

這是一個講究改變的時代。

This is an age of change.

嚴格來說，從來沒有一個時代不講究改變。

歷史上不乏善用改變而大獲成功的殷鑑。

Strictly speaking, there is no age without change.

History has shown us a great number of successes realized by making the most of changes.

想像一下身在 1793 年的法國。

財政破產、列強圍攻、貴族軍官流亡、保皇與共和支持者內鬩....

Imagining that you were in France around 1793, which was plagued by financial bankruptcy, coordinated foreign invasions, exiled officer corps, and internal strife between the royalists and republicans,

扭轉這一切絕望、締造為期廿年霸業的與其說是拿破崙的才幹(這方面的優勢遠不足以解釋他不成比例的成功)，

不如說是他善用了新時代公民士兵的特質。

What turning the hopeless to 20-year hegemony over the European continent could be the Napoleonic access to the advantages of the conscripted citizens, instead of his personal caliber (that might be insufficient to justify his unparalleled victories).

和十八世紀的職業傭兵不同，徵召而來的公民士兵缺乏訓練、紀律，無法操作繁複的橫隊運動和排槍射擊。

但是他們數量充沛、熱情、勇敢、肯為自己當家作主的選擇而戰。

In contrast to the mercenary or impressed serfs that made the bulk of the 18th century armies, the conscripted citizens could hardly operate the line formation or volley fire for the lack of training.

However, they were large in number and willing to fight for their own freedom (rather than for their monarch).

拿破崙善用了這些優勢，採用輕裝疾行、縱隊突擊、主力決戰等新原則，徹底顛覆了歐洲戰場。

It's Napoleon I redefining the victory formulas by making good use of these advantages, where fast maneuver, column attack, and decisive battles became the new doctrines.

1806 年，數量居 1:2 絕對劣勢的法軍在一日之內粉碎了以腓特烈大帝傳統自豪、號稱歐洲最精銳的普魯士軍隊，

為這場軍事變革立下最具代表性的紀念碑。

In 1806, the seriously outnumbered French Army crushed the Prussian Army (renowned for its top training, discipline, and glory inherited from the Frederick the Great), erecting a monument for the military revolution.

教學也不例外。

Teaching is no exception.

當學生的特質、時代的需要不斷蛻變，即便最經典的教學方法也必須與時俱進。

The way of teaching has to change as the characteristics of the students, the needs of the age change over time.

過去六年我經歷的便是一個認識困境、自我調整以求適應蛻變的過程。

What I've experienced during the past six years is simply a process of recognition of crises and self-adjustment in an attempt to meet the rapidly growing challenges.

也許最值得教師努力的不是恢復學生勤學、服從的傳統，
而是尊重、發揚新世代所擁有的想像力、創造力、和行動力。

It might be more valued for teachers to promote the merits of the new generation (such as imagination, creativity, and courage of taking actions), rather than trying to revive the traditions of hard-working or obedience.

畢竟未來的興衰成敗是由他們、而非教師們所定義。

After all, the future is up to them.