繁荣。
14	Personal letters and other records indicate that Benjamin Franklin obtained seedlings of select Chinese plants.	私人信件和其他记录都表明，本杰明·富兰克林（Benjamin Franklin）获得了多种中国植物的精选幼苗。
15	Washington and Jefferson experimented with Chinese flowers in their personal gardens.	华盛顿和杰斐逊在他们的私人花园中试种了来自中国的花卉。
16	Franklin—America's most famous scientist and philosopher—expressed great interest in Chinese industrial technologies, such as milling, heating, shipbuilding, and papermaking.	美国最著名的科学家和哲学家富兰克林对中国的工业技术，比如碾磨、供热、造船、造纸等，都表示出浓厚兴趣。
17	He and fellow statesman Benjamin Rush promoted silk-making (or sericulture) in North America.	他和另一位政治家本杰明·拉什(Benjamin Rush)在北美推广了丝绸制造（或养蚕）的工艺。
18	Almost simultaneously, Thomas Jefferson was influenced by classical elements of Chinese architecture where it took form at Monticello.	几乎同时，托马斯·杰斐逊(Thomas Jefferson)受到了中国古代建筑元素的影响，这些元素在他位于蒙蒂塞洛(Monticello)的住所得以呈现。
19	George Washington, Alexander Hamilton, and Gouverneur Morris were inspired through published literature by explorers on the Grand Canal of China.	乔治·华盛顿(George Washington)、亚历山大·汉密尔顿(Alexander Hamilton)和古弗尼尔·莫里斯(Gouverneur Morris)都受到来自中国京杭大运河上的探险家的文学作品的启发。
20	Later, these same Chinese technological innovations would influence the construction of the Erie Canal and spur the development of New York City.	之后，这些同样的技术创新将影响伊利运河的开凿，并且推动纽约的城市发展。
21	America's Founding Fathers modeled efforts toward the self-cultivation of personal virtue.	美国的开国元勋努力培养个人美德，做出了典范。
22	In turn, younger generations of Americans had free access to published works where traditions associated with Confucian philosophy were articulated.	相应地，一代代的年轻美国人免费阅读各种出版物，了解儒家哲学的传统思想。
23	The founders frequently drew from Confucian philosophies, embracing a new political framework for the young nation.	开国元勋们经常借鉴儒家哲学思想，为这个年轻的国家制定了全新的政治框架。
24	Many prominent colonists—Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Thomas Paine, John Bartram, and Jedidiah Morse, among others—demonstrated their respect for Confucian moral philosophy, incorporating its principles into American culture.	包括本杰明·富兰克林、托马斯·杰斐逊、约翰·亚当斯(John Adams)、托马斯·潘恩(Thomas Paine)、约翰·巴特拉姆(John Bartram)和杰迪迪亚·莫里斯(Jedidiah Morse)在内的许多杰出的殖民者，尊重儒家道德哲学，并将其原则融入美国文化。
25	Chinese culture became important when some of the U.S. founders looked for resources that could be mobilized in their efforts to build a new nation after declaring independence from Great Britain.	随着一部分美国开国元勋在宣布脱离英国独立建国后寻找可用于建设新国家的资源时，中国文化变得重要。
26	Chinese contributions to early America were varied.	中国对早期美国的贡献是多种多样的。
27	In their efforts to cultivate personal virtue and to educate the younger generations to be virtuous, several Founding Fathers sought guidance from Confucian philosophy.	几位开国元勋在培养个人美德和教育年轻一代成为有德之士的努力中，寻求获取儒家哲学思想的指导。
28	The founders also adopted Chinese inventions to facilitate the social and economic development of colonies and introduced elements of Chinese agriculture to North America.	开国元勋还应用了中国的发明，将中国农业经验引入北美，来促进殖民地的社会和经济的发展。
29	The timing of China's impact on America's founders is particularly significant.	中国对美国开国元勋产生影响的时机尤为重要。

30	Why did such American notables as Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, George Washington, and John Adams focus their attention and insatiable curiosity on China?	为什么像本杰明·富兰克林、托马斯·杰斐逊、乔治·华盛顿和约翰·亚当斯这样的美国重要人物都对美国充满了好奇，对中国十分关注？
31	As one of the most stable, and certainly the most long-lived civilization in the world, to the architects of the new, independent American nation China was the subject of intrigue and admiration.	中华文明是世界上最稳定、当然也是历史最悠久的文明之一。对新生的独立的美国国家的开国元勋来说，中国是他们好奇和钦佩的对象。
32	When the storm clouds of revolution started to gather momentum, Franklin astutely promoted his theory of social progress by combining Confucian political ideas with the Western tradition of social progress.	独立革命蓄势待发时，富兰克林将儒家的政治思想与西方的社会进步传统结合起来，巧妙地推广他的社会进步理论。
