

UNIT 7 第七单元

PERIOD 7 第七节课

1890 – 1945

KEY CONCEPTS 关键概念

KEY CONCEPT 7.1 关键概念 7.1

Growth expanded opportunity, while economic instability led to new efforts to reform U.S. society and its economic system.

经济增长带来了更多机遇，而经济不稳定则促使人们努力改革美国社会及其经济体系。

KEY CONCEPT 7.2 关键概念 7.2

Innovations in communications and technology contributed to the growth of mass culture, while significant changes occurred in internal and international migration patterns.

通信和技术的创新促进了大众文化的发展，同时国内和国际移民模式也发生了重大变化。

KEY CONCEPT 7.3 关键概念 7.3

Participation in a series of global conflicts propelled the United States into a position of international power while renewing domestic debates over the nation's proper role in the world.

参与一系列全球冲突使美国跻身国际强国之列，同时也重新引发了国内关于美国在世界上的恰当角色的辩论。

Chapter 21

第 21 章

POPULISTS AND PROGRESSIVES

民粹主义者和进步主义者

1890–1919

I. THE RISE AND FALL OF THE POPULIST PARTY

我
民粹党的兴衰。

A.UNDERSTANDING CAUSATION: CAUSES OF THE POPULIST REVOLT

A. 理解因果关系：民粹主义运动的起因

1.The laws of supply and demand worked against American farmers. The more wheat, corn, and cotton they produced, the lower prices fell. For example, the price of a bushel of wheat

plummeted from \$1.19 in 1881 to just 49 cents in 1894.

1. 供求规律对美国农民不利。他们生产的小麦、玉米和棉花越多，价格就越低。例如，一蒲式耳小麦的价格从1881年的1.19美元暴跌至1894年的49美分。

2. Angry farmers blamed the railroads for many of their problems. Most farmers depended upon the railroads to transport their crops to urban markets and then return with heavy machinery. Farmers bitterly complained that the railroads used their monopoly power to charge unfair rates. For example, the Burlington line charged its customers west of the Mississippi four times what they charged customers east of the river.

愤怒的农民将他们的许多问题归咎于铁路公司。大多数农民依赖铁路将农作物运往城市市场，然后再用重型机械运回。农民们强烈抱怨铁路公司利用其垄断地位收取不公平的费用。例如，伯灵顿铁路公司向密西西比河以西的客户收取的费用是河以东客户的四倍。

3. Farmers had to borrow money to build homes, fertilize fields, and buy new equipment. Following the Civil War, America experienced a prolonged period of deflation in which both prices and the money supply fell. As a result, a farmer had to pay back loans with dollars that had doubled in value since he or she borrowed them.

3. 农民不得不借钱盖房子、施肥和购买新农具。内战结束后，美国经历了长期的通货紧缩，物价和货币供应量双双下降。结果，农民偿还贷款时，美元的价值已经翻了一番。

4. Debt-ridden farmers believed that America's strict adherence to the gold standard reduced the supply of money in circulation, thus limiting economic activity. This policy benefitted bankers and creditors while punishing debtors. Farmers argued that the free and unlimited coinage of silver would bring back prosperity by increasing the money supply, thereby spurring inflation and making it easier to repay debts.

负债累累的农民认为，美国严格奉行金本位制减少了货币流通量，从而限制了经济活动。这项政策使银行家和债权人受益，却惩罚了债务人。农民们辩称，自由且无限制地铸造白银将通过增加货币供应量来恢复繁荣，从而刺激通货膨胀，使偿还债务更容易。

B. THE BIRTH OF THE POPULIST PARTY

B. 民粹党的诞生

1. America's increasingly militant farmers believed they had good reasons to organize a third party. Once praised as the backbone of American democracy, farmers now saw themselves as victims of an unjust system that penalized them with low crop prices and predatory railroad rates while rewarding Wall Street financiers with extravagant profits. Mary Ellen Lease captured the farmers' militant mood when she advised them to "raise less corn and more hell."

美国日益激进的农民认为他们有充分的理由组织第三党。农民曾被誉为美国民主的脊梁，如今却视自己为不公正制度的受害者，这个制度让他们遭受低廉的农作物价格和掠夺性的铁路运费的惩罚，却让华尔街的金融家们赚取巨额利润。玛丽·艾伦·利斯（Mary Ellen Lease）的一番话恰如其分地表达了农民们的激进情绪，她建议他们“少种玉米，多搞点事”。

2. The wave of agrarian discontent gave birth to the People's or Populist Party. Although spearheaded by farmers, the movement included labor leaders, women's rights activists, and socialists. In July 1892, 1,300 delegates met in Omaha, Nebraska, to formulate a

platform and nominate a candidate for the fall election.

