

## 一、艺术

**艺术的目的:** According to what Freud has said art, in essence, is a kind of release of individual lust, converting the human libido into plentiful creativity. It is through the work of art that artists express their passions, emotions, and desires. Concerning with the inner world rather than with the outside one

**艺术的作用:**

1. oldest definition of the function of the arts is that they provide pleasure (娱乐)
2. present us with insight into what is eternal and universal (理解人性)
3. can be denoted as "expressionism"- the artist's use of a medium to express unique passion and insight (作为表达方式)
4. art at the service of leaders—the Church, the government, and the aristocracy(艺术为政府服务)
5. The expression of private feelings and the criticism of society (表达私人情感, 对社会的批判)
6. A Renaissance painting of a Madonna (圣母玛利亚) and child, for many viewers, is somehow a revelation of transcendent spirituality; (超越精神的状态)
7. a Beethoven symphony is the last word on human endurance 贝多芬交响乐最后一章是对于人类的忍耐力
8. Beauty, many would insist, is the very hallmark of what is truly "art."美丽, 很多人坚信, 是真实艺术的特点
9. Some narrative arts (novel, film) instruct us to some extent. This works with moral reflect the human character. (反映人性)

艺术最初不被理解/ 一个人的伟大是根据后人来评定的

**Yet, an ever-lengthening honor roll distinguishes works first received as unacceptable by resistant audiences**

1. (这个例子很新!!!) The paintings of Thomas Eakins, now recognized/ regarded as one of the greatest painter in the American tradition, were rebuffed as intolerable by his sitters as among the greatest in the American tradition, were rejected as intolerable by his sitters. (Thomas Eakins 的绘画作品, 现在被认为是美国传统上最杰出的画家, 但是曾经却被他的被画人所坚决抵制)
2. Van Gogh, two of whose still life paintings have recently broken all records in selling for \$50 million, sold only one of his paintings in his entire career. 梵高, 他其中的两幅作品最近打破了 50 万的售价。但是他的整个人生只卖出过一副作品
3. (这个例子很新!!!) When the French gave the Statue of Liberty to our nation in 1886, the Augusta Chronicle -- in Georgia -- condemned it as a pagan image unsuitable to our country.

1886 年当法国人把自由女神像给我们时, The Augusta Chronicle (美国的一个媒体公司) 谴责这是异教徒的画像, 不适合我们的国家

**艺术的资助**

**为什么要资助?** One idea is that culture makes us a better society; Federal support is needed to prevent our decline into cultural barbarism. Another idea is that the free market fails to provide outlets for the higher forms of art. 一个想法是: 文化是提供给我们一个更好的社会; 联邦的支持是用来防止我们堕落成文化不开明。另外一个想法是免费的市场未能提供更高形式的艺术输出

There is also the myth of the starving artist - if we neglect to support the arts, we will be in predicament condemning another van Gogh or Mozart to a wretched existence. It is also generally recognized that many highly talented artists lack commercial aptitude, and this leads to an argument that the public has a responsibility to support them. 同样有饿死的艺术家的神话—如果我们忽略了支持艺术, 我们就会被谴责制造另外一个梵高和莫扎特的可悲处境。同样我们意识到, 大量的非常有艺术天分的艺术家因为没有经济才能, 最终导致一种说法就是社会有责任支持他们。

**政治资助:** Government support of the arts must always be politicized and bureaucratized

One of the curious contradictions of those who demand government support is that they also demand absolute freedom of expression for the artist. 另外一个奇怪的冲突就是, 那些需要政府支持的艺术家的, 同样需要绝对的自由来表达自己

**例子的论述:** But even elected governments must impose "party lines" on artists who receive government support. This control in a democratic society may be hidden and indirect, but it is control nevertheless. 但是即使是被选举出来的政府也是对艺术家施加政党路线的。这种控制在民主社会可能被隐藏起来, 不易发现。但是这种控制是必然存在的。

政府资助对艺术无影响 (美国) t

1938:Painting And Sculpture--Art in the United States: In 1938 the United States Government continued to act as chief patron of the arts in America. The art projects of the Works Progress Administration and of the Treasury Department continued their programs, employing several thousand artists and bringing art before an increasingly large public all over the country.