33	Franklin and other statesmen would later apply this theory to craft the U.S. Constitution, thus solidifying the foundations of the nation's political infrastructure.	他和其他政治家后来应用这一理论制订了美国宪法，从而巩固了美国政治基础。
34	Chinese civilization provided an opportunity to fuse its social and political frameworks with notions of the European Enlightenment, supporting the Founding Fathers' efforts to create a uniquely American tradition.	中华文明提供了一个将美国社会和政治框架与欧洲启蒙运动思想相融合的机会，支持开国元勋努力创造独特的美国传统。
35	These same founders sought to establish a political identity that was distinct from European aristocratic traditions.	他们寻求建立一种有别于欧洲贵族传统的政治身份。
36	Facing British trade sanctions after the Revolutionary War, U.S. political leaders initiated efforts to build direct economic connections with China.	独立战争结束后，面对来自英国的贸易制裁，美国的政治领导人开始设法与中国建立直接的经济联系。
37	Robert Morris and George Washington were directly involved in the opening of trade with China with support from other American founders.	在其他开国元勋的支持下，罗伯特·莫里斯（Robert Morris）和乔治·华盛顿直接参与了对华贸易的开启。
38	One important reason behind Thomas Jefferson's quest for westward expansion through the acquisition of the Louisiana Purchase in 1803 was the search for a shortcut to China, and late in his presidency, he communicated the desirability of creating something like a U.S.-China policy.	托马斯·杰斐逊通过1803年路易斯安那购地案寻求向西扩张的一个重要原因是寻找通往中国的捷径。在他总统任期的后期，他表达了制定类似美中政策的愿望。
39	IDEAS FROM THE EAST	东方思想的影响
40	During the colonial era, the founders realized the value of Chinese civilization and applied certain Chinese ideas to improve social and economic life in the colonies.	殖民时期，开国元勋意识到中华文明的价值，运用某些中国思想来改善殖民地人们的社会和经济生活。
41	In the wake of the victory of the revolution, some main founders even looked to China as a guide for their new nation.	独立战争胜利后，一些主要的开国元勋甚至把中国视为美国这个新生国家学习的典范。
42	They regarded China's long agrarian tradition as a rich resource from which the newborn United States could learn valuable lessons.	他们认为中国悠久的农业传统是一种丰富的资源，新生的美国可以从中国汲取宝贵的经验。
43	Chinese ideas, particularly Confucian moral philosophy, inspired the founders.	开国元勋受到中国思想，尤其是儒家道德哲学的启发。
44	Chinese ideas that the founders believed to be of great value to North America included certain practices of the Chinese imperial government, the social mobility based on meritocracy, and gentry spirits of community services.	他们认为对北美有重大价值的中国思想包括中国政府的某些措施、基于任人唯贤制度的社会流动和贤德之士的公共服务精神。
45	Franklin probably read The Morals of Confucius as early as his 1724-1726 stay in London.	可能早在1724年至1726年间，富兰克林就在伦敦读过《孔子的道德》一书。
46	From his autobiography, it appears that—partially influenced by Confucius—Franklin focused on the cultivation of personal virtue as early as 1726.	从自传中可以看出，富兰克林在一定程度上受到孔子的影响，早在1726年他就注重培养个人品德。
47	Confucius designed the path for virtuous perfection—from oneself to one's family, to the state, and then to the whole empire.	孔子设计了一条达到道德至善的道路，从个人到家庭，到国家，再到整个天下。
48	In 1737, Franklin introduced this notion to American colonists.	1737年，富兰克林向美国殖民者介绍了这一概念。
49	Franklin agreed with Confucius that a man should not only cultivate personal virtues but also disseminate them to others—including political leaders.	他赞同孔子的观点，即一个人不仅应该培养个人品德，还应该将这些美德传递给他人——包括政治领袖。
50	In a 1749 letter to George Whitefield, one of the most influential of all colonial American clergy, Franklin advocated that knowledge of Confucian ideas could even foster social tranquility.	1749年，在写给美国殖民地最有影响力的神职人员之一乔治·怀特菲尔德（George Whitefield）的信中，富兰克林主张了解儒家思想甚至可以促进社会安定。
51	Confucius yearned to see people, especially rulers, adopt better morals and more compassion.	孔子渴望看到人们，尤其是统治者，心怀怜悯，具有良好的道德情操。
52	For him, virtue was the foundation of a good and flourishing empire.	对他来说，美德是一个国家长期存在、保持繁荣的基础。