2. 农民的不满浪潮催生了人民党或民粹党。虽然该运动由农民领导，但也包括劳工领袖、妇女权利活动家和社会主义者。1892年7月，1300名代表在内布拉斯加州奥马哈市会面，制定纲领并提名候选人参加秋季选举。

3.The Populist Party platform emphatically demanded government control over the railroads and the free and unlimited coinage of silver. The platform also endorsed the eight-hour workday and the direct election of senators by voters instead of state legislators. A graduated income tax also ranked high on the list of Populist objectives. This meant that the more money a person earned, the more taxes he or she would pay. Populists believed that a graduated income tax would narrow the growing gap between the rich and the poor.

3. 民粹党纲领明确要求政府控制铁路，并允许自由无限制地铸造银币。该纲领还支持八小时工作制，以及由选民直接选举参议员，而非由州议员选举。累进所得税也是民粹党的重要目标之一。这意味着收入越高，缴纳的税款就越多。民粹主义者认为，累进所得税能够缩小日益扩大的贫富差距。

4.The Populists nominated former congressman and Union general James B. Weaver of Iowa to run for president. Weaver received about 9 percent of the popular vote, more than any previous third-party candidate. In addition, the Populists elected 10 congressmen, 5 senators, and almost 1,500 members of different state legislatures. Buoyed by their success, the Populists eagerly looked forward to the 1896 presidential election.

4. 民粹党提名来自爱荷华州的前国会议员、联邦将军詹姆斯·B·韦弗竞选总统。韦弗获得了约 9% 的普选票，超过了以往任何一位第三方候选人。此外，民粹党还选举产生了 10 名国会议员、5 名参议员以及近 1500 名各州议会议员。受到此次胜利的鼓舞，民粹党热切期盼着 1896 年的总统大选。

C.THE ELECTION OF 1896

C. 1896 年大选

1.The Republicans nominated William McKinley, the affable and well-liked governor of Ohio. The Republican platform supported both the gold standard and high protective tariffs.

共和党提名了和蔼可亲、深受爱戴的俄亥俄州州长威廉·麦金莱。共和党的纲领既支持金本位制，也支持高额保护性关税。

2.The Democrats nominated William Jennings Bryan, a 36-year-old former congressman from Nebraska. Bryan was committed to a policy of free silver that would devalue money and help debtors. In a famous speech at the Democratic convention, Bryan galvanized cheering delegates by defiantly warning wealthy creditors, "You shall not crucify mankind on a cross of gold!"

民主党提名了来自内布拉斯加州的36岁前国会议员威廉·詹宁斯·布莱恩。布莱恩致力于推行自由铸造银币的政策，旨在降低货币价值，帮助债务人。在民主党全国代表大会上，布莱恩发表了一篇著名的演讲，他向富有的债权人发出挑战：“你们休想把人类钉在黄金的十字架上！”这番话激起了代表们的欢呼。

3.The Democrats' decision to nominate a pro-silver candidate presented Populists with a difficult choice. Nominating their own candidate would divide the silver vote and ensure

McKinley's election. Endorsing Bryan would mean giving up their identity as a separate party. After much debate, the Populists chose to support Bryan.

民主党决定提名一位支持银矿开采的候选人，这让民粹党人面临艰难抉择。提名自己的候选人会分散支持银矿开采的选票，确保麦金利当选。支持布莱恩则意味着放弃他们作为独立政党的身份。经过一番激烈的辩论，民粹党人最终选择支持布莱恩。

4.The charismatic Bryan broke with the tradition that a candidate did not go out and seek votes for himself. Instead, Bryan crisscrossed the country taking his campaign directly to the voters. The "Boy Orator" conveyed boundless energy as he delivered over 600 speeches extolling the benefits of free silver.

4. 魅力四射的布莱恩打破了候选人不亲自拉票的传统。相反，他奔走于全国各地，直接与选民接触，开展竞选活动。这位“少年演说家”精力充沛，发表了600多场演讲，盛赞自由铸造银币的好处。

5.Bryan won the battle of speeches, but McKinley won the fight for votes. The Republicans captured all of the Northeast and the upper Midwest including the key states of Ohio and Illinois. As a result, McKinley won a solid victory in both the electoral college and the popular vote.

