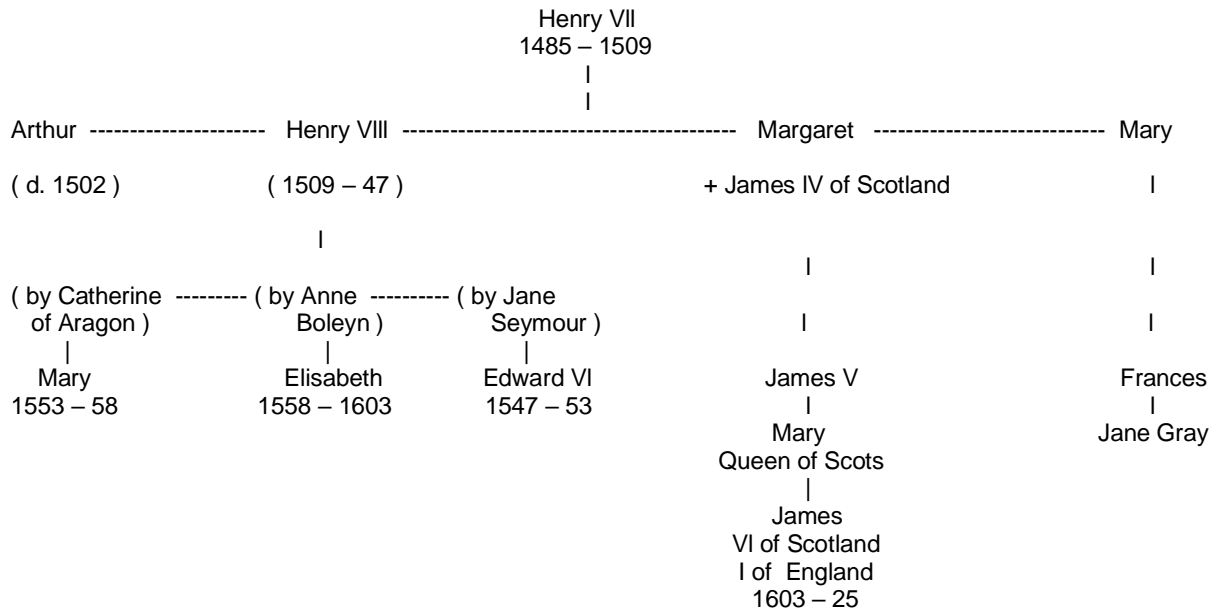


RENAISSANCE, REFORMATION AND A NEW WORLD 1485 - 1603



10 When Henry VII **wrested** the crown **from** Richard III the Middle Ages were over.

* vriste (kronen) fra ng.

*

Most of the **villains** had been freed and become either wage labourers or **yeomen**, paid servants of some lord or small farmers, and a capitalist system of manufacture was replacing the guild system, men and women being employed in their homes to spin and weave the material supplied by its owner.

* livegen, hovbonde

* selvejerbonde

*

*

*

*

Although the medieval state was by no means a welfare state, at least manor and guild were in some sort responsible for their members, but now medieval collectivism was now given place to individualism.

*

*

*

20 Moreover, the old nobility had almost destroyed itself in thirty years of

*

internecine war – there was only one duke left at the end of Henry VII's reign

* gensidigt ødelæggende

intè'ni-sain

*

– and the lord of the manor was now typically a country gentleman

*

and justice of the peace living quietly on the outskirts of a village in an unfortified manor house.

*

*

In any event the new inventions of gunpowder made fortifications almost as useless as the plate armours worn by knights in the late wars, and the king was the only man who could afford a **train of cannon**.

*

*

* kanonrække

*

An army used to consist of infantry and cavalry.

An infantryman's job **consists of** fighting on foot.

* bestå i at -

30 The infantry then might comprise soldiers armed with a sword and shield,

*

archers armed with a bow and arrows,

* bueskytte

and **pikers** armed with a **pike**, and a sword for close combat.

* lansebærer

* (fodfolks-) lanse

* stormand
*
*
*
*
*
* runde / sejle rundt om (fremspring)
*
*
* frynse, rand, udkant * globus
 ~ global verden
* pynt, næs * mast / stødt ud
forbjerg
*
* udvidelse af >
* menneskets > * ånd, bevidsthed
* stillen spørgsmål * ophøjelse af >
* individ, ~ det enkelte menneske
* optagethed af ngt.
* betage / fortrylle ng.
* nordbo
*
*
*
*
*
*
*
* hollandsk
*
* gæring, røre
* udbrede, sprede ngt.
* trykpresse
*
*
*
*
*
*

1003 Of course this physical and spiritual expansion had little immediate	*
effect on the great majority of the four million people of England,	*
for whom life flowed on much as it had done in their fathers' time,	* (livet) ~ gik sin gang
but it is clear enough to us that they were living at the beginning of	*
an unprecedentedly exciting age.	* uden fortilfælde
<small>ûn`presidentidly</small>	
Henry's mission was to bring peace and order to a distracted country,	* forstyrret, ~ uroligt
and his instrument was the Privy Council , which was to become	* geheimeråd
the main governing body of the Tudors.	*
In its judicial capacity it was represented by the Court of Star Chamber,	*
10 too powerful to be overawed , which put an end to private armies of	* imponeret / kuet / skræmt
<small>êuvê`âd</small>	
liveried retainers.	* livréklædt * stormands følgesvend
It was a dangerous precedent , however, for the Court was independent	* præcedens
of the Common Law, though this was preserved by the unpaid	* fortilfælde, forløber
justices of the peace who administered it locally, who were in fact,	*
and were to remain, the local government until the creation of	*
borough and county councils in the nineteenth century.	*
Parliament was a very different assembly from what it had been;	*
a chastened and depleted House of Lords and a Commons composed of	* afdæmpet * mindsket
duly elected knights of the shire and burgesses, it was occasionally called	* ydmygt svækket
20 to assent to new laws and vote tax, though the frugal Henry had	* behørigt, tilbørligt
little need of extra money.	* nøjsom, beskeden
	* mådeholden, sparsommelig
He had plenty of his own, and instead of indulging in foreign wars	*
he encouraged foreign trade and sought foreign alliances.	* hengive sig til ngt.
His daughter Margaret he married to James of Scotland, and his elder son	*
Arthur to Catherine of Aragon, daughter of the King of Spain.	*
This was a particularly prudent match .	* & sammenpasning, ~ parti
Spain was the rival of France, the traditional enemy of England;	*
moreover, the Netherlands were now a Spanish province and the greater	*
part of English trade went through the port of Antwerp.	*
30 Arthur's death in 1502, therefore was unfortunate, but Henry persuaded	*
the pope to allow him to transfer the bride to his younger son, another	*
Henry.	*
As a Lancastrian, he had inevitably his trouble with the remaining Yorkist.	*
There was Lambert Simnel who claimed to be the son of Clarence,	*
and Perkin Warbeck who was said to be the younger of the princes	*
murdered in the Tower.	*
But when Henry died in 1509 the Yorkist cause was dead,	*
and he left his heir a peaceful and united country and a brimming treasury.	* fyldt til randen

1004 The heir, Henry VIII, was a boy of eighteen with all the gifts of Fortune;	*
athlete, poet, musician and patron of the arts and the New Learning,	* mæcen, ~ beskytter, velgører
his court was that of a Renaissance prince.	*
The poets Skelton, Surrey and Wyatt were there, and Holbein and	*
Sir Thomas More who in 1516 published his <i>Utopia</i> , with its protests against	*
sheep enclosure by greedy landlords and the ferocious punishment of crime.	*
The young king was as impetuous as his father had been cautious,	* ubesindig, fremfusende
and, ambitious to emulate the exploits of Henry V a hundred years before,	* efterligne / imitere * bedrift
invaded France.	* kappes med / overgå >
10 (' They detest war as a very brutal thing', More was writing of	*
his Utopians,' which to the reproach of human nature, is more practised by	*
men than any sort of beasts. They think that there is nothing more inglorious	*
than that glory which is gained by war. ')	* opnå ng. ved hjælp af ng.
But Henry gained no glory, though in his absence the invading Scots had	*
been disastrously defeated at Flodden, and he prudently withdrew to spend	*
his money on a royal navy.	*
The man who had encouraged Henry's extravagant foreign adventures	*
was Thomas Wolsey, Archbishop of York, Cardinal and Chancellor.	*
(An Archbishop is styled " His Grace ".)	* navngive / titulere ng. ng.
20 Proud, of limitless ambition and almost as rich as the king,	*
he was the very type of prelate denounced by Colet and More.	* prælat * undsagt af ng.
Yet he was princely in his spending; he enlarged his London palace	* (overordnet præst)
of York Place, built Hampton Court farther up the river, and anticipated	*
Henry's foundation of Trinity College, Cambridge, by founding	*
Cardinal College, later Christ Church, at Oxford.	*
But he was the most unpopular man in England, and the days of	*
his triumph were numbered.	*
By 1527 Henry was thirty-six, Catherine forty-two, yet their only surviving	*
child was a daughter, Mary, and Henry wanted a son – and he also wanted	*
Anne Boleyn.	*
30 Convinced, therefore, that his marriage with his brother's widow was un>	*
lawful, he ordered Wolsley to obtain the Pope's confirmation of its invalidity .	* ugyldighed
In the normal way the Pope would have obliged, but he was in the power	*
of the King of Spain, Catherine's nephew, and had to refuse.	*
Wolsey's failure was his downfall , but he died in 1530 before he could	* være ngs. fald / undergang
be executed on a charge for high treason.	*

1005 Wolsey was replaced as the king's chief adviser by Thomas Cromvell, and Henry moved into York Place, renamed Whitehall, the old Palace of Westminster having recently been burned down.

The long **struggle** of the English kings against the power of the Pope had **come to a head**.

Henry had no sympathy with those who wished to change Catholic doctrine, but he was determined to escape from papal interference.

The parliament that he called for this purpose supported him, and in the seven years that it sat it recovered much of its former importance.

10 After some preliminary **skirmishing**, in 1534 it passed the Act of Supremacy, declaring the king to be Supreme Head of the Church of England.

Meanwhile, Archbishop Cranmer had pronounced Henry's marriage with Catherine invalid, Henry had married Anne Boleyn, and in 1533 the Princess Elizabeth was born.

The Pope replied by excommunicating Henry and **declaring him deposed**, but Henry, now head of the Church as well as the state, could afford to laugh at his opponent for he was more powerful than any of his predecessors had been.

He was soon to become even more powerful.

20 The church owned a quarter of the country, and Henry was in need of money.

Cromwell was ordered to suppress the monasteries, and within a few years their enormous wealth was transferred to the king.

A little was **devoted to** the **endowment of** new **bishoprics**, but **the great bulk** went into the empty treasury, the confiscated estates and buildings sold to speculators and others with money to invest.

In this way the property of the Church passed into the hands of a new nobility and gentry who, though they **cared not a straw about** religion, now had a **vested interest in** supporting this first phase of the Reformation.

30 There was trouble, of course, and the Yorkshire rising known as the Pilgrimage of Grace was savagely suppressed.

Henry was more successful in dealing with his own countrymen than with the northerners, and in 1535 united Wales with England on equal terms.

It was the first Act of Union in the history of Britain, which would have been very different had England had a line of Irish as well as Welsh and Scottish kings.

* strid >

* komme til >

* ~ et højdepunkt

* forpostfægtning

* erklære ng. >

* afsat

* helliget til > * donation til >

* bispedømme

* pukkel, mængde

* ikke bekymre sig en pind om ngt.

* stærk personlig interesse i at -

1006 The dissolution of the monasteries, however,	* opløsning af (kloster)
was generally acceptable as a fulfilment of popular anti-clerical feeling,	*
and it is important to remember that this first state of the Reformation	*
was purely political, involving no change of doctrine.	*
Henry was Defender of the Faith, his Act of Six Articles decreed death	*
for those who questioned transsubstantiation or clerical celibacy,	* forvandling (af nadverelementerne)
and he burned impartially both Protestants and those Catholics who refused	*
to accept his Anglican revolution.	*
To emphasize the national character of his Church, the service had to	*
10 be in English instead of Latin, and every parish church was to have	*
an English Bible.	*
This was the ' Great Bible' of 1539, mainly the work of Miles Coverdale,	*
who based his translation on the version of William Tyndale, a reformer	*
burned abroad as a heretic.	*
In this way some of the noblest prose in the language became	*
the common heritage of the English people, and encouraged a freedom	*
of thought and devotion to the Anglican Church that eased the way for	* lette > * vejen for ng.
the next stage of the Reformation.	*
There was little enough to encourage devotion to the supreme head	* lidt nok / ~ for lidt til at -
20 of the Church.	*
Power had corrupted the splendid prince of the early years into	*
a bloodthirsty tyrant who rid himself of all who thwarted his will,	* befri sig for ng. * komme på tværs af ng&t.
even Sir Thomas More, who was unable to accept the Act of Supremacy,	*
even Cromwell, even Anne Boleyn and her suspected lovers.	*
The day after Anne's execution Henry married Jane Seymour.	*
She died a year later in childbirth, but the child was a son,	*
the only direct heir to the throne, for both the princesses, Mary and Elizabeth,	*
had been declared illegitimate, and though Henry had three more wives	*
there were no more children.	*
30 All depended, therefore, on the delicate but precocious Prince Edward,	* svagelig * tidlig udviklet
and to secure the succession and unite the whole island Henry proposed	* foreslå > fremmelig, gammelklog
his betrothal to his sister's granddaughter, the infant Queen of Scots.	* for- / trolovelse til ng.
The proposal was ill-received by the Scottish nobility, and Henry's wooing	* bejlen
was with the sword.	*
This involved another futile and costly war with France, to finance which	*
Henry debased the currency, so adding another problem for his successor.	* nedsætte > * valutaen

1007 Henry died in 1547, a few days after he had **sent** the young poet Earl of Surrey **to** the **block**.

He was a **gross** and selfish tyrant, yet he worked through Parliament, servile though it often was, and he loved his country, which he left a more truly united and confident nation than ever before; and a reign that produced the Utopian vision of More, the drawings of Holbein, the poetry of Wyatt and music of Corny she has other claims to greatness.

There followed a disastrous **decade**, a violent **oscillation impelled** by greed and fanaticism, out to an extreme Protestantism and back to **10** a medieval Catholicism.

Discord in religion and its exploitation **for political ends** were now to make the creation of order more difficult.

The Defender of the Faith had kept the forces of religious change severely in check, but Edward was only nine, and his uncle the Protector Somerset, a liberal-minded **doctrinaire**, was himself a Protestant.

The ferocious persecuting measures were **repealed**, and Protestant preachers, the most influential of whom was the lovable Hugh Latimer, were soon converting the people, particularly in London and the neighbouring counties.

20 Then in 1549 Cranmer, who was moving towards Protestantism, issued his English Prayer Book which an Act of Uniformity ordered to be used in churches instead of the Latin service.

Meanwhile the country's economy was deteriorating.

The debasement of the currency had **sent prices soaring**, trade was in confusion, and the **treasury** was empty.

But Henry had not relieved the Church of all its **superfluous** wealth; the **endowments** of **chantries** and religious **guilds** remained.

Somerset seized these, though much of the plunder went to enrich himself and the gentry at the expense of education, as Latimer boldly protested.

30 Indeed, the number of schools was reduced, for those attached to the guilds were suppressed, and the so-called Edward VI Grammar Schools were merely those which, like the one at Stratford, were re-established.

At the same time the enclosure of land for **sheep-rearing** by the businesslike **gentry** led to serious unemployment, for **pasture land** needs far less labour than arable.

* sende ng. >

* til blokken / ~ halshugning

* ulækker fed

*

*

*

*

* tiår * svingning * tilskynde ngt.

*

*

* uenighed * ~ til politiske formål

*

*

*

* doktrintilhænger

* ophæve ng.

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

* ~ sende priserne på himelflugt

* statskassen

* overflødig

* donation * kapel * gilde
gave, legat (til sjælemesse) lav

*

*

*

*

*

* fåre- * opdræt, avl

* lavadel * græsfoeder (-land)

*

1008 The country was seething with discontent, the people of the backward	* syde af / vrirle med ngt.
and conservative west and north being particularly enraged by the rapid	* ~ gjort rasende
religious changes and wanton destruction of images and stained glass	* hensynsløs
in their churches.	*
As a result there were two formidable risings in 1549, the Prayer Book	*
rebellion in Cornwall and Devon, and Kents insurrection against enclosure	*
in Norfolk.	*
Both were suppressed, but Somerset was discredited and replaced by	*
John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland.	*
10 (A Duke and Duchess are styled " Their Graces ".)	*
Northumberland had no religious convictions, but Protestantism meant	*
profit for him and his like, and under his direction the churches were	*
stripped of the poor remains of their property and left with little	*
but a chalice and a single bell.	* kalk bæger
Stone alters of the Mass were carried out and wooden tables	*
for communion carried in; priests were allowed to marry,	*
a second Prayer Book was introduced, and non-attendance at church	*
made punishable by fine or imprisonment.	*
Norhthumberland's position depended on his influence over the young king,	*
20 now a fanatical Protestant, but the precocious boy was dying, and	* tidligt udviklet, fremmelig gammelklog
the next heir was either Mary Queen of Scots or Mary Tudor, both Catholics.	*
He therefore married one of his sons to Lady Jane Gray, another	*
great-granddaughter of Henry VII, and persuaded Edward to make a will	*
in her favour.	*
But when Edward died in 1553 the country would have nothing to do with	*
Northumberland and his daughter in law.	*
Protestantism was associated with greed, corruption, misgovernment	*
and distress, and Catherine of Aragon, was joyfully acclaimed , even in	* anerkende, hylde ng.
largely Protestant London.	*
30 Mary, a woman of thirty-seven, forthright and inflexible,	*
felt herself called by God to save England from the abomination of heresy,	* afsky / væmmelse for (kætteri)
and England as a whole had no great objection to a return to the position	*
at the end of Henry VIII's reign, a Catholic country independent of Rome.	*
But Mary was determined to return to the position at the beginning of	*
her father's reign, and to this end agreed to marry Philip II of Spain.	* til dette formål
The Kentishmen rose in protest, but by the end of 1554 England had	*
a Spanish king and was once again subject to the Pope.	*

1009 It remained to persuade / convince the Protestants of their error.	* det overbevise ng. om ngt.	
The act <i>De Heretico Comburendo</i> was revived, and the burnings began.	* opbrænde	
First the bishops: Hooper at Gloucester, Ridley and Latimer at Oxford,	*	
and in 1556 Cramner.	*	
Then the humbler folk.	*	
Altogether some three hundred perished in the flames, old and young,	* omkomme	
women as well as men, but not those who had made their fortunes out of	*	
the spoliation of the Church.	* ødelæggelse, plyndring	
The snug gentry had no mind to martyrdom and no intention of	* komfortabel	
10 surrendering their estates.	*	
Lartimer's last words to Ridley were prophetic: ' We shall this day light	*	
such a candle by God's grace in England as I trust, shall never be put out.'	* velvilje overfor ng.	
The fires of Smithfield, where most of the victims suffered, secured	*	
the triumph of Protestantism in England.	*	
Even in that brutal age, so insensitive to sufferings, the English people	*	
were revolted by the almost daily burnings, and in the following years John	*	
Foxe's <i>Book of Martyrs</i> was to become almost as influential as the bible.	*	
But the burnings were not the only cause of English anger – far worse	*	
horrors were being perpetrated in the name of religion in the Netherlands.	* begået, forøvet	
20 Ten years before, England had been a proud and independent nation,	*	
now she was little better than a province of Spain subject to the Pope.	* (kun) lidt bedre end -	
France was the traditional enemy, but now it was Spain with its detested	*	
Inquisition, and the final humiliation came when England was dragged	*	
by Spain into a war with France that led only to the loss of Calais.	*	
No wonder that when Mary died in November 1558, hated, unhappy,	*	
but passionately convinced that she had done her best for the people,	*	
they danced and feasted in the streets of London and drank to the health of	*	
the new queen.	*	
Elizabeth, a young woman of twenty-five, succeeded to a perilous	* følge efter ngt.	* farlig
30 heritage.	* (kultur-) arv	
The country was poor, weak, divided against itself, and surrounded by	*	
powerful enemies.	*	
Spain possessed the Netherlands and France controlled Scotland, where	*	
the French mother of the sixteen-year-old Mary Queen of Scots was Regent,	*	
and for all true Catholics Elizabeth was illegitimate and Mary the rightful	*	
Queen of England.	*	

1010 Yet Elizabeth was **equal to the situation**; she had the Tudor courage, and combined an almost masculine intelligence with an altogether feminine intuition, which enabled her to understand her people and select the right advisers.

Chief of these was William Cecil, Lord Burghley, who served her devotedly until his death forty years later.

Elizabeth's policy was one of compromise and delay, but a **settlement of** the religious **question** was urgent.

She herself had no strong religious conviction; for her the matter was **10** primarily a political one, and she aimed at a compromise that would unite as many of her people as possible.

Parliament was called, and **relations** with Rome were **severed** again by a less provocative Act of Supremacy, and a slightly modified Prayer Book was reintroduced.

The settlement was acceptable to all but the most **zealous** Catholics and extreme Protestants, or **Puritans** as they were coming to be called.

In Scotland the extreme Protestants had their way.

Under John Knox they revolted against the French army of occupation, and by the end of 1559 were besieging it in Leith.

20 Knox appealed to Elizabeth and an English fleet and army helped the Scots to expel the French for ever.

It was an astonishing revolution.

In 1558 England had been Catholic country subject to Spain, and Scotland a Catholic country subject to France; by 1560 both had **shaken off the yoke** and had national Protestant Churches, the one **Episcopal**, the other **Presbyterian**.

Moreover, France was so involved in a civil war that reduced her to impotence for generations.

Spain was the only danger.

30 Elizabeth and Cecil could now turn to reconstruction.

In medieval times agriculture and **industry** had been regulated locally, but now that manor and guild no longer looked after the people it was essential that the state should take over their functions.

By the Statute of Artificers all craftsmen were to serve a seven years' apprenticeship under a master, who was responsible for their welfare as well as their **tuition**.

* på højde med situationen

*

*

*

*

*

* afgørelse, løsning på >

* spørgsmål, problem

*

*

*

* afbryde forbindelserne

*

*

* ivrig, nidkær

* fanatisk

* puritaner

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

* ryste >

* åget af sig

* (biskoppelig)

* (ældrerådsstyret)

*

*

*

*

* vareproduktion

*

*

*

*

* undervising

1011 The enforcement of the Act was entrusted to the justices of the peace,	*
the local gentry, who were empowered to fix wages in their districts.	*
They were also responsible for levying a rate from the parish for relief of	*
the poor, and some attempt was made to find work for the unemployed.	*
Both the restoration of coinage and consequent expansion of manufacture	* møntvæsen
and trade eased, though it did not end the unemployment problem,	*
and by 1568, ten years after Elizabeth's accession, England was	*
on the high road to prosperity.	* på direkte vej til ng.
This was the year in which Francis Drake, aged twenty-three,	*
10 made his first voyage to the New World with John Hawkins, who was	* foretage > * sørejse
selling African slaves to the Spaniards in the Caribbean, and the year	*
in which Mary Queen of Scots was expelled from her country	*
after marrying her husband's murderer.	*
Leaving her baby son behind as King James VI, she sought refuge	*
in England; an embarrassing guest, for Elizabeth could scarcely force her	*
back on the Scottish people, and the only thing was to keep her in close	* holde ng. i > * ~ tætbevogtet (sikker >)
confinement.	* fængeskab, indespærring (forvaring)
The next twenty years were a period of Catholic intrigue and Spanish plot	*
to substitute Mary for Elizabeth as queen: a period of cold war with Spain,	*
20 for Elizabeth knew that England was not yet strong enough to risk	*
an open breach with the power that dominated both Europe	*
and the New World.	*
In 1569 the semi-feudal northern earls rebelled; in 1570 the Pope	*
excommunicated Elizabeth and released her Catholic subjects from their	*
allegiance ; in 1571 there was a conspiracy to marry the Duke of Norfolk	* troskab
to Mary, who was to become Queen.	* loyalitet
Norfolk was executed, last of the surviving English dukes.	*
Meanwhile Drake was engaged in his patriotic piracy, raiding the West	* pirateri * overraskelsesangribe
Indies and sailing round the world to return laden with Spanish plunder.	* sørøveri
30 Elizabeth was flirting with her favourite, the Earl of Leicester,	* ladet / belæsset ned ng.
who entertained her royally at Kenilworth.	*

1012 The great country houses were going up – Longleat, Burghley,	*
Montacute – and so were the first public theatres in London; Nicolas Hillard,	*
the successor of Holbein, was appointed painter to the queen; in 1575	*
Thomas Tallis and William Byrd published a book of their motets	* motet (~ kort stykke kirkemusik)
dedicated to Elizabeth; Thomas Morley was transforming the religious motet	*
into secular madrigal and advancing the golden age of English music;	* madrigal (flerstemmig sang norm. u. musik)
Philip Sidney was writing his <i>Arcadia</i> and sonnets to Stella and in 1579	* sonnet (digt m. 14 linier a 10 stavelser)
Edmund Spenser published his Shepherd's Calendar.	* fårehyrde
The decade of '70s was the early spring of Elizabethan Age,	*
10 the spontaneous upsurge of the creative spirit, the triumphant	* spontan * voldsom, pludselig stigning
expression of a united and confident people prepared for any adventure.	* ~ opblomstring af ngt.
The crises came in the next decade.	*
The Spanish ambassador was involved in a plot to murder Elizabeth	*
and expelled from the country, and two years later Mary herself was	*
implicated in a similar conspiracy.	*
Parliament and Privy Council demanded her death; Elizabeth reluctantly	*
agreed, and at the beginning of 1587 she was executed.	*
The twenty years' war with Spain had begun without any official	*
declaration.	*
20 Philip II was preparing to invade England from the Netherlands,	*
and Elizabeth sent a small force under Leicester to support the revolt	*
of the Dutch Protestants against their Spanish oppressor.	*
It was on this ill-managed campaign that Sidney was mortally wounded,	* dødeligt
but the disaster was partly redeemed by the raid on Cadiz, where Drake	* (katastrofe) være opvejet / rådet bod på
disabled a great part of Philip's invasion fleet.	* uskadeliggøre ngt.
Mary's execution, Sidney's death and Drake's raid took place in 1587,	*
and England awaited the fateful year 1588.	*
The attempted invasion came in July, but the lumbering galleons	* bevæge sig tungt
of Philip's great Armada were as helpless against the nimble English ships	* adræt, ~ manøvreduktig (skib)
30 as the French chivalry had been against the English longbowmen	*
at Agincourt.	*
It was defeated by the new tactic of the broadside , and broken by a storm	* broadside
that drove it round the British Isles.	*
The English lost one ship; less than half of the 'Invincible' Armada	*
returned to Spain.	*

1013	It was indeed an 'admirable year', as the prophets had foretold.	*
	England was now the mistress of the seas , and the New World lay open	* herskerinde over havene
	to her adventurers, men like Raleigh, who was already trying to plant	* plante, ~ grundlægge >
	a colony in Virginia; and it was probably in this year that Shakespeare	* koloni
	arrived in London and saw Marlowe's first play, Tambourlaine,	*
	which voiced the heroic aspirations of the new men of the Renaissance:	*
	Nature that framed us of four elements,	* ~ forme / opbygge ngt.
	Warring within our breasts for regiment	* kæmpe om > * styring
	Doth teach us all to have aspiring minds:	*
10	Our souls, whose faculties can comprehend	*
	The wondrous architecture of the world.	*
	And measure every wandering planet's course,	*
	Still climbing after knowledge infinite ,	* uendelig
	And always moving as the restless spheres,	*
	Will us to wear ourselves, and never rest	*
	Until we reach the ripest fruit of all.	*
	The Spanish war dragged on for the rest of the reign, a ' desultory affair	* planløs
	in which the English way laid Spanish argosies and helped the Protestants	* ligge på lur efter * stort handelsskib antaste fra baghold (rige forsyninger)
	of the Netherlands and France.	*
20	In the 1590s Greenville was killed in the fight of the <i>Revenge</i> , Drake died	*
	while raiding the Spanish Main , in 1598 Elizabeth lost her faithful counsellor	* Spansk Amerika
	Burghley, and Robert Cecil took his father's place at the head of	*
	the Privy Council.	*
	His immediate concern was with Ireland, where nation-wide rebellion	*
	had broken out against the English.	*
	The Earl of Essex, the Queen's young favourite, was sent to suppress it,	*
	but failed ignominiously and was disgraced.	* forsmædeligt
	Then, as the English help the Protestants of the Netherlands,	*
	so the Spanish helped the Catholics of Ireland, and it was not until the end of	*
30	the reign that the country was subdued.	*
	It was a conquest ruthless as that of England by the Normans,	* skånselsløs
	and for once Elizabeth failed tragically to apply her guiding principles	*
	of moderation and compromise.	*

1014	Meanwhile a more glorious revolution had been going on at home:	*
	the transformation of the English drama into the greatest of all time.	*
	Marlowe died in 1593, but in the last decade of Elizabeth's reign	*
	Shakespeare wrote some twenty plays, from <i>Henry VI</i> to <i>Hamlet</i> ,	*
	and in 1598 acted in Ben Jonson's first important comedy.	*
	Apart from Wyatt, England had produced no major poet since Chaucer,	*
	but now came the wonderful flowering: Spencer, Chapman, Daniel, Drayton,	*
	Jonson and Donne were all writing at this time, and complimentary to them	*
	was the new generation of musicians, from Dowland to Orlando Gibbons,	*
	who, with Byrd and Morley, made England, for the only time in its history,	*
	the leading musical country in Europe.	*
	Then in prose there was Hakluyt's <i>Voyages and Discoveries of</i>	*
	<i>the English Nation</i> , one being James Lancaster's voyage to the East Indies	*
	by the Cape route, which led to the foundation of the East India Company	*
	in 1600.	*
	There was the wordly wisdom of Bacon's <i>Essays</i> and <i>Richard Hooker's</i>	* verdslig
	judicious <i>Ecclesiastical Polity</i> , a defence of the Anglican Church	*
	and the established order: for 'obedience of creatures unto the law of nature	*
	is the stay of the whole world'.	* støtteanordning stiver, bardun
	Shakespeare had said the same thing time and again.	*
	For an order had been established; not an order imposed by a despot,	*
	but one worked out by the Crown and Privy Council in partnership with	*
	Parliament.	*
	It was an upper- and middle-class disposition, it is true, for the great mass	*
	of the people were unrepresented in Parliament, but it was overwhelmingly	*
	a contented and prosperous society, united by a Common Law,	*
	a common Bible, a Book of Common Prayer, a common Language	*
	and now a common literature; and Daniel, peering into the future,	* stirre ind i ngt.
	foresaw a union greater still:	*
	And who in time knows whither we may went	*
	The treasures of our tongue, to what strange shores	*
	This gaine of our best glorie shal be sent,	*
	T'inrich unknowing Nations with our stores ?	* varer
	What worlds in th'yet unformed Occident	*
	May come refin'd with th' accents that are ours ?	*

1015 Yet the order so carefully **nurtured** was not altogether secure:

* opfostre / pleje ngt.

there was still a number of **unreconciled** Catholics, and the other extreme

* ufrosonede

the Puritans were a repressed but expanding force – and then Elizabeth

*

was nearly seventy, childless, and had not named a successor.