### 政府资助对艺术有影响 (Soviet Union)

Soviet leaders have been denounced for their heavy-handed control of artists in the past, but it has been entirely logical and proper from their point of view. The Soviet government is criticized for expecting artists and writers to follow the party line in their work. 苏联政府领导人被指责为，过去对艺术家的铁腕控制，但是从他们的角度来说，这个是合乎逻辑的恰当的。苏联政府被批评为要求艺术家和作家根据他们党派的方针来创作

### 民间力量的资助

the fine arts--has always depended primarily on the patronage of private individuals and businesses, and not on the government. **The Medici**, a powerful banking family of Renaissance Italy, supported artists Michelangelo and Raphael. During the 20th Century the primary source of cultural support were private funds established by industrial magnates Carnegie, Mellon, Rockefeller and Getty.

市场应该起主导作用，艺术家可以自谋生路: Highly trained and talented though we may be, the value of our services is finally decided by what people will pay for them.即使我们可能有天分，但是我们的价值最终由人们所付的钱来决定

艺术的自由状态; We should keep in mind, however, that conditions of liberty are most likely to bring the greatest advances in art and artistic expressions. Artists also are more likely to thrive and produce in a society where free-market conditions are active. Though some artists resent the demands and requirements of the marketplace, the best opportunities for real improvements in the arts are provided by a wholly free market. 我们应该要记住，自由的状态最有可能带来艺术和艺术表达的巨大进步。如果在自由市场状态下，艺术家同样也有可能在社会中产生，繁荣。虽然一些艺术家表现了对于市场的需求愤恨，在艺术方面产生真正进步的最好机会是提供一个完全自由的市场。The free market also gives artists the opportunity to follow their own aspirations in seeking full expression.自由市场同样给了艺术家机会来根据自己的渴望来寻找最充分的表达

技术对艺术的影响: 技术的发达给艺术家很多自由表达的机会: Another important point is that the technological advances of a market-driven economy also benefit the artist. Thanks to many developments, artists now have materials and processes that simply did not exist 100 years ago.另外一个很好的例子是，技术的发展同样有益于艺术。由于发展，艺术家有了 100 年前所没有的材料和加工步骤

艺术的反抗，促使社会改变: 1) A second kind of expressionism also developed in the 19th century. This one was much more offensive. In societies undergoing tremendous change, artists began to use art to agitate for social change.第二种表现主义在 19 世纪再一次发展。这一次比较具有攻击性。当时社会正在经历着巨大的变革。艺术家开始使用艺术来煽动社会的改变 2)

**Photographer Sherry Levine** has used grotesque images of women to protest the oppression of the female gender by American advertising, law, and social custom. This form of expressionism we can call **cultural criticism**. That is, artists take a stand against certain practices in the society that they consider to be unjust. 摄影师 Sherry Levine 开始通过使用妇女奇异的画面来抵抗美国广告，法律和社会习惯对女性的压迫。这种表现主义就是我们所说的文化批判。也就是说，艺术家对社会中他们认为不公正的某种惯例采取了抵制态度

### 例子; 生前作品没有被认可(Monet, Van Gogh)

**Van Gogh**, two of whose still life paintings have recently broken all records in selling for \$50 million, sold only one of his paintings in his entire career.

作品反映社会(**Van Gogh**): Art also can reflect problems and phenomenon of a society. Take van Gogh as an example. The painting, one of his most famous works called potato eaters reflect the misery and poverty of humanity as he saw it among the miners in Belgium

### 莫奈 Monet

Monet's famous work "Impression: Sunrise" was not understood initially, However, this work eventually earned its reputation and had led to the name for impressionism.(难懂的作品也会得到承认)

Monet did not find acclaim and wealth to later in his life and at times suffered through extreme poverty (艺术家很贫穷)

**Beethoven**, one of the greatest composers and musicians, was renowned by creating many symphonies. Astonishingly, he produced his most famous symphony, Chorus with complete deafness. How could he manage it? It not only has to be the prominent imagination that stimulate him to struggle and thrive, thus can even listen in spite of no hearings, but more important, determines his keen interest in music(兴趣的作用).