布莱恩赢得了演讲之战，但麦金利赢得了选票之战。共和党拿下了整个东北部和中西部北部地区，包括俄亥俄州和伊利诺伊州这两个关键州。因此，麦金利在选举人团和普选中都取得了压倒性胜利。

D.UNDERSTANDING CAUSATION: CONSEQUENCES OF THE ELECTION OF 1896

D. 理解因果关系：1896 年大选的后果

1.The election of 1896 led to the swift collapse of the Populist Party. The silver issue melted away as gold strikes in South Africa, the Yukon, and Australia enlarged the money supply and reversed the deflationary spiral. In addition, crop failure in Europe led to an increase in American grain exports. As commodity prices rose, farmers entered a period of renewed prosperity lasting until the end of World War I.

1896年的选举导致民粹党迅速瓦解。随着南非、育空地区和澳大利亚发现金矿，货币供应量增加，通货紧缩的局面得以扭转，白银短缺问题也随之消失。此外，欧洲的作物歉收促使美国粮食出口增加。随着大宗商品价格上涨，农民们迎来了新的繁荣时期，这一时期一直持续到第一次世界大战结束。

2.Industrialization and urbanization were the driving forces reshaping American life. Bryan did not carry a single industrial state or large city. The election of 1896 began a generation of almost unbroken Republican dominance that lasted until the election of Franklin Roosevelt in 1932.

2Industrialization 和城市化是重塑美国生活的驱动力。布莱恩没有赢得任何一个工业州或大城市。1896年的选举开启了共和党几乎从未间断的统治时期，这一时期一直持续到1932年富兰克林·罗斯福当选总统。

3.The defeat of the Populists and the return of prosperity did not end the spirit of reform. A new generation of Progressives successfully fought for many reforms.

3. 民粹主义的失败和经济的复苏并没有终结改革精神。新一代进步人士成功地争取到了许多改革。

Recent APUSH exams have used excerpts from the Populist Party platform and a political cartoon as stimulus sources to generate a number of multiple-choice questions. It is important to remember that the Populist Party was a response to the growth of corporate power over that of agriculture and economic instability in farming. Populists had the most in common with the ideas advanced by the Progressives.

近期 AP 美国历史考试曾使用民粹党纲领节选和一幅政治漫画作为题干，设计了一系列选择题。值得注意的是，民粹党的成立是为了应对企业权力凌驾于农业之上以及农业经济不稳定的局面。民粹主义者与进步主义者的理念最为契合。

II.

二 THE PROGRESSIVE SPIRIT 进步精神

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A.FROM POPULISM TO PROGRESSIVISM

A. 从民粹主义到进步主义

1.After the collapse of the Populist Party, the reform spirit shifted to the cities where a new generation of middle and upper-middle class reformers focused on a broad range of problems caused by industrialization and urbanization.

1民粹党垮台后，改革精神转移到了城市，新一代中产阶级和中上层阶级改革者集中精力解决工业化和城市化带来的各种问题。

2.The term *progressivism* embraced a widespread, many faceted effort to build a more democratic and just society. The Progressive Era is usually dated from 1900 to America' s entry into World War I in 1917.

2 “进步主义” 一词涵盖了旨在建立一个更加民主和公正的社会的广泛而多方面的努力。进步时代通常被定义为从 1900 年到 1917 年美国加入第一次世界大战为止。

B.KEY ELEMENTS OF THE PROGRESSIVE SPIRIT

B. 进步精神的关键要素

1.Both the Populists and the Progressives rejected laissez-faire government policies. Instead, they wanted government to play an active role in public life. Progressives believed that complex social problems required a broad range of government responses. “The real heart of the movement,” declared one Progressive reformer, was “to use the government as an agency of human welfare.”

民粹主义者和进步主义者都反对自由放任的政府政策。相反，他们希望政府在公共生活中发挥积极作用。进步主义者认为，复杂的社会问题需要政府采取广泛的应对措施。一位进步主义改革家宣称：“这场运动的真正核心在于，将政府作为增进人类福祉的机构。”

2.Progressives were idealists who rejected the main tenets of Social Darwinism. They believed that conflict and competition would not inevitably improve society. Instead, they optimistically believed that informed citizens could create a just society that would reduce

poverty, regulate corporations, protect the environment, and elect honest leaders.

进步主义者是理想主义者，他们拒绝社会达尔文主义的主要信条。他们认为冲突和竞争并不一定会改善社会。相反，他们乐观地认为，知情的公民可以创建一个公正的社会，从而减少贫困、规范企业、保护环境并选举出诚实的领导人。

C.THE MUCKRAKERS

C. 揭丑者

1.During the early 1900s, popular magazines such as *Collier's* and *McClure's* began to hire writers to expose corrupt practices in business and politics. Known as muckrakers, these investigative reporters expressed the new spirit of Progressive reform by uncovering social wrongs.