*

Confusion threatened in 1601 when the **sulking** Essex tried to raise

* surmule, mopse

the Londoners and 'liberate the Queen from her evil counsellors' –

*

ominous words.

*

But Cecil was prepared, and the young earl brought to trial.

*

'I protest upon my soul,' cried Attorney-General Coke, 'I do believe

*

the queen should not have long lived after she had been in your power.

*

Note but the precedents of former ages: How long lived Richard II

*

after he was surprised in the same manner ?

*

The **pretence** was **alike** for the removing of certain counsellors,

* foregivende

* det samme

but yet shortly after it cost him his life.'

*

It was a fearful thought that the anarchy of the fifteenth century might be

*

repeated in the seventeenth.

*

But Essex perished on the block, and when the Queen died in the spring

*

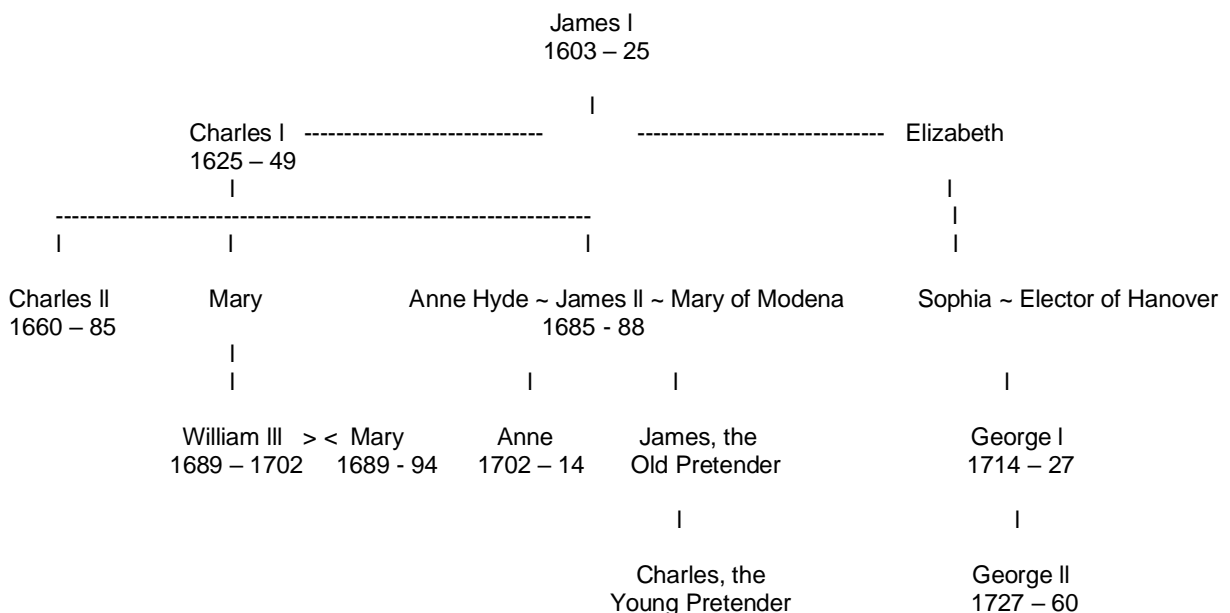
of 1603 Cecil secured a peaceful transition from Tudor to Stuart,

*

and James VI of Scotland became James I of England.

*

KING, PARLIAMENT AND CIVIL WAR 1603 - 49



1016 James I was the first king of the four countries of the British Isles;	*	
not of a United Kingdom, however, for though England and Wales had been	*	
united by Henry VIII, Scotland and Ireland remained separate realms	*	
with their own parliaments.	*	
Nor was England altogether united in its reception of the Scottish king.	*	
Raleigh was suspected of plotting against him and imprisoned in the Tower	*	
and in 1605 Guy Fawkes and a group of fanatical Catholics tried to blow up	*	
king, ministers and Parliament altogether.	*	
Meanwhile James, who detested the democratic presbyterian Scotland,	*	
10 had offended the English Puritans by telling them that if they did not	*	
conform to the Anglican Church he would ' harry them out of the land ',	*	angribe / plage ng.
and three hundred clergy were ejected from their livings.	*	
It was an inauspicious beginning, and Fate could scarcely have sent	*	ildevarslende, uheldig
a more inappropriate monarch than James to rule England at this juncture .	*	på dette (afgørende) tidspunkt under disse omstændigheder
A coarse, conceited pedant without any understanding of the English	*	
people and their institutions, he presided over a sycophantic Court,	*	slesk
the declining standards of which were reflected in the great tragedies of	*	
Shakespeare and Webster, the savage satires of Jonson and the shallow	*	fladpandet
trage-comedies of Beaumont and Fletcher.	*	
20 The bright linear art of the Middle Ages and the Elizabethans gave place	*	
to one more sombre and full of shadow.	*	
But at least James was a man of peace, and one of his first acts was to	*	
put an end to the twenty year's war with Spain.	*	
Unfortunately peace led to neglect of the navy, and the colonization	*	
and trade expansion of the reign owed little to government support,	*	
a grave disadvantage when the Dutch were setting up trading stations in	*	hollænderne
the East Indies and on the Hudson River in America, and the French	*	
establishing themselves on the St Lawrence.	*	
Although Sir Humphrey Gilbert had claimed Newfoundland for Elizabeth	*	
30 in 1583, there were no English settlements overseas when the Queen	*	
died, and the British Empire began with the foundation of Virginia in 1607,	*	
an epoch-making event that was followed by the Puritan emigration of	*	
the Pilgrim Fathers who, failing to reach Virginia, settled at Plymouth	*	
in what came to be called New England.	*	
Barbados and Bermuda were also occupied and, more momentous,	*	
the East India Company gained its first foothold in India with the establish>	*	få > fodfæste
ment of a trading station at Surat.	*	

1017	Less happy was the government's treatment of Ireland as a colony,	*	
	and the settlement in Ulster of some thousands of Presbyterian Scots,	*	
	the Catholic Irish being relegated to reserves (& reservations)	*	forvise / * reservat henvise ng. til ng.
	like the natives of some primitive country.	*	
	It was no worse than the Elizabethan conquest, but James had none of	*	
	the qualities of the great queen.	*	
	Elizabeth had worked with Parliament, but James maintained that	*	
	Parliament was there merely to ratify his decisions and grant the money	*	ratificere / godkende (beslutning)
	he demanded, for, in his own words, he was ' King by divine hereditary right '	*	
10	and 'God's' lieutenant upon earth'.	*	
	At this time Parliament made no claim to control the administration,	*	
	which it recognized as the king's province , but it did claim to lay down	*	ngs. gebet / område
	the general principles by which the king governed; and so began the struggle	*	
	for self-government and an ordered liberty against an imposed despotic order	*	
	after the continental model.	*	
	It was not a struggle for democracy; as the barons at the time of	*	
	Magna Carta had been concerned only with their own privileges,	*	
	so Parliament was concerned with the privileges of the upper and middle	*	
	classes of which it was composed and which it represented— nobility, gentry,	*	
20	lawyers, moneyed / monied merchants — but it was a step towards	*	~ pengestærk, velhavende, rig
	the liberty of all.	*	
	James quarrelled with his first Parliament over his right to levy higher	*	
	duties on imported goods, and for ten years he managed without it,	*	
	but by 1621 he had to call another.	*	
	The Thirty Years' War of religion which involved most of Europe had	*	
	begun, and one of the protestant leaders was the German prince who had	*	tysk
	married James's daughter, Elizabeth.	*	
	James needed money to help him, but he also thought he might bring	*	
	about peace by marrying his son Charles to a Spanish princess.	*	
30	Parliament protested against a Catholic alliance, asserting its right to be	*	
	consulted on all matters of policy, and James angrily dissolved it.	*	
	Two years later he was drawn into war with Spain, and his reign ended in	*	
	military disaster.	*	

1018 Yet, despite this miserable and **ominous** conclusion, it was a reign of astonishing triumphs.

* ildevarslende

*

It saw the **publication of** the Authorized Version of the Bible, perhaps the finest **prose work** in our language, the greatest plays of Shakespeare, from Othello to the Tempest, the first classical buildings in England, those of Inigo Jones, the beginning of the British Empire and of English science.

* udgivelse af ngt.

* prosaværk

*

*

William Gilbert published his *De Magnete*, the foundation of the science of electricity, just before James's accession.

*

*

When Shakespeare died in 1616 William Harvey was delivering his

*

10 epoc-making lectures on the circulation of the blood, and Frances Bacon, like his thirteenth-century **namesake**, Roger Bacon, was preparing the way for the exact experimental science of the new age.

*

* navnebror

*

Much, however, of a different nature was to happen in the meantime.

*

James did not understand the English, but his son Charles I understood neither the English nor the Scots.

*

*

Obstinate as his father but less intelligent, he too believed in his divine hereditary right to rule, though the government was mainly in the hands of his handsome young friend, the Duke of Buckingham, who persuaded him to marry a Catholic French princess, and then dragged England into war with France as well as Spain.

*

*

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*

Charles himself had Catholic sympathies and naturally favoured the High Church party of William Laud, soon to be made Archbishop of Canterbury, and as Parliament was becoming increasingly Puritan religious discord was added to political **contention** (U).

*

*

*

* strid

Events moved quickly in the first four years.

*

Parliament at once attacked the French marriage, Buckingham

*

and the High Church party, and **crippled** Charles financially by voting him the customary import duties for one year only instead of for life.

* forkrøble / ~ hække ng.
(økonomisk)

*

Charles replied by raising a forced loan and imprisoning them who refused to pay (Magna Carta had stated that ' no freeman shall be imprisoned except by the law of the land '), but further naval and military disasters compelled him to call another Parliament in 1628.

*

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*

1019 Led by Sir Walter Eliot, John Hampden, John Pym and Sir Edward Coke, defender of the Common Law against prerogative courts like the Star Chamber, they forced the king to accept the Petition of Right: that any tax or loan unauthorized by Parliament was illegal, as was imprisonment of any freeman without cause shown .	*
Buckingham was assassinated while they were demanding his dismissal, but when they attacked Laud, Charles ordered their dissolution.	* privilegeret, forudberettiget
Behind locked doors the Commons passed three resolutions: that anyone who introduced innovations in religion, or advised or paid taxes not granted 10 by Parliament was an enemy of the country.	* begæring
Ignoring the Petition of Right, Charles imprisoned three members, one of them being Eliot, who died in the Tower three years later.	*
Without money, Charles had to withdraw from the war, and while the power of France and Holland grew at the expense of Spain, England lost all authority abroad, and so long as the Crown forced Parliament into opposition there was no hope of recovery.	* uden påvist grund
By reviving old taxes and selling baronetcies , an order created by James I to raise revenue, Charles managed to dispense with Parliament for eleven years, 1629 – 40.	*
20 During this period Laud enforced his High Church discipline and so persecuted the Puritans that many of them sought refuge in America, where they founded Massachusetts, Connecticut and other colonies in New England.	* baronetrang (højeste rang af ' the gentry ') * ~ klare sig uden ng&t.
At the same time, with almost unbelievable stupidity, Charles tried to force the Laudian Church on Presbyterian Scotland.	*
The Scots of course rebelled, and by the summer of 1640 their army had occupied Northumberland and Durham and forced Charles to pay the cost.	*
They knew there was only one way to buy them off, and in November the Long Parliament assembled.	*
30 Charles's chief supporter was the brilliant Earl of Strafford, who returned from Ireland where he had been organizing a Catholic army for the king, and the first move of Parliament was to arrest both him and Laud.	*
Then, having passed a series of Acts that limited the power of the crown and reduced it to a financial dependence on Parliament, they passed an Act of Attainder against Strafford and made Charles sign the warrant for the execution of his great servant.	* tab af ære, liv og gods

1020 Over the political issues Parliament had been unanimous, but when it came to religious matters it began to divide.

The Root and Branch Bill abolishing **episcopacy**, and the **Grand Re`monstrance** demanding a Parliamentary reformation of the Church, were carried only by a small Puritan majority, and when the Militia Bill was introduced transferring the command of army and navy to Parliament, Charles, knowing that he had a **following** in both Houses, tried to arrest Pym, Hampden and other leading members of the Commons, but they escaped to the City of London, where the **train-bands** rose in their support.

10 A week later Charles fled from Whitehall, and the Commons returned to Westminster.

The Civil War had begun.

It was not a selfish and ferocious conflict like the Wars of the Roses, but it was fought mainly for political and religious ideals, splitting society vertically rather than horizontally in classes.

Catholics, high Churchmen, most of the Lords and the old gentry were for the king; for Parliament were most of the Puritans and Commons, the industrial areas, the navy, ports, and above all London, wealthiest city in the world.

20 Roughly, the conservative north and west were Royalist, while the more advanced south and east were Parliamentary.

In the short run, the king, with his amateur cavalry of hunting squires, had the advantage, but Parliament had the greater staying power, for it had the money to build up a professional disciplined army.

The king's headquarters were at Oxford, and though he failed to take London the first two years of the war were in his favour, largely owing to the exploits of the **Cornishmen**, who captured Bristol.

As a result Parliament made a **Solemn League** and **Covenant** with the Scots, in return for whose help they promised to impose Presbyterianism on England.

In 1644 this combination of Roundheads, Scots and Cromwell's new cavalry **routed** the Royalists at Marston Moor, and the north was **lost to** the king.

But the west was saved by the defeat at Lostwithiel of a Parliamentary Army that had invaded Cornwall.

*

*

* bispedømme / -ledelse

* indvendig, protest

*

*

* følgeskare

*

* borgervæbning

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*

*

* cornwallmænd

* forbund

* overenskomst
kontrakt, pagt

*

*

*

* jage / slå på flugt * tabt for ng.
tilføje at knusende nederlag

*

*

1021 Parliament now enlisted a professional New Model Army under the command of Sir Thomas Fairfax and Cromwell, twenty thousand men many of them 'Independents', opposed both to the established Anglican and Presbyterian Churches, and it was this army that so decisively defeated the Royalists at Naseby and Langport in 1645 that Charles surrendered to the Scots, who handed him over to Parliament.

*
*
*
*
*
*

His policy was now to **sow dissension among** his opponents, and in this he was helped by the intolerance of Parliament, which attempted to persecute the Independents and **disband** the Army without pay.

* så > * uenighed blandt ng.
*
* opløse (en organisation)

10 Cromwell thereupon seized the king, and offered him generous terms, but his action led to a Second Civil War of the Army against an unnatural alliance of English Presbyterians and Scots with the Royalists.

*
*
*

It did not last long: in August 1648 Cromwell defeated his opponents at Preston, and in December he **purged** Parliament **of** its Presbyterians, leaving only a **Rump** of sixty Independents.

*
* rense ngt. for ng.
udrense ng. af ngt.
* rumpe, bagdel
sølle rest

The House of Lords was abolished, and the king was tried on a charge of treason against Parliament and the realm.

*
*

On 30 January he was executed.

*

1022 Apart from any moral considerations, the execution of the king was a tragic blunder, for it aroused such a revulsion of feeling that the liberal order for which Cromwell had fought became impossible, and he was compelled to maintain by force the rule of an Independent minority.

Even Andrew Marvell in his Ode to Cromwell inserted the lines about Charles:

He nothing common did or mean

Upon that memorable scene

But bow'd his **comely** head

10 Down as upon a bed.

Most of the poets of the period, from George Herbert to Henry Vaughan, were Royalists and High Churchmen, and much of their poetry was religious.

So was the prose of Sir Thomas Browne, author of the splendid *Religio Medici*, though Milton the Independent wrote a defence of the **regicide**.

Anarchy threatened.

Part of the army **mutinied**, part of the navy deserted, foreign countries were hostile, Virginia and Barbados **withdrew** their **allegiance**, Ireland rebelled, and the Scots proclaimed Charles II, for it was their king whom the English Parliament had killed.

20 Cromwell acted promptly; he imprisoned or shot the mutineers, ruthlessly crushed the Irish, routed the Scots at Dunbar and Worcester, and built a fleet that secured the colonies, wrested Jamaica from Spain and Admiral Blake defeated the Dutch and made England again the mistress of the seas.

Although, except for Catholics and High Churchmen, there was a greater measure of religious toleration than ever before, the government remained a despotism, and when in 1653 Cromwell quarrelled with and expelled the Rump there was nothing but a military dictatorship.

All attempts to work with another House of Commons failed, and Cromwell, now protector of a united Commonwealth of England,

30 Scotland, Ireland and the colonies, was driven to rule by major-generals, each with police powers and an army maintained by taxes on the Royalists.

*

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* køn, nydelig

*

*

*

* forpligtelse, religion

* læge

* kongemord

*

* gøre mytteri

* tilbagetræk >

* troskab, loyalitet

*

*

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1023 When Cromwell died in 1658 England fell into the hands of these rival
generals, yet it was saved from anarchy by one of them, General Monk,
who occupied London and declared for a free Parliament.

This Convention Parliament called back Charles II from his long exile
in France, and in May 1660 he landed in Dover, a man of thirty,
more French than English, amid the joyful **acclamation** of the people.

The Puritan Republic was a joyless and tragic **interlude**, yet Cromwell
made England a great European power, and simple Englishmen were
for the first time allowed free expression of thought with out fear of perse-
10 cution from state or Church, a privilege that was never to be forgotten.

A regime that produced George Fox and the Society of Friends
(' **the Quakers** ') was not altogether a failure.

FROM RESTORATION TO REVOLUTION 1660 – 88

The Restoration of the Stuarts was the restoration of gaiety, and after being
closed for eighteen years the theatres reopened to present the cynical
comedies of Wycherley and the new **dramatists**, written to entertain
a corrupt Court determined to enjoy itself after his long exile.

It was also the restoration of Parliament, House of Lords, Anglican Church
and **Cavalier** gentry, with all the old abuses of rotten boroughs, intolerance
and privilege.
20

But it meant the dissolution of the Commonwealth: although Charles was
king of Scotland and Ireland as well as of England, each had its own
Parliament again.

Charles himself was an easy-going libertine, clever and unscrupulous,
sceptical, though sympathizing with the Catholicism of his French mother
and upbringing, and one of his two main aims was to secure toleration for
Catholics.

The other was to escape from control of Parliament.

But parliament was determined to retain the control it had gained over
30 Charles I twenty years before: control of taxation, abolition of
prerogative courts, and the right to meet at least once every three years.

Moreover, no Protestants wanted toleration for Catholics; some favoured
toleration for all Protestants, but most of the ruling class wanted to force
the whole nation inside the Anglican Church.

1024 For the first seven years Charles left the government to his devoted *
servant Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, who managed to get an Act of *
Indemnity and **Oblivion** passed by the Convention, though he could not pre> * (krigs-) skadeserstatning * glemsel
vent the **gibbeting** of Cromwell's body and execution of a dozen **regicides**. * ophængning i galge * kongemorder

Then Charles's first Parliament, composed of Cavaliers out for revenge, passed a series of Acts against the puritans: all who would not conform to the rites of the Anglican Church being deprived of municipal office, expelled from their livings if clergy, imprisoned or transported if they met for religious reasons, and forbidden to come within five miles of a **corporate** town.

These were the years when the Royalists were laughing at the ridicule
poured on the Puritans by Samuel Butler in his satirical poem *Hudibras*,
but they were also the years when Bunyan was **conceiving**
The pilgrim's Progress and Milton in *Paradise Lost* attempting to
'justify the ways of God to men'.

Young Samuel Pepys of the Navy Office was also writing his diary, among other things recording the events of the Dutch War: the capture of New Amsterdam, renamed New York, and, less fortunately, the **Great Plague** of 1665, the Great Fire of 1666, and the midsummer fire of 1667, when the Dutch sailed up the Thames and burned part of the fleet in the Medway.

These calamities led to the disgrace of Clarendon, and for the next six years Charles governed through an inner Council, or **Cabal**, of five men, two of whom were Catholics and the other three supporters of religious toleration, the most important being the Earl of Shaftesbury.

Having got rid of his Anglican advisers, Charles made the secret Treaty of Dover with Louis XIV of France, who promised him an annual income if he would help him against the Dutch and restore Catholicism in England.

This was known only to the Catholic members of the Cabal, and for the benefit of Shaftesbury another treaty was arranged, whereby religious toleration was to be introduced, and England and France were to attack and partition Holland.

1026 The persecution of Dissenters was redoubled, leading Whigs were	*	
hounded to death, Tory parsons preached a blind devotion to the Stuarts,	* forfølge ng.	* (sogne-) præst
Tory squires, forgetting their hatred of Catholics in their hatred of	*	
Dissenters and Whigs, adulated Charles and James, town Charters were	* religiøs afviger	* oversmigre ng.
revised to produce a Parliament without Whig members, and Dryden	* revidere ngt.	
published his <i>Absalom and Achitophel</i> satirizing Shaftesbury	*	
and the Duke of Monmouth, an illegitimate son of Charles,	*	
and Shaftesbury's candidate for the succession.	*	
At the same time James was conducting an even more atrocious	*	
persecution of the Scottish Presbyterians, and Louis driving French	*	
Protestants to the Mass or the galleys and pushing his armies into Flanders,	* (kirke-) messe	* galaj
opposite England.	*	
To such a pass had religious differences, exploited for political ends,	* stadium, udviklingstrin	
brought Europe, though in England there was one hopeful sign of a more	*	
rational age.	*	
In 1662 the Royal Society for Improving Natural knowledge had been	*	
incorporated , among its first members being Robert Boyle, John Evelyn,	* stifte et selskab	
Christopher Wren, Professor of Astronomy at Oxford, and Isaac Newton,	* danne en forening	
Professor of Mathematics at Cambridge.	*	
The age of co-operative experimental science had begun,	*	
and the victory of knowledge over superstition and fear must be followed	*	
by understanding and tolerance.	*	
There was, however, a final scene to be played.	*	
When James II succeeded his brother in 1685 he was greeted by	*	
a Parliament packed with Tories, but the exiled Whigs were at work,	*	
and in June Monmouth landed at Lyme Regis.	*	
It was a forlorn rebellion; the western peasants were routed at Sedgemoor,	* håbløs, udsigtsløs	
the last battle fought in England, Monmouth was executed,	*	
and after the Bloody Assize of Judge Jeffreys three hundred rebels were left	* retsmøde / -kendelse	
hanging beside the roads.	*	
Tories as well as Whigs were revolted by this cruelty, but James, feeling	*	
secure with an army of thirty thousand men, went on to defy both	*	
Tory Parliament and Tory Church.	*	

1027 James introduced Catholics into the army and universities, set up a Church Court under Jeffreys, and in 1688 issued and ordered to be read in churches a Declaration of Indulgence that gave toleration to Catholics as well as Dissenters.

Most of the clergy refused, and seven bishops were sent to London for trial, but were acquitted, to the joy of the whole country.

Meanwhile James's Catholic queen had given birth to a son, a Catholic succession seemed assured, and a number of leading Whigs and Tories asked William of Orange to come to the help of England.

William landed at Brixham in November; James's army melted away, and before Christmas he and his baby son had fled to the Court of Louis XIV.

This, just halfway between Armada year and the fall of the Bastille, was the so-called Bloodless Revolution of 1688.

The previous decade had been bloody enough, yet there was much to show on the credit side.

The restoration period was one of English expansion, and by 1688 an unbroken chain of self-governing colonies stretched down the American coast from New England to Carolina.

To the north of the French settlement in Canada the Hudson Bay Company had been established, and the EastIndia Company, besides its trading stations at Surat, Madras and Calcutta, had acquired its first Indian territory, Bombay.

In England, too, the frontiers were advancing: Wren was rebuilding St Paul's and the city churches, adding new **graces** to the colleges of Oxford and Cambridge, and, recommended by Evelyn, Grinling Gibbons was **adorning** their interiors **with** his wood carving; Purcell in music and Dryden in verse were celebrating St Cecilia; Newton was dedicating his Principia to the Royal Society, and Locke writing his *Essay Concerning The Human Understanding*.

If it was true that man does not know the 'real essence' of anything, the age of tolerance could not be far off.

TOLERATION AND THE STRUGGLE WITH FRANCE 1688 – 1714

1028 The 'Bloodless' and 'glorious' Revolution was also a moderate one; *
Protestant Stuart had succeeded Catholic; James II had been replaced by *
his nephew and daughter, William and Mary. *

The Revolution Settlement was equal moderate. *

The Bill of Rights was mainly a restatement of what the Crown might not *
do, and the executive power remained with the King. *

The Toleration Act gave religious liberty to Protestant non-conformists, *
though not religious equality; Dissenters as well as Catholics were excluded *
from public office and the universities. *

Yet it was a great step forward; it was Parliament, Tories as well as Whigs, *
not divine hereditary right, that determined the succession; Parliament was *
recognized as the supreme law-making body with the **power of the purse**, * magt over > * pungen, ~ økonomien
a partner with the Crown; and the recognition of the right of the individual *
conscience was one of the great victories of history. *

It was a dangerous Revolution, however, for England had a population of *
only five million, while France had twenty, and for Louis XIV the King of *
England was still James II. *

Fortunately Scotland accepted William and Mary, though the wild *
highlanders under Viscount Dundee rose for James, only to be defeated *
at Killiecrankie, and the Macdonalds of Glencoe were treacherously *
massacred for their delay in taking the oath to William. *

The Presbyterian system was restored, the Scottish Parliament became *
fully independent, and only the Crown linked the two countries. *

The immediate danger was Ireland, where the Catholics declared for *
James, who landed with French troops in 1689, and besieged *
the Protestant stronghold of Londonderry. *

The siege was raised but the situation was critical, and when *
on the banks of the river Boyne in July 1690 an English and Dutch army *
under William met an Irish and French army under James the fates of *
England and Europe as well as Ireland were in the balance. *

William's victory saved the English Revolution, and Europe from French *
domination. *

1029 But Ireland lost all.

Her Parliament was reduced to impotence and, to the shame of England, her Catholics were deprived of almost every human right, including the elementary right to be educated.

Although the colonies shared the benefits of the Revolution, Ireland remained an outcast among nations.

William cared nothing for Ireland – or for England, except as a means of saving Holland from Louis XIV, and by 1689 his new kingdom was at war with France.

10 It was **in the main** a static war of sieges in the Spanish Netherlands, modern Belgium, remarkable only for the great naval victory of La Hogue, which freed England from threat of invasion and gave her command of the sea, as the defeat of the Armada had done a century before.

The peace made in 1697 was **inconclusive**, but there were two important consequences of the war.

One was the foundation of the *Bank of England* and the financing of the struggle by loans that formed a permanent National Debt.

As this was mainly the work of the wealthy Whigs of the City, and it gave them a **vested interest** in the Revolution Settlement,

20 for a Jacobite restoration would mean the loss of their money.

Then, William found that the most efficient government in **prosecuting** the war was one of men of the same party, an arrangement that was to lead to the Cabinet system.

The eighteenth century opened with events that made the **renewal of** war inevitable.

In 1700 Louis's grandson inherited the throne of Spain, which meant French control of the Spanish empire, not only of its possessions in the New World but also of the Netherlands.

Then, on the death of James II in 1701, Louis recognized his young son **30** as James III of England.

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* for det meste

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* uholdbar

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* sikret ret

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* fortsætte ngt.

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* fornyelse / genoptagelse af (krig)

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1030 William III died at the beginning of 1702, and as Queen Mary was already dead he was succeeded by Mary's sister Anne.

As commander of the army he was succeeded by John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough, most brilliant of all English soldiers, and it was he who, supported at home by his friend, Lord Treasurer Godolphin, destroyed the power of Louis XIV in the War of the Spanish Succession, fought to place an **Austrian** instead of a French prince on the throne of Spain.

Marlborough had no intention of being tied down to another war of sieges in the Netherlands, and in 1704 marched rapidly up the Rhine to the **Danube**,

10 where he joined the Austrians, and at Blenheim utterly routed the combined French and **Bavarian** army.

It was a **staggering** blow for Louis, the beginning of the rapid decline of his power, and to add to his **discomfiture**, a few days before Blenheim an English fleet took Gibraltar.

All England rejoiced except the Tory politicians, and the queen gave Marlborough the royal manor of Woodstock on which she **commissioned** Vanbrugh to build Blendheim Palace at her expence.

Two years later Marlborough's great victory at Ramillies drove the French out of the Netherlands, while his Austrian **ally** drove them out of Italy, **20** and Louis sued for peace.

But the Whigs were so **elated** by their successes that instead of negotiating a treaty with the French they negotiated an Act of Union with the Scots.

In May 1707 the two Parliaments were united and the island became Great Britain with its symbolic flag, the Union Jack.

Although the Scots retained their Presbyterian Church and their own legal system, the Union was not immediately popular, but the two countries were soon to find the immense political and economic advantages of co-operation.

It was the creation of order on a new scale.

30 Meanwhile the war was vigorously **prosecuted**; in 1708 a British fleet siezed Minorca, and by routing the French at Oudenarde, Marlborough opened the way for an advance into France.

Again Louis asked for peace, but Marlborough pressed on, and in Canada Nova Scotia was wrested from the French.