When Beethoven had no idea about the finale of his symphonies, he was suddenly struck by the "**Ode to Joy**" by Schiller. Inspired from the hymn championing the brotherhood of humanity, Beethoven' heart was fraught of passion and courage, regardless of his entire deafness. Eventually, when Beethoven completed his great works, Chorus, and had it played in the concert, all the audience were completely attracted and moved by the striking and passionate symphony, and acclaimed even five times in reverence of Beethoven.(交叉的作用)

**梵高 Van Gogh, impressionism 当代人不理解, 后代评判; 坚忍**

Prodigies often could not receive contemporary appreciation and comprehension, Van Gogh is proper to be mentioned as a representative of the kind. He created the impressionism on painting, which was accepted many years after his death. Nevertheless he pursued his own ideals and faith till he was not able to pick up a pencil. 伟人不能受到当代人的欣赏和理解。梵高就是这类人的代表。他创造了印象派画法, 这种画法在他死后很多年才被人接受。然而, 他非常执着于他的理想和信仰直到他死。

## 二、社会问题

**社会问题的堆砌排比:** I think the three major problems in the society today are: unemployment, violence, and pollution.

我认为现在社会上有主要三方面的问题: 失业, 暴力还有污染

**恐怖主义:** As we face the threat of war and terrorism, the economic downturn, and our own personal struggles and losses, we may need additional help coping from time to time. The heinous on September 11 terrorist attacks in Washington and New York is a disaster. Any act of international terrorism is a threat to international peace and security and should be condemned. All states should prevent the financing of terrorism, deny safe haven to terrorists, and cooperate under a common set of obligations in the fight to end international terrorism.

**贫穷:** Poverty is an outcome of longstanding conflict between haves and have-nots ;( 有产和无产之间的矛盾) a structural arrangement of inequality. Thus, poverty is perpetuated through class discrimination and unequal opportunities for upward mobility. (阶级歧视, 不平等机会) Indeed, the modern society has strived to improve people's lives by establishing the social welfare system and performing some other affirmative actions. (社会福利等制度)

**种族歧视** (权利和财富的分配不均造成)

**权利不均** Imbalances in the distribution of power---- the loss of personal freedoms and civil liberties, and abuses of authority lead people to dissatisfy.

**财富不均** Imbalances in the distribution of wealth--- the loss of economic opportunity and social mobility, the creation of a permanent underclass, and conditions of illiteracy, unemployment, homelessness, hunger, and disease contribute people to crime.

**威胁全球安全** The social problems caused by economic and political inequality are a threat to global security

**种族纯化, 种族隔离, 制度不平等** Racial and ethnic prejudice and discrimination are sources of grave social problems-- racial purity or superiority, stereotyping and labeling, physical and social segregation, institutionalized inequality

## **Crime, Violence, Drugs, and the Criminal Justice System (antisocial behavior)**

**青少年不良行为和街头犯罪的原因** Juvenile delinquency and street crime may be linked to youth gang and organized crime activities(犯罪团伙); the availability of guns, alcohol, and drugs (枪支, 酒精, 毒品); poverty, unemployment, and lack of economic opportunity (贫穷, 失业); racism (种族主义); family instability and domestic violence (家庭暴力); school failure (学业不好); and the influence of mass media (媒体影响) .