19 世纪初，《科利尔》和《麦克卢尔》等流行杂志开始聘请作家揭露商业和政治中的腐败行为。这些被称为“扒粪记者”的调查记者通过揭露社会弊端，体现了进步改革的新精神。

2.Muckraking magazines published more than 2,000 investigative reports between 1903 and 1912. For example, Ida Tarbell wrote a devastating exposé of the ruthless practices John D. Rockefeller used to eliminate competitors and build the Standard Oil Company into the “Mother of Trusts.” Muckraking articles by Tarbell and others enabled the spirit of Progressive reform to mobilize public opinion to demand and support needed reforms.

1903 年至 1912 年间，揭露丑闻的杂志发表了 2000 多篇调查报道。例如，艾达·塔贝尔撰写了一篇极具震撼力的揭露文章，揭露了约翰·D·洛克菲勒为铲除竞争对手、将标准石油公司打造成“托拉斯之母”而采取的残酷手段。塔贝尔等人的揭露丑闻文章激发了进步改革的精神，动员公众舆论要求并支持必要的改革。

III. TURNING POINTS IN AMERICAN HISTORY: WOMEN AND PROGRESSIVE REFORM

三 美国历史上的转折点：妇女与进步改革

A.THE “NEW WOMAN”

A. “新女性”

1.When the Progressive Era began, men ran the nation's businesses and cast all of its votes. The prevailing belief in the cult of domesticity restricted women to their homes. There were very few female lawyers, physicians, engineers, or scientists.

进步时代伊始，男性掌控着国家的商业，并投下所有的选票。盛行的家庭主妇观念将女性限制在家中。当时女性律师、医生、工程师或科学家寥寥无几。

2.During the Progressive Era, a generation of middle class “New Women” extended their roles as guardians of the home to include becoming activists who fought to improve their communities. Women thus became a major force behind many Progressive Era reforms.

2. 在进步时代，一代中产阶级“新女性”拓展了她们作为家庭守护者的角色，成为积极分子，为改善社区而奋斗。因此，女性成为进步时代许多改革背后的重要力量。

B.CLUBS AND SETTLEMENT HOUSES

B. 俱乐部和社区服务中心

1.By 1910 about 1 million women belonged to clubs. They embraced a new ideal called maternalism that expressed itself in a desire to improve their communities. Women' s clubs pressed local governments to build community playgrounds, enforce strict fire codes, open public libraries, and improve sanitation by purifying public water and instituting regular trash collection.

到1910年，约有100万女性加入了各种俱乐部。她们秉持着一种名为“母性主义”的新理念，这种理念体现在她们改善社区的愿望上。妇女俱乐部敦促地方政府修建社区游乐场、严格执行消防法规、开放公共图书馆，并通过净化公共用水和实行定期垃圾收集来改善卫生条件。

2.Women' s commitment to social reform extended to addressing problems faced by immigrants living in America' s crowded cities. Begun by Jane Addams in Chicago, the settlement house movement spread to hundreds of cities across America. Settlement houses gave women an opportunity to develop leadership skills and to build satisfying careers devoted to service and professional accomplishment.

2. 女性对社会改革的投入也延伸到了解决美国拥挤城市中移民所面临的问题。由简·亚当斯在芝加哥发起的社区服务中心运动迅速扩展到美国数百个城市。社区服务中心为女性提供了发展领导技能的机会，并帮助她们建立以服务和专业成就为导向的令人满意的职业生涯。

C.THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT

C. 禁酒运动

1.Women played a leading role in the temperance movement to outlaw the sale of alcoholic beverages. The Women' s Christian Temperance Movement (WCTU) boasted 150,000 dues-paying members, making it one of the largest organizations of women in the world. Under the dynamic leadership of Frances Willard, the WCTU convinced many women that they had a moral duty to eliminate alcohol abuse and thus strengthen the stability of American families.

在禁酒运动中，女性发挥了主导作用，推动了酒精饮料销售的合法化。基督教妇女禁酒运动（WCTU）拥有15万名缴纳会费的会员，是世界上最大的女性组织之一。在弗朗西丝·威拉德的卓越领导下，WCTU使许多女性相信，她们有道德义务消除酗酒现象，从而增强美国家庭的稳定性。

2.As the crusade against alcohol gathered momentum, more and more states outlawed saloons. In 1918, Congress passed the Eighteenth Amendment outlawing the manufacture, sale, and transportation of intoxicating liquors.

随着禁酒运动的声势日益壮大，越来越多的州取缔了酒吧。1918年，国会通过了第十八修正案，禁止制造、销售和运输含酒精的酒类饮品。

D.WOMEN' S SUFFRAGE

D. 妇女选举权

1.When the Progressive Era began, the law denied criminals, lunatics, idiots, and women the right to vote. Beginning with the Seneca Falls Convention in 1848, a determined group of

women fought a long and at times frustrating battle for female suffrage.