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* østrisk

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* Donau

* østriger

* bayersk

* overvældende, rystende
overraskende

* ubehag, forlegenhed

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* hverve ng. til at -

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* allieret

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* opløftet, opstemt
henrykt

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1031 But the Whig government was tottering : the Tories had a majority in the Commons, and they had never been wholeheartedly in favour of a war that made money for the Whigs.	* vakle	
Then the Queen, having quarrelled with her old friend the Duchess of Marlborough, fell under the influence of the Tory leader Harley, and in 1710 dismissed Godolphin and his ministry.	*	
Marlborough was recalled, and in 1713 the Tories made the Treaty of Utrecht.	*	
Austria was to have the Spanish Netherlands, the crowns of France	* Østrig	
10 and Spain were to be united, and Britain retained Gibraltar, Minorca, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland.	* beholde ngt.	
It was a moderate peace after a war that was prologue to two centuries of British ascendancy .	* indledning / optakt til ngt.	
England, however, was divided.	* opstegethed, ~ herredømme	
The High Church Tories were in power, by various measures trying to destroy the Whig party and weaken the Dissenters, while the extremists, led by the Earl of Bolingbroke, were planning a Jacobine restoration, although the Act of Settlement assigned the crown to James I's Protestant descendants of the House of Hanover if Anne died childless.	*	
20 All Anne's children were dead: by July 1714 she herself was dying, and before Bolingbroke could mature his plans she was dead.	* modne / færdiggøre (plan)	
It was a brief but triumph reign, celebrated in the grandiose baroque edifices of Vanbrugh and paintings of Sir James Thornhill, in the florid music of Handel, opera, organ and oratorio , strange contrasts to the lucid and restrained writing of the period:	* stor bygning	* blomstrende overlæsset
	* orgel	* oratorium
	* klar	* behersket (skriverier)
'Tis more to guide than spur the Muse's steed , Restrain his fury than provoke his speed,	* (an-) spore / sætte gang i ngt.	* ganger
wrote Pope, introducing the age of reason, classical balance and moderation.	*	
It was primarily an age of prose: Congreve's great comedy	*	
30 <i>The Way of the World</i> was produced in 1700,	*	
Swift published <i>The Tale of a Tub</i> satirizing both Roman Catholics and extreme Protestants in the year of Blenheim, and the last years of Anne were those of the <i>Spectator</i> , the periodical for which Steele and Addison wrote their essays, notably those about the Tory squire, Sir Roger de Coverley.	*	

1032 Soon after Queen Anne's death Hanoverian George arrived in London. *

In the last seven hundred years England had had Danish, Norman, French, *
Welsh, Scottish and Dutch sovereigns, and now the Whigs had brought over *

an elderly and **unprepossessing** German who could speak no English. *

ûnpri~pê`sesing

This had **momentous** consequences, for George I handed over to *

his Whig protectors many of the royal **prerogatives** and left the chairmanship *

of his Council to their leader, who thus became president of an executive *

committee of the party with a majority in the Commons; in other words, *

a Prime Minister presiding over a Cabinet, the members of which had to *

10 agree on all major points of policy. *

Although most of the local squires were Tories, the party had destroyed *

itself as an alternative government by its excesses, and the great Whig *

families, whose heads sat in the Lords, controlled the Commons. *

This was easy enough when the royal **patronage**, which meant bribery *

as well as **preferment**, was in their hands, when the electorate was *

pri`fe~ment

so small, and landlords knew for whom their **tenants** voted, for there was *

no secret ballot. *

In this way the Whig oligarchy **perpetuated** its power for half a century, *

pê`pet\$ueitid

yet, though it was purely selfish in its aims, it brought peace, toleration *

20 and prosperity after the long years of **strife** and persecution. *

A spirit of moderation and commonsense **pervaded** the Whig Church, *

universities and the arts, in all of which enthusiasm and excess were *

deplored, and in spite of gross inequalities, **indifference** and brutality, *

the people of England, still predominantly villagers, were probably more *

contented than ever before. *

There was, therefore, little English support for the half-hearted Jacobite *

rising of 1715 on behalf of James II's son, the Old Pretender; people were *

more interested in gambling in trade with the tropics, particularly in the stock *

of the South Sea Company, and it was the bursting of this speculative bubble, *

30 involving widespread ruin, that brought Sir Robert Walpole into power *

in 1721 to clean up the mess. *

For twenty-one years he managed the Whig machine, preserving peace *

and developing the Cabinet system, and, though he would have **deprecated** *

`deprêkeitid

the title as **savouring** too much of continental despotism, he was really *

the first Prime Minister. *

* utiltalende

* afgørende, betydningsfuld

* privilegium, forrettighed

* protektion, beskyttelse, støtte

* forfremmelse

* forpagter

* udstrække varigheden af ngt.
få ngt. til at vare (et langt tidsrum)

* strid

* gennemtrænge ngt.

* beklage / * ligegyldighed
tage afstand fra ngt.

* misbillige / ikke synes om /
frabede sig ngt.

* nyde ngt.

1033 His policy was to ' **let sleeping dogs lie** ', and for the two decades of his ministry little occurred to upset the tranquillity of the country, the accession of George II in 1727 making no difference to the dependence of the Crown on the Whigs.

It was the age of Pope, *Gulliver's Travels* and *Robinson Crusoe* (another South Sea inspiration) of Handel, Hogarth and Gay's *Beggar's Opera*, partly a satire directed against Walpole and political corruption.

Some of the scenes take place in prison, and it was against the horrors of the **debtors' prison** that General Oglethorpe protested, and in 1733 **10** founded the colony of Georgia as a refuge for the poor and distressed.

John Wesley went there three years later, and after his return began his great life-work of evangelism, fifty years of preaching to those whom the **somnolent** Church neglected.

That was in 1739, the year in which Walpole was forced against his will into a **maritime** war with Spain, which soon involved a continental war in defeat of Austria against France and most of the continental powers.

As a result Walpole fell, for he was no war minister, his place being taken for the next twenty years by Henry Pelham and his brother the Duke of Newcastle, who was even more shamelessly corrupt **20** in his management of the Whig party.

The war lasted eight years, and **settled** nothing, though it offered a golden opportunity for another Jacobite rebellion while the British army was engaged in Flanders.

In 1745, encouraged by the promise of French help, the Young Pretender, Charles Edward, landed with seven followers on the west coast of Scotland.

The Highlanders rose in support of the romantic young man, occupied Edinburgh, scattered a small British force at Prestonpans, and by the beginning of December reached Derby.

But the northern English Jacobites did not join him, there was no help **30** from France, British troops from Flanders had returned, and the long retreat began.

The end came on Culloden Moor near Inverness, where the Highlanders were routed.

There followed a cruel **harrying** of the **glens**, the feudal clan loyalties were abolished, and the wild Highlanders at last brought under control of the central government.

Charles Edward escaped, but it was the last attempt to restore the Stuarts.

* ~ ikke rippe op i fortiden

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* debtors / skyldnerers > * fængsel
~ gælds fængsel

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* søvnig, halvsovende

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* maritim, sø- (krig)

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* aføre ngt.

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* plyndre ngt. * (skotsk) bjergkløft
smal dal

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1034 Culloden was the year in which the Venetian painter Canaletto,	*
distressed by the lack of English patrons during the war, came to England	* ~ mæcen
to paint his pictures of Georgian London and the new City raised by Wren	*
from the ashes of the old.	*
It would have been worth his travelling to Bath, which the Woods,	*
father and son, were transforming into the most beautiful town in England,	*
worthy of the elegant manners that Beau Nash was teaching its fashionable	*
visitors.	*
They were the eager readers of the first real novel in English, <i>Tom Jones</i>	*
10 and the other works of Fielding, and the picaresque romances	* picaresk * kærlighedshistorie
of Smollet all appearing between the publication of Richardson's <i>Pamela</i>	~ omhandlende en skælm
in 1740 and Stern's <i>Tristram Shandy</i> in 1760.	*
More controversial was the scepticism of David Hume's	*
<i>Philosophical Essays</i> .	*
The war which ended in 1748, was followed by a few uneasy years	*
of peace, and while the melancholy lines of Gray's Elegy were becoming	* klagedigt, -sang
almost a part of men's lives, England and France were	*
jockeying for position at the opposite ends of the earth.	* kæmpe om plads (-en)
The Great Mogul Empire in India was breaking up into innumerable	* Stormogulens Rige
20 independent states with the rulers of which the English and French	*
East India Companies were making rival alliances.	*
In America the French government, by erecting forts along the rivers of	*
St Lawrence, upper Hudson, Ohio and Mississippi, were confining to	*
the coast the thirteen British colonies, too jealous of one another to act	*
in concert .	* i forening
By 1755 these were fighting on the Hudson, and in 1756 the struggle	*
became part of another great European conflict, the Seven Years' War	*
of England and Prussia against France and Austria.	*
The first years were disastrous: in America a British force was cut	*
30 to pieces; in India the traders of Calcutta suffered the horror of the	*
Black Hole ; Frederick the Great of Prussia was surrounded by enemies;	* fængselcelle, hvor kun 23 af 146
Minorca was lost and Admiral Byng shot ' pour encourage les autres'.	europæere overleve natten
Newcastle and the others needed encouragement, but this was given	*
in full measure when William Pitt joined the ministry, and when	*
an incomparable grasp of world strategy and complete confidence in himself,	*
began to organize the conduct of war.	*

1035 The first thing was to **contain** the French **in** Europe by blockading their naval ports, by subsidizing Frederick and sending troops to Hanover to help him.

'I will conquer Canada in Germany,' Pit said, and the inability of the French to send reinforcements to America was their **undoing**.

One by one their fortresses fell to a **pincher movement** from east and west: Louisbourg at the mouth of St Lawrence, fort Duquesne, (renamed Pittsburg) on the Ohio, Oswego and Frontenac on Lake Ontario.

Then in 1759 came the Year of Victories: the naval victories of Lagos **10** and Quiberon Bay, of Minden in Hanover and, to crown all, Wolfe's capture of the central French citadel of Quebec.

Meanwhile Frederick had won two great battles, and Clives victory at Plassey and the final defeat of the French near Madras gave the East India Company complete control over the native rulers of the huge provinces of Bengal and the Carnatic.

By the peace of Paris in 1763 France **ceded** all Canada **to** Britain and all her territory west of the thirteen colonies, while in India the French were reduced to two small trading stations.

It was a tremendous **acquisition** of empire.

20 The peace was not made by Pitt, however.

LOSS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIES 1760 –83

In 1760 George II was succeeded by his grandson George III, a young man who 'gloried in the name of Briton' and saw himself as the hero of Bolingbroke's *Patriot King*: A king who really ruled and chose whom he liked as his ministers.

He **resumed** the royal patronage, therefore, and the Whig oligarchy, deprived of the means that had kept them in power for nearly half a century, collapsed.

It was back to 1689: the end, or rather **suspension**, **30** of Cabinet government, and the beginning of a disastrous period of rule by the King and the 'King's Friends'.

George spent the first ten years of his reign trying to find the right men as his servants.

Pitt, thought himself a non-party man, went in 1761, and as ministry followed ministry, relations with the American colonies deteriorated.

* inddæmme ng.

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* vanskæbne

* knibtangs-

* bevægelse

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* afstå ngt til ng.

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* erhvervelse /
tilegnelse af ng.

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* (gen-) overtage ng.

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* ~ midlertidig udelukkelse

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1036 The colonies were not without grievance : although unlike the colonies	* klagemål	
of other countries they were self-governing, Britain regulated their trade	* grund til klage	
in her own interest, and now insisted that they should help to pay for	*	
the highly expensive war in their defence.	*	
This was not unreasonable, but as the colonies, disunited and jealous	*	
of one another, would not tax themselves, the Parliament at Westminster	*	
prepared to do the taxation.	*	
Not unreasonably the colonists protested, and now that the French	*	
menace had been removed they were in a stronger position to protest.	* trussel	
10 ' No taxation without representation ' became their watchword .	* nøgleord, slagord, parole	
Edward I had said the same thing five hundred years before:	* glds. feltråb, løsen	
' What touches all should be approved by all'.	*	
But Parliament imposed a stamp duty on legal documents, repealed it,	* stempel-	* afgift
imposed duties on various imports and, after riots in Boston, repealed all	*	
save tax on tea.	*	
The Parliament that was thus alienating the colonies was the one that	* fremmedgøre ng.	
made a hero of the scurrilous John Wilkes by expelling him from	* skadevoldende	
the Commons and then, when he was returned as member for Middlesex,	* løgnagtig	
declaring his opponent elected.	*	
20 To such a pass had the Patriot King, with the Commons in his pocket,	* stadium, udviklingstrin	
brought parliamentary government.	*	
In the spring of 1770, when Captain Cook was hoisting the Union Jack	*	
at Botany Bay on the newly discovered east coast of Australia,	*	
the king found the perfectly obsequious servant in Lord North,	* underdanig	
one who would manage his Parliament while he mismanaged affairs.	* servil, slesk	
The result was the Boston Tea Party of 1773, when the colonists threw	*	
the East India Company's tea into the harbour.	*	
Parliament replied by passing penal measures against Massachusetts	*	
and cancelling its charter.	*	
30 Pitt, now Earl of Chatham, vehemently opposed this disastrous policy,	*	
as did Edmund Burke and his young friend Charles Fox,	*	
leaders of a regenerated Whig party; but it was too late.	*	

1037 In the early summer of 1775 there were **skirmishes** at Lexington and Bunker's Hill near Boston, and in June the Congress of the United Colonies at Philadelphia elected George Washington of Virginia commander of their armed forces.

* forposttræfninger

A year later, 4 July 1776, Congress issued a Declaration of Independence, a few month after Gibbon had published the first volume of his *Decline and fall of the Roman Empire*.

Fortunately for Britain, Canada remained loyal, and as there were many Loyalists in the middle colonies, the British occupied New York

10 with the **object of driving a wedge between** New England

* formål at drive en kile ind mellem ng.

and the southern states along the line of the Hudson; but General Burgoyne, advancing south from Montreal in 1777, was surrounded at Saratoga and compelled to surrender.

It was the turning-point of the war.

Encouraged by the defeat of their old adversary, the despotic powers of France and Spain proclaimed themselves **champions** of American liberty and declared war on Britain.

* forkæmper for ngt.

In 1780 they were joined by Holland, and most of the other European powers formed a hostile League of Armed Neutrality.

20 At the same time Protestants and Catholics in Ireland combined under Henry Grattan to force the government to free their Parliament and trade from British control, and for four days at the beginning of 1780 London was in the hands of an anti-Catholic mob led by the crazy Lord George Gordon.

No wonder the Commons carried a **motion** that ' the influence of the Crown has increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished '.

* forslag

Chatham was dead, and Britain, directed by the King and North, was confronted by the western world in arms; but she was saved by a few great men: Warren Hastings saved India, Sir Guy Carleton kept Canada loyal, Sir George Elliot held Gibraltar, and for most of the time

30 Admiral Rodney managed to keep command of the seas.

For a few fatal weeks, however, he lost it, and in October 1781

a British force in Yorktown on the Virginian coast was caught between a Franco-American army and a French fleet and forced to surrender.

1038 The war was virtually over, and when peace was made in 1782, Britain ceded all her territory south of Canada to the thirteen colonies, which set about transforming themselves into the United States of America with Washington as their President.

The first British Empire had fallen, and with it ended the fatal period of George III's personal government, the last attempt of the Crown to direct the affairs of Britain.

Lord North resigned and the Cabinet system was restored, with a Prime Minister who was head of the party with a majority in **10** the Commons to which he was responsible.

It was not a restoration of the old Whig oligarchy, however, for the new Whigs carried Burke's Economic Reform Bill, which made it impossible for a government to buy a majority in Parliament.

But George preferred the new Tories to the new Whigs, and in 1783 invited William Pitt the Younger, Chatham's twenty-four year old son, to form a ministry

The period of George III's personal rule was precisely that of young Boswell's friendship with the literary dictator of the age, Dr Johnson.

They met in 1763, the year before the formation of the Literary Club, **20** among whose members were Sir Joshua Reynolds, Goldsmith, Burke, Fox, Garrick, Gibbon, Sheridan and Adam Smith.

Reynolds, Gainsborough and Richard Wilson were all at the height of their powers as painters, and Robert Adam was transforming the interiors of the great houses of the nobility.

It was the climax of the classical age in England, an elegant age that seemed to be so firmly established that there was no reason why it should ever end.

Yet it may be said to have ended in 1784 with the **advent of** Pitt * ankomst af ngt.
and death of Johnson, who left the world to the revolutionary thinkers whom *
30 he so much distrusted: to scientists like Joseph Priestly, *
the discoverer of oxygen, the economists like Adam Smith, whose *
Wealth of Nations appeared in the year of the Declaration of Independence, *
and engineers like James Watt, who in 1782 succeeded in **harnessing** * tøjle ngt. >
machinery **to** the steam engine. * til ngt.

(English History continues on page 1172)

* sådan er verdens gang
/ livet

1040 I **wagged** my head, and **wagged** my finger **at** the wag
but nevertheless he **let** his **tongue wag**.

Suddenly, I **perceived** a change in his **verbiage**.
`vê~biidſ

I noticed **strong feelings** about the government's policies.

I tried to **puzzle out why** he suddenly spoke with great

feeling (U) about the injustice of the government's policies.

Legal writing is often unclear and **verbose**,
ve~`bêus
but his **sentiment** was that the new taxes and duties

would be **unduly hard on** the **lower income brackets**.

10 His **personal feeling** was that raised **excise** (**duties**)

would **hurt** the **weaker members of society most**.

His **own feeling** was that the government underestimated
the **depth** and **strength** of **public feeling against**
the government's policies.

Speaking **with feeling** about the **plight** of the poor,
plait
he said **feelingly** that his responsibility towards

the underprivileged poor **pressed** heavily **on** him and went on,

' The **effects** of the economic **plight** are being **felt** everywhere. '

Everybody is **feeling** the **results** of the recession.

20 Heavily **burdening** the **public** and the **national debt**,
unemployment is a **burden to** the **public purse**.

Rising inflation **presses down** heavily **on the crowd**.

The general public lives **under the pressure(s)** of poverty. '

As it is, the public at large lives **under the pressure of**
taxation and **excise tax** such as **sin taxes**.

Hard hit / hit hard, poor people in particular **feel** the **pinch**.

Some people **plead pressure of work** for political inactivity,
and some give **family pressure** as an explanation for their
obsequious, `servile, submissive, subservient conduct.

30 I, however, **feel** the **pressure of ne`cessity**
to **bring pressure / influence to bear on** the government
to change its policy.

Public **feeling** (U) is being ignored by the government.

Poor families that don't receive **public assistance**
are **pressed** by problems **on** all sides.

Months of **abuse hounds** many **out of / from** their **homes**.

Poverty **presses** them **hard** (adv.).

The wag's **altruism** **ilicited** sympathy **from** the audience.
i' lisitid

* virre med (hovedet) * ~ løfte (en advarende finger)
mod ng.

* lade munden løbe
fare med løs snak

* opfatte ngt.

* ordgyderi

* opfattelser, meninger
holdninger

* finde ud af hvxx

* føling / forståelse

* overlæsset med ord

* holdning
mening

* urimelig hård for den lavere indkomstgruppe
~ vende den tunge nedad

* personlig holdning / mening

* forbrugsskat
(-s-afgifter)

* ramme de svagere medlemmer af samfundet mest
~ vende den tunge ende nedad

* egen holdning / mening

* dybden og styrken af den offentlige mening imod ngt.

*

* med følelse / indføling

* vanskelig situation

* =

* lægge (et stort) pres på ng.

* virkning af >

* vanskelig situation

* mærkes

* ngt. mærke resultatet af ngt.

* bebyrde >

* statsgæld

* byrde for ngt.

* statsfinanser

* tyngde / belaste ng.
virke belastende på

* ~ den brede befolkning
/ store hob

* den almindelige befolkning

* (leve) under presset /
~ åget / byrden af ngt.

* som det var
i forvejen

* byrde

* skat til staten

* forbrugsskat

* giftsskat

* være hårdt ramt

* mærke kniben
føle det kniber

* undskyldte sig med >

* arbejdspress

* familie pres

* følgagtig, underdanig

* føle

* nødvendighedens pres

* lægge pres på ng. >

* for at få dem til at -

* mening / holdning

* offentlig understøttelse
socialhjælp

* presse ng. fra alle sider

* ~ huslejerestance

* jage ng. fra hus og hjem

* presse ng. hårdt

* altruisme
uegennytte

* fremkalde (medfølelse) ~ hos ng.

1041 Because of the press of modern life, people need a few luxuries to sweeten their lives .	* pres jag * luksusvare nydelsesmiddel * afskære ng. fra ngt.	* ~ forsøde livet
Ordinary people should not feel financially cut off from (the luxury of) a day in idleness now and then.	* den luksus af ngt.	
They should neither feel cut off from (the luxury of) being able to indulge in a beer, a glass of wine, a drink, a cigarette or a cigar, sweets / candy from time to time	* afskære ng. fra (den luksus, nydelse) at - * hengive sig til / nyde ngt. *	
They should have a financial possibility of being able to afford / have / enjoy the luxury of a beer, a glass of wine etc.	* have råd til / få / nyde den særlige glæde ved ngt.	
10 / the luxury of indulging themselves with a beer etc.	* ... ved at - * forbruger * luksusartikel * føle sig forurettet * hvad ville ng. sige til det * i samme åndedrag * nydelse af / * blive (overdreven) følelsesbundet * ... over ngt.	* forkæle sig selv med ngt. * sluttelig (-en)
' The consumers of beer, wine, spirits (E) / A) liquor, cigarettes and other so called luxuries burdened by high taxation labour under a sense of wrong – how do you feel about that ? ' he asked in conclusion .		
Then, at the same breath , he suddenly warned against excessive indulgence in food, drink, drugs and women, he started getting sentimental .		
He started to get sentimental about his past.		
He begged the audience's indulgence as he told us about 20 his past.	* tålmodighed overbærenhed *	
Years ago, he led a life of luxury and indulgence .	* leve et liv i > * problemet med at - * holde ng. (økonomisk) velstillet * give sig hen slå sig løs * tilfredsstille sin trang / smag for ngt.	* luksus * nydelse svælgen * få pengene til at slå til * forkæle sig selv med ngt. * luksuriøs
Freeing him from the puzzle of making (both) ends meet , an inheritance kept him in clover for some time.		
Indulging himself, indulging himself with luxuries, he indulged his passion / taste for a luxurious living.	* svælge i / hengive sig til / forkæle sig med ngt. * så sin vilde havre ~ løbe hornene af sig (seksuelt) * bekostelig overdreven dyr * ren og skær	* luksuriøst * overbærende * = eftergivende * damebekendtskab * (udslag af) luksus
Indulging in a luxuriously comfortable living for some years, sowing his wild oats , the indulgent spendthrift indulged in costly lady friends , expensive gifts, a costly car, expensive clothes, restaurant visits etc. – pure luxury .		
30 As long as he had indulged his lady friends with luxuries, there was no limit to the indulgence they showed to him.	* forkæle ng. med ngt. * vise eftergivenhed / overbærenhed overfor ng.	
He had had the indulgence / luxury of being able to pick and chose, and the ladies had indulged his every whim .	* fornøjelse tilfredsstillelse * efterkomme / tilfredsstille * gispen * følelsesbetonet * nydelsessyg / -præget *	* luksus * lune, grille indfald * ~ bredt sig gennem spl. * binding
A gasp had rippled through the crowd.		
In those days he had a sentimental attachment to a self-indulgent lifestyle, and self-indulgent people.		
These days he just enjoyed a warm bath now and then as one of life's little luxuries .	* livets små luksusfornøjelser	

1042 He had also indulged in pot and coke.	* hengive sig til / nyde ngt.	
So he had indulged in sentimental music and stories,	* svælge i / nyde ngt.	
and things of only sentimental value.	* & følelsesbundet	
He seemed far too sentimental about his girlfriends,	* ... omkring ng.	
as they had all deserted / left the sinking ship as soon as	* forlade den synkende skude	
he was low on / out of funds // there was nothing in the kitty .	* kassen er tom	
He was in a sad, sorry and dreadful plight .	* trist, sørgelig, skrækkelig	* vanskelig situation
Yet, he was not the one to indulge in self-pity	* hengive sig til / svælge i ngt.	
and complain about his financial plight .	* økonomisk vanskelig situation	
10 He admitted that his glorification of senseless luxury	* lovprisning	* ufornuftig, urimelig
was a senseless idea.	forherligelse	meningsløs, tåbelig
	=	
He realized that the more he anticipated gaining peace of	* forvente at -	* (få, opnå) fred i >
mind by indulging in luxury, the more disappointed he was.	* sindet (& sjælefred)	
So he rubbed E/eA trashed self-indulgence .	* kritisere ngt.	* selvforkælelse
Criticizing sensualism , he censured / rebuked / trashed	* kritisere ngt.	* nydelsessyge
the sensualists for (having) a too self-indulgent lifestyle.	* vellystning	* for (at) ngt.
Now, the wag directed his attention towards me again.		* selvforkælende
He wanted me to write an article.	*	
	*	
It impressed me that he had found me out.	* det gør indtryk på / imponere ng. at -	
20 I was impressed that he had found out my profession.	* være imponeret over at -	
Having felt his way towards a voluntary agreement ,	* prøve sig frem efter	* frivillig
he had started put slight pressure on me to write an article.	* lægge (let) pres på ng.	* aftale
Pressing me slightly for an agreement,	* presse ng. for ngt.	
he tried pressing me to write a critical article.	* presse ng. til at -	
I couldn't make sense of what he really meant.	* finde mening i ngt.	
It didn't make sense .	* det giver ingen mening	
Where would be the sense ?	* er der nogen mening i det	
There was not a grain of sense in it.	* der er ikke det mindste fornuft i	
He didn't know my own / personal feeling on the issue.	* ngs. egen / personlige mening om ngt.	
30 Nevertheless, he pressed the point .	* presse på for at få et afgørende svar	
He had started to press the question .	gå ng. på klingen, hænge sig i det	
Trying to illicit a response from me,	* presse på for at få et svar	
he pressed for a necessary decision to be made.	* fremkalde, -tvinge (svar) fra ng.	
He pressed me, he pressed me hard.	* presse på for ngt.	* nødvendig
Pressing me for an answer, he pressed me to answer.	* presse ng.	
	gå ng. på klingen	
	* ... for ngt.	* ... ng. til at -
I had mixed feelings about writing a critical article	* have blandede følelser mht. ngt.	
as I had no strong feelings about neither the government	* have stærke følelser mht. ngt.	
nor the pressure of taxation .	* skattetryk	
I was somehow uneasy about his altruistic behaviour too.	* loren / betænkelig ved ngt.	* altruistisk uegennyttig

1043 I didn't like his stinging rebuke and the pressing way he tried to press his opinions on me.	* sviende * pånøde ng. ngt.	* irettesættelse tilrettevisning	* pressende insisterende
The more insisting he was, the more pressing I would need.	* pres		
His pressing was, in fact, felt to be injudicious .	* blive opfattet som		* uklog
I felt that such a course would be imprudent .	* tænke opfatte		* uklog
I felt his course to be unwise	* =		* uklog
I really felt it to be unwise.	* =		
Normally, I'm a sensible fellow with sensible ideas	* fornuftig		* =
who believe that sentiments should be controlled by reason .	* følelsesbetonet holdning / opfattelse / indstilling		* fornuft
10 Sentiment (U) comes from mental feelings , based on thoughts and emotions.	* =	* sindsmæssig	* følelse
I'm deeply sensible of people's kindness.	* opmærksom på / bevidst / klar over ngt.		
My sensibility to kindness is well-known.	* følsomhed overfor ngt.		
Yet, I don't let my behaviour be guided exclusively or solely by my sentiment (U) or sentiments , sentimentality (U) or sentimentalities .	* udelukkende * kun * & overdreven føleri	* følsomhed	* følelse * =
Not following the crowd I was feeling out of it .	* følge / glide med strømmen		* føle sig udenfor
In my writing I'm perceptibly influenced by the most perceptive and intelligent writers.	* mærkbart kendelig * klartopfattende		
20 I suddenly felt the wag's hand on my shoulder.	* føle / mærke ngt.		
I felt his hand touch(ing) my shoulder.	* ... at ngt.		
The waggish rogue then pressed / squeezed my hand and arm , apparently to affect me in one way or the other.	* spøgefuld *	* gavtyv, slynge skælm	* trykke / klemme ...
His hand felt warm and rough and I thought I noticed a rogish glint / gleam in his eye.	* føles * slyngel-, gavtyveagtigt skælmsk, polisk		* glimt
The feel of his hand made me sense an odour of roguery .	* fornemmelsen af ngt.	* fornemme et > anstrøg af ngt.	* skælmeri slyngelstreger
I had a presentiment of coming playful mischief .	* forudelse om ngt.	* spøgefuld	* skarnstreger
I sensed and expected (that) there were some rogueries	* fornemme at -	* forvente at -	* =
30 to come, but I didn't an`ticipate what was on the way .	* forudse hvad -		* på vej
Although I anticipated (that) there were more rogueries brewing (up), I didn't foresee what was in the offing .	* forvente at - * i gære	* forudse hvad -	* i farvandet
I didn't anticipate his change of strategy.	* forudse / forvente ngt.		
I didn't anticipate a change in strategy coming up.	* ... ngt. gøre ngt.		
I didn't anticipate (that) he would change his strategy.	* ... at -		
I didn't anticipate him changing his strategy.	* ... ng. gøre ngt.		
I didn't anticipate being subjected to a new strategy.	* ... at -		
I didn't anticipate losing my (power of) resistance.	* =		

1044 Even if he wag tried not to **convey** the **impression that** he was up to something, I **had** the **impression that** he was, but I didn't **get** the (distinct) **impresssion that** I was in the hands of a shrewed manipulator.

I **was perceptively under the impression that** the wag had something innocent in mind.

After the wag's **press / squeeze of my hand and arm**, I realized that his **handshake** and **penetrating gaze / look / stare** were a **clearly perceptible** signal.

10 He seemed to **feel confident of** success

while I **felt** (like) a **`guinea pig**.

I suddenly **had** all sorts of **odd / (o-f) queer feelings**.

At first, I **felt** the heat a good deal, then I didn't **feel** it at all.

I **felt** the earth **tremble / trembling**.

It **felt like** an **earthquake**.

I actually thought I **felt** an earthquake.

I **felt as if / though** the **ground gave way under my feet**.

I **felt perceptibly** nervous.

I **felt** a **horrible tickle** under the **soles** of my **feet**.

20 I **felt** something **terrible crawl (<ing)** up my leg,

My **legs / knees felt like `jelly**.

My **legs / knees turned jelly** and I couldn't **feel** my feet.

I had **lost** all **feeling / sensation** in my legs.

The air **felt** cold, and as I began to **feel** cold,

I **had** a **tingling / tingly sensation** in my fingers.

I had a **tingle / tingling** in both my hands.

My hands **tingled** and **felt numb with** cold.

'Let me **have a feel**,' the wag said when he **felt** my **pulse**.

He **pressed** me to his **side**.

30 **Feeling** his arm **go(<ing) round** me **felt** strange.

It **felt** exciting and strange; feeling **pressed for space**,

I felt a **tingling / tingle of** excitement.

I was **speechless** and **paralysed** but still **sensible**.

I was quite **sensible of** my situation, so when the wag

suddenly **pressed** his finger **against** my forehead,

I **felt / knew it in my bones that** something strange

was going to happen, and was **tingling with** excitement.

My **spine tingled**.

* bibringe >

* det indtryk at -

* få / have det indtryk at -

* få ...

*

* være > * klartskuende under indtryk af at -
~ helt klart have det indtryk at -

*

* håndtryk * klem af ens arm

* håndtryk * gennemborende (blik)

* klart + * opfatteligt (= tydeligt)

* føle sig sikker på ng.

* føle sig som (foran enkelt led) * marsvin
forsøgsdyr / -kanin

* få / have > * mærkelig * følelse
underlig fornemmelse

* & lide under *

* føle / mærke (sanseudsagnsord med verballed)

* føles / mærkes som * jordskælv

* føle / mærke ng

* føle det som om - * jorden forsvinde under en

* føle sig * mærkbart
tydeligt

* mærke * kildren * fødsåler
kildende fornemmelse

* føle / mærke ng. * frygteligt, skrækkeligt * kravle
rædselsfuldt

* ben / knæ føles som > * gele
~ føle sig helt blød i knæene

* blive - - - * føle / mærke ng.

* miste > * ~ følelsen (i ng.)

* ng. føles + adj. * føle sig + adj.

* snurrende, prikkende (følelse)

* snurren, prikken

* ~ det snurrede / * føltes > * følelsesløs af ng.
prikkede i (hænderne)

* prøve at føle / * føle / mærke / tage ngs. puls
mærke

* trykke ng. ind til sin side

* føle / mærke ngs. arm om sig * føle sig + adj.