**家庭问题:** family instability, divorce and child custody (家庭不合, 离婚, 儿童监护), spouse and child abuse (虐待儿童), gender issues, gay and lesbian families (同性恋家庭), adoption and abortion (领养、堕胎)

**性别歧视:** sex discrimination---the workplace, occupations, wages, education, feminist movement(女权运动)---gender inequality still persist in problems of sexual violence...but insignificant

**医疗健康问题:** The bioethics of transplants(器官移植), genetic screening (遗传筛选), gene therapies (基因治疗), reproductive technologies (生殖技术), physician-assisted suicide, and euthanasia (安乐死); In the U.S. health care increasingly is provided on a for-profit basis by the health maintenance organizations, hospitals, pharmaceutical companies, and insurance companies

**教育问题:** Relate to funding, teacher quality and the status of the teaching profession, student academic performance and standardized testing, racial imbalances and equal educational opportunity, teacher shortages, overcrowded and unsafe schools, and unequal access to educational technology

**人口问题 (人口过剩, 人口迁移):** Overpopulation of an area can contribute to food shortages. Migrations between areas can lead to inter-group conflicts.

**环境污染** Pollution not only affects human beings' lives but also destroy the environment in which many other species live. Chemical leak kill several people. Pose health risks and contribute to acid rain and global warming.

### 三、法律

**法律的实质** Law, body of official rules and regulations, is used to govern a society and to control the behavior of its members. The nature and functions of law have varied throughout history.

**法律的作用:** Law serves a variety of functions.

1. 维护和平 Laws against crimes, for example, help to maintain a peaceful, orderly, relatively stable society.
2. 维护人权, 维护社会秩序 Law respects individual rights while, at the same time, ensuring that society operates in an orderly manner
3. 维护自由平等 law should recognize and protect certain basic individual rights and freedoms, such as liberty and equality.
4. 为人民办实事 laws are not only designed to govern our conduct: they are also intended to give effect to (使实行起来) social policies. For example, some laws provide for benefits when workers are injured on the job, for health care, as well as for loans to students who otherwise might not be able to go to university.
5. 法律不是一成不变的 Law has also been used as a mechanism for social change; for instance, at various times laws have been passed to inhibit social discrimination and to improve the quality of individual life in matters of health, education, and welfare.
6. 和平解决纠纷 Even in a well-ordered society, people have disagreements and conflicts arise. The law must provide a way to resolve these disputes peacefully. If two people claim to own the same piece of property, we do not want the matter settled by a duel: we turn to the law and to institutions like the courts to decide who is the real owner and to make sure that the real owner's rights are respected. 即使是一个秩序良好的社会, 人们也依旧会有不满和冲突。法律必须提供一种方法来和平解决这种冲突。如果两个人宣称相同的一个物产是自己的, 我们不知道这个东西是归属于谁, 我们就只能求助于法律和机构像法庭来决定这个财产归谁来确定财产的所有权。

### 法律和道德的不同

Laws resemble morality because they are designed to control or alter our behavior. But unlike rules of morality, laws are enforced by the courts; if you break a law -- whether you like that law or not -- you may be forced to pay a fine, pay damages, or go to prison.

**法律的硬性规定:** For example, the law in Canada states that we must drive our cars on the right-hand side of a two-way street. If people were allowed to choose at random which side of the street to drive on, driving would be dangerous and chaotic. Laws regulating our business affairs help to ensure that people keep their promises. Laws against criminal conduct help to safeguard our personal property and our lives. 例如在加拿大的法律是, 开车必须在右边开, 如果有人随意在任何一边开, 那么就会造成交通的混乱。法律规定了我们的生意, 有助于确保人们承诺。法律地址犯罪行为, 这有助于维护我们的人生安全和我们的生活。

**法律不是一成不变的:** despite the best intentions, laws are sometimes created that people later recognize as being unjust or unfair. In a democratic society like Canada, laws are not carved in stone, but must reflect the changing needs of society

**例子** Take the United States for example.

the blacks. During the Civil war, Lincoln enacted the laws that entitled the equal rights to the blacks with the whites.

**例子** Business world:法律随着出现的经济问题而发展, 不断完善, 确保市场的稳定和繁荣。

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