进步时代伊始，法律剥夺了罪犯、精神病人、白痴和妇女的投票权。从1848年的塞内卡福尔斯会议开始，一群意志坚定的妇女为争取妇女选举权进行了一场漫长而有时令人沮丧的斗争。

2.The Progressive movement sharpened the nation's social conscience and motivated a new generation of suffragists. Led by Carrie Chapman Catt and Alice Paul, women organized rallies, signed petitions, and demonstrated in public marches. Their campaign of mounting pressure proved to be irresistible. On June 4, 1919, Congress passed the Nineteenth Amendment stating that no citizen could be denied the right to vote "on account of sex." The amendment constituted the largest single extension of democratic voting rights in American history.

进步运动增强了美国的社会良知，并激励了新一代的妇女参政权运动者。在凯莉·查普曼·卡特和爱丽丝·保罗的领导下，妇女们组织集会、签署请愿书，并在公共游行中示威。她们不断施加的压力最终势不可挡。1919年6月4日，国会通过了第十九修正案，规定任何公民不得“因性别”而被剥夺投票权。该修正案是美国历史上对民主投票权的最大规模扩展。

E.CONTINUITY AND CHANGE

E. 连续性与变化

1.When the Progressive Era ended, women still lacked significant political influence and remained largely absent from professional fields and management. At the same time, the lives of the vast majority of African American women remained the same.

进步时代结束后，女性仍然缺乏重要的政治影响力，并且在很大程度上缺席于专业领域和管理岗位。与此同时，绝大多数非裔美国女性的生活依然如故。

2.During the 1920s public attention turned from social activism to a new "normalcy" defined by a focus on leisure, mass entertainment, and material consumption. However, the Wall Street Crash and the resulting Great Depression reawakened interest in social reform. The reform efforts by women during the Progressive Era helped establish precedents for government to play an active role in public life. They thus provided a bridge between the Progressive Era and the New Deal. In addition, the pioneering "New Women" of the Progressive Era provided important role models for the feminist movement in the 1960s and '70s.

20世纪20年代，公众的注意力从社会活动转向了一种以休闲、大众娱乐和物质消费为特征的“新常态”。然而，华尔街股市崩盘及其引发的大萧条重新唤起了人们对社会改革的兴趣。进步时代女性的改革努力为政府在公共生活中发挥积极作用树立了先例，从而搭建了进步时代与罗斯福新政之间的桥梁。此外，进步时代具有开拓精神的“新女性”也为20世纪60年代和70年代的女权运动提供了重要的榜样。

IV. ROOSEVELT AND THE SQUARE DEAL

四 罗斯福与公平交易

A.A DYNAMIC NEW PRESIDENT

A. 一位充满活力的新总统

1.An assassin's bullet took President McKinley's life just six months after his second inauguration. At age 42, Theodore Roosevelt became the youngest president in American history.

1. 麦金利总统在第二次就职典礼仅六个月后，就被刺客的子弹夺去了生命。42岁的西奥多·罗斯福成为美国历史上最年轻的总统。

2.Roosevelt quickly became a major voice in the Progressive movement. Like other Progressives, TR believed that government should be used to solve the nation's pressing problems. The dynamic force of his personality revitalized the presidency and established the White House as the focal point in American life.

罗斯福很快成为进步运动中的重要人物。与其他进步主义者一样，罗斯福认为政府应该用来解决国家面临的紧迫问题。他充满活力的人格魅力重振了总统职位，并使白宫成为美国生活的中心。

B.THE ANTHRACITE COAL STRIKE, 1902

B. 1902 年无烟煤罢工

1.On May 12, 1902, 147,000 members of the United Mine Workers (UMW) struck coal mines across Pennsylvania and West Virginia. TR invited both management and labor to the White House. When the owners refused to negotiate, TR threatened to order the Army to seize and operate the mines. Stunned by Roosevelt's unprecedented threat, the owners reluctantly accepted federal arbitration.

1902 年 5 月 12 日，14.7 万名美国矿工联合会（UMW）成员在宾夕法尼亚州和西弗吉尼亚州的煤矿举行罢工。西奥多·罗斯福总统邀请劳资双方到白宫会面。当矿主拒绝谈判时，罗斯福威胁要命令军队接管并运营这些煤矿。面对罗斯福前所未有的威胁，矿主们震惊不已，最终勉强接受了联邦仲裁。

2.The Anthracite Coal Strike marked the first time that a President had successfully intervened in a labor dispute as an impartial arbiter. The settlement established TR's reputation as a fearless champion of the working class. TR later wrote that his purpose was "to see to it that every man has a square deal."