* det føles + adj. * føle sig > * i pladsnød

* dirren af (spænding)

* målløs * paralyseret * ved bevidsthed
handlingslammet / sine sansers fulde brug

* bevidst om / klar over ng.

* presse / trykke ng. mod ng.

* have på fornemmelsen

* dirrende af (spænding)

* ~ det rislede ned ad ryggen

1045 Pressing his finger to my forehead, the wag,	* presse ngt. mod ngt.	
just like that , gave my brow a press of his finger.	* uden videre	* pres tryk
He gave it a slight press followed by a hard press .	* let / hårdt tryk	
He must have pressed a mark onto my brow.	* presse ngt. på ngt.	
He must have impressed a mark / a print on my forehead.	* presse	* mærke / aftryk på ngt.
Having imprinted a mark on my brow with his finger,	* påtrykke ngt. på ngt. med ngt.	
he must have stealthly pressed his finger into my hand	* presse ngt ind i ngt.	
and impressed a print / imprinted a mark in my palm.	* sætte et aftryk / afsætte / påtrykke et mærke i ngt. påtrykke et print	
Without notice , he had printed a mark on my forehead	* uden varsel	* påtrykke et mærke på ngt.
10 and, in the same act, printed a mark in my palm.	* ... i ngt.	
I had no impression that the wag had left both a coloured	* ikke have indtryk af at -	
impression of his finger on my forehead as well as	* aftryk / prægning of ngt. på ngt.	
an `impress / `imprint / a print of his fingertip in my palm.	* ... i ngt.	
During the ceremony , the wag did a great impersonation /	* udføre en efterligning / imitation at ng.	
impression / imitation / takeoff of Charles Chaplin.	* =	
He skilfully imitated Chaplin and his way of walking.	* imitere / efterligne ng&t.	
That was very perceptive of him as this famous tramp	* klartskuende	* vagabond
in particular arouses sympathy / engage people's sympathy .	* vække & medfølelse	* ... ngs. ...
His impersonation of Chaplin impressed (the crowd).	* personefterligning (ngt.) gøre indtryk (på ng.) imitation, parodi betage, imponere, dupere	
20 He impressed the crowd with his imitation of Chaplin.	* ng. gøre indtryk på ng. med ngt.	* =
No doubt he impressed (the crowd) (deeply) as	* ... (dybt) ... som ngt.	
a Chaplin imitator / impersonator .	* imitator, efterligner parodist	
It must have been an impressive ceremony	* som gør indtryk betagende, bevægende	
and an impressive scene to watch	* =	
Impressed by / with his touching performance	* påvirket / berørt / imponeret af ngt.	
everybody was impressed by / with him.	* være påvirket, betaget, etc	
His performance made an impression .	* gøre indtryk	
He made a strong impression on the crowd especially on	* ... (et stærkt) ... på ng.	
the impressionable youngsters at an impressionable age.	* (let-) påvirkelig	
30 I, for my part, couldn't make sense of the situation.	* finde mening i ngt.	
There was no rhyme or reason for the wag's behaviour	* ... ingen forståelig mening i ngt.	
I felt it (to be) humiliating / a humiliation even if I didn't	* føle det (at være) + adj. / subst.	
know that my brow had been imprinted with a mark.	* påtrykke ngt. med ngt.	
At that (very) moment when he impressed my forehead,	* præge / sætte aftryk på ngt.	
I keenly felt the humiliation but then shortly afterwards	* skarp / bidende >	* føle ngt.
I felt a perceptible difference.	* kendelig mærkbar	
Shortly after he had imprinted / printed my forehead,	* sætte aftryk på ngt.	
I happend to open my hand and look into my palm.	*	

1046 Noticing the wag's fingerprint in my palm,	* fingeraftryk	
I had a sensation of buoyancy. ^{'boiēnsi}	* følelse af	* (flydeevne, opdrift)
I suddenly felt a sensible difference.	* følelig	lethed, livlighed, ukuelighed
I felt a sensible rise in the temperature.	* mærkbar	
I felt warm again : It felt good.	* føle sig	* føles
I felt better : I felt my legs.	* have det bedre	* begynde at kunne støtte på benene blive mere sikker på sig selv
Actually I was feeling fine .	* have det glimrende	
I didn't sense the pressing danger of manipulation	* mærke /	* overhængende (fare)
when the wag now let me feel that I was in safe hands.	følelse af ngt.	
10 I now liked the feel of his hand as it's skin felt like velvet .	* føle / mærke at -	
It was soft and feathery to the feel .	* berøring /	* føles som >
You can tell if a material is velvet by the feel :	følelse af ngt.	* fløj
if it has a soft feathery feel .	* fjeragtig	* ved beføling
All the time, impressing me with impressive words,	* ved beføling	
the wag impressed on me the importance of the mark.	* præg	
The wag had impressed me favourably .	* gøre indtryk på /	* som gør indtryk
His performance made a big impression (on me).	imponere ng.	virkningsfuld, imponerende
It created an impression of a social consciousness .	* indprente ng. ng.	
It conveyed the impression of social conscientiousness .	* ~ gøre et fordelagtigt indtryk på ng.	
20 He gave the impression of being socially concerned.	* gøre at stort indtryk (på ng.)	
I got the impression that he was concerned about the poor.	* skabe et indtryk af ng.	* bevidsthed
He made a favourable / good impression on me.	* bibringe indtryk af ng.	* samvittighed
Eventually, I got a favourable impression of him.	* give indtryk af at -	
Finally, I had a good impression of his performance.	* få det indtryk at -	
At first I had a bad impression of him.	* gøre et fordelagtigt / godt indtryk på ng.	
My first impression was that he was just a scatterbrain .	* få et fordelagtigt indtryk af ng.	
He appeared to be no more than a scatterbrained eccentric.	* få / have et godt indtryk af ng.	
His unkempt appearance made a bad impression on me	* ... dårligt ...	
but later on I realized that my initial impression of him	* ngs. første indtryk er at -	* tossehoved
30 was a misleading / false / wrong impression .	* forvirret, tankeløs	
His waggeries created / conveyed / made / gave	* gøre et dårligt indtryk på ng.	
a misleading / false / wrong impression on me	* første indtryk af ng.	
a misleading / false / wrong impression of his intentions.	* vildledende / fejlagtigt / forkert indtryk	
So I had got a misleading etc. impression of him.	* skabe / overbringe / skabe / give >	
	* vildledende / falsk / forkert indtryk på ng.	
	* - - - af ng.	
	* få >	* - - - af ng.

1047 The wag had impressed social concern on me.	* indprente ngt. i ng.	
He had impressed on me a sense of social indignation.	* =	
His words had impressed themselves on my brain .	* indprente sig i >	* bevidstheden
I had his words strongly impressed on my mind .	* indprentet ngt. i >	* sindet
They remained impressed on my memory .	* indprente sig dybt i >	* hukommelsen
The scene was imprinted on my brain / mind / memory .	* indprente ngt. i >	* bevidstheden etc.
Printed on my brain / mind / memory ,	* prente ngt. i >	* =
the event was fixed in my brain / mind / memory .	* fastholde ngt. i >	* =
Strange thoughts and ideas crowded my mind / memory .	* (tanker, ideer) fylder ngs. sind / erindring	
10 As he had left an indelible impression on me,	* efterlade >	* uudsletteligt * indtryk på ng
I had a lasting impression of him.	* have et >	* varigt * ... af ngt.
Behind the print of age on his face,	* mærke / præg af ngt.	
I sensed the imprint of passion and suffering on his face.	* præg / spor af ngt.	
Behind his waggish attitudes, the wag bore the `impress of	* spøgefuld	* bære præg af at -
being in possession of his faculties / reason / senses .	* være ved sind fulde fem have sin fornuft i behold	
He bore the impress of seriousness and determination.	* bære præg af / være mærket af ngt.	
His true personality left an impress on me.	* efterlade / sætte (sit) præg på ng.	
I had refused to listen to reason	* lytte til / tage imod fornuft	
but he brought me to my senses .	* bringe ng. til fornuft	
20 Having made me see reason , and brought me to reason ,	* bringe ng. til fornuft	* =
he made me listen to reason .	* tale ng. til at lytte / tale til fornuft	
He impressed me as (a) perceptive (person) .	* gøre indtryk på ng. som >	* klartopfattende skarpsindig
He impressed me as being in possession of both	* ... som værende ...	
perceptiveness and reason.	* skarpsindighed	
The wag ex`pressed his sentiments , feelings and views	* udtrykke ngt.	* (følelsesbaserede) holdninger
on the issue / matter / question.	* om ngt.	
A journalist should be animated by lofty sentiments	* besjæle /	* ædel
and feel concern for the desperate plight of underprivileged	opildne ng.	ophøjet
people in society.	* desperat vanskelig situation	* =
30 My general impression of the feeling and sentiment of	* almindelig * indtryk af ngt. * stemning * holdning	
the crowd was one of agreement with the wag.	*	
So among the crowd, it seemed the overall impression of	* altovervejende	* =
the wag was positive.	*	
The wag impressed on me that I had to	* indskærpe / indprente overfor ng at -	
take a responsibility in this matter.	* påtage sig et ansvar	
I should work to anticipate social problems	* forudse ngt.	
and help forestalling these problems.	* foregribe ngt.	

1048 Appealing to emotion, compassion, pity etc., the wag

appealed to my finer feelings and **sense of justice**.

He asked me what **my sentiments were**.

' **How does it feel to be / live in clover ?** –

what are your **sentiments towards** the poor ? he asked.

My **sentiment of pity** was **made up of** worry for the prices
of simple luxuries rising in **sympathy with** the new duties
and a feeling of **sympathy for** the **hard-pressed** poor.

I **felt for** them.

10 Feeling with the poor, living **in want**, I **sensed how**

it feels to live in want of a few simple luxuries.

I **felt pity for** them.

I **felt it deeply**.

I had an **uneasy sense / feeling of** guilt.

These **were** my **very sentiments**.

' That **is** very **sensible of** you, ' the wag said,

when he **sensed that** his **proposal to be open to**

a reasonable amount of **self-indulgence** was welcome.

' **How does it feel to** be open to self-indulgence ? ' he asked.

20 ' It feels good, ' I answered, and went on,

' I now **feel positive about pleasure-seeking** (people),

and I **feel** the same **about** self-indulgence as you do. '

' Now you are **talking sense**, ' the wag said and went on,

' **That makes sense – that is sense –**

you **have plenty of sense**.'

The wag **felt** his **oats** (pl.).

Impressed with his own importance, the wag **appealed to**
the **feelings of** the audience **rather than to** their **reason**.

Having **raised a wave of feeling against** the **deprivation**

30 of the underprivileged and their **want / lack** of means,

he **created a feeling in favour of** some well-deserved
self-indulgence and **love of pleasure**.

There are ways of giving the **public** what they need
and contribute to the **national sentiment**.

* appellere til (følelser, medfølelse, medlidenhed)

* - - - > * ~ ædle følelser * ~ retfærdighedssans

* følelsesbetonet indstilling

* hvordan føles det at - * være / leve i kløver
~ være på den grønne gren

* << overfor ng.

* medlidenhedsfølelse * være sammensat af ngt.

* i takt med ngt.

* medfølelse med / * hårdt trængt
velvillig indstilling overfor ng.

* føle for / med ng.
have medfølelse med ng.

* ... med ng. * i nød * fornemme / mærke, hvordan >

* det mærkes / * ~ under mangel på ngt.
må føles at -

* føle medlidenhed med ng.

* føle det dybt,
det går én nær
* ubehagelig, forlegen * følelse af (skyld)
~ (skylds-) ...

* ~ som talt ud af min inderste sjæl

* være fornuftigt af ng.

* fornemme at - * åben overfor ngt.

* svaghed overfor nydelse, nydelsessyge
tilbøjelighed til at forkæle sig selv
* hvordan føles / er det at -

* det føles / er godt, herligt etc

* føle sig positiv overfor ng. * behagsøgning (-ende)
~ nydelsessyge

* =

* tale fornuft
lyde fornuftig

* det virker fornuftigt * det er fornuftigt

* være rigtig fornuftig

* føle sin havre, ~ være kry / kåd / i hopla

* under indtryk af * appellere til >

* ngs. følelser * snarere end til > * fornuft

* stemningsbølge imod ngt. * forarmelse / afsavn >

* af / hos ng. * mangel på (midler)

* stemning / holdning * til fordel for ngt.

* nydelsessyge

* publikum, folket

* nationalfølelsen

1049 Eventually I didn't feel a stranger any more.	* føle sig fremmed
The place eventually had a homely E/eA hom(e)y feel to it.	* hjemlig (-t) > * præg / stemning / atmosfære over sig
I had taken a roundabout way to get the feel of the place.	* ~ tage en omvej * ~ opfange (et steds) - = -
Having taken a zigzag way , and felt a zigzag of emotions,	* zigzagvej * zigzag (af følelser)
I began to feel that the wag was quite a man of sense.	* fornemme at - * fornuft
It was my feeling that he had sensible ideas.	* være (ngs.) opfattelse / mening at - * fornuftig
There was a lot of sense in what he said.	* god mening
He would be hard-`pressed to find another journalist.	* ~ have svært ved at -
I felt it my duty to help him.	* føle / anse det som sin pligt at -
10 Having put out feelers , I felt () `out (A) the crowd.	* komme med / udsende * føle ng. på pulsen stikke en føler ud / på tænderne
The crowd pressed to hear what was going on.	* presse / mase
Feeling my way in the matter,	* føle sig frem gå forsigtigt til værks
I took the sense of the crowd.	* vejrer den almindelige stemning / mening
A child pressed up to her mother not to get lost	* presse sig ind til ng.
in the press / throng (of bodies).	* trængsel / mængde (af ngt.)
She was the ex`press image of her mother.	* udtrykte billede
It was now everybody's impression that the wag's	* indtryk
statements bore the `impress of truth and sense.	* bære præg af
The general feeling on the question was that	* den almindelige mening om ngt. er
20 poor pleasure-loving people would be unfairly punished	* nydelsessyge
by new excise duties on so-called luxuries.	* forbrugs-(skat) * afgift på ngt.
There was a general feeling that the wag was	* den almindelige stemning / mening / holdning er at -
a sensible fellow.	* fornuftig
It was felt that the wag was a man of feeling.	* > = * følelsesbetonet menneske hertemenneske
It was generally felt that he had a feeling heart.	* man har ment * være medfølelse
Had I hurt his feelings ?	* såre ngs. følelser
Had I wounded his sensibilities ?	* såre / krænke ngs. følelser
No hard feelings , I hoped !	* ingen bitre følelser
The wag bore me no bad feeling.	* nære uvilje / uvenskab
30 He bore me no ill-feeling.	* =
I had / entertained no hostile feelings towards him.	* nære fjendtlige følelser overfor
I had / entertained only friendly sentiments towards him.	* ... venlige ...
So I felt friendly towards wag.	* føle sig venligt stemt overfor
There was good feeling between us.	* gode følelser venskabelig indstilling
Being friendly with him, it was my feeling that the wag	* være på venskabelig fod med ng. * ... fornemmelse af
was going to be my teacher and good genius.	*
So I asked for his name.	*
His name was Philo.	*

1050 As he argued against sensationalism and sensualism ,	* argumentere	sensationalisme	* sensualisme
I felt the force and the truth of Philo's arguments.	imod >	~ sensationsmageri	~ nydelsessyge
(Sensationalism is either the use of subject matter such as	* & erkende >	* styrke af >	* sandheden i > * argument
a sensation that produces startling or thrilling impressions	* sensationalisme		
or the same as sensationism or sensualism , the doctrine	* =	* overraskende	* gysfremkaldende * indtryk forskrækkende
that all ideas are derived from sensations .	* sensualisme		* sensualisme
Sensualism in the sense of sensuality, sensuousness	* sanseoplevelser		
or sensuosity is subjection to sensual appetites .)	* sanselighed		* & vellystighed
	* nydelsessyge		
	* =	* nydelsesbetonet	* lyst
So far I had had a quite puritan(ical) streak in regard to	* puritansk	* anstrøg	* med hensyn til ngt.
10 the sensual / sensuous pleasures of love, food, drink, etc.	* afholdende		
Having an aversion to (accepting) self-indulgent people,	* sanselig		* fornøjelse
I used to disapprove of / take a dislike to self-indulgence.	* sensuel		* nydelse
	* have en aversion /		* selvforkælende
	modvilje mod (at -) ngt.		
	* have / få modvilje mod ngt.		
Recognizing my sensual / sensuous temperament,	* genkende / anerkende ngt.		* sensuel, sanselig
I now accepted myself as a sensual / sensuous person.			nydelsessyg, vellystig
	* =		
I felt a sensationalist , a sensationist or sensualist myself.	* person, der mener at erkendelse er sansebetinget		
Making me crave (for) a more sensual / sensuous life,	/ & der hengiver sig til sanselig nydelse		
my sensuality, sensuousness and sensuosity made me	* hige efter ngt.		* =
crave to indulgence in some sensual / sensuous enjoyment .	* sanselighed	* =	* =
	vellystighed		
	* hige efter at -	* sanselig	* =
			* nydelse
I didn't need any pressing any more	* blive nødet		
20 so Philo didn't have to press me to write an article.	* presse ng. til		
I felt bound to comply with his express request	* føle sig	* efterkomme	* udtrykkelig
as I felt his sentiments to be more in agreement with	bundet til		* anmodning forlangende
the general sentiment as expressed by the new results	* føle / fornemme at ngt. er	* i overensstemmelse med	
emerging from a public opinion poll .			
Public law should be maintained, and any public law	* den almindelige		* udtrykke ngt.
should be obeyed on the grounds of public policy ,	stemning		
and no law should be contrary to public policy .	* fremgå af ngt.	* offentlig	* meningsmålign
	* statsforvaltning		
	-sret		* almen lov
	* i almenvellets politiske interesse		
	* & stridende mod lov og ærbarhed		
Yet, reforms made in the best interest of	* i ngs. bedste interesse		
the common good are not necessarily	* det fælles bedste		
30 in agreement with the public opinion.	*		
Spontaneously, most people act in their own interest .	*		
It should, however, be in the public interest that	* i offentlighedens interesse		
more information was made known as the situation should be	*		
susceptible of improvement / change by a different legislation.	* modtagelig for / påvirkelig overfor ngt.		
I felt obliged to comply with Philo's express wishes	* føle sig forpligtet til		* udtrykkelig
as I felt that his sentiments agreed with	* føle at	* stemme overens med	* almenvellet
the public sentiment of justice and welfare	* almindelig retsbevidsthed		

1051 A smile expressed Philo's joy at the good news.	* udtrykke ngt.
As he expressed himself delighted,	* udtrykke sig som værende + adj.
his feelings found expression in a smile.	* komme til udtryk
He gave expression to his gratitude by a smile.	* give udtryk for
A smile gave expression to his joy.	* =
' Words cannot express what I feel, ' he said and went on,	* =
' I cannot easily express how grateful I am –	* =
I cannot easily express to you how grateful I am for your help.'	* udtrykke overfor ng.
Some feelings are inexpressible (in words).	* uudtrykkelig
10 Some feelings are not expressible (in words).	* udtrykkelig
I was expressly requested to research (the problem)	* udtrykkeligt * anmode / * undersøge (ngt.) bede om at -
as soon as possible as there was no sense in wasting time.	* det er meningsløst at -
' Please feel free to call me whenever you want,'	* være velkommen
Philo said as his fare`well .	* byde ng. farvel
I said my farewells intent (up)on doing some research .	* sige farvel * gøre research
I'm not a sentimentalist or a sensationalist , and have	* overdreven følsom persom * sensationslysten person
always tried not to succumb to peer pressure as a journalist.	* bøje sig / ligge under for * gruppepres
Disapproving of yellow journalism and the gutter press (E),	* rendestenspressen * sensationsjournalistik
I didn't like the sensational (<ist) press / newspapers .	* sensationspressen / -aviser
20 Sensationalist headlines fill the front page of a tabloid like	* sensationspræget
' I PRESS MY CLAIM FOR CUSTODY OF MY CHILD '	* presse på med > * krav om ngt.
Having little inclination to indulge in sentiment ,	* svælge i / nyde > * følelse
sentimentality , or sensational journalism , I had normally	* sentimentalitet * sensationsjournalistik føleri
indulged in neither sentimentalism nor sensationalism .	* brug af sentimentalitet * sensationsmageri / føleri
I had, however, now come under strong pressure	* komme under ... * pres
to write a sentimental discussion article .	* = * & debatindlæg
Having an express purpose , and having spent a frantic /	* udtrykkelig * formål * hektisk
hectic time researching , I was horrified to see, hear	* = * researche * blive forfærdet over at -
and learn how some deprived families had to scratch a living.	*
30 It was horrifying to discover how desperately / extremely	* det er forfærdende at -
dirt poor some disadvantaged families were.	* lud fattig
Highly motivated to write an essay for publication ,	* beregnet til udgivelse
I rushed into print in eager anticipation for my article	* ~ fare i blækhuset * i spændt forventning om ngt.
full of righteous indignation to be printed / published .	* retfærdig harme * trykke / offentliggøre ngt.
Impressed by / with the importance of my task ,	* ~ under indtryk af ngt. * opgave
I felt it (to be) my public`duty to participate in the debate.	* pligt overfor offentligheden
Publishing my article in the newspaper, I intended to	* offentliggøre / * have i sinde at - lade ngt. trykke i ngt.
publicize my opinion / make my opinion public .	* offentliggøre / gøre folk * gøre ngt. offentligt bekendt med ngt. (tilgængeligt / kendt)

1052 In anticipation of a positive effect, I wanted my opinion	* i forventning om ngt.	
to be publish as soon as possible so I pressed on with	* offentliggøre ngt. på tryk	* presse på / skynde sig med ngt.
(my work on) an essay .	* (arbejdet med)	* = (kortere skriftlig udredning beregnet til offentliggørelse)
I was excited and full of anticipation at the prospect of	* fuld af forventning ved ngt.	* udsigt til ngt.
my article to be published.	*	
As an expression of sympathy for the poor,	* udtryk for ngt.	* sympati for / medfølelse med ng. (= sympatitilkendegivelse overfor ng.)
my essay on the problem would be an expression of opinion ,	* essay om ngt.	* meningstilkendegivelse
written in sympathy with the poor.	* i sympati med / af medfølelse med ng.	
Poverty grew in sympathy with the recession.	* i takt med ngt.	
10 As poverty was on the increase , a growing / an increasing	* i stigning	
number of people were pressed for money .	* ~ i penge nød	
Worry and fear crowded in on the poor.	* (en følelse)	* trænge sig ind på ng.
Sad thoughts and memories crowded in on me.	* tanker / minder >	* =
Memories , sad thoughts and worry came crowding into	* minder / tanker	* trænge sig ind i ngs. >
my mind as soon as I put / set pen to paper .	* sind	* gribe pennen begynde at skrive
Sad images crowded my memory / mind .	* sindbillede	* fylde ngs. hukommelse / sind
Memories of the plight of the poor crowded my mind ,	* minder>	* fylde ngs. sind
as I recalled scenes of inexpressible poverty and misery .	* genkalde sig erindre, huske	* ubeskrivelig * elendighed
Nevertheless, poor people often walk around	*	
20 with expressless faces, expressing themselves	* udtryksløs	* give sin mening til kende
in an expressless voice.	* =	
The misery of the poor is sometimes past expression .	* hinsides beskrivelse ubeskrivelig	
Although some of the scenes I recollected	* genkalde sig erindre, huske	
are beyond expression , I essayed a description	* prøve / forsøge (sig på) ngt.	
of the looks , expressive of the despair of the poor.	* blik, udtryk udseende	
Rendering their mourning, expressive of hopelessness,	* som udtrykker / giver udtryk for	
I essayed (to write) an essay as an essayist .	* forsøge (at -) ngt.	* essayist
Once in a while I read aloud with expression	* læse højt	* udtryksfuldhed (udtryksfuldt)
hoping my essays at persuasion and essay at arousing	* forsøg på ngt.	* ... at -
30 compassion for the poor would be opinion-forming .	* medfølelse for ng.	* opinionsdannende
I fully made use of the liberty of the press .	* pressefrihed	
The freedom of the press is an important feature of	* =	* karakteristisk træk særpræg, -kende
democracy.	*	
The matter was pressing and time pressed	* ~ være presserende	* (tiden) presser på
so as a journalist performing a high-`pressure task ,	* haster	(~ det haster)
I worked at high pressure , totally ignoring my family feeling	* udføre en opgave med fuld tryk på	
and family sentiment .	* på højtryk	* familiefølelse
Once it's (down) in black and white , I won't forget an idea.	* =	
	* på skrift	

1053 I was **terribly busy** but I work well **under pressure**.

Being a journalist is sometimes a **high-pressure job**.

Although I was **pressed for time**, I managed to finish my essay on the **pressing danger of increased taxation**, and the **pressing necessity of** tax reductions / cuts.

I hoped to **create a public feeling against extortionate** taxation on poor people's **stimulants** and few luxuries.

I **showed** much **feeling for** their **sufferings**.

I **reported on** facts and **the public feeling**.

10 Now people could **see it in cold print**.

Writing on the **subject**, I **wrote feelingly about** poverty.

It's was a **feeling** article **expressly composed to press** the government.

I chose to **take another / different view**.

Looking at it **from** another **angle**, I **pressed** the **point**.

From that point of view, I **pressed** the **question**.

From that angle, I **pressed** the government hard.

Letting my **awareness** and **wit find expression in** **expressive** words, I **pressed** my **point home**

20 so the sad facts could be **publicized / become public**.

I found it easy to **express** my **opinion**.

I **expressed myself** strongly **on** the subject.

I **expressed myself** in **clear expressions**, **strong words** and **phrases**.

Giving expression to my discontent with the government,

I sensed an **expression of** discontent **on** my **face**

I avoided **slang expressions**, **strong language**, and **rude expression** in my essay.

Pressing on with the new **angle**, I **pressed ahead / on**.

30 **Pressing ahead with** new **points of view**,

I intended to **press** the **case** and **press home** my **attack**.

So I **pressed on for** a change in policy.

Intent on showing **public spirit**, I **pressed for** answers.

I **pressed** the government **for** an answer.

I **pressed for** a new **policy to be pursued**.

I **pressed** the government **to** pursue a new policy.

Hoping the government would be **hard pressed**, I was intent upon **pressing home** a possible / **potentiel success**,

* have frygteligt travlt * under press

* arbejde med højt pres

* ~ under tidspres / i tidsnød

* overhængende fare for ngt. * forhøjet skat

* bydende nødvendighed af ngt.

* rejse en offentlig stemning mod * udpinende ublu

* stimulans

* (ud-) vise * medfølelse med ngt. * lidelse

* rapportere om ngt. * den offentlige mening

* sort på hvidt

* skrive om emnet * ... følelsesfuld / bevæget dybfølt / medfølelse om ngt.

* = * udtrykkeligt * forfatte * presse ng. specielt

* =

* anlægge en anden / anderlede synsvinkel

* se på ngt. fra ... * vinkel * ~ gå til sagen

* fra den synsvinkel * presse for at få svar

* = * presse

* opmærksomhed * vid * komme til udtryk bevidsthed begavelse

* udtryksfuld * forfølge sit synspunkt

* blive offentlig kendt komme til offentlighedens kendskab

* udtrykke sin mening

* udtrykke sig (stærkt) om ngt.

* = * klar * (menings-) udtryk

* stærke ord * vendinger

* give udtryk for ngt.

* udtryk af ngt. * i ansigtet

* slang * udtryk * sprog med bandeord

* uforskammet * = fræk

* presse på / * (syns-) vinkel * presse på skynde sig med >

* - = - * synspunkter

* forfølge sagen * forfølge sit angreb få det fulde udbytte af ...

* presse på for ngt.

* samfundssind * presse på efter ngt.

* presse / nøde ng. for ngt.

* presse på for at ngt. + v * føre politik

* presse ng. til at -

* hårdt presset

* forfølge en mulig succes

1054 Having finished my essay, I **applied to**

the **editor-in-chief** of a tabloid (newspaper) known to

print / carry sensational (newspaper) **stories.**

As the newspaper's daily **circulation** had **slumped down**
to a critical number, it had been changed into a tabloid.

Dealing largely in **sensation**, tabloids indulge in **juicy**
titbist E/A **tidbits** of **gossip with** (the greatest) **pleasure.**

Everything that may **cause / create / make a sensation**
is **put in black and white / printed** on the front page.

10 The **editorial staff** always has / have a **crowded** schedule.

The editor-in-chief **pressed** the **publications committee**
so I had my essay accepted.

A **proofreader read through** my essay in order to
correct spelling mistakes.

Proofreading (my essay), he used **proofreader's marks.**

A **press photographer** had taken a good picture.

He **developed** the film in the **darkroom crowded with**
equipment.

Lots of equipment **crowded** the room, as the photographers
20 had **crowded** much new equipment **in(to)** the room
and **onto** the tables.

Using the **printing apparatus**, he made a **print** of
the negative on **printing paper** or **printing-out paper.**

The negative **printed** well.

As a paper **goes to press / at the time of going to press,**
there is a great **press of work.**

Just before my manuscript **met the deadline**, it was
handed over to the **printing house** or **printing office.**

In the **composing room** the **compositors set (up) type.**

30 Using different sorts of **type(s)**, a compositor **set (up)**
my article and the rest of the page.

The compositor used **legible type.**

(**Headwords** are printed **in bold (type) / boldface.**)

After the **composition**, the **setting up of type** for printing,
they **sent the type set up / the matter to press.**

In the **printery**, operating the **printing press / machine**
a **pressman** pushed / **pressed** the **starter (button)**
presses / flicks / throws the starter (**switch**) of the **press.**

As the **printing press rolled**, the paper **was in print.**

* henvende sig til ng.
(med anmodning)
* redaktionschef

* trykke / bringe > * sensations- * (avis) historie

* ~ (daglig) oplag * ~ rasle ned (>)

* til (et antal)

* sensation * saftig

* godbid * sladder * med > * (største) fornøjelse
& (hellere end) gerne

* vække / skabe sensation

* sætte ngt. på tryk / trykke ngt.

* redaktionen * presset

* presse > * redaktionsudvalg

*

* korrekturlæser * gennemlæse

* rette stavfejl

* læse korrektur på ngt. * korrekturtegn

* pressefotograf

* fremkalde (film) * mørkekammer * overfyldt /
p roppet med ngt

*

* overfylde ngt.

* proppe ngt. sammen / (ind i) ngt.

* ... ovenpå ngt.

* kopieringsapparat * kopi af ngt.

* kopierpapir * udkopieringspapir

* kopieres

* ved redaktionens slutning * =

* arbejdspress

* nå deadline, (grænse i fangelejr)
sidste frist, skæringsdato

* trykkeri (større) * = (mindre)

* sætteri * sætter * lave sats

* skrifttype / (sætte-) type * sætte ngt. (typ)

*

* letlæselig * (bogstav-) type

* opslagsord * fed skrift (-type)

* opsætning * =

* sende > * satsen * i trykken

* trykkeri * trykpresse / trykkemaskine

* trykkeriarbejder * trykke på ngt. * startknap

* presse / vippe / = * trykpresse

* trykpresse * rulle * være > * i trykken
~ ved at blive trykt

1055 A **printer** or a **printer's devil** checked the **printing**,
whether the **print** is **clear** or **uneven**.

Printing ink smudges easily so a **foreign body**

in the press may **smudge** the **ink**, the **writing** and the **paper**.