53	Confucius asserted that rulers should behave appropriately in court and at home because they would certainly be imitated.	孔子主张统治者在朝堂上和家里应该举止得体，因为他们的一举一动都会被效仿。
54	During the Revolutionary War, Franklin worked hard to promote this important principle.	独立战争期间，富兰克林努力倡导这一重要原则。
55	After the American victory, some veterans wanted permanent recognition for their triumph through formation of an order of hereditary knights.	战争胜利后，一些退伍军人希望通过建立世袭的勋爵制度来永久认可他们的功绩。
56	Franklin raised objections to this idea by using Confucius's principle of social promotion.	借用孔子的社会促进原则，他对此表示反对。
57	Confucius maintained that law and punishment were the minimum requirements for order, but social harmony can only be achieved by virtuous behavior.	孔子认为，法律和惩罚制度是秩序的最低要求，而社会和谐只能通过道德行为来实现。
58	In his enormously influential Poor Richard's Almanack, most of Franklin's advice for readers stresses virtues such as hard work, frugality, and attention to family.	富兰克林的《穷理查德年鉴》一书极具影响力。书中他给读者的大多数建议都强调勤奋、节俭和关注家庭等美德。
59	Dr. Benjamin Rush, an ardent patriot, in a 1798 essay on education in the new republic, asserted that "the only foundation for a useful education in a republic is to be laid in Religion.	本杰明·拉什博士是一位热情的爱国者。他在1798年发表的一篇关于新共和国教育的文章中断言，“共和国中有效教育的唯一基石是宗教。
60	Without this there can be no virtue, and without virtue there can be no liberty, and liberty is the object and life of all republican governments."	没有宗教就没有美德，没有美德就没有自由，而自由是所有共和政府的目标和生命。”

61	Having expressed his veneration for Confucianism that “reveals the attributes of the Deity,” Rush declared that he would rather see the opinions of Confucius “inculcated upon our youth, than see them grow up wholly devoid of a system of religious principles.”	拉什对“揭示神祇的属性”的儒家思想表示崇敬之情，并宣布他宁愿看到孔子的思想“灌输给我们的年轻人，也不愿看到他们在成长过程中完全没有受到宗教原则体系的指引”。
62	John Adams, in a letter to Thomas Jefferson, criticized the English theologian and natural philosopher Joseph Priestley for ignoring Confucius in his writing.	在给托马斯·杰弗逊的一封信中，约翰·亚当斯批评英国神学家和自然哲学家约瑟夫·普里斯特利（Joseph Priestley）在他的作品中忽视了孔子及儒家思想。
63	James Madison, father of the U.S. Constitution, hung a portrait of Confucius at his home.	美国宪法之父詹姆斯·麦迪逊（James Madison）在家中悬挂了孔子的肖像画。
64	It was probably not a historical coincidence that Confucian moral ideals were respected in an era when some U.S. leaders sought to liberate American culture from what they viewed as failed European ideologies.	在美国一些领导人寻求将美国文化从他们认为失败的欧洲意识形态中解放出来的同时，儒家的道德理想受到尊重，这可能不是一个历史巧合。
65	CHINESE TECHNOLOGY	中国技术的影响
66	Chinese innovations in areas such as heating technology, silk production, porcelain ware, manufacturing, navigation, canal construction, and even regarding the construction of the Great Wall of China found their way to North America via Europe.	中国在诸如供暖技术、丝绸加工、瓷器烧制、制造业、航海业、运河开凿等方面的创新，甚至是关于中国长城修建的创新，都通过欧洲传到了北美。
67	The founders realized this information could be used to promote social and economic development.	开国元勋意识到这些技术都可以用来促进美国社会 and 经济发展。
68	In 1763, Benjamin Franklin, in an effort to promote the creation of a colonial silk industry, sent prominent American academic and Congregationalist minister Ezra Stiles copies of Chinese prints illustrating silk production.	为了促进殖民地丝绸业的发展，1763年本杰明·富兰克林给著名的美国学者和公理会牧师埃兹拉·斯泰尔斯（Ezra Stiles）寄去了一些介绍中国丝绸生产工艺的印刷品。
69	Scarce energy resources also stimulated Franklin to examine Chinese technology.	能源资源稀缺也刺激富兰克林研究源自中国的技术。
70	By the 1740s, the growing colonial population resulted in noticeable diminishment of forests, which supplied fuel.	到十八世纪四十年代，殖民地人口的不断增长导致可以提供燃料的森林面积显著缩小。
71	The heating of houses was growing more expensive.	房屋的取暖成本也就变得越来越高。
72	Wood utilization was inefficient, and much of the heat—83 percent, Franklin estimated in many cases—was lost up chimneys.	木材的利用率很低。据富兰克林估计，许多情况下，83%的热量都从烟囱流失了。
73	Franklin carefully studied the Chinese technology of heating their houses in the cold winters.	富兰克林仔细研究了中国人在寒冬为房屋供暖的技术。