2. 无烟煤罢工标志着总统首次以公正仲裁者的身份成功介入劳资纠纷。此次和解确立了西奥多·罗斯福作为工人阶级无畏捍卫者的声誉。罗斯福后来写道，他的目的是“确保每个人都得到公平对待”。

C.TR AND THE TRUSTS

C. TR 和信托

1.A trust is a large business combination formed by merging several smaller companies under the control of a single governing board. By 1901, giant trusts dominated the American economy. Like the Populists before them, Progressives complained that trusts restrained trade, fixed prices, and posed a threat to free markets.

1. 托拉斯是由几家小型公司合并而成的大型商业联合体，由一个单一的管理委员会控制。到1901年，巨型托拉斯主导了美国经济。与之前的民粹主义者一样，进步主义者抱怨托拉斯限制了贸易、操纵了价格，并对自由市场构成威胁。

2.The Sherman Antitrust Act of 1890 forbade unreasonable combinations “in restraint of trade or commerce.” The law, however, had been applied more vigorously to curb labor unions than to breakup trusts.

1890 年的《谢尔曼反垄断法》禁止“限制贸易或商业”的不合理联合。然而，该法律更多地被用于遏制工会，而不是瓦解托拉斯。

3.In 1902, TR used his executive power to order the attorney general to breakup the Northern Securities Company, a giant trust that monopolized rail traffic in the Northwest. Two years later, the Supreme Court upheld the antitrust suit and dissolved the company. This victory established TR’ s reputation as a “trust buster.”

1902年，西奥多·罗斯福动用总统权力，命令司法部长解散北方证券公司。这家巨型托拉斯垄断了西北地区的铁路运输。两年后，最高法院支持了反垄断诉讼，并解散了该公司。这场胜利奠定了罗斯福“托拉斯克星”的声誉。

D.CONSUMER PROTECTION

D. 消费者保护

1.Upton Sinclair’ s muckraking novel *The Jungle* dealt with conditions in the Chicago meatpacking industry. Sinclair included a particularly graphic account of the filthy conditions in the packing houses: “There would be meat stored in great piles in rooms; and the water from leaky roofs would drip over it, and thousands of rats would race about on it.”

1 厄普顿·辛克莱的揭露丑闻的小说《屠场》描写了芝加哥肉类加工业的状况。辛克莱对肉类加工厂肮脏不堪的环境进行了生动的描述：“肉堆积在房间里；漏水的屋顶滴水在上面，成千上万的老鼠在上面乱窜。”

2.*The Jungle* illustrates the relationship between muckraking and reform legislation during the Progressive Era. When federal inspectors confirmed Sinclair’ s charges, an indignant public demanded action. Congress promptly passed the Meat Inspection Act and the Pure Food and Drug Act. These laws set strict new Federal standards for food and drugs destined for interstate commerce.

《丛林》一书展现了进步时代揭露丑闻与改革立法之间的关系。当联邦检查员证实辛克莱的指控后，义愤填膺的公众要求采取行动。国会迅速通过了《肉类检验法》和《纯净食品药品法》。这些法律为州际贸易的食品和药品制定了严格的联邦标准。

V. ROOSEVELT AND THE ENVIRONMENT

五 罗斯福与环境

A.CONTEXT

A. 背景

1.During the second half of the nineteenth century, America’ s westward expansion revealed the nation’ s wealth of natural resources. Settlers, railroads, and lumber companies acted as if the nation’ s forests and wildlife resources were inexhaustible. Lumber companies clear-cut richly forested regions while hunters annually killed 5 million birds to decorate women’ s hats with prized feathers. By 1900, 24 species of mammals and

33 species of birds faced possible extinction.

19世纪下半叶，美国的西进运动展现了其丰富的自然资源。定居者、铁路公司和伐木公司仿佛认为美国的森林和野生动物资源取之不尽用之不竭。伐木公司大肆砍伐森林茂密的地区，而猎人每年猎杀500万只鸟，只为用珍贵的羽毛装饰女士的帽子。到1900年，24种哺乳动物和33种鸟类面临灭绝的危险。

2.The wanton waste of forest and wildlife resources sparked a growing public awareness that strong steps had to be taken to protect the nation' s endangered forests, wildlife, and scenic wonders. Congress took the first steps when it created Yellowstone National Park in 1872 and Yosemite National Park in 1890. Presidents Harrison, Cleveland, and McKinley used the Forest Reserve Act of 1891 to preserve 45 million acres of timberland.