Printing is **smudging** work so the pressmen wear

a **coat** / E an **overall**, or **dungarees** E/A **overalls** or

a pair of **overalls** (a **boiler suit**) E/A a pair of **coveralls**.

They take care not to **smudge** / **smear** their surroundings

with their **smearly** / **smudgy** hands but still they can't help

10 getting black **smears** / **smudges** on their **working clothes**.

At the **proofreading** of the **press**, the proofreaders

check the (**printer's**) **proofs** / the **proof sheets**

in order to **corrected printer's errors**.

When the proofreaders have **corrected** the **press**,

the compositors **correct** the **matter** / the **type set up**

so it can be **passed for press**.

Eventually, the **finished matter** could **go to the press**.

People, **jealous of** their **honour**, are ready to **bust** a **gut**

doing whatever job / **to do** whatever job **to perfection**.

20 They'll **do** a job (to perfection) or **bust**.

A **press-lord** owns several **publications**.

A **print** or book should have **publisher's imprint**

as well as **printer's imprint**.

As a newspaper **goes as printed matter**, it can be send
as **printed matter** at **printed matter rate**.

Delivery is **urgent**, so the newspapers are **ex`pressed**.

An **ex`press company** or **express** (A) transmits things

by **express** delivery.

It sends the newspapers **express**.

30 It sends some papers **by special delivery** /E **by express**.

by a **special messenger** or by **express messenger**.

Some papers together with **express letters** are transported
in **express wagons** to various cities

by the night **express** trains, or early morning **expresses**.

* trykker	* trykkerlærling / -arbejdsdreng	* trykning
* tryk	* tydeligt	* utydeligt
* tryksværte	* udtværes	* fremmedlegeme
* udtvære / tilsmudse ngt.	* sværten	* skriften
* tilsmudsende		* papiret
* kittel		* smækbukser
* kedeldragt		
* tilsmudse, plette ngt.		
* tilsmudset		
* plet		* arbejdstøj
* udtværing		
* korrekturlæsning		* tryk
* korrekturark		
* rette >		* ~ trykfejl
* rette >		* ~ korrektur
* rette >		* satsen
* sende (satsen) >		* til rentryk
* færdige sats		* gå i trykken
* ærekær	* smadre >	* tarm
* med at -	~ slide sig en pukkel til	* til perfektion
* gøre ngt. eller sprænge ~ gøre alt for at -		
* bladkonge		* publikation
* trykt skrift, publikation		* forlæggermærke
* avis , ugeblad, reproduktion		
* angivelse af trykkested		
* gå som >		* tryksag
* =		* -takst
* uddeling	* presserende	* sende ngt. ekspres
* omdeling		
* spedition-		* -firma
* ekspres		
* =		
* særbesørgelse		
* særbud		* ekspresbud
* ekspres		ilbud
* ekspresvogn & legevogn		
* eksprestog		* =
iltog		

1056 Publicizing /E& <sing the plight of the poor, I had
 `pūblisaizing
 written an article that wasn't just a **titbit** E/A **tidbit of** news.

As soon as my **feature** (article) **on** the problem

was **in the public domain**, and **became public property**,
 it **created a great sensation**.

Noticed by the rest of **the press** it **caused a sensation**.

I usually **avoid sensationalism**.

Although the **sensationalism** of the press is usually

not my cup of tea, I had **made a sensation**.

10 The article was **favourably noticed** by the **press / media**.

From a lot of **press cuttings** and **press clippings**,

I realized that it **had a sensationally good press**.

I had **pushed / (eE) pressed (all)** the (**right**) **buttons**.

The article **gave publicity to** the issue.

Hounded by the press, I **obtained publicity for** the issue.

Feelings over the article **ran high**.

My article **aroused strong feelings**.

It **aroused strong feeling on all sides**.

I had **pushed /eE pressed** people's **buttons**.

20 Some advocates of my opinions accused the government
 of **catering for / to a society crowd**

These **opinion makers** advocated that **the crowd**
 needed a new leadership which would **raise the taxes**
for people in the higher income brackets, and **cater for / to**
 the underprivileged **crowd** by **cutting** their taxes.

Some opponents of my opinions didn't **hang back**.

As they didn't **hang back on** criticism, they didn't

hold back from calling me and my article a **public nuisance**.

and calling me a **public enemy** and a **public danger**.

30 I could feel anger **surging (up) inside** me.

So some people only saw the issue **in black and white**
 while others maintained that whole issue of taxation
 can never be based on a **black-and-white** decisions.

Tax dodgers as well as people exempt from normal tax
 (people exempted from (paying) normal tax)

take care not to **washed** their **dirty linen in public**.

In no sense can the issue be said to be resolved,
 and the government be said to **be conscious of /**
have a clear conception of its **responsibility**.

* bringe ngt. til offentlighedens kendskab

* en lille godbid af ngt.

* ~ kronik om ngt.

* ude i offentligheden
 med ret til viderebrug
 * skabe

* blive almindelig kendt
 / hvermandseje

* pressen

* & røre
 opsig
 * vække opsigt / furor

* holde sig fra >

* sensationsmageri

* < =

* ikke min kop te

* skabe sensation
 vække opsigt

* vel modtaget af >
 (bemærke)
 * presseudklip

* pressen / medierne

* sensationel

* presse, -omtale

* trykke på (alle) de rigtige knapper

* give offentlig omtale af /
 kendskab til / reklame for ngt.

* jage ng.

* få ...

* & bølgerne efter ngt. går højt

* vække stærke følelser

* skabe ophidset stemning

* fra alle sider

* få ng. til at reagere

*

* tilgodese /
 sørge for ng.

* overklasse

* befolkningsgruppe

* opinionsdanner

* hoben / den brede befolkning

* have >

* skatterne >

* for ng.

* i ... indkomst gruppe

* sørge for /
 tilgodese ng.
 * sænke ...

* befolkningsgruppe

* holde sig tilbage

* ... med ngt.

* holde sig tilbage med at -

* en offentlig plage

* samfundsfjende

* en fare for den offentlige sikkerhed

* vælte op i ng.

* i sort-hvidt / enten eller (~ uden nuancer)

*

* enten-eller

*

*

* hænge sit snavsede vasketøj til skue

* på ingen måde

* være bevidst om >

* have en klar opfattelse af >

* ansvar

~ være sig sit ansvar bevidst

1057 As a member of the press / E& a pressman , and a publicist , I have a reporter's pass .	* representant for pressen	* bladmand (pl. pressefolk) * pressekort
The press pass or press card admits the holder to the press gallery in the parliament, and the press box at a sports event.	* = * presseloge * =	* give ng. adgang til ngt.
Recalling my essay in entering the press world , I clearly remember my first essay in journalism .	* forsøg på at - * ... på >	* presseverdenen * journalistik
My much / highly / widely publicized criticism led to a press campaign against tax raises out of proportion to 10 social justice.	* ... omtalt * pressekampagne * * * flokke / mængder af ng. * i takt med ngt.	* ude af proportion med ngt. (med (social) slagside)
As the government turned a deaf ear to the protests, crowds of people poured into / crowded into the streets. In sympathy with the spread of the news, people crowded / overflowed the streets, and eventually a crowd (of protesters) collected / gathered outside the parliament.	* fylde ngt. til trængsel / overfylde ngt. * flok / opløb * = * fylde ngt. (trængsel) * kapacitetsmængde * råbe taktfast i kor * folkemængde * råbe ngt. i kor * slagord * korråb *	* samle sig * samle sig
As crowds of people were gathered outside the parliament, thousands of demonstrators crowded the square. The demonstration attracted a capacity crowd of 10,000 demonstrators chanting and carrying placards . 20 The crowd broke out in protest chants . The crowd was / were chanting cries of protest and anti-government slogans . The crowd broke out in chants of ' Resign ! Resign ! ' ' Down with the governmen ! Down with the government, ' the people chanted , their eyes glinting angrily / with anger.	* = * fylde ngt. (trængsel) * kapacitetsmængde * råbe taktfast i kor * folkemængde * råbe ngt. i kor * slagord * korråb *	* samle sig * samle sig
Although the police warned people not to crowd , people overflowed the square, filled to capacity . Filled to overflowing , the square overflowed with people. The last arrivals tried to crowd in but were crowded out . 30 So the last arrivals who tried to crowd into the square, were crowded into the ajoining streets (by the first arrivals). People overflowed into the ajoining streets. Street vendors mingled with the crowd of protesters. The chanting rose in volume as police tried to break up / disperse the crowd . Even if the police are trained in crowd control and crowd trouble , the protesting went on the next day. A whole crowd of protesters were arrested by the police.	* øjne > * stimle sammen * overfylde ngt. * fylde ngt. overdrevent * sidst ankomne * mase / trænge sig ind i ngt. * ... ng. ... * vælde ud i ngt. * gadehandler * korråberi * splitte > * folkemængdekontrol * ...ballade * hel masse af ng.	* skinne + adv. * fylde ngt. helt op * flyde over med ngt. * ... ng. ud * tilstødende * blande sig i mængden af ng. * stige i styrke * folkemængde / opløb

* følgende / næste

* presseagent / -sekretær

* =

* pressechef
manager

* -agentur / -sekretariat

*

* give / holde >

* pressekonference

* hårdt presset

* henvende sig / tale til ng.

* offentlig forsamling

* presserende

* samle sig

* dække (en begivenhed)

* pressekorps

* fylde ngt. (til trængsel)

* fyldt (med ng.)

* (& allerede) ankommen

* trænge /

* (senest) ...
mase ng. ud

* & ikke være plads til ng.

* flokkes omkring

* samme gamle garde / klike

* offentlig

* lovgivende

* valgt forsamling

* bøje sig / give efter for >

* (folkeligt) pres

*

* & dagens største begivenhed

* trykt

* søge / undgå offentlig opmærksomhed

* træde ind i det offentlige liv

* i det ...

* skille sig ud fra mængden

* være en af mængden

* følge ...

* gå sine egne veje
~ gøre som man selv vil

* gå imod mængden

* offentliggørelse
trykning

* =

* højst kontraversiel

* =

* blive en offentlig kendt person

* mærkelig / usædvanlig / underlig >

* fornemmelse

* ~ have offentlighedens opmærksomhed henledt >

på sig

* ~ træde frem for offentligheden

* indkalde til ngt.

1059 I wondered whether a crowd would collect / gather .	* et opløb (ville) samles (der ville blive opløb)
A crowd had / was actually gathered to attend the meeting.	* have forsamlet sig / være forsamlet
All morning, people gathered .	* (for-) samles
People crowded outside the main editorial office /	* forsamles * hoved- * bladhus
the headquarters (of the newspaper) / the newspaper office .	* trænges (avis-) hovedkvarter * avis- * kontorbygning
Gathering outside, a press of curious people	* trængsel af (nysgerrige) mennesker
pressed against the door.	* bladhus * presse / mase mod ngt.
When the door was opened, people crowded through	* myldre / mase sig gennem ngt.
the door and the crowd surged into the entrance hall.	* vælde ind i ngt.
10 When I tried to get through the crowded entrance hall,	* stuvende fuld overfyldt
I looked at a sea of faces as people crowded (a)round me.	* et hav af (ansigter) * stikle sammen / trænges omkring ng&t.
Pressing each other, people pressed (a)round me.	* presse / mase ng&t. * trænge sig rundt om ng&t.
I was pressed in the crowd and felt uncomfortable.	* blive (næsten) mast i mængden
I don't like it when people crowd me.	* ikke kunne lide det når - * mase / trænge sig ind på ng.
The press of the crowd drove me on ,	* pres * drive / trænge ng. frem
until an official eventually came to my assistance.	* masen
Pressing / pushing forward , he pushed his way through	* mase sig frem * mase sig vej
the press / throng of bodies, and guided me to the platform .	* trængsel * podie
Prepared to ask (me) questions , the expectant attendees	* ~ stille (ng.) spørgsmål * forventningsfuld * deltager
20 were crowded into the meeting hall.	* proppe / stuve ng. samme i ngt.
Pressing me hard , trying to extract / squeeze / wring	* & gå ng. på klingen * presse ngt. >
information from / out of me, a representative from	* fra / ud af ng.
a pressure group put a lot of pressing questions to me.	* pressions- * stille ng. > * pågående * spørgsmål gruppe
Crowding me with questions and pressing the point ,	* overdænge ng. med ngt. * gå ng. på klingen
the questioners pressed on / ahead with their questions.	* presse på med ngt.
A woman questioner was wearing a low-cut dress.	* nedringet
She was a very persistent woman with chubby cheeks	* insisterende * (dejligt) buttede (kinder)
sensual lips.	* sensuel
I'm afraid that my eyes lingered at her plunging neckline .	* ngs. øjne dvæler ved ngt. * dyb halsudskæring
30 As time was running out, she was kindly requested to	*
pressed on / ahead .	* skynde sig
The faint smell of her perfume lingered in the room.	* forblive + adv.
After the questioning, she suddenly crowded me.	* mase / trænge sig ind på ng.
Pressing me to her side , inviting me in an insistent tone,	* trykke ng. ind til sig * insisterende
she persisted with her pressing invitation.	* blive (ihærdigt) ved med ngt. * ~ insisterende
As she persisted in praising me, I lingered (on) for a while	* - - - at - * holde sig hen tøve i sin fremfærd
to talk to her, not to make an impolite impression on her.	* gøre et (uhøfligt) indtryk på ng. ~ virke (...)
On pretext of having some pressing business to deal with,	* under fore- * have et presserende forehavende givende af at -
I refused / turned down / declined her invitation.	* afslå ngs. ...

1060 Eventually insisting on getting home,

I **fought** my way **through** the **press** of the **crowd**.

Confused, I got into my car and **turned** the **ignition key**.

Having **turned** () on the **ignition**, I **put** my **foot down**

lightly on the **accelerator** (eE).

I **pressed** () down the **accelerator** with a light **press**

as there was a **crowd** of cars in the streets.

I **stepped** lightly on the **gas** (**pedal**) (eA)

as the (rush-hour) **traffic** was **horrendous** / **terrible**.

10 I had decided to **press** my old car **into service**.

I would **feel** selling the old car.

Keeping it **for sentiments**, I do it **for sentimental reasons**,
and not **for reasons of economy**.

The old car, however, still **passed** its **MOT** (**test**) (E).
em êu `ti~

In Britain, every vehicle over three years old must be taken
in for its MOT(Ministry of Transport) (**test**) every year
to get an MOT certificate.

Instead of driving through a **crowded** district,

I took the **motorway** /A **ex`pressway** /A **freeway**.

20 Having **road sense**, I **ease** my **foot off** the **accelerator**,
and **crowd speed** with regard for the **circumstances**.

Speed or velocity (v) can be expressed in

a **simple equation**: $v = \text{length of travel} / \text{time}$.

Velocity and length of travel are **directly proportional** / **-ate**
while velocity is **inversely proportional** / **-ate to** time.

The increase in power of a collision is **directly proportional**
to the increase in speed **to** the **power** of **two**.

The power of a collision increases **directly proportionally** /
proportionately / **in direct proportion** or **ratio to**

30 the increase in speed **to** the **power of two**.

The signs ' + ' and ' - ' **express** addition and subtraction.

The **expression** " $a x^2 + b x + c = y$ " is

a **quadratic equation**, describing a **pa`rabola**.

The small letters a, b, and c are constants

while x and y are **variable unknowns** / **unknown variables**.

(A `parable is a short **alle`gorical** story **designed** to
convey some truth, religious principle, or moral lesson.)

An `allegory is **susceptible to interpretation(s)**.

A **theorem** must **be susceptible to** proof.

*

* kæmpe sig vej

* gennem maseriet

* dreje >

* tændings- / startnøgle

* ~ sætte tændingen til

* ~ sætte foden >

* (let) på speederen

* ~ trykke på speederen

* pres, tryk

* mylder, vrimmel
trængsel

* presse (foden) let på speederen

* forfærdelig / skrækkelig >

* trafik

* bringe ngt. i brug
(der egentlig ikke er meningen / egnet)

* pine / lide ved

* af følelsesmæssige grunde * af sentimentale grunde

* økonomiske grunde
sparsommelighedshensyn
* ~ bilsyn

*

*

*

* overbefolket

* motorvej

* ~ færdselskultur

* ~ lette foden fra speederen

* ~ sætte farten op

* ~ under hensyn-
tagen til >

* omstændig-
hederne

*

* førstegradsligning

* ligefrem proportional

* omvendt ... med ngt.

* direkte proportional >

* med ngt.

* ~ i anden potens

* direkte proportionalt

* ... med ngt.

* i anden potens

* udtrykke

* udtryk

* andengradsligning

* parabel

* konstanter

* variable

* ukendte

* ukendte

* variable

* lignelse

* allegorisk
forklarende

* konstruere

* overbringe ngt.

* allegori
lignelse

* modtagelig for ngt.

* tolkning

* (mat. / fys.) læresætning

* =

1061 An **utterance** is a speech sequence consisting of one or more words, or an animal's call, cry or the like.

Animals and humans may **give utterance to** their feelings and thoughts.

An **expression** may be a particular word or phrase.

In linguistics a word has a **form** (it's written **expression**) and a **substance** (its **articulatory** expression).

The **expression** of a word **communicates / conveys** its **content** which may be one or more **meanings** or **senses**.

10 The **denotations** of a word or its **denotational meanings / senses** is the association or set of associations that a word or expression **elicits** for most speakers of a language as distinguished from its **connotations**, the associations (**connotational meanings / senses**) elicited for any individual speaker because of individual experience.

In a dictionary a word is listed in its one or more **denotations**.

In various contexts it may thus **occur in** its various **connotational meanings / senses**.

20 In the dictionary "**naive**" is a word with two **senses**.

In the **literal sense** it means : having or showing natural simplicity of nature : unsophisticated : **ingenious**.

Figuratively / In the **figurative sense** it means : lack of experience, judgement, or experience : **credulous**.

In full sense "naive" has a **positive** and a **negative sense**.

It should be possible to guess from the **context**

in what sense a word is used: whether a word

is used **in the literal sense, the figurative sense,**

in the strict sense, in the proper sense,

30 in the best sense, the worst sense etc.

Synonyms are words or expressions having the same or nearly the same meaning as joyful, **elated**, glad.

Sometimes the **sense of** a word is not **clear**.

From this it appears and **from this it's evident** that

you may have to add, ' **In the best sense of** the word '

or ' **in the best sense of the term,** ' to be correctly understood

A **homonym** is a word like another in spelling and sound

but different in meaning as ' **chase** ' ; to **chace** / pursue sb.,

and to **chase** / ornament metal.

* ytring

*

* give lydligt udtryk for ngt.

*

* udtryk

* form

* udtryk

* udtalemæssig

* viderebringe >

* indhold

* betydning

* grundbetydning

* denotativ
grundlæggende

* betydning

* =

* frembringe / -kalde (association)

* konnotation, bibetydning

* konnotativ ~ afledt / bi-

* betydning

*

*

* grundbetydning

* optræde

* afledt / bi-

* betydning

* naturlig, ukunstlet

* betydning

* bogstavelig

* & forstand

* åbenhjertig, troskyldig

* figurativt,
billedligt

* i billedlig /
overført >

* betydning
forstand

* godtroende

* i sin fulde betydning

* fordel-
agtig

* ned-
sættende

* betydning

* sammenhæng udadtil

*

* bogstavelig

* billedlig, overført

* betydning

* snæver

* egentlig

* =

* =

* =

* opløftet

* klar
tydelig

* heraf fremgår det >

* - - - at -

* i ordets bedste betydning

* i ordets / udtrykkets ...

* =

* jagte ng.

* ciselere ngt.

1062 A big city **has a feeling of strain and hurry.**

Huge **crowds** sometimes **overflow** the streets.

The streets **overflow** with **surging crowds**

Ring roads E/ bypasses **outer belts** are built

to **relieve / reduce** the (traffic) **pressure on** the inner city.

At rush hour, people **crowd / pack into** trains and busses.

In the rush hour, passengers are **crowded / packed into**

busses and trains **with a view to a sea** of heads.

Crowded together on busses and trains,

10 the **crowded** passengers are quite uncomfortable.

When the busses and trains **are crowded with** people,

people **crowd (at)** the bus stops.

People who wait **at / in** the **back of a queue** **E/A line**

or **at / in** the **back of a crowd** may be **crowded out.**

Taking otherwise no time to **linger (on) / tarry at** a place,
people seldom have time to **linger (on) / tarry in** an area

in order to **linger on** the **impressive** architecture of the place.

People who **linger (on) / tarry** may realize that some

impressively large **new-fangled** architecture is in fact more

20 **impressive** due to its size than to its beauty.

I drove into a **petrol E/A gas station** to **fill up.**

I **pressed** the **button** for the right **fuel.**

A **fuel pump** has a **sensitive** fuel **gauge.**
geid§

I filled the **pneumatic tyres** with air, until they had

the right **tyre pressure**; the right **pressure** per unit of area.

The **air pump** had a **pressure gauge** which measured
the tyre **pressure** in **lb(s).** (pounds) **to** the **square inch.**

An inch equals 2.54 centimetres, a pound 0.454 **kilograms.**

A **ba`rometer** is a **sensitive measuring instrument**

30 which a measures the pressure of the atmosphere.

Normal **atmospheric pressure** balances a **column**
of **mercury** of 760 mm, or a column of water of 10 m.

This pressure is about 1 kilo per square centimetre.

Paying for the petrol / gas and some **titbits** **E/A tidbits,**

I **felt for** some money; I **felt** in my pockets **for** it.

I had to go to the **public convenience.**

There was a **terrible / an awful / a horrible** **/eE a horrid /**
a **vile smell** in the toilet.

* stemning, præg atmosfære	* anspændelse	* hastværk
* forsamling menneskehob		* overfylde ngt.
* være overfyldt af ngt.		* menneskehav (bølgende / strømmende hob)
* ring- / omfartsvej		
* lette / mindske >		* presset på ngt.
* ved myldretid		* mase sig ind i ngt.
* i myldretiden		* proppe ng. ind i ngt.
* udsigt til ngt.		* et hav af ngt.
* mast / proppet sammen		* ~ i (busser og tog)
* sammenpresset		
* være (over-) fyldt med ngt.		
* stimle sammen / trænges ved ngt.		
* bagest i >		* kø
* =	* flok mængde	* trænge ng. ud (ikke komme med)
* dvæle / gøre ophold på et sted		
* ... i et område		
* dvæle ved ngt.		* imponerende
* nøle, dvæle / bie, vente		
* imponerende		* nymodens
* imponerende		
* benzintank		* fylde op / (benzin) på
* trykke på	* knap	* brændstof
* brændsstofpumpe	* følsom	* måler
* trykluft		* dæk
* dæktryk	* tryk	* arealenhed
* luftpumpe		* trykmåler
* tryk (i)	* pund	* kvadrat inch (tomme)
* kilo (-gram)		
* måleinstrument	* følsom	* måleinstrument
* barometer		
* atmosfærisk tryk		* søjle
* kviksølv		
*		
* godbid		
* rode i ngt. efter		* =
* offentligt toilet		
* forfærdelig		
* =		* lugt

1063 Being at home I locked the door for reasons of security .	* af sikkerhedsmæssige grunde / sikkerhedshensyn	
Having realized I had impressed footprints on the floor,	* afsætte >	* fodaftryk / -spor
I removed the dirty im`prints of my shoes with a floor cloth .	* aftryk, mærke	* gulvklud
I wrung the cloth to wring the water out (of the cloth).	* vride ngt.	* vride ngt. ud (af ngt.)
Having squeezed the cloth and squeezed water out (of it),	* presse ngt.	* presse ngt. + adv.
and squeezed the cloth dry, I felt terribly thirsty; so I went into	* presse ngt. + adj.	* ~ gå ud i >
the kitchen to get something to drink and a bite to eat .	* køkkenet	* en bid mad
' Press here to open,' it said on a carton of juice.	* pres / tryk her	
I twisted the lid off a jar of gherkin(s) E/A pickle(s) .	* vride ngt. af >	* krukke, ~ glas * sylteagurk
10 While lingering over a snack , I suddenly realized that	* give sig god tid til ngt.	* et let måltid
the crowded events of the week made my head feel heavy.	* (ugens) brogede begivenheder	
During the last crowded week I had received / got / had	* ~ begivenhedsrig	* modtage >
so many impressions that the one crowds the other .	* indtryk	* den ene trænger sig ind på den anden
In order to ease my mind // to put / set me at (my) ease //	* få ro i sindet	* falde til ro
to take my mind off a riot of thoughts crowding my mind //	* lede tankerne / opmærksomheden bort fra ngt.	* virvar af ngt. * trænges i ngt.
to put / set my mind at ease / rest ,	* få ro i sindet	
I turned over the pages of a kitchenware catalogue.	* bladre i ngt.	
It had a pressure cooker on the front page.	* trykkoger	
It saves time as water under pressure boils at	*	
20 a temperature higher than 100 ⁰ C.	*	
My eyes lingered at a fruit press .	* øjne dvæle ved ngt.	* presser
Pressing fruit or vegetables in it, it's easy and convenient	* presse ngt.	* let og bekvemt
especially to press the juice out of larger quantities.	* presse ngt. ud af ngt.	
Pulling a handle, you express the juice from the fruit.	* presse ngt. fra ngt.	
A juicer is pictured together with a litre measure	* (el-) saftpresser	* litermål
or a measuring cup E/A jug to catch the juice.	* målekop / -bæger	* opfange ngt.
For cooking, a lemon-squeezer E/A a juicer will do if you	* citronpresser	
want to squeeze the juice from / out of a lemon or an orange.	* presse ngt. fra / ud af ngt.	
A sensitive set of kitchen scales E/A scale was on offer.	* følsom	* køkkenvægt
30 Adverticing circulars / folders / pamphlets / brochures	* reklametryksag / -brochure	
are especially aimed at susceptible consumers,	* påvirkelig	
and customers' susceptibility .	* -hed	
Having finished eating directly from the food container,	*	
I pressed the lid firmly shut .	* presse ngt.	* fast lukket til
Going to bed I had a hard time falling asleep	*	
as my mind was still crowded / overflowing with thoughts.	*	
Then suddenly, in the middle of my hard-won sleep,	* hårdt tilkæmpet	
I heard my phone ring / ringing.	*	

CONSEQUENCES

1064 Having a(n) appalling / frightening / horrifying / terrifying feeling of danger, I had awful / dreadful / horrendous / horrible / horrific / terrible / scary feeling that something appalling / awful / dreadful / frightening / horrendous / horrible / horrific / horrifying / terrible / terrifying / scarey was going to happen	* forfærdende, frygtelig / = / = skrækindjagende, skræmmende * = * følelse / * forfærdelig / = fornemmelse af ngt. skrækkelig * =
Quite right, my premonition proved to hold true / good.	* forfærdende, skræmmende * forfærdeligt / = / = skrækindjagende skrækkeligt * =
Having lurched / stumbled out of bed heavy with sleep, and staggered / tottered across the floor,	* = * forudelse * vise sig at - * holde stik være sand * tumble / vakle + adv. * søvndrukken * =
10 I drowsily picked up the phone / the receiver.	* søvndrukken * tage telefonen / (røret)
To my horror, a threatening voice accused me of anti-government activity which would not go unpunished.	* til min forfærdelse / skræk * forblive ustraffet
The government would not let it go unpunished.	* lade ngt. gå ustraffet hen
My heart / stomach lurched.	* ~ det gav et gib i mig
The awful / appalling etc. threat appalled / frightened / horrified / terrified / scared me ; I was at my wits' end.	* forfærdelig * forfærdende * forfærde / * = skrækkelig skræmmende forskrække ng. * = * være ude af den
I was / felt frightened / scared / terrified out of my wits.	* være skræmt fra vid og sans
Getting frantic as adrenalin surged through my veins, I wrung my hands at the appalling / frightening etc. /	* blive bekymret / * adrenalinen suser i ngs. årer skrækslagen (vener) * vride sine hænder * forfærdende skræmmende
20 awful / dreadful / horrendous etc. situation / experience.	* forfærdelig skrækkelig
It appalled / horrified me to hear a threat being issued.	* det skræmmer ng. at - * udstede en trussel
It appalled / horrified me that I was being threatened	* =
Frightened to death, I felt as if my head were splitting.	* skræmt ti døde * ens hoved er ved at sprænges (splittes)
I had a feeling of pure / sheer terror.	* ren (og skær) angst
What an appalling / a horrible threat to make against me.	* afskyelig / forfærdelig forargelig
Appalled / terrified at the frightening thought of the threat,	* forfærdet over ngt. * forfærdende skræmmende
I was scared stiff / to death.	* stiv af skræk / skræmt til døde
For a while I was frightened / scared to speak.	* bange for at -
Then it dawned on me that in the hands of the wag	* dæmre for ng. * i hænderne på ng.
30 I had been manipulated by a shrewd hypnotist.	* hypnotisør
Suddenly, it was clear to me how I had been hypnotized.	* være / stå klart for ng.
The wag had exerted strong pressure on me to get me to	* udøve press på ng. for at -
act / serve as a mouthpiece for him,	* virke / tjene som talerør for ng.
and thus be the mouthpiece of the opposition.	* være talerør for ng.

1065 Putting pressure on me to be critical, the wag had pressed me for cooperation, and pressed me to cooperate.

He had **pressured / E& pressurized me to cooperate.**

He had **pressured / pressurized me into cooperating.**

He had **brought pressure / influence to bear on me to criticize the government for its deplorable law.**

So I had **come / been under (strong) pressure (from him) to write the critical article, deploring the law.**

Appalled at the wag's deplorable conduct,

10 and deplorable manipulation, I had pleaded that being in a hypnotic trance, I had acted under hypnosis,.

As I had been **pressed into service** by the **horrible** wag, I **pleaded / A& pled hypnosis for** my activities.

As **the full horror** of the threat appeared to me, I tried to **make the voice talk sense, but it wouldn't talk sense.**

The unknown voice just **put down the phone on me.**

Frantic with terror and paralysed with fear,

I felt my **knees knocking (together)**

as I nearly fell **senseless / unconscious** to the ground.

20 A host of awful etc. thoughts were pressing in on me.

Terrorists **spread terror** and fear by using violence.

Ivan IV / the Terrible, the first czar of Russia, ruled by means of a **reign of terror.**

Ivan ruled during a **reign of terror (1547 – 84)** by **frightening / scaring** people **into** obeying.

Had he been **the terror of** the house as a child.

Had he been a real little **terror, a holy / a perfect terror.**

Frightened / scared / terrified of being persecuted, I was **frightened / scared / terrified of** my enemies.

30 I was frightened / scared / terrified (that) I might soon meet / suffer death and die a terrible death.

Thinking of the **awful horrors of** persecution or death, and having a **horror / terror of (meeting / suffering) death,** I had **felt like nothing on earth.**

* lægge pres på ng. for at få dem til at-

* presse ng. for ngt.