74	Franklin in part used these principles to invent the Pennsylvania Fireplace, which was later improved upon and became the famous Franklin Stove.	他在一定程度上利用这些技术发明了宾夕法尼亚壁炉，后来加以改进成为著名的富兰克林炉。
75	Better heating technology made the cold winter less harsh and induced more colonists to move to the North—which later contributed greatly to its development as a manufacturing center.	取暖技术变得更先进，寒冷的冬天也变得不那么难熬，这就吸引了更多的殖民者搬到北方--这为以后大大促进了北方成为制造业中心做出了贡献。
76	Franklin also carefully studied Chinese ship construction and publicized the Chinese practice of watertight compartment construction.	富兰克林还仔细研究了中国的船舶建造技术，并宣传了中国的水密舱建造方法。
77	During the French and Indian War, 1754–1763, Franklin introduced the notion of a defensive wall—similar to the Great Wall of China—into public debate.	在1754-1763年的法国-印第安人战争（French and Indian War）期间，富兰克林在公共辩论中引入了修建类似中国长城的此类防御设施的话题。
78	He maintained that building an American Great Wall was the most efficient way to protect the thirteen colonies.	他坚持认为，修建美国式长城可以最有效地保护十三个殖民地。
79	Franklin again raised the notion of the Great Wall during the Revolutionary War.	独立战争期间，他再次提出了修建美式长城的建议。
80	A few Chinese technological innovations were also used to advance certain economic goals prior to American independence.	美国独立之前，源自中国的一些技术创新也被用于推进某些经济目标。
81	Some colonial leaders, for example, viewed porcelain manufacturing as essential to national economic self-reliance.	例如，一些殖民地领导人认为瓷器烧制对殖民地发展经济自立极为重要。
82	Chinese porcelain, like tea, had been a major colonial import.	中国瓷器和茶叶一样，一直是殖民地的主要进口产品。
83	Benjamin Rush was among the first who advocated building a porcelain factory in North America with the intent of overcoming American dependence on British imports.	本杰明·拉什是主张在北美建立瓷器工厂的最早一批倡导者之一，目的是摆脱美国对英国进口商品的依赖。
84	Gouverneur Morris, prominent founder of the republic, studied China’s Grand Canal.	著名的共和国缔造者古弗尼尔·莫里斯曾研究过中国的京杭大运河。
85	With his encouragement, the New Yorkers built the Erie Canal, connecting New York to the Midwest.	在他的鼓励下，纽约人开凿了伊利运河，将纽约市与中西部地区连接起来。
86	The canal played a role in New York City’s rise, triggered an explosion in canal building, facilitated economic growth, and linked the Northeast with the Great Lakes region.	这条运河在纽约市的崛起中发挥了作用，促使美国多地迅速开凿运河，促进了经济增长，并将美国东北地区与五大湖区连接起来。
87	The colonists’ pursuit of domestic Chinese porcelain ware became a powerful call for patriotic support of American economic independence.	殖民者寻求在美国国内烧制瓷器，成为支持美国经济独立的强有力的爱国号召。
88	Franklin, in London when Rush was promoting colonial porcelain production, echoed this sentiment in a letter to his wife: “I am pleased to find so good progress made in the China Manufactory.	当拉什在伦敦推广殖民地的瓷器生产时，富兰克林在给妻子的信中也表达了同样的感情：“我很高兴看到瓷器制造厂取得了如此巨大的进步。
89	I wish it Success most heartily.”	我衷心祝愿它获得成功。”
90	The American China Manufactory in Philadelphia became noted for its quality, and more importantly, succeeded in cultivating patriotism as it challenged Britain’s monopoly of the product and indirectly contributed to the struggle for independence.	位于费城的美国瓷器制造厂因产品质量而闻名。更重要的是，它成功地激发了爱国主义热情，因为它挑战了英国对瓷器的垄断，并间接地为独立斗争做出了贡献。
91	Explicit examples of Chinese architectural influences are present in one of America’s most historic buildings.	中式建筑对美国也产生了影响，最典型的例子就是一座最具历史意义的建筑物。
92	Jefferson developed a new type of architecture by incorporating certain Chinese designs into his famous neoclassical-style home, Monticello.	杰斐逊将某些中国设计元素融入他著名的新古典主义风格的住宅蒙蒂塞洛（Monticello），从而形成了一种新的建筑风格。
93	Jefferson used Chinese lattice in many buildings, including Barboursville, the Orange County, Virginia home he designed.	他在许多建筑中都使用了中式格子，其中包括他设计的位于弗吉尼亚州奥兰治县巴伯斯维尔（Barboursville）的住宅。
94	Jefferson also planned to build a Chinese pavilion when he remodeled Monticello in the last decade of the eighteenth century.	他在十八世纪最后十年改造蒙蒂塞洛时，也计划修建一座中式亭子。