2. 对森林和野生动物资源的肆意浪费引发了公众日益增强的保护意识，人们意识到必须采取强有力的措施来保护国家濒危的森林、野生动物和自然景观。国会迈出了第一步，分别于1872年和1890年设立了黄石国家公园和优胜美地国家公园。哈里森、克利夫兰和麦金利三位总统利用1891年的《森林保护法》保护了4500万英亩的林地。

B.ROOSEVELT AND THE CONSERVATIONISTS

本杰明·罗斯福与自然资源保护主义者

1.The appalling exploitation of America' s wilderness areas outraged Roosevelt. As a dedicated outdoorsman, he became a leader in the conservation movement. Conservationists believed that the environment and its resources should be managed in a responsible and sustainable manner.

1. 美国荒野地区遭到骇人听闻的开发利用，这激怒了罗斯福。作为一名热衷户外运动的人，他成为了自然保护运动的领袖。自然保护主义者认为，环境及其资源应该以负责任和可持续的方式进行管理。

2.Gifford Pinchot, TR' s first head of the National Forest Service, endorsed the conservationist perspective. With Roosevelt' s enthusiastic support, the federal government tripled the number of acres in its forest preserves.

吉福德·平肖是罗斯福总统任命的首任国家森林管理局局长，他赞同自然保护主义的观点。在罗斯福的热情支持下，联邦政府将森林保护区的面积增加了两倍。

C.ROOSEVELT AND THE PRESERVATIONISTS

C·罗斯福与文物保护主义者

1.Roosevelt also sympathized with the viewpoint of a naturalist group known as preservationists. In contrast to the conservationists' managed "hands-on" approach, preservationists advocated a strict "hands-off" approach to nature. They believed that people can have access to the land, but should only utilize it for beauty and inspiration.

罗斯福也赞同被称为自然保护主义者的自然主义团体的观点。与自然保护主义者采取的“人为干预”管理方式不同，自然保护主义者主张对自然采取严格的“放任不管”态度。他们认为，人们可以进入土地，但应该仅仅将其用于欣赏美景和汲取灵感。

2.John Muir, the founder of the Sierra Club, was America' s foremost advocate of the preservationist viewpoint. He wrote that national parks should be places for "rest,

inspiration, and prayers.” He and TR spent four days camping together in Yosemite Valley. Inspired by the experience and by Muir’s writings, Roosevelt fulfilled many preservationist goals by adding 5 national parks, 4 national game preserves, 51 federal bird preserves, and 18 national monuments.

约翰·缪尔是塞拉俱乐部的创始人，也是美国最杰出的自然保护主义倡导者。他曾写道，国家公园应该是“休憩、灵感和祈祷”的场所。他和罗斯福总统在优胜美地山谷一起露营了四天。受此经历和缪尔著作的启发，罗斯福总统通过增设5个国家公园、4个国家狩猎保护区、51个联邦鸟类保护区和18个国家纪念碑，实现了多项自然保护主义目标。

D.THE HETCH HETCHY CONTROVERSY

D. 赫奇争议

1.The Hetch Hetchy Valley is a spectacular river valley located in the northwest corner of Yosemite National Park. Pinchot and the conservationists viewed the valley as an ideal spot for a dam to supply water for San Francisco. Muir and the preservationists viewed the valley as “one of God’s best gifts [that] ought to be faithfully guarded.”

赫奇赫奇谷是位于优胜美地国家公园西北角的一处壮丽河谷。平肖和环保主义者认为该河谷是修建水坝为旧金山供水的理想地点。缪尔和自然保护主义者则认为该河谷是“上帝最美好的恩赐之一，理应受到忠实的守护”。

2.The battle between the conservationists and the preservationists left TR with divided loyalties. After some indecision, he turned the issue to Pinchot who approved constructing the dam. Finally completed in 1934, the Hetch Hetchy Project includes a dam, reservoir, and a series of aqueducts that supply San Francisco with 80 percent of its water.

2. 环保主义者和文物保护主义者之间的斗争使罗斯福总统陷入了忠诚的分裂。经过一番犹豫，他将这个问题交给了平肖，平肖批准了修建水坝的计划。赫奇赫奇水利工程最终于1934年竣工，包括一座水坝、一个水库和一系列引水渠，为旧金山提供了80%的用水。

E.MAKING CONNECTIONS: LAND USE POLICY

E. 建立联系：土地利用政策

1.Pinchot’s conservationist viewpoint has had a significant impact on America’s land use policy. The Hoover Dam, Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA), and Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) are all examples of managed land use projects.