* presse ng. til at -

* =

* =

* afskyelig, højst beklagelig

* komme / være under pres (af ng.) >

* til at -

* tage skarpt afstand fra / stærkt beklage ngt.

* forarget over ngt.

* afskyelig, højst beklagelig

* =

* undskyldte sig med at -

* hypnotisk

* trance

* under hypnose

* presse ng. til at være til tjeneste

* fremføre ngt. som undskyldning for ngt.

* ngt. i al sin gru

* få ng. til at tale fornuft
få et fornuftigt ord ud af ng.

* ikke ville ...

* lægge (røret) på (før en selv)

* sanseløs af skræk

* knæene ryste under en

* sanseløs
bevidstløs

* sværm af ngt.

* frygtelig
forfærdelig

* presse sig ind på ng.

* sprede skræk

* Ivan den grusomme / skrækelige

* terror- / rædselsregime

* rædselsperiode

* skræmme ng. til at -

* skræk

* rædselsfuld unge

* en sand rædsel
(for sine omgivelser)

* bange / rædsels- / skrækslagen for at -

* ... for ng.

* ... for at -

* lide / møde døden

* lide en ... død

* forfærdelig

* rædsel ved ngt.

* have en frygt for ngt.

* føle sig / være elendigt til mode

1066 Should I live in fear / terror of the King of Terrors .	* leve >	* i skræk for ngt.	* døden
Death holds no terror for some people, but to me	* døden virker ikke afskrækkende på ng.		
the thought of it stroke fear / terror into me / my heart .	* ~ slå ng. med rædsel		
I was struck with awe / dread / fear / horror / terror .	* =		
When I looked into the mirror / o-f glass and looked at	* se ind i spejlet	* se på ngt. >	
myself in the mirror , a had a look of pure / sheer terror .	* i spejlet	* ren (og skær)	* rædsel
Looking at my image in the mirror , I felt a thrill of terror	* (ngs.) billede	* i spejlet	* gys af > * skræk
as I realized that my eyes were wild with terror .	* ~ øjne lyse af skræk		
The look of horror on my face impressed me alarmingly .	* påvirke ng.		* alarmerende foruroligende * skindød
10 Having a fear / terror of being buried apparently dead ,	* have en frygt / skræk for at -		
some people live in fear / terror of suspended animation .	* leve i frygt / skræk for at -		* =
How could anyone be so awful / dreadful / horrible /	* være ... mod ng.		
terrible to me, and how could my plan could go so awfully /	* gå så forfærdeligt / >		
dreadfully / terribly / horribly / horrendously wrong ?	* skrækkeligt >		* galt
Mesmerized / captivated by the wag	* tryllebundet		
and his mesmeric / mesmerizing / captivating performance,	* tryllebindende		
<small>mez`merik</small>			
I had lost my reason , and given in / bowed to pressure .	* miste forstanden / besindelsen	* give efter / bøje sig for pres	
<small>baud</small>	* miste forstanden		
I must have taken leave of my senses as I'm normally not			
that impressionable / impressible / susceptible / susceptible .	* påvirkelig		
<small>sê`septêbl sê`septiv</small>			
20 Taking advantage of my impressionability /	* let-, påvirkelig / -bevægelighed		
impressionableness / impressibility / impressibleness,	* =		
exploiting my susceptibility / susceptibleness / susceptibility	* =		
<small>sêseptê`bilêti sê`septêblnês sêsep`tiviti</small>			
/ susceptiveness he must have manipulated me into a very	* let-, påvirkelig / -bevægelig		
impressionable / impressible / susceptible / susceptible	* =		
state of mind as I'm normally, not at all a character that			
impulsive, impetuous, rash, and pushy .	* impulsiv	* frembusende	* & anmassende pågående
Out of my senses , I had not been in my (right) senses .	* fra forstanden	* ved sin fornufts fulde brug ved sine fulde fem	
No longer of sound mind , no longer in my right mind ,	* ikke være mentalt rask	* ikke være sig selv mentalt	
no more in possession of my reason / senses ,	* være fra forstanden	* ved sin fulde fornuft	
30 I had senselessly given in to / yielded to the wag.	* meningsløst	* bøje sig / give efter for ng.	
I was horrified to think of my susceptibility to hypnosis.	* være forfærdet over at -	* påvirkelighed overfor ngt.	
It was horrifying to think of my impressionability .	* det er forfærdende at - (opleve ngt.)	* påvirkelig	
I had needed all my wits to resist pressure but, having	* hele éns forstand	* modstå ngt.	* pres
taken / gained control of my mind , the wag must have	* tage / opnå kontrol med over >		* sind tankegang
manipulated me into some kind of schizophrenia .	* manipulere ng. til ngt.		* skizofreni personlighedsspaltning
Manipulated into giving up all resistance,	* manipulere ng. til at -		
highly susceptible to hypnosis, I had been in a hypnotic state	* modtagelig overfor ngt.		
of a split personality .	* splittet		* personlighed
	~ personlighedsspaltning		

1067 As the wag had incessantly **interrupted**

my **train of thought**, I had **lost** my **train of thought**.

I had been in a state of mind unable to **gather** my **wits**,
so my discussion with him had never been a **battle of wits**.

I never had a chance to **pit** my **wits against** the wag.

While he had **felt a** strong moral **sense of responsibility**
to help the poor, the manipulative wag had had very little
or rather no moral **sense of responsibility towards** me.

I don't believe in **preternatural** faculties,
-`na-
10 but the wag must be in possession of special faculties
since he had succeeded in **influencing** my **moral sense**.

Easy to **bamboozle / beguile / cheat / cozen / deceive**,
I had been **duped / fooled / gulled / hoodwinked / tricked**
by a person **having a ready, quick, sharp and dry wit**.

I saw the wag as **full of wit**, but I was not **aware of /**
sensible of the gravity of the situation.

While our conversation was **full of wit**,
I was not **aware that** I had been **tricked**.

Tricked out of my sound scepticism, I was **tricked into**
20 (walking / falling into) the trap.

I had been **beguiled into swallowing** the **bait**.

While he had been **sparkling with wit**, I had not been
aware of how I had been **cheated into** giving up resistance.

Without being aware of it, I had been **deceived / duped /**
fooled / hoodwinked into losing my **sense of reality**.

I had lost my **sense of realities of the situation**.

The wag had **extracted / squeezed / wrung** { agreement /
consent **from** me.

My **awareness of** the situation had been insufficient.
30 so the wag had managed to **extract / squeeze / wring**
a promise **out of** me.

My **awareness that** I was made a **dupe** was now clear.

Made a **gull**, I was **perfectly aware that** the rogue had
probably **felt like the tail wagging the dog**.

* afbryde ngs. >

* tankerække * ~ tabe tråden

* samle tankerne

* ... på forstand / kløgt

* sætte ng. / ngt. i kamp imod * =

* mærke en ... følelse af > * ansvarlighed >

* overfor at -

* følelse af > * ansvarlighed overfor ng.

* overnaturlig (evne)

*

* øve indflydelse på > * ngs. moralske * sans

* bedrage / fuppe / narre / snyde ng.

* =

* ... humoristisk begavelse

* ng. er fuld af > * vid, begavelse * klar over ngt.
humør, humor

* =

* ngt. er ...

* klar over at - * bedrage / narre /
snyde ng.

* ... ngt. fra ng * ... ng. til (at) ngt.

*

* narre ng. til at - * sluge maddingen (gå i fælden)

* sprudle af > * vid, begavelse
(gnistre) humer, humør

* klar over at hvxx

* uden at ... * bedrage / narre / snyde >

* ... ng. til at - * miste sin > * realitetssans

* sans for > * situationens realiteter

* presse / vride ngt. >

* ud af ng.

* viden, bevidsthed, forståelse
åbenhed for indtryk

* <<

*

* ... om at - * offer for bedrag

* offer for bedrag * & forstå udmærket godt

* føle sig som * halen der logre med hunden

* vittigt hoved
/ ved at være lidt for smart

* bevidst / vågen

* blive vidende / bevidst om at -
* slyngelagtig

* slyngel
gavtyv
* komme med ... bemærkning

* spille med fordækte kort, ~ bruge ... kneb

* slyngel
skælm, gavtyv
* føle sig

* slyngelagtighed
gavtyvstreg

* slyngelstregere
* slyngelagtig-
/ skælmsheds

* bruge >
* (sin) sunde fornuft

* argumentere ng. ud af ngf.

* ~ være på mærkerne

* ~ være så fornuftig at -
* bringe (ng.)
* til fornuft
(forstand)

* ~ ære på mærkerne

* komme til fornuft

* (køn) forsamling / omgangskreds
klike, slæng
* nærtagende overfor

* ... med hensyn til ngf.

* sensibel, ømfindelig
nærtagende
* modtagelighed

* naivitet
* godtroenhed
lettroenhed
* pres

* på den ene side
* føle sig
* frygtelig
* narre

* ... anden ...
* spekulere / gruble over ngf.

*
* spekulere / gruble over / overveje ngf.

* =
* prækær, usikker
risikabel

* spekulere på ngf.
* gruble over ngf.

* overveje
* i mere end én forstand

* påvirkelig overfor ngf.

* ... ng.

* gruble over / spekulere på hvxx -

* =

*
*

1069 Adding to the horror of the situation,	* (situationens) gru	
I suddenly heard the phone ring again.	*	
When I opened my eyes, I was surprised, though,	*	
to realized that I was still lying in my bed.	*	
I must have lost my time sense .	* tidssans	
I didn't have a sense of time .	* have >	* fornemmelse for tiden tidsfornemmelse
Bathed in sweat, I felt a surge of relief as I realized	* væld af (lettelse)	* befrielse lettelse
that the first phone call had just been a terrible nightmare.	*	
Even if relief surged through me, it took me a while	* strømme gennem ng.	
10 gather / collect / recover my wits and get out of bed.	* komme til sig selv	
Having picked up the phone , someone just told me	* tage telefonen	
that he must have got the wrong number .	*	
Even if I felt a relief to have been woken (up) / awakened	* vække ng.	
by the phone call I, didn't feel (quite) myself .	* ikke føle sig (helt) på toppen / i form / helt rask	
Even if I felt relieved to have woken (up) from	* vågne (op) af (en drøm)	
the terrible nightmare.	*	
I didn't feel like myself .	* føle sig som sig selv	
I felt a different person as some of what the horrible dream	* føle sig som ng.	* forfærdelig
had told me was true in a sense .	* på en vis måde i en vis forstand	
When pressed , I had to admit that the problem of	* & gået på klingen	
20 my impressibility / impressibleness / impressionability /	* påvirkelighed	
impressionableness / susceptibility was ponderable .	* vægtig betydelig	
Yet, contrary to my reaction in the bad dream ,	*	
I now saw no reason to explain away my actions.	*	
Back in my (right) senses , I stood by my actions,	* atter ved sine fulde fem	* stå ved ng.
grateful that the wag had inspired me to social indignation,	* inspirere ng. til ng.	
and inspired me to suddenly take the initiative in protesting.	* ... ng. til at -	* tage initiativ til at -
The wag had been truly right in many senses .	*	
In a sense , the commons are the most ponderable class,	* på en vis måde i en vis forstand	* vægtig betydelig
30 and self-indulgence isn't so terribly bad.	* skrækkeligt forfærdeligt	
In one sense , I don't like self-denial	* -else / -hed >	
as self-denying people can be a terrible bore .	* selvforsagende afholdende	* kedelig ting
Having recovered , reconsidered and thought ()`through	* komme sig * igen * genoverveje ng.	
the whole matter, I felt much better .	* gennemtænke ng. føle sig bedre tilpas	

1070 Doing press-ups E/A push-ups and knee bends

are good exercise.

Having **done** some **morning exercises**, I started doing some practical activities in order to **divert** my **thoughts** and **take** my **mind off** the bad dream.

Near my house there's a flowerbed with a **riot** of flowers.

Some plants are **susceptible to** frost damage.

Some people collect plants for their **herbarium**.

In the park there's a statue **model(I)ed** in bronze.

I just wanted to have a **pressed** flower **framed** and **glazed**
10 for **decoration on** the wall / as a **decoration** on the wall

Having arranged the flower and the leaves of the plant, between two sheets of paper, I **pressed** the plant **between** the **leaves** of a book.

To provide the **pressing** with powerful **pressure**
 I used a **cobble** (<stone) to **apply pressure to** the pressing.

I **felt** the **weight** of the cobble.

I **felt** how heavy it was; it **felt** heavy.

By means of the cobble, I **pressed** the leaves **together**.

I put the book on the top shelf of a **press**.

20 My **eyes fell on** a photo from my childhood taken while I was **modelling** figures in **Plasticine**.

Concentrating **pressing** a lump **into** a figure, I liked to **model** the figures of monsters **out of** Plasticine or clay.

I wondered whether I had now been **modelling myself**
on E/A **after** the wag.

Later on I **pressed** a pair of my **fine trousers** while listening to a record that has sold a lot of **pressings**.

Having played **to a full / packed house** at each concert, the band had played **to full / packed / crowded houses**.

30 The radio brought a **crowded** programme.

In a programme, listeners can **call** /eE **phone in** with their comments and questions.

Some broadcasts are a **public service**.

I **hung** my **newly-pressed** trousers **on** a **trouser hanger**.

Hanging my **trousers in** the wardrobe, my eyes fell on my badminton **racket** kept in a **press**.

It reminded me that I had to by som new **shuttlecocks**.

- * gøre armbøjninger
- * ... knæbøjninger
- *
- * ~ morgengymnastik
- * aflede tanker
- * ... fra ngt.
- * virvar af ngt.
- * modtagelig overfor ngt.
- * =
- * forme ngt.
- * presset (blomst)
- * sætte ngt. i glas og ramme
- * ~ udsmykning, pynt
- * ~ pyntegenstand
- *
- * presse ngt. mellem ngt.
- * blad
- * presning
- * tryk
- * brosten
- * tilføre pres / tryk til ngt.
- * føle / mærke vægten af ngt.
- * ... hvxx
- * presse ngt. sammen
- * stort skab
- * ens øjne falder på ngt.
- * modellere ngt. >
- * i modellervoks
- * presse / mase ngt. >
- * til ngt.
- * modellere / forme ngt.
- * - - - sig selv >
- * efter ng. ~ tage ng. som forbillede
- * presse >
- * fine
- * bukser
- * eksemplar
- * for fuldt hus (teatersal)
- * for fulde huse
- * fyldigt
- * righoldigt
- * ringe / telefonere ind
- *
- * offentlig tjenesteydelse
- * hænge ngt. >
- * nypresset
- * på en buksebøjle
- * ketcher
- * pres, -se
- * ketcher
- * fjerbold

1071 Although the effects of the dream still made themselves	* gøre sig		
felt , I felt better after a good night's sleep.	* følt ~ gældende		
I felt all the better for the night's sleep.	* føle at ngt. gør én godt		
The feeling caused by the nightmare had nearly gone .	* & ophidselse	* ~ være forsvundet	
Although the wag had subjected me to pressure ,	* lægge pres på		
and I had been under strong pressure to write the article,	* være under stærkt press		
it was, after all, my distinct and definite impression that	* klar	* bestemt	* indtryk at -
he had acted in a good cause .	* i en god sags tjeneste		
He had made me work in the service of a good cause	* =		
10 so I should not brood over / on / about my susceptibility	* ruge over >		* påvirkelighed
but just mull it over .	* spekulere over ngt.		
Showing little consideration for other people's	* hesyntagen til ngt.		
sensibilities / susceptibilities , some people easily	* sårbare følelser		
offend other people's sensibilities / susceptibilities .	* krænke ng's ...		
Some people's sensibilities / susceptibilities are easily	* <<		
wounded .	* såre ngs. ...		
Besides ignoring witless people's ponderous witticisms	* ubegavet	* omstændelig kluntet	* vittighed
I must learn how to sound () out / A feel () out witty people.	* føle ng. på pulsen / tænderne		vittig bemærkning
*			

1072 The newspaper received a lot of **commenting** letters.

Com`mending / commendatory letters to the editor,

some of them quite **panegyric(al)**, **get into print** so I get
a lot of **laudatory publicity** for my **commendable** action.

The paper also **prints slating** E/E **rubbishing / A trashing**
readers' letters so comments from critical **correspondents**
see print, too.

A letter **commending** me for bravery was not **printable**.

The paper may **refuse to print** a letter,

10 while some letters are simply **crowded out**.

Blemished by the writer's ignorance of **orthography**,
some letters are **littered with** spelling mistakes.

A **publisher** from a great **printing house**
suggested to **publish** a **book by** me about the wag.

They sell a lot of **publications** to the **bookloving public**.

I believed the publisher had much **money sense**,
so I remembered to read **the small print**.

I had to write the book in a form and with a content
that had not yet **been in print**.

20 In order to **press home** my **succes**, I had to see the wag,
Philo, to have his version of **everything that went before**.

On my way I passed a **print shop**.

The walls were **filled to overflowing with prints**:

woodcuts, lithographs, linocuts, silk screen prints,
lainêukûit
as well as **prints** of famous paintings.

The shop displayed a **print** depicting Jesus.

You clearly saw **the prints of the nails**.

It said **in printing** that the artist had only
printed his **etching** twenty times.

30 I **tarried at** a **crowd picture** by an English artist.

A poster showed a **crowd scene** from a famous film
well known by the **cinemagoing public**.

They sold T-shirts with **prints**, made at a **print works**
where they **print** a **design on** cloth or on wall paper.

Some designs are not **printable**.

Smart in **public relations**, a company was doing
a **public relations exercise**, **giving away** post cards with
attention attracting prints.

* kommenterende

* rosende * brev til redaktøren (læserbrev)

* stærkt rosende * blive trykt / bragt

* rosende * omtale * prisværdig

* trykke > * kritisere / = / =
bringe / offentliggøre ngt.
* læserbrev * (kritisk) brevsriver

* blive trykt / bragt

* rose ng. for ngt. * egnet til at trykke / bringe

* afslå / nægte at - * trykke / bringe ngt.

* ikke bringes p.g.a. pladsmangel

* (være) skæmmet af ngt. * korrekt stavemåde

* ~ - - (stavefejl)

* udgiver, forlægger * ~ forlag

* udgive > * bog af ng.

* publikation, udgivelse * publikum

* forstand på penge

* det (der står skrevet) med småt

*

* foreligge på tryk, ~ være til at få

* forfølge ens succes

* & hele forhistorien

* trykkeri
/ kunstrykforretning
* fyldt helt op med ngt.

* træsnit * stentryk * linoleunssnit * silketryk

* reproduktion

* tryk * rimelig

* naglegabene

* trykte bogstaver

* trykke > * ætsning
radering
* dvæle ved > * folkelivs- * billede

* masseoptrin

* folk, der går i biografen

* påtryk * ~ stof-, tapet-, mm. trykkeri

* trykke > * motiv, mønster * på ngt.

* velegnet til trykning

* smart til ngt. * =

* public relations kampagne * forære ngt. bort

* opmærksomhedstiltrækkende

1073 As he **wrung** my hand, I knew Philo was happy to see me.

As a **sober reasoner**, he **now** gave a **carefully reasoned**, clear and detailed **exposition of** his views in a **closely** reasoned **train of thought**.

I was prepared to accept his **reasoning**.

Philo **gave reasons for** his **conduct**.

He **gave** me **his reasons for** his manipulation.

There was reason for believing that Philo was actually **10 public-minded**, and **acted in the interest of** the poor.

He was **public-spirited** as he had acted **in the interest of the public**.

There was a good reason for believing so.

There was no reason to suppose the **contrary**.

The reason (that) he had manipulated me was **chiefly** social **indignation**.

The reason why he did so **is** sympathy with the poor.

The reason he did so **was that** he was **indignant**.

The reason he manipulated my opinion **was because** **20** he was **indignant at** poverty, and **indignant with** privileged people like me who were **ignorant of** the **grounds for** the plight of the poor.

His **reason was** humanity and solidarity.

He **justified** his conduct **with reason**.

I **had every reason to** believe him.

Was there any reason why I shouldn't ?

I could not, **in reason**, doubt him.

I **saw no reason that** I should.

So the rogue and his roguery was excused **by reason of** **30** his **lofty** intentions.

For some unknown reason my privileged life had **impaired** my **reason / ability** to reason.

It had certainly **loosened** my **reason**.

Only man **has reason**; man alone **reasons**.

All the same, at first I had not been **amenable to reason**.

* trykke ngs. hånd fast

*

* besindig * ræsonnør * omhyggeligt * argumenteret
nøgtørn logisk
* fremstilling af ngt.

* stringent (argumenteret) * ~ tankerække, forklaring

* ræsonneren ~ ræsonnement

* give grunde til > * opførsel

* ... ng. sin begrundelse

* ... grund til at -

* samfundssindet * handle i > * ngs. interesse

* samfundssindet

* i samfundets ...

* ... en god grund til

* ... ingen ... * modsatte

* grunden til at -

* hovedsagelig * harme, forargelse

* grunden til at - * er ngt.

* = * var at - * harmfuld, forarget

* = * var fordi -

* forarget over ng. * harm / forarget på ngt.

* uvidende om / uopmærksom på ngt.

* grundene / årsagerne til ngt.

* ngs. begrundelse være ngt.

* retfærdiggøre ngt. * ~ med rette

* have al mulig grund til at -

* nogen grund til at -

* med rimelighed

* se ingen grund til / ikke finde nogen anledning til at -

* på grund af ngt.

* ophøjet, ædel

* uvist af hvilken grund

* svække / forringe > * dømmekraft * evne til at -

* =

* fornuft * drage fornuftsslutninger

* alligevel * modtagelig overfor * fornuft

1074 So Philo had **reasoned it out**.

He had **reasoned out** a plan.

He had **reasoned out** an answer to every question.

For certain reasons I had been part of
his **well-reasoned** plan.

He had tried to **reason with** me.

He had **reasoned with** me **about** the **folly** of my **inclination**.
I had yet ignored to **reason from experience**.

I had ignored to **reason from** my early **experiences**.

10 He **reasoned that** the poor are underprivileged.

He **reasoned that if** the poor were better off,
it would be **for our common good**.

In fact a **reasonable assumption**.

Unable, however, to **reason** clearly,

I had **reasoned in circles**.

I had made an **unreasonable excuse** for being ignorant.

Philo had **reasoned how** I had become like that.

As he **argued reasonably**, I once again realized that

I had behaved **unreasonably** and **reasonlessly**.

20 I had many times **reasoned** the point with my friends.

They must have **reasoned** me **out of** a sensible **course**
and **reasoned** me **into** a false belief.

So I had **argued without rhyme or reason**.

I had complained **with little reason** that I was burdened
by heavy taxation, but Philo had claimed **with reason**
with just reason, and **with all the more reason** that
only the poor **had reason to** complain.

Talking sense to me in my **self-righteous** state
had been **out of all reason**.

30 **There had been no reasoning with** me.

As I had not been willing to **hear reason**
his shrewd manipulation had not been **reasonless**.

As I wouldn't **listen to reason**, it had **stood to reason that**
he had had to **manipulate** my opinion.

* gennemtænke det

* udtænke ngt.

* udtænke ngt.

* af bestemte grunde

* velgennemtænkt

* (prøve at) tale ng. til fornuft

* argumenter med ng. * dårskab ved / * holdning
om ngt. det idiotiske i ngt. indstilling
* slutte ud fra / drage lære af > * erfaring

* = * oplevelse

* ræsonnere / argumentere at -

* =

* til fælles bedste

* fornuftig * antagelse

* ræsonnere

* ~ drage cirkelslutninger

* urimelig * undskyldning

* tænke sig til hvxx -

* fornuftigt
rimeligt
* ufornuftigt

* (gennem-) drøfte

* argumentere ng. ud af / bort fra ngt. * kurs
retning

* ... ind i ngt.

* argumentere * uden mening / hoved eller hale
(rim eller fornuft)

* med ringe grund

* med rette

* med god grund * med desto større ret

* have grund til at -

* selvgod / -retfærdig

* omsonst
helt hen i vejret
* ikke ville tage imod fornuft

* lytte til / tage imod fornuft

* blottet for fornuft

* = * det er klart / indlysende

* påvirke (mening)

1075 He had manipulated me by reason of a pressing cause.	* =	* på grund af ngt.
For the very good reason that time had been pressing	* af den gode grund at -	
he had had to take immediate action.	*	
For that reason he had had to operate by manipulation.	* af den grund	
In the service of a good cause, he had been willing to	*	
do anything within reason .	* indenfor rimelighedens grænser	
He was willing to do anything in reason .	* =	
Following the dictates of reason ,	* følge fornuftens bud	
Philo had taken a reasonable decision .	* fornuftig	
10 For a very good reason , he made me see reason .	* af gode grunde (& iron.)	* bringe til fornuft
For excellent reasons , I suddenly saw reason .	* = (& iron.)	
Bringing me to reason , he had made me see reason .	* bringe til fornuft	* få ng. til at erkende fornuft
The public reaction proved that there was reason in	* den offentlige reaktion	* der er fornuft i ngt.
what we did.	*	
' You have every reason to be proud,' Philo had then	* have al mulig grund til at -	
interrupted (me), interrupting my train of thought.'	*	
' There is every reason for you to be proud of your article.'	* der er al mulig grund for ng. til at -	
he had gone on.	*	
' Maybe,' I had then told him,' but as I have only conveyed	*	
20 the message , the success must at the end of the day	*	
be credited to you .'	* æren for ngt. må tilskrives ng.	
Having reasoned Philo into my idea,	* ~ overbevise ng. om ngt.	
I had reasoned him into believing that it would be	* ~ - - - om at ngt.	
an excellent idea if I wrote a novel build on his turbulent life.	* (~ bygget over & omtumlet	
As I had showed good reasons for my assertion ,	* anføre rimelige grunde til >	* påstand
I made him listen to reason .	* tale / bringe til fornuft	
When I had first reasoned him out of his / having doubt,	* argumentere ng. ud af (at) ngt.	
we were both bursting with enthusiasm and ideas.	* ~ være ved at revne af (begejstring etc.)	
Both feeling a sudden burst of enthusiasm and energy,	* ~ anfald af (=)	
30 we both felt a sudden burst of activity.	* ~ anfald af (virkelyst)	
Tending to work in bursts , Philo and I had a number of	* ~ i korte perioder	
elaborating talks so I could complete the manuscript.	* ~ yddybende	
Eventually the book was in the hands of the printer ,	* i hænderne på > * bogtrykker, trykker, -riarbejder	
and soon published by the publishing firm .	~ gået i trykken	
I was bursting to tell Philo the good news.	* ugivenet ~ kommet på tryk	* forlagsvirksomhed
	* ~ ikke kunne vente med at -	

1076 A **publishing house** makes a profit from **publishing**.

The book **had much to comment it**,

and was **highly commended** in the press.

After a few weeks, the **impression** of the first **edition**

was out of print / no longer available from the publisher.

So a second **edition** of the book **went to press**.

It was **published in** a second **edition** of 10,000 copies.

When the second **impression** of 10,000 was **out of print**,
a third **printing** took place.

10 At a book **fair**, I was invited for an interview.

Filled to bursting point before the event,
not only the publisher's book fair **stand** but also the corridors
next to the stand in the book fair **hall** were **full to bursting**.

Praising me **fulsomely**, the interviewer said that
`fulsêmlig
a major new talent had **burst onto** the literary **scene**.

I knew that the interviewer, in order to promote the sales,
was **naturally** incline to be **fulsome in** his praise.

I've always **felt ill at ease at fulsome praise**,
but I must admit that I was **bursting with** pride

20 as the interview was frequently interrupted
by spontaneous **bursts of** laughter and applause.

I received a **tidy** sum of money **in royalties from** my book.

Now, I didn't have to **press** my friends **for debt**.

Even if it would have been a **reasonable** demand,
I didn't have to **press** my friends **to** pay their debt.

I didn't have to **extract / squeeze / wring** money **from /**
out of them.

I didn't have to **crowd** my debtors **for** payment
for reasons of economy.

30 I **had** a deep **sense of gratitude to(wards)** Philo.

I **owed** him a great **debt of gratitude**
so I wanted to **show** (Philo) my **gratitude**.

So I **presented** him **with** an extra sum of money
in gratitude for his initiative.

As an **expression of** my **gratitude to** Philo **for** his part
of the success, I **pressed** an sum of money **on** him.

Being **grateful** and wanting to **express** his **thanks**,
he smiled at me **with gratitude**.

* = * udgivelsesvirksomhed

* være anbefalelsesværdig

* anbefale / rose ng.

* oplag * udgave

* udsolgt fra forlaget

* udgave * gå i trykken

* blive udsendt * i (anden) udgave

udkomme
* oplag * udsolgt fra forlaget

* (op-) tryk

* (bog-) ~ messe

* fyldt til bristepunktet

* (bogmesse-) stand

* (=) hal

* rose ng. > * overdrevent

~ skamrose ng.

* brage ind på > * (litterære) scene

*

* naturligvis * overdreven i ng.

* føle sig ilde til mode * ~ skamros

* ~ være ved at revne af (stolthed)

*

*

* net * i royalty fra ng.

* presse ng. for > * gæld

* rimelig

* presse ng. til at -

* presse ng. fra /

* ud af ng.

* presse ng. for ng.

* af økonomiske hensyn

* have en (dyb) taknemmelighedsfølelse overfor ng.

~ føle en dyb taknemmelighed ...

* stå i taknemmelighedsgæld til ng.

* vise sin taknemmelighed

* forære ng. ng.

* i taknemmelighed over ng.

* udtryk for > * ngs. taknemmelighed til ng. for ng.

* pånøde ng. ng.

* være taknemmelig

* med taknemmelighed

1077	Eventually I felt ready to pledge / o-f plight my troth .	* love sin troskab (ved trolovelse / ægteskab)
	plait trêu# E/A trå~#	
	My girl friend showed an overflow of powerful emotions	* vise > * en overstrømning af > * stærk * følelse ~ blive synligt overvældet af ...
	as I proposed to her, and I felt a surge of happiness	* føle et sus af > * lykke
	as she accepted my proposal.	*
	Happiness surged through me as we sealed our agree>	* lykkefølelse > * strømme gennem ng.* forsegle ngt. >
	ment with a kiss.	* med ngt.
	As a large teardrop ran down her cheek,	* tåre
	my heart overflowed with love.	* strømme over af (kærlighed)
	So we went to the parish priest to ask the banns –	* bede om lysning
10	to give notice of our intended marriage.	*
	Publishing / calling our banns , I and my betroted	* lyse til ægteskab * ngs. forlovede
	make a public announcement of our intended marriage,	*
	on three successive Sundays in our parish Churches	*
	to see if anyone wants to forbid the marriage.	*
	Having had our banns called / published one Sunday	* ~ foretage / kundgøre lysning
	we met the gravedigger outside the church.	*
	He told us that a couple of kestrels were nesting	* tårnfalk
	in the belfry.	*
	The female kestrel had been brooding (her clutch)	* ruge (på >) * kuld æg
20	for some time so both kestrels would soon be busy	*
	hunting their prey to feed the brood / clutch .	* yngel / kuld unger
	The gravedigger's face was horribly scarred	* forfærdeligt
	and he had a ponderous walk .	* tung * gangart
	He walked ponderously / with a ponderous gait .	* = * gangart
	He had been horrifically / horribly injured	* forfærdeligt (kvæstet)
	in a horrific / horrifying traffic accident .	* forfærdelig > * ulykke
	There had been a frantic dash / pace / rush / haste	* hektisk * faren afsted / hastværk
	to come to the rescue of the victims.	*
	People had watched in horror as those hurrying up	* skrækslagen * de tililende
30	made frantic attempts to help the victims of the accident.	* hektisk * forsøg på at - febrilsk
	Some people recoil with horror at the sight of blood.	* fare / vige tilbage > * af skræk over / ved ngt.
	Thanks to the frantic efforts of those who had hurried up ,	* hektisk * anstrengelse * de tililende
	the gravedigger had saved his life.	*
	People are careful not to offend his susceptibilities .	* krænke > * sårbare følelser
	Many horrible accidents happen due to horrible weather.	* forfærdelig (ulykke) * forfærdeligt (vejr)

1078 In the morning at the wedding day, I realized I had	*
mislaid / misplaced the rings.	* forlægge ngt.
So I started a frantic search for the rings.	* heftig febrilsk
Pressed for time, I frantically searched for the rings	* =
until it suddenly dawned on me that I had put them	* det dæmre / gå op for ng. at -
in my jacket days ago to be sure not to forget them.	*
After a morning of frantic activity, I made a dash for a taxi.	* hektisk febrilsk * ~ slyrte afsted efter ngt.
Once in a while the traffic clogged (up) the street	* blokere (gade)
so it was clogged (up) with traffic that blocked our way ,	* blokeret med ngt. * blokere ngs. vej
10 After a frantic struggle to get through the clogged streets	* hektisk febrilsk
I got to the church in due time.	*
Overcome with emotion , I had a lump in / to my throat	* overvældet af bevægelse * få have en klump i halsen
when the priest performing the marriage service asked me	*
the questions which are the climax of the marriage ritual.	*
As my throat clogged , the words stuck in my throat / craw .	* lukke til * sidde fast i halsen / (fugls kro)
Even if I cleared my throat , my voice was so full of emotion	* klare stemmen * fuld af bevægelse
that my " yes " was hardly audible .	* hørlig
People tend to become / get emotional at a wedding.	* blive emotionel / berørt / rørt
Emotions ran high .	* følelserne får frit løb
20 As some of the guests overflowed with emotion(s) ,	* blive overvældet af følelse(r)
the wedding ceremony was now and then accompanied	*
by low-voiced emotional outbursts .	* lavmælt * følelsesmæssig * udbrud
They were sniffing and snuffling with emotion .	* snøfte * = * bevægelse
Sniffing and snuffling from crying some of the guests	* ... af gråd
had their noses blocked and had to blow their noses.	* få (næsen) forstoppet
' It's so romantic,' some of the guests sniffled / snuffled .	* snøfte
After a while their sniffles / snuffles died away.	* snøft
' Try and sniff – take a sniff , ' my newly wedded wife	* snuse, dufte * tage > * en indsnusning
told me, making me sniff at the bridal / wedding bouquet.	* ... til ngt.
30 Some of the guests admitted they had had to	*
fight back (the) tears / choke back tears .	* kæmpe for at holde tårerne tilbage
' I shed a tear / a few tears ,' one of them admitted.	* fælde en tåre / græde lidt
Some people display / show no sign of emotion .	* vise * ingen tegn på følelsesmæssig bevægelse / at være berørt
' I can't understand why some people hide their emotions ,'	* skjule sine følelser
one of the guest wondered.	*
Noticing another guest's dress, she gave a loud sniff .	* give et (højlydt) snøft (fra sig)
' It's hardly what I'd call elegant,' she sniffed ,	* sige foragtende
Some people get sniffy about everybody and everybody.	* blive storsnude / foragtende overfor ng&t.

OUR HONEYMOON

1079 After the wedding we were going on our honeymoon.

Three weeks of holiday **is not to be sniffed at**.

We **took out** travel **insurance** which also insures against sickness as one effect of going on holiday is increased

susceptibility to infection(s).

In the winter people are more **susceptible to** colds, and people going abroad are **susceptible to** stomach infections and other diseases.

Normally harmless infections may be **deadly / fatal / lethal** //

10 result in death for **infirm** or otherwise **susceptible** people.

The airport is a **public** building, paid by the British **public** like other **public`works** (pl.) such as **public offices**, hospitals, libraries, roads, etc.

A **public`servant** holds **public`office**.

A **public sector worker** employed in the **public`sector** has a **public`duty** to perform certain acts but may have time off to **fulfil a public duty**.

Some **services** are a **public`matter**.

In **offices** in the old days, male **office workers** wore

20 a lounge suit, a suit of matching jacket and trousers.

Public service workers work in (**the**) **public service**.

The government provides some **public services** such as **utilities** (water, electricity, gas), education, health care, welfare, or **public transport** E/A -ation.

A **public utility** or **public utility company** (E), and a **public service corporation** (A), are private owned but **subject to** government **rules**, provides **essential services** like those of the government.

A **public company** may have some **state of publicness**.

30 Only in England a **public`school** is a private school.

Some **`state schools** (E) **have little to commended them**.

I made a phone call from a **public call** E/A **phone box**.

Shooting his mouth off (**about** everything), a friend of mine **is just all talk** because when it comes to the point he **backs down / off** at the first **sniff of** trouble.

He'd **never** even **get a sniff of** all what he's talking about – and a **good thing too** / and **just as well** – for a **sniff of** success would go to his head.

*

* ikke noget at rynke på næsen af ngt.

* tegne en >

* forsikring

*

* modtagelighed overfor >

* smitte

smitsomme sygdomme

* modtagelig overfor (forkølelse)

* =

*

* dødelig

* & føre til (døden)

* ~ langvarigt syg

* modtagelig

og svag > (person)

* offentlig

* -hed

* offentlige anlæg

* ... kontorbygning

*

* embedsmand
offentlig valgt person

* sidde i >

* embede

officiel stilling

* en offentlig ansat

* den offentlige sektor

* offentlige pligt

* opfylde >

* ~ ombud

* tjenesteområde

* offentligt anliggende

* kontor / ... bygning

* kontorfolk

* jakkesæt

* offentlig væsen

* offentlig service

* forsyninger

* offentlig transport

* privat værk / væsen

* ... selskab

* =

* underlagt >

* regel

* basale

* tjeneste

*

* aktieselskab

* grad af offentlighed

* =

* statsskole

* kun have lidt at bryste sig af

* offentlig >

* telefonautomat

* være stor i kæften / åbenmundet

* ~ have det hele i munden

* bakke ud

* lille tegn på ngt.

* komme i nærhede af ngt.

* godt for det

* fordi

* den mindste smule

1080 At the check-in I have to **print** my name **on** a **form**

with an **indelible** pen.

in`de-

For reasons of **public safety**, the security officers

may **feel** the passengers **over for** weapons.

A traveller's complaint of a body search was rejected as

an utterly **reasonless display** of anger.

He went away with a loud **sniff of** disapproval.

A customs officer came round with a dog

to **sniff** () **out** drugs.

10 A **sniffer dog** (E) is trained to find illegal stuff by the smell.

A couple of journalists usually **have** a **sniff** (a)**round**

trying to **sniff** () **out** a celebrity.

Even if they **sniff** (a)**round** everywhere and all day,

many times they **don't get** even a **sniff of** a celebrity.

On the ground, the huge planes look **ponderous**

but in the air, in spite of their **ponderousness**,

they look like long-**winged** cigar **cases**.

Some people **are scared** of **flying**.

Modern planes have a **pressure / presssurized cabin**.

20 Normal atmospheric pressure makes it possible

to breathe without an **oxygen mask**.

We had a cup of coffee in the **departure lounge**.

My wife had her coffee black while I had mine

with a **splash of** cream.

A man at the neighbouring table told us that he had been

lucky **doing** the **pools**, so having a fine **pools win** /

win on the **pools**, he had received a large **pools dividend**.

There had been a record amount of money **in** the **pools**.

So as **receipts from** the **pools** had **smashed** the **record**,

30 the **record pools** had **made** a big **splash**.

The news had been **splashed over** the TV **screens**

and **splashed across** the **front pages**.

The **pools winner** showed us his (football) **pools coupon**.

So having won a large sum **on** the (football) **pools**,

he had decided to **splash out** (**on** a luxury holiday).

He had **splashed** () **out** more that £ 5000 (**on** a holiday).

Some people who suddenly **come by** a lot of **money**,

can't help buying big **flashy / splashy** things

in **flashy / splashy** colours.

* skrive med trykte bogstaver på >

* formular
blanket

* som ikke kan viskes ud

* almen sikkerhed

* føle ng. over det hele efter

*

* grundløs

* udbrud af (en følelse)

* snøft

*

* snuse sig frem til ngt.

* ~ narkohund

* tage en opsnusningsrunde

* opsnuse ngt

* snuse rundt

* ikke få det mindste spor af ngt.

* tung, uhåndterlig
klodset

* tyngde
klodsethed

* vinget

* -hylster
-etui

* ~ have flyskræk

* trykkabine

*

* iltmaske

* afgang- >

* ventesal

*

* stænk af ngt.

*

* ~ tippe sportsresultater

* ~ tipsgevinst

* =

* ~ tipspræmie

* pulje

* indtægter fra >

* ~ tipning

* brudt >

* rekord

* rekord-

* ~ pulje

* ~ vække opsigt

* smaske ngt. over skærmen

* ... ngt. hen over forsiden

* ~ tipspræmievinder

* ~ tipskupon

* ~ i (fodbold) tipning

* spendere vildt på ngt.

* spendere

* komme til (mange) penge

* prangende
iøjenfaldende

*

=

1081 A new wing of the hotel has been thrown out	*		
to accomodate an overflow of guests.	* overflod af ng.		
The hotel looked nice with a lot of beautiful flowers.	*		
My wife took a deep sniff of the scent of a flower .	* tage en indsnusning af ngt.		* blomsterduft
' Try and sniff - try and sniff at the sweet-scented /	* snuse / dufte	* ... til ngt.	* velduftende
sweet-smelling / fragrant flowers,' she said suggestingly.	* vellugtende		* =
Having got to our room after the exhausting journey,	*		
the first thing we did was to splash cold water on our faces .	* plaske / sjaske ngt. >		* i ansigtet
It felt wonderful to wake up and sniff the fresh morning air ,	* indsnuse >		* morgenluft
10 and go to the beach, and sniff the sweet sea air .	* =	* ren og frisk	* havluft
The hotel had a nice lounge where you could lounging in	* vestibule		* slappe af i ngt.
the comfortable lounge `chairs.	salon		
	* behagelig lænestol		
There was a lounge `bar as well as a public `bar.	* salon bar		* billigere folkelig bar
The public bar had a pool room where you could	* poolrum		
shoot / play pool .	* spille pool		
The hotel also had a sun lounge E/A porch .	* glasveranda		
The hotel had a swimming pool with a springboard /	* vippe		
diving board .	* =		
Some people like to jump into the pool with a loud splash .	* pool		* plask
20 People could sit or lie on sun loungers at the poolside or	* drømmeseng		* ved siden af pølen
go to the poolside bar protected by an awning / a sunshade .	* =		* markise
The young waiter serving at the pool told us that	*		
he regarded his job as a springboard to a higher position.	* springbræt		
The region has a large labour pool – a pool of eager	* arbejdskraftreserve		* reservebeholdning
applicants to choose from.	*		
In the evening we lounged around / E about in the streets.	* slentre		
On the beach, we hired E/A rented a sunshade	* parasol		
and a couple of deck chairs .	* liggestol		
We had fun watching the little children having fun	*		
30 splashing throught the puddles and the pools .	* plaske gennem >	* pyt	* vandhul
They had fun splashing about / around (in the shallow	* ... omkring		
waters), splashing water on / over each other.	* plaske (vand) på / over ng.		
Going for a swim , my wife and I had fun too,	* ~ tage ud at bade		
splashing each other with water.	* plaske ng. til med ngt.		
We then strode into the sea, breasting the waves.	* spankulere ud i ngt.		* ~ bryde ngt. med brystet
One time when I was lying in / on the sand dozing, my wife	* ligge >		* i sandet / på sandstranden
brutally woke me up by splashing my back with cold water	* plaske ngt. til med ngt.		
/ splashing cold water onto my back.	* ... ngt på ngt.		

1082 A **speed swimmer** wears **swimming goggles**.

Wearing a **snorkel**, a **snorkel(l)ing** mask,

and a pair of **flippers**, some people **go snorkelling**.

Wearing a container of air, you can **go scuba-diving**.

(A **self-contained** underwater breathing apparatus)

We spent some time on the beach reading books.

I read a **crime / detective novel**, a **whodun(n)it** that began
with a naked body lying on the floor in a **pool** of **eerie light**

formed by a **moonbeam**, a beam of **pale moonlight**.

10 **Pale with horror**, a young man found the body of
his boyfriend lying in a **pool of blood**.

To **broaden** her **horizon**, my wife had **begun** a **classic**.

Having **struggled halfway through** (the novel),
she had to admit it was a **ponderous / tedious** piece of writing.

In spite of its **ponderousness**,
she **fought** her **way through** the rest.

Old classics tend to be **ponderously** written.

One afternoon, while my wife was doing some shopping,
I had **set about** washing a pair of shorts in the washbasin.

20 My shorts had had **splashes** of cola all over as I had
tipped () over a bottle so the bottle had **tipped over**,
and **splashed** cola all **over** my shorts

In the middle of the washing, the door bell had then rung.

So I had **dashed off** to open the door, but when my wife
had started talking to me in an excited voice,
I had forgotten all about the **rinse** of my laundry.

Startled to suddenly hear **splashes** from the bathroom,
it immediately struck me that **was in** the **process** of **ricing**
the laundry and had let the water run.

30 Accompanied by the sound of water **splashing onto** floor,
I had **made a dash for** the bathroom.

I wasn't surprised to see the washbasin **overflowing**.

The **overflow** (of water) was splashing onto the floor
as the laundry had, not surprisingly, **blocked () up**
the **overflow (pipe)**.

It emerged as well that the **overflow** was almost
clogged up with a **sticky substance** formed by soap and dirt.
A **pool** of water had formed on the floor.
Using a **squeegee**, I swept the water down the drain.

* ~ hurtig- * svømmer * svømme- * ~ briller

* snorkel * snorkel- / ~ dykker- * maske

* ~ svømmefødder * ~ tage ud at - * snorkle

* tage på > * undervandsdykning

* selvstændigt, ~ uafhængigt af hjælp udefra

*

* kriminal / detektiv roman * hvem-gjorde-det
~ mordfortælling * lys

* månestråle * bleg * måneskin

* bleg af skræk

* pøl ⇔ blod-

* udvide sin horisont * begynde på > * klassiker

* kæmpe sig > * halvvejs * gennem (ngt.)

* tung, omstændelig
kedelig

* omstændighed

* kæmpe sig vej gennem ngt.

* omstændeligt

*

* gå i gang med at -

* stænk

* vælte * ... ngt.

* sprøjte ngt. over ngt.

*

* styrtede afsted

*

* skylning

* plask

* være i gang med ngt.

*

* plaske ned på (gulvet)

* styrtede (foretog en styrt) afsted mod ngt

* flyde over

* noget, der flyder over

* blokere >

* overløbsafløb

* overløbsafløb

* forstoppet med > * klæbrig * masse

* pøl

* vinduessvaber

1083 We didn't intend to lounge away the whole holiday	* drive ngt. bort	
so we went on a few exciting excursions to various places.	* tage på udflugt til ngt.	
We visited a beautifully situated coastal town.	*	
Going for a stroll , we strolled along enjoying life.	* slentretur	* slentre
Having strolled around, we went to a pub to have a drink.	* værtshus	
The publican himself, the landlord of the public `house (E)	* værtshusholder	* værtshus
was behind the bar.	*	
We preferred the public `bar to the `lounge bar	* folkelig, billigere bar (-rum)	* salonbar (-rum)
where you can buy drinks more cheaply.	*	
10 A wall painting showed a big wave, a breaker with surf	* brydende bølge	* bølgeskum
surging towards a boat on its way through the breakers .	* vælde frem mod ngt.	* brændingen
Years ago the village had been hit by floods .	* blive ramt af >	* oversvømmelse
Splashing against the banks and the dykes at high tide ,	* plaske mod ngt.	* højvande
the combined tidal surge and storm surge had eventually	* tidevands- * hævning	* ~ stormflod
made the tide splash over the banks and dykes.	* tidevandet	* plaske / sprøjte over ngt.
The river had overflowed its banks and the dykes.	* oversvømme ngt.	
As the river had been overflowing , the overflow of water	* svømme over gå over sine bredder	* overdrømning af ngt.
from the river had flooded the village.	* oversvømme ngt.	
At an overflow , neglected dikes, dikes in bad repair	* oversvømmelse	
20 are (very / highly) susceptible to erosion.	* letmodtagelig overfor (erosion)	
Flood waters had surged into people's homes.	* oversvømmelsesvand	* vælde ind i ngt.
Several children and adults had drowned or died from	*	
susceptibility to diseases following in the wake of the flood.	* letmodtagelig overfor ngt.	* i kølvandet af ngt.
' The funerals were a very emotional / emotive experience	* følelsesladet, -betonet	* =
for all of us,' the waiter told us, deeply moved.	* følelsesfremkaldende	
It was a tearful farewell – everybody was tearful .	* tårevædet	* fuld af tårer
Over`come with grief, everybody had looked tearfully	* overvædet af (sorg)	* =
at the coffins as the priest, filled with compassion,	* fuld af (medfølelse)	
had commended their souls to God in emotive words.	* anbefale ng. til ng.	* følelsesfremkaldende (ord)
30 ' I saw grown men reduced to tears ,' the waiter said,	* opløst i tårer	
over`taken by great distress, ' We were all in tears .'	* overvædet af (smerte, sorg)	* =
Over`flowing with sorrow, the survivors had attended	* strømme over af (sorg)	
the funerals in tears / (E) in a flood of tears .	* tårevædet	* i et væld af tårer
Tears had welled up in their eyes.	* tårerne vælde op i ngs. øjne	
Their eyes filled with tears as they sobbed (out) their grief.	* tårer fylde ngs. øjne	* græde hulkende
Tears had rolled / run / streamed down their faces	* tårer strømmer ned ad ngs. ansigt	
/ down their cheeks as they had sobbed their `hearts out .	* ... ned ad ngs. kinder	* græde af hele sit hjerte
Their bodies were racked with sobs .	* ngs. kroppe er forpint af hulkende gråd	

1084 It was a moving / touching story that moved us to tears .	* bevæge ng. til tårer
After the disaster, the property prices fell sharply	* falde brat
while commodity prices surged / soared .	* forbrugsvarer * stige
So poverty had become widespread, and people suffered	*
from depression and other emotional problems .	* følelsesmæssig problem
Deprived of physical and emotional needs ,	* ... behov
some people had taken to doing drugs and sniffing glue ,	* ~ tage stoffer * sniffe > * lim
and some pregnant women had thought of abortion.	*
Despite the physically and emotionally strained conditions	* følelsesmæssig * anspændt
10 abortion was still a very emotional / emotive issue .	* emotionel / følelsesfremkaldende > * emne
Even under these deplorable conditions, people still had	* beklagelig, jammerlig
mixed and conflicting emotions in relation to abortion.	* blandede > * modstridende > * følelser
Helping people in a disaster area is an emotionally	* katastrofeområde * følelsesmæssigt
and physically demanding task.	* krævende
Those who had laid down their `lives during the rescue	* ofre sit liv * redningsaktion
had received (a) posthumous commendation for bravery.	* hæder for ngt.
Commended posthumously for / on bravery, they were	* hædre ng. for ngt.
commended for / on having saved people from drowning.	* ... for at -
People who had not been financially harmed	*
20 by the disaster had put money into a common pool .	* fælles pulje
Working together, pooling their know-how, investors had	* sammenlægge (deres viden)
agreed to pool their resources to redevelop the area.	* ... > * ressourcer (penge) midler
Leaving a pub, and having been well served , it's our	* være godt betjent
practice to leave a tip that is not to be sniffed at .	* ~ drikkepenge * ikke til at kimse af
Outside the pub, a few idlers and (lounge) lizards ,	* drivert, dagdriver * barnasser lediggænger flanør
seemed to live a lounging life lounging at street corners,	* leve et drivertliv * stå henslængt på (gadehjørner)
lounging across benches with their feet up,	* ligge henslængt på langs af ngt.
or, once in a while, going for a saunter .	* gå en slentretur
Sauntering down the road with his hands in his pockets,	* slentre / promenere + adv.
30 one of the loungers had tipped / tilted his head back ,	* dagdriver * bøje hovedet bagover lægge nakken tilbage
and sent my wife a fresh remark in a deep-throated voice.	* frisk, fræk, udfordrende * ~ dyb
Nobody in their senses would dare (to) (re>) commend	* ved deres fulde fem * turde at - * anbefale ng. >
any of them to anybody.	* til ng.
They just looked dry-eyed or shed / wept crocodile tears	* græde tørre tårer * græde krokodilletårer
at not having a decent job.	*
In stark / marked / sharp / glaring contrast to the idlers,	* i stærk / skærende / grel kontrast til ng&t.
a farmer had passed by, carrying a ponderous burden	* tung
on his back.	uhåndterlig

1085 The last day on the beach, a child had burst into tears	* bryde ud i tårer	
and begun to sob uncontrollably as he couldn't find his mother.	* hulke	
'Mammy, mammy!' he sobbed , his eyes filling with tears .	* hulke	* øjne fyldes af tårer
Fortunately, his mother had soon appeared.	*	
Giving a loud sob , he had brushed the tears from his eyes .	* hulk / hulken	* tørre tårerne væk fra øjnene
Watching the mothers and their small children on the beach	*	
apparently brought / provoked / produced an emotional	* frembringe / = / = > fremkalde	* følelsesmæssig
reaction / response with my wife.	* reaktion hos ng.	
Arousing her maternal instinct(s) it made her feel broody .	* vække ngs. > * moder- instinkt (-er)	* føle trang til at få børn
10 Relating to / Concerning / Regarding that matter , ...	* angående	* sag
About that matter, / As for / to that (matter), ...	*	
For that matter, / For the matter of that, ...	*	
As far as that goes, / As far as that matter is concerned, ...	*	
As regards that (matter), / With regard to that (matter), ...	*	
I had no problem (in) giving her emotional support .	* følelsesmæssig støtte	
Fingering a piece of jewellery at her throat ,	* ved struben	
she was close to tears / on the verge of tears .	* på randen af gråd	
As she sniffled , a sob caught in her throat .	* snøfte	* hulk
		* sidde fast
		* i halsen
As I kissed her cheek, it brought tears to her eyes .	* få ng. til at få tårer i øjnene	
20 The tears she shed were tears of joy .	* tåre ng. græder	
Having returned home we both had the sniffles .	* have snue	
Having colds we both kept sniffling and sneezing .	* nyse	
Having sore throats both of us had a frog in our throats .	* have ondt i halsen	* have en tudse i halsen
We coughed throatily and talked in throaty voices.	* grødet	være hæs * =
Having recovered we invited some friends to a party.	*	
Telling our friends about our holiday,	*	
we (re-) commended the hotel to them.	* anbefale ng. ngt.	
Having plighted (o-f) / pledged his troth a few days before,	* love sin troskab (forlovelse / ægteskab)	
one of them had a discussion with his partner.	*	
30 Soon they were at each other's throats , as the man tried to	* være faret i struben på hinanden	
force / ram / shove his idea down the throat of his girlfriend.	* presse (sin mening) ned over ng.	
His behaviour stuck in her throat / gullet E/A craw .	* falde ng. for brystet (hals / spiserør / fugls kro)	
Jumping down the throat of his girlfriend, the man simply	* begynde at tale vredt til ng.	
cut his own throat as she, in a throaty laugh, said that she	* skade sig selv	* dyb, rå grødet
might just as well go on holiday with a girlfriend of hers.	*	
So he'd had to back down { on / from his inflexible ideas	* trække i land med hensyn til ngt.	* ubøjelig fastlåst
to make her back off from (carrying out) her threat.	* bakke ud af ngt.	
The married couple lived (more or less) happily ever after .	* leve lykkeligt	* ~ til deres dages ende

OTIS

1086 A young man used to be a whiny brat as a child.	* klynkende	* mægunge
As a whiner , whining about everything going against him,	* klynker	* klynke / jamre om ngt. * gå ng. imod
he whined that the world is unfair.	* klynke / jamre at -	
Being told, 'You can't win all the time, my little man ,'	* min lille ven	
he started to moan and whine .	* (be-) klage (sig) jamre, klynke	* klynke jamre
Being called `up /eE conscripted /A drafted into the army ,	* indkalde ng. til hæren	
Otis one day receives his `call-up papers .	* indkaldelsespapirer	
The conscripts / draftees are quartered in an army barracks .	* kaserne	
'Can't a man have some peace ? ' whines Otis	* man / en mand	* jamre / klynke
10 as he's woken up early, the first morning in the barracks.	*	
The corporal orders his men to get ready for (a) roll-call	* mandskab menige	* navneopråb
and a barrack-room inspection carried out by the sergeant.	* belægningsstue	* inspektion
When the sergeant has inspected all the rooms,	* inspicere ngt.	
the bugler blows the assembly in his bugle .	* signalhornblæser	* blæse til samling * signalhorn
`bju~lê `bju~gl		
The privates run to the assembly ground to fall into ranks .	* forsamlingsplads	* stille op på række
A general, a colonel , a major or a captain all followed by	* oberst	
kê~nl their lieutenants may show up to inspect the troops.	*	
The sergeant drills the recruits every day.	* eksercere med ng.	
He drills them in basic military skills.	* terpe ng. ngt.	
20 As he drills them in the use of weapons, he trains	* træne ng. (terpende) i ngt.	
and drills them to use weapons and fight in a war .	* træne ng. (terpende) i at -	
Even the recruits who normally move around with grace ,	* med graciøsitet	
are graceless with their packs and guns.	* ugraciøs, klodset	* oppakning
Playing the woman , whining like a spoilt / spoiled brat,	* opføre sig umandigt	* klynke
Otis has a hard time on the drill ground .	* eksercer- / øvelssplads	
' Hurry up, man ! – don't whine , be a man ! ' the officer	* skynd dig, mand	* klynke * mandfolk
first cries as Otis shies at climbing down a manhole .	* vige tilbage for at -	* mandehul
Suffering from claustrophobia , he gets claustrophobic	* klaustrofobi	* klaustrofobisk
at the very thought of being in a small enclosed space .	* selve tanken om at - * tillukket	* rumområde
30 As an act of humanity , the considerate and thoughtful	* menneskekærlighed	* human menneskekærlig
officer gives the man a chance to overcome his fear	* give manden en chance til at - * overvinde >	* frygt
at (his) leisure / in a leisurely way .	* i ro og mag	
Encouraged by the humane officer's considerateness	* human menneskevenlig	* betænksomhed
hju~`mein and thoughtfulness, Otis eventually succeeds in	*	
manning himself for entering the manhole.	* mande sig op til at -	
One recruit has a very slapdash approach to his training.	* skødesløs (tilgang til ngt.)	
When he has an accident, the recruits are ordered back	* tilbage >	
to barracks to take the slapdash recruit to the infirmary .	* til kassernen * skødesløs (person)	* infirmeri sygestue

1087 Alert spies operating in the neighbouring country	* årvågen, opmærksom	
are on (the) alert for anything suspicious, and, keeping alert ,	* på udkig efter ngt.	* holde sig ...
they are on (the) alert for anyone acting suspiciously.	* ... ng.	
Alert to anything suspicious, the secret agents	* årvågen overfor / opmærksom på ngt.	
assemble information for their intelligence reports.	* samle ngt. til ngt.	
Having alertly done some alarming observations ,	* årvågent * gøre > * alarmerende * & iagttagelser foruroligende	
some of the agents immediately alert the intelligence service .	* alarmere ng.	* efterretningsvæsenet
They raise / sound / give the alarm as they discover	* slå alarm	
alarming signs of war preparations.	* alarmerende, foruroligende opskræmmende	
10 Information on certain suspicious activities pours in .	* strømme ind	
As reports on suspicious military activity are pouring in	*	
at an alarming rate , alarm bells (start to) ring .	* med foruroligende hast	* alarmklokkerne ringer
There is cause for alarm .	* der er grund til >	* bekymring / frygt
Years ago some alarming reports proved to be false alarm .	* alarmerende, foruroligende opskræmmende	* falsk larm
There was then no cause for alarm.	*	
The intelligence service alert the government that war seems brewing.	* alarmere ng. om at -	
The intelligence service now alerts the government to the very possibility of war.	* ... ng. om ngt.	
20 The government receives the reports in alarm .	* med bekymring / ængstelse	
The reports alarm the government.	* forurolige / skræmme ng.	
There is growing alarm at the prospect of war.	* bekymring / ængstelse over ngt.	
Alert to the possibility of war, alarmed by the reports	* opmærksom på ngt.	* foruroliget / opskræmt af ngt.
and alarmed at the prospect of war, the government declares	* foruroliget / opskræmt over ngt.	
a state of supreme emergency in the country.	* højeste alarmberedskab	
The armed forces are on simple alert .	* i almindeligt alarmberedskab	
When war breaks out, and the government has sent out	* udsende >	
emergency orders , the army, the navy and the air force	* alarmberedskabsordre	
are placed / put on (reinforced / full / high / general) alert .	* sætte ng. i ... alarmberedskab	
30 All forces are in a state of extreme preparedness .	* i højeste alarmberedskab	
Officers and privates man all military installations.	* bemande ngt.	
Everybody is on (the) alert (for signs of enemy activities).	* på vagt (overfor ngt.)	
Alarm telephones are manned 24 hours a day .	* bemandet	* hele døgnet døgnet rundt
At the first sign of an air raid / an air strike ,	* luftangreb	
sirens will sound an air-raid warning / a bomb alert	* sirene	* lyde med / udsende ngt.
calling on people to seek air-raid shelter .	* opfordre ng. til at -	* luftangrebs- / bombealarm
Alerted by the siren, people run for shelter .	* alarmeret af ngt.	* løbe i dækning
The bangs of the bombs penetrate the walls of the shelter	* brag	* gennemtrænge (mur)
as the planes bomb the town / drop their bombs on the town.	* bombe ngt.	* smide / kaste >
båm E/A båd~m		

1088 A large part of the nation's manhood is called up .	* mandlige befolkning	* indkalde ng.
As a part of a brigade, a regiment and a battalion,	*	
Otis' company is deployed near the front.	* udstationere / indsætte ng.	
As the enemy opens fire on them,	* åbne ild mod ng.	
Otis' regiment comes under heavy fire.	* komme under heftig beskydning	
Alarmed by the whine of missiles, and by shells	* forskrækket af ngt.	* hvinen * (kanon) granat
and grenades exploding on impact , the men seek shelter.	* (hånd-) granat	* ved påvirkning, stød ~ nedslag
Peppered / sprayed with bullets in the enemy's line of fire ,	* overdænget med >	* ~ kugler * i ngs. skudlinie
some men crawl along on their stomach / belly .	* kravle på >	* maven
10 Caught in crossfire , some men run for cover while	* (fanget) i krydsild	* ~ løbe i dækning
projectiles and shells whine and burst above their heads.	* & ~ kugler	* hvine * eksplodere
prê`d§ektailz		
With all senses alert they try to avoid the craters	* med alle sanser vakt	
made by bomb, shell and grenade impacts .	* ~ nedslag	
Knocked over by the impact of a bursting shell,	* slået omkuld	* virkning af > * eksploderende
or hit by (pieces of) shrapnel or bullets , many men	* ramt af >	* sprængstumps- * gevær- / pistolkugle materiale
fall to the ground, killed or wounded (in crossfire).	*	
Soldiers reach down to help other soldier to their feet.	* række ned for at -	
Suddenly, Otis' companion stumbles and falls into a crater.	*	
Struck with fear, standing rooted to the spot , Otis	* rædselsslagen	* naglet til stedet
20 catches the eye of his mate, unable to get up on his own.	* fange ngs. blik	
As if by magic, the despairing look in the eyes of his mate	*	
fills Otis with an up to now unknown composure .	* fatning	
Suddenly filled with courage and determination, Otis	*	
lies down (flat) on { the ground / his front / his stomach .	* lægge sig (fladt) ned på jorden // på maven	
To save his mate, he didn't hesitate to throw himself down	* kaste sig ned	
(flat) on the ground / on his front / on his stomach .	* (fladt) på jorden / på maven	
Lying (flat) on the ground / on his front / on his stomach ,	* ligge (fladt) på jorden / på maven	
he reaches out (his hand) to give his mate a hand.	* række (sin hånd) ud for at -	
Reaching (out) for his mate's hand, Otis realizes that	* række ud efter ngt.	
30 can't reach it; he can't reach that far.	* nå ngt.	* nå + adv.
As his mate's hand is out of reach , Otis immediately	* udenfor rækkevidde	
grabs his rifle and reach (down) the stock for his mate.	* gribe ngt.	* række ngt. til ng. * skæfte
Having reached (down) his mate the (rifle) butt ,	* række ng. ngt.	* kolbe
Otis succeeds in drawing him up.	*	
Through the tumult of war, Otis hears his mate quietly	*	
whining with pain as a violent shiver convulse him.	* klage af ngt.	* skælven * ~ få det til at fortrække sig i ng.
' Good Lord man , what's the matter ! ' Otis exclaims	* du gode gud	
when he notices his mate's whole body convulsing with pain,	* ~ fortrække sig af (smerte)	
and his trouser leg soaked in blood.	* gennemvædet af ngt.	

1089 As a breeze dissipates the gunpowder smoke, and the smoke gradually dissipates , Otis manages to support his mate to a trench within reach , exerting all his strength.	^{disipeits} * sprede / opløse ngt. * spredes / opløses * hen til ngt. * skyttegrav * indenfor * rækkevidde
Having reached the safety of the trench in spite of frequent bursts of machine-gun fire, Otis reaches into / inside his rucksack E /eA backpack / A, o-f E knapsack and produces a packet E/A pack of cigarettes.	* nå frem til ngt. * ~ salve af (maskingeværild) * række ind i ngt. * rygsæk * & tornyster * fremdrage ngt.
Otis' friend, fortunately not too badly wounded, can't thank his rescuer enough to express his gratitude.	*
10 No doubt , he has become a new man . The look in the eyes of his helpless friend had alerted him to (show / take) responsibility . The war has made a man out of the young man. Before then he was only half a man . Saving his friend was his test of manhood . Having reached manhood he is not the man he was . In his manhood he is now his own man . Now a manful person, and not the man to take offence at little things.	* uden tvivl * blive et nyt menneske * vække ng. til > * (at vise > * ansvarlighed / at tage >) (ansvar) * gøre ng. til * et mandfolk * før da * ikke noget rigtigt mandfolk * manddomsprøve * nå manddomsalder * være den han var / den gamle * manddom * være ved sine fulde fem / sin egen herre / (-s)alder * mandig * ikke den, der - modig * lade sig fornærme af ngt.
20 Otis visits his friend at the camp hospital where his mate, called Oliver, is treated with (summary) dispatch . ' Man alive ! ' Otis exclaims as his friend gives him a precious gem stone as a present . Having made him a present of the gem, Ollie says, ' The fact that man is mortal was as true as ever that morning but you saved my life which is all that matters – and as I'm comfortably off as it is , this precious stone is given in gratitude for what you've done to me, and meant to help you out if you ever get into dire financial trouble.	* feltlazaret * hurtigt og effektivt (med forhåndenværende midler) * menneske dog er du rigtig klog * ædelsten * ~ give ng. ngt. i gave * mennesket > * dødelig * sidde godt i det økonomisk * som det er være velstillet, have sit på det tørre i forvejen * ædelsten * i taknemmelighed for ngt. * alvorlig
30 Otis finds it too much to receive such a precious gift as he only did what a man should do . ' True to say,' Otis admits,' as a / one man to another , I can tell you that up to that very moment I've been worried (that) my courage would fail / desert me at the critical moment so I would act like a cold-hearted coward , leaving you in the lurch / high and dry . Fatally wounded soldiers, left behind on the battlefield without anyone to give them the coup de grâce , only have the hope to die quickly in a state of grace .	* * hvad ethvert menneske burde gøre * som mand til mand * bekymret for at - * modet svigter ng. * i det afgørende øjeblik * følelseskold * kryster * lade ng. i stikken * dødeligt > * såret * give ng. > * nådestødet * i en tilstand af syndsforladelse

1090 ' I **respect** you **for** your honesty,

and I **have** the greatest **respect for** your frankness

but above all you **risked** your **life to** save me,

and I **owe** my **life to** you and your **prompt** action,'

Otis friend ends conclusively as he **presses** his gift **on** Otis.

As soon as there's a **lull in** the fighting, the wounded men

will be **transferred from** the **camp hospitals to** hospitals

in safer areas.

Otis promises to visit his friend as soon as possible.

10 Otis is a **man of** his **word** so, provided he manages to

get through the war **alive** / **with** his **life**, they'll meet again.

All **hospitals** are (**placed** / **put**) **on red alert**.

Barrage balloons make the progress of enemy planes

`bara~d§ E/A bê`ra~§
more difficult.

A **barrage**, a **barrier** of artillery fire, protects the soldiers

as they counterattack.

Although the troops on Otis' side

are (greatly) **outnumbered** by the enemy,

and although they defend themselves with **inferior forces**,

20 they prove to be (greatly) **superior to** the enemy.

Although (greatly) **inferiour** (**to** the enemy) **in numbers**,

the troops on Otis' side prove to be

(greatly) **superior** (**to** the enemy) **in efficiency**.

Although the **self-appointed** president attacked with

superior forces and with forces (greatly) **superior**

(**to** the enemy) **in numbers**, he must acknowledge that

his troops prove to be (greatly) **inferior** (**to** the enemy).

Although they (greatly) **outnumber** the enemy, his troops

prove to be (greatly) **inferior** (**to** the enemy) **in efficiency**.

30 So as enemy troops **penetrate** deep **into** the lines

of the president's troops, his army **disintegrates**.

- `in-

The presidential troops flee in panic.

Escaping **at** a **rum**, their last **call** seems to be,

' **Every man for himself** (**and the devil takes the rest**).'

So as the situation is **reversed**, and his troops suffer

an ignominious defeat, the **self-constituted** president

finds himself **in** an unexpected **position** having lost the war.

* respektere ng. for ng.

* have (den største) respekt for ng.

* risikere sit liv for ng.

* skyldte ng. / ng. sit liv

* omgående
uførtøven

* påtvinge / pånøde ng. ng.

* ophold / stilstand i ng.

* overflytte ng. fra ng. >
lazaret

* felthospital

* til ng.

*

*

* ordholden

* komme gennem ng.

* levende / med livet i behold

* (sætte) hospital >

* i alarmberedskab

* spærreballon

*

* spærreild

* spærring

*

*

* være underlegen i antal

* underlegen

* styrker

* være ng. overlegen

* være (ng.) underlegen i antal / talmæssig ...

*

* være (ng.) overlegen

* i effektivitet

* selvudnævnt / -bestalt

* overlegen

* styrker

* (stærkt) overlegen

* (i forhold til ng.)

* i antal
talmæssigt

* underlegen (i forhold til ng.)

* overgå ng. i antal

* være ng. (stærkt) underlegen

* i effektivitet

* trænge (dybt) ind gennem (ng. linier)

* gå i opløsning

*

* i løb

* kald, opfordring, beslutning

* enhver må klare sig selv
redde sig hvo der kan

(og fanden tager resten)

* vende ngt om.

* selvbestalt

* finde sig i en (uventet) position / situation

1091 In the head of a corrupt **plutocracy**,
plu-`tåkrəsi
 the president together with **plutocrats** of his **ilk / kind**
`plu-têkrats
 have for years ruled the country by **self-assumed** powers.

Wise after the **event**, the **megalomaniac** president
megêlê meniak
 must acknowledge that **in** the **hour** of **trial**, **man for man**,
 his fighting units were **far inferior** to those of the enemy.

Suddenly **put** in a **weak** and **vulnerable position**,
 the **megalomaniac** together with his **compliant** government
 are soon after **brought down / overthrown / toppled**
10 by rebel forces.

As the rebels **assume power**, the president's **henchmen**
 and their **ilk / kind** are arrested and brought to trial.

As a new government **comes** to **power**,
 it is met with a **barrage** of **questions**.

Corrupt government officials and others **of** that **ilk / kind**
 are forced to **discharge** their **self-assumed duties**.

Having **assumed power**, the new government is prepared
 to **settle** the **dispute**, **negotiate** a peace **settlement**,
 and **make / conclude** a **peace treaty** with the neighbouring
20 country **implying guarantees** against aggression.

When the parties **demobilize**, they **demobilize** their **armies**.

So the **combat troops** are **demobilized / discharged**.
di-`mêubilaizd
 After the **demobilization** of the army,

and the **demobilization** of the troops, programmes are
 launched to help **demobilized** soldiers **fit into** civilian life.

Disabled soldiers **have** a difficult **time / future** **before** them.

For one thing, either they have been **hideously scarred**,
hideously deformed or both, they have to face the fact that
 people at the first sight of them usually get **scared at**
skeêd
30 the **hideousness** of their **scars** and **deformities**.

Human beings are, **by nature**, **repulsed by** physical
 and psychical **abnormalities** so people instinctively perceive
 conspicuous **abnormality** as **hideous** and **repulsive**.

Congenital abnormalities exist since or before birth
kên`dʒenitl
 while **inflicted** abnormalities have been inflicted (up)on
 a person later on.

* rigmandsvælde
 * af ngs. egen slags
 * selverhvervede (magtbeføjelser)
 * klog af skade * storhedsvanvittig
 * i prøvelsens time * mand for mand
 * være ng. langt underlegne
 * sætte ng. i en > * svag * sårbar * position
 * storhedsvanvittig person * følgeagtig
 * styrte / vælte ng.
 *
 * gribe magten
 * slags
 * komme til magten
 * ~ en byge af > * spørgsmål
 * =
 * afgive > * selvpåtaget * pligt
 * komme til / få magten
 * bilægge > * strid * forhandle > * aftale
 * slutte fred med ng. forlig
 * indebære > * garantier mod ngt.
 * demobilisere * ~ opløse > * hær
 * kamptropper * demobilisere / * =
 * ~ opløsning hjemsende ng.
 * ~ hjemsendelse
 * hjemsendt * egnet i ngt.
 * krigsinvalid * have (en xxx) (frem-) tid foran sig
 * (blive) > * forfærdeligt * arret
 * = * deformeret
 * skræmt af ngt.
 * det forfærdelige ved ngt. * ar * deformitet
 * fra naturens hånd * være frastødt af ngt.
 * anormalitet
 * = * hæslig, skrækkelig
 * medfødt * abnormalitet
 * pådragen

1092 As soon as he's **demobilized / discharged**, Otis
goes to see / looks up his wounded friend at the hospital
at the district / place where he **comes from**,
probably his **native place** / his **native part of the country**.

Radiating joy at meeting again,
they greet each other with **radiant smiles**.

Joy **radiates from** both of them (at meeting again).

Their **faces** are **radiant with joy as** they **meet again**.

Both of **them** are **radiant with joy at meeting again**.

10 **Seeing** each other **again**, they **re-live** together
ri-`liv
the shocking experiences from that fatal morning.

Fast recovering as he **wills** (it), and **having** the **will to**
be **rehabilitated**, Ollie will soon be **discharged / released**
(**from** (A: the) hospital).

Ollie invites his **bosom friend / pal / A& buddy**
to stay with his parents.

Great is Otis' surprise when reaching Ollie's address,
he realizes that it reveals a magnificent manor (house).

An elderly lady opens the door.

20 She **narrow** her eyes as she takes a view of Otis.

As she gazes at the stranger and **it dawns on** her **that**
he is the one who rescued her son, she **brightens up**.

Her **eyes** and whole **face brighten** (up).

Giving Otis a big smile, her **eyes** and whole **face light up**.

As she smiles at him and her eyes **narrow**, a **profusion of**
wrinkles **radiate from** the **corners** of her **eyes**.

Ollie's parents welcome Otis with **demonstrative** greetings.

Kindness **radiates from** both of them.

In the evening they sit in front of the fireplace.

30 The **log fire radiates** a warm **cosy glow**,
as Ollie's parents tell Otis about the history of the manor.

As **heat radiates from** the **glowing** logs,
they relate their family history.

Having done a lot of **genealogy**,
dʒi-ni`alədʒi
they know the **genealogy** of many of their ancestors.

So they have **drawn** some **genealogies**,
which are **genealogical charts / tables / trees**,
dʒi-niê`lâdʒikl
or **family trees** that show the **lines** of their **ancestors**.

* hjemsendt
* tage hen til / opsøge ng.
* ~ ngs. hjemegn
* fødeegn
* stråle af > * glæde * & ved gensynet
(~ gensynsglæde)
* strålende smil
* stråle fra ng.
* ngs. ansigt > * strålende af glæde * & ved gensyn
* ng. ...
* & mødes igen * genopleve ng.
*
* ville (det) * have viljen til at -
* genoptræne ng. * vil / ønske (det)
* udskrive ng. (fra hospital)
* hjerteven
*
*
*
*
* knibe øjnene sammen
* det går op for ng. at -
* lyse op
* lyse op
* ngs. ansigt lyser op
* øjnene > * blive smalle * flor / mængde af ng.
* stråle ud fra ng. * øjenkrog
* åbentlyst kærlig
* stråle fra ng.
*
* brændeild * udstråle > * behagelig * skær
*
* hede > * stråle ud fra ng. * glødende
*
* slægtsforskning
* slægtshistorie
* tegne > * stamtavle / -træ
* =
* = * linje * ane, forfader
~ slægtslinier

1093 Since the first man and woman,

* ~ Adam og Eva

man has been born of woman.

* kvindefødt, ~ dødelig

So the identity of a baby's mother would be known for sure
by the mother and those who may have witnessed the birth.

*
*

Quite different as regards the identity of a baby's father.

*

As a mother may have been together with more than
one man, and never can tell when fertilization has taken place,
the identity of a father depends at best on the credibility
of the mother.

*
*
*
*

10 So, in fact, you can never tell whether all the people
on the genealogy really are **related by blood**.

*
* blodsbeslægtet

When **blood grouping** became practicable and it was
possible to make **blood group** /eA **type determinations**,
it was possible in many cases to exclude an alledged father.

* blodtypebestemmelse
* =
*

In the UK, a person **is** a certain **blood group**.

* være en (bestemt) blodtype

In the US, a person **has** a certain **blood type**.

* have en ...

Today, if a person or any sample of organic matter
undergoes **DNA { testing / profiling / fingerprinting**
also called **genetic fingerprinting**, it's possible to find

*
* DNA-test / -profilbestemmelse / -fingeraftryks-
bestemmelse
* genetisk fingeraftryksbestemmelse

20 the the **genom(e)**, the particular pattern of genes.

* genom

(Each gene is a sequence of pairs of nucleic acids, adenin
and thymine, cytosin and guanin, controlling bodily functions.)

*
*

The **genome**, the **DNA profile** or **genetic fingerprint**,
identifies any organic individual and can be used as

* genom * DNA profil * genetisk fingeraftryk
*

DNA evidence in a crime and to prove or disprove
a relationship between individuals.

* DNA-bevis
*

Inherited character traits and **character qualities**
are **genetic**, **hereditary** and **inheritable traits** and **characters**
hi'reditêri in'heritêbêl
including **genetic / hereditary / inheritable diseases**

* arvet * karakter- * træk * ...-egenskab
* genetisk * (ned-) arvet * arvelig * = * =
* genetisk * = * = * sygdom

30 that parents in combination may **transmit to** their offspring.

* overføre ngt. til ng.

Acquired characters are **nonhereditary / noninheritable**.

* erhvervet * egenskab * ikke nedarvet * ikke arvelig

An important **line on** the **genealogy** goes back to a king.

* linie > * på stamtavlen

As an **hereditary king** of an **hereditary monarchy**, he was
supposed to **pass** () **on** the throne **to** his oldest /eE eldest son.

* arvekonge * arvemonarki
* & lade ngt. gå i arv til ng.

The king **was endowed with / had a strong will**.

* være begave med / have ngt. * stærk * vilje

Widely notorious for his **iron will**, he was in fact
in wider circles infamous for his **will of iron**.

* vidt * berygtet for ngt. * jernvilje
i vide kredse
* i videre kredse * berygtet for ngt. * =

If you **will** success you can find it, he used to say.

* ville ngt.

Where there is a will there is a way.

* man kan hvad man vil

1094 Invoking divine legitimacy, the king had **usurped** his nearest **rivals** and **usurped** their positions and authority.

Others debate, but the king **wills** –
but to **will** is not enough, one must **do**.

Having **arrogated to himself** secular as well as religious **power**, the king **carried himself / conducted himself / behaved as** a spiritual and temporal **potentate** ^{peutnteit} who had been **entrusted with the responsibility to act for / on behalf of God**, and **act (up)on God's will**.

10 Depicted and represented in *the Old Testament* as the **almighty God** of the Jews, **Jehovah** (or **Yahweh**)

appears as a willful and punishing patriarch.

Almighty God always **has** his **own will**. ^{peitria:k}

To crown his creation **the Almighty willed that man has the freedom of the will**.

Man can achieve a lot if he **wills** (it).

Some people **have** almost **no will of their own**.

Contending that **the Lord** has **willed it so**,
the king **disposed at** (his **own sweet**) **will**.

20 Demanding obedience to his will,
he expected **willing obedience**.

Demanding everybody's **willingness**,
he expected everybody to be **willing subjects**.

So he expected everybody to **lend** him a **willing ear**.

He expected his subjects to work **with a will**,
and expected that they would **willingly** do so.

Willing hands make light work.

Will can conquer habit.

If you will success you are likely to achieve it.

30 Man can neither achieve success merely **by willing it** nor can he **will himself** across the lands and oceans.

Willing and wishing is not the same thing.

As God sometimes **puts the will for the deed** man should sometimes **take the will for the deed**.

Human **presumption** has, however, often **misled** man wherever it **willed**.

If you want to be one of **the elect, chosen** by Good you should **do the will** of God / His **will**.

* afstamning

* påberåbe sig > * legitimitet lovligheid * sætte sig ulovligt i stedet for ng.

* tilrane sig ngt.

* bestemme

* = * ~ handle

* tilrane sig >

* magt * bevæge sig omkring > * opføre sig >

* opføre sig som ngt. * potentat magthaver

* betro ng. ngt. * ansvaret for at -

* handle på ngs. vegne * handle efter > * guds vilje

* beskrevet / fremstillet > * = * som ng.

* almægtig * Jehova * Jahve

* fremstå som ngt. * egenrådig * straffende * patriark / -sindig

* almægtige Gud * få sin vilje

* den almægtige * ville (have) at -

* mennesket * have > * ~ (en) fri vilje

* vil (det)

* ikke have sin egen vilje ingen selvstændighed

* Herren * ville det således

* disponere * som ng. vil råde (efter forgodtbefindende)

* lydighed overfor > * vilje

* villig * lydighed

* villighed

* villig * undersåt

* låne ng. øre, ~ lytte til ng.

* af alle kræfter / af al kraft / af hjertets lyst

* villigt, gerne

* ~ lysten driver værket

* vilje kan overvinde vane

* ~ man må opsøge lykken

* ved at ville det

* ville sig ngt.

* at ville og at ønske er ikke det samme

* ~ se på den gode vilje det er viljen der tæller

* =

* overmodig formodning anmassende opførsel * forlede ng. lede ng. på vildspor

* ville lyste

* de udvalgte * udvalgt af gud

* føje ngs. vilje

1095 If man **obeyed / followed** the **divine commandments**, especially **the Ten Commandments of his own free will**, God would **feel good will towards** man, and there would be a **spirit of peace and goodwill between** men.

The Decalogue;

- 1) Thou shalt have no other gods before me.
- 2) Thou shalt not make unto thee any **graven image**.
- 3) Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain.
- 4) Remember the sabbath day to keep it holy.
- 5) Honour thy father and mother.
- 6) Thou shalt not kill.
- 7) Thou shalt not commit adultery.
- 8) Thou shalt not steal.
- 9) Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy **neighbour**.
- 10) Though shalt not **covet** thy neighbour's house, though shalt not covet thy neighbour's wife, nor his manservant, nor his maidservant, nor his ox, nor his **ass**, nor anything that is thy neighbours.

God **wills to** punish **wilful** stupidities and **misdeeds**.

20 If man **wilfully defies** God and his authority, and **bid defiance to** Him, God will soon **feel ill will**.

di' faiëns

When God **shows ill will towards** somebody

he **shows a strenght of will** that is **unique**.

God has **unique willpower** and, when showing his **strength of will**, he doesn't **hold back from** being brutal and merciless as demonstrated in the Old Testament.

He even **finds out if** people **comply with** his wishes, or **obey** his orders **not with the best will in the world**.

God's **will be done**.

30 Believing or pretending to **do** the **will of God**, the king had **willed to** build up a a society of divine order and **willed** a gang of men **to** assist him.

Whenever there was a **battle / clash / test of wills** in the end the king **worked his will**.

It seemed that the king's behaviour was fundamentally guided by his tendency to **project** his sinister motives **onto** other people.

- * adlyde / følge > * de guddommelige / guds bud
- * de ti bud * af egen fri vilje
- * føle velvilje overfor ng.
- * fred og velvilje mellem ng.
- * de ti bud
- *
- * udskåret * afbildning
- *
- *
- *
- *
- *
- * ~ næsten
- * begære ngt.
- *
- *
- * æsel
- * have viljen til at - * viljebestemt * misdåd
- * & med vilje overlagt ugerning
- * byde ng. trods * føle uvilje
- * vise (sin) ... / ond vilje
- * viljestyrke * enestående
- * = * viljestyrke
- * viljestyrke * holde sig tilbage
- *
- * finde ud af om - * efterkomme ngt.
- * adlyde ngt. * & halvhjertet
- * ngs. vilje ske
- * gøre gud's vilje
- * bruge sin vilje til at -
- * ... overfor ng. ...
- * viljestyrkekamp / -sammenstød / -prøve
- * ~ sætte sin vilje igennem
- *
- * (psykologisk) overføre (skumle motiver) til ng.

1096 Like God of the Old Testament, the king **disciplined** those who didn't **comply with / submit to / obey** his will and punished harshly those who **went against** his will, and **acted against / in defiance of** his will.

If not just a simple pragmatist and hypocrit, the power-crazy king must have **drawn** all his **inspiration** from the Old Testament as in the New Testament God is **represented** as the loving and forgiving Father.

Though shalt love thy neighbour as thyself.

10 God **wills to** use his son, Jesus Christ, as **saviour** to save a repentant man from **original sin** and **perdition**.

Instead of **bearing / harbouring / feeling ill will against** his **neighbour**, man should learn to **forgive** the **sins** of others

Repenting (of) his own sins, every man could now hope for God's forgiveness.

Everyone sins at some time, in thought if not **in deed**.

The spirit is willing (but the flesh is weak).

Having to **atone / make amends for** his sins, man must **make atonement for** his sin **in word and deed**
 8`tèunmènt
20 as his **repentance** is an **absolute necessity (for him)**

to get a passport to God's goodwill.
 - -

Jesus has a **boundless will to** help those in need.

Man should **do** his **neighbour a kindness**, and **do** him a **good turn**.

To **will** is not enough; one must **do**.

Deeds are better than words.

You may be rewarded for your **good deeds**.

Two **robbers** were **crucified** together with Jesus.

One robber **willed** Jesus **to** look at him, saying,

30 ' Remember me when you come in Your kingdom.'

Jesus **willed** himself **to** keep faith in God.

Willing himself **to** keep **absolute** faith in the Lord, at one moment, though, he almost **lost faith in** God.

In his pain He cried out, ' *My God, My God, why have You left Me so alone.*'

For the first and only time God looked away from His Son.

* disciplinere, ~ opdrage ng. til lydighed

* føje > * vilje

* sætte sig op imod > * =

* handle imod > * =

*

* ~ få > * inspiration >

* fra ng.

* fremstille ng. som ng.

* ~ du skal elske din nabo som dig selv

* ville at - * frelser

* arvesynd * fortabelse

* bære / nære / føle > * nag / uvilje mod ng.

* & næste * tilgive > * synd

* angre ng.

*

* i gerning

* ånden er redebon (men kødet er svagt)

*

* gøre bod / soning for ng. * i ord og gerning

* anger * absolut * nødvendighed (for ng.) > uomgængelig

* for at få > * adgangsbillet til > * sympati velvilje

* grænseløs * vilje til at -

* gøre ng. en god gerning * nabo næste

* =

* ville * handle

* gerning

* god gerning

* røver * korsfæste

* få ng. til ng. ved en viljesanstrengelse

*

* gøre ng. ved en viljesanstrengelse

* ubetinget * =

* miste troen på ng.

*

*

*

1097 By his sacrifice as the **Lamb of God**,

Jesus **took** () **on** / **shouldered** the **sin** of **man** (<**kind**);

he **took** the **pain** and **hurt of** it all.

As the **Lamb of Atonement**,

Jesus Christ **took away** the **sin** of **the world**.

He was **absolutely willing to** pay the price for **man's sin**.

Man can **place absolute trust in** Him.

The narrative of Christ's sufferings subsequent to

the **Last Supper** and on the cross as **recorded** in the Gospel

10 is called the **Passion**.

They **were absolutely right** those who believed that
the **gospel** of His **uniqueness** would be **widespread**.

The **Gospel** consists of the first four books of

the New Testament, the **Gospel according to St. John**

the **Gospel according to St. Matthew**,

the **Gospel according to Mark**,

and the **Gospel according to Luke**.

In the old days many people **took** the Bible **as gospel truth**,
and still some people **take it for gospel truth**.

20 It is gospel truth.

God is **willing to give absolution**

so everybody can **have absolution**.

* (offer-) lam ⇔ * Guds

* tage > på sig * synd ⇔ * menneskets
(menneskeheden)
* (på>) tage sig > * smerten * tilskadekomst * ved ngt.

* lam * sonings-

* borttog > * synd ⇔ * alverdens

* aldeles * villig til at - * menneskets ...
(betale prisen for >)

* fatte > * absolut * tillid til ng.
ubetinget

*

* berette ngt. i ngt.

* ~ Kristi lidelse

* have fuldstændig ret

* evangelium * enestående * spredt vidt omkring

* Evangeliet

* Det Ny Testamente * Johannesevangeliet

* Matthæus ...

* Marcus ...

* Lucas ...

* opfatte ngt. som en given sandhed
tro fuldt og fast på ngt.

* =

* det er så sandt som amen i kirken

* give syndsforladelse

* få ...

* rodfæstet i ng

1099 In the Queen's eyes, the King had kept allowing himself	*
to carouse to excess , so (that) his life of dissipation	* svire * umådeholdent * udskejelser
<small>kê'rauz</small>	
had gradually dissipated her respect for him.	* få ngt. til gradvist at forsvinde
<small>`disipêitid</small>	
Even if the Queen had tried to heal the rift between them,	* hele > * brud mellem ng.
	~ bygge bro over > splittelse, kløft ...
the breach between the King and the Queen never healed .	* brud mellem ng. * heles
Trying to curb the King's excesses , the Queen had	* dæmme op for ngt. * moralske udskejelser
not been able to curb even the worst excesses of court life.	* = overgreb
The queen, who was married against her will , had tried	* mod sin vilje
to work her will and go against her husband's will .	* sætte sin vilje igennem * sætte sig op imod ngs. vilje
10 As he had more and more imposed his will on her	* påtvinge ng. sin vilje
she had had to discipline herself to submit against her will .	* disciplinere ng. til at - * mod sin vilje
As the King indulged himself with female company,	* forkæle sig med ngt.
the Queen in earnest / for real started to feel / bear / harbour	* for alvor
ill will against the King.	* = * nære uvilje / fjendskab mod ng.
As a countermove / countermeasure ,	* modtræk * modforanstaltning
the King demonstratively favoured his oldest son	* demonstrativt * favorisere ng.
pointedly over his second son to make his oldest son	følelsesladet
side with his father against his mother.	* demonstrativt * på ngs. bekostning
	tydeligt
	* tage parti for / holde med ng.
The King usually showed his feelings indirectly //	* indirekte
20 in a roundabout way / fashion so it was nearly only	* på en snørklet måde
in the company of his eldest son that he was demonstrativ .	* åbenlyst følelsesladet
Endowing his eldest son with responsibilities,	* udstyre ng. med ngt. (~ tildele ng. ngt.)
the King endowed him with qualities he wanted him to have.	* = (~ tillægge ng. ngt.)
As the King led a life of depravity ,	* i moralsk fordærv
his debauchery, in the nature of the case ,	* moralsk fordærvet opførsel * i sagens natur
effected and depraved / corrupted his eldest son	* påvirke / * moralsk fordærve ng.
	smitte af på ng.
Dissipating money, time, and energy, the oldest son	* bortøde / -ødsle ngt.
increasingly mimicked (inf: mimic) and aped his father,	* efterligne ng&t. * efterabe ng&t.
<small>`mimikt</small>	
his depraved mind and disgusting manners.	* moralsk fordærvet > * sind
30 The Queen's love for her elder son gradually dissipated ,	* kærlighed til ng. > * gå i opløsning og forsvinde
as he internalized his father's bad manners.	* internalisere / indoptage ngt.
In order to drive a wedge between the King and his son,	* drive en kile ind imellem ng.
the queen had indirectly / by a roundabout way , let the King	* indirekte / ad omveje
know that he wasn't the real father of the crown prince.	*
The allegation made the King furious, but contrary to what	*
she had had in mind, her allegation were lost on them	* ~ prelle af på ng.
as they only became yet more attached to each other.	* blive knyttet til ng.
Otherwise, the King was known to hate it when people	* hade det, når -
attached themselves to him.	* hægte sig på / klæbe sig til ng.