平肖的自然保护主义观点对美国的土地利用政策产生了重大影响。胡佛水坝、田纳西河谷管理局（TVA）和民间资源保护队（CCC）都是土地管理项目的例子。

2.Muir’s preservationist viewpoint has also had a significant impact on America’s land use policy. The creation of national monuments, historic sites, and national parks are all examples of preserving America’s natural and historic heritage.

缪尔的保护主义观点也对美国的土地利用政策产生了重大影响。国家纪念碑、历史遗址和国家公园的设立都是保护美国自然和历史遗产的例证。

The environment is one of the key themes covered in the APUSH course. Be sure to study Pinchot and Muir’s contrasting viewpoints on environmental policy. They have

generated a set of multiple-choice questions and a short-answer question.

环境是 AP 美国历史课程的关键主题之一。务必学习平肖和缪尔对环境政策截然不同的观点。他们为此设计了一系列选择题和简答题。

VI. WILSON AND PROGRESSIVE REFORM

六 威尔逊与进步改革

A.CONTEXT

A. 背景

1.TR believed his hand-picked successor William Howard Taft would continue his progressive reforms. However, Taft was an inept politician who soon alienated Roosevelt's Progressive supporters. When the Republican convention renominated Taft, Roosevelt formed the new Progressive or Bull Moose Party.

罗斯福一世相信他钦点的继任者威廉·霍华德·塔夫脱会继续推行他的进步改革。然而，塔夫脱是一位无能的政治家，很快就疏远了罗斯福的进步派支持者。当共和党全国代表大会再次提名塔夫脱时，罗斯福组建了新的进步党，又称公牛麋鹿党。

2.Sensing an opportunity to defeat the divided Republicans, the Democrats nominated New Jersey's popular reform governor Woodrow Wilson. Wilson won the election thus becoming only the second Democrat elected since the Civil War.

2. 民主党人嗅到了击败分裂的共和党人的机会，于是提名了颇受欢迎的新泽西州改革派州长伍德罗·威尔逊。威尔逊赢得了选举，成为内战以来第二位当选的民主党总统。

B. "THE TRIPLE WALL OF PRIVILEGE"

B. “三重特权之墙”

1.Once in office, Wilson launched a vigorous legislative offensive against what he called "the triple wall of privilege" —the tariff, the banks, and the trusts.

威尔逊上任后，对所谓的“三重特权壁垒”——关税、银行和托拉斯——发起了强有力的立法攻势。

2.Roosevelt failed to address the issue of tariff reform. In contrast, Wilson successfully persuaded Congress to lower tariff rates by 8 percent.

罗斯福未能解决关税改革问题。相比之下，威尔逊成功说服国会降低了8%的关税税率。

3.Wilson next turned to reform of the nation's banking system. The landmark Federal Reserve Act of 1913 established a system of twelve district banks coordinated by a Federal Reserve Board appointed by the President. The "Fed" had the power to raise and lower interest rates and issue paper currency. These financial tools enabled the Federal Reserve Board to control both credit and the supply of money.

接下来，威尔逊着手改革国家银行体系。具有里程碑意义的1913年《联邦储备法》建立了由12家地区银行组成的体系，由总统任命的联邦储备委员会协调运作。美联储有权提高和降低利率，并发行纸币。这些金融工具使联邦储备委员会能够控制信贷和货币供应。

4. Elated by his tariff and banking reforms, Wilson focused on the final wall of privilege—the trusts. The Clayton Antitrust Act of 1914 strengthened the Sherman Antitrust Act by prohibiting price discrimination and forbidding interlocking directorates between large companies. The Clayton Antitrust Act specifically exempted labor unions from antitrust prosecution.

威尔逊总统因其关税和银行改革而感到振奋，随后将目光转向特权的最后一道防线——托拉斯。1914年的《克莱顿反垄断法》通过禁止价格歧视和禁止大型公司之间交叉任职，强化了《谢尔曼反垄断法》。《克莱顿反垄断法》明确规定工会免于反垄断诉讼。

C. RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

C. 种族歧视

1. Wilson did not include racial discrimination and white supremacy in his wall of privileges. As we have seen ([Chapter 17](#)), Jim Crow laws, sanctioned by the Supreme Court's "separate but equal" doctrine, created a wall of discrimination in the South. Despite their concern for social justice, Progressives largely ignored racial discrimination in the South.

威尔逊并未将种族歧视和白人至上主义纳入其特权壁垒之中。正如我们所见（[第 17 章](#)），最高法院“隔离但平等”原则所认可的吉姆·克劳法，在南方筑起了一道歧视之墙。尽管进步主义者关注社会正义，但他们却在很大程度上忽视了南方存在的种族歧视问题。

2. Wilson reflected the entrenched racial attitudes of his time. In 1915, Hollywood director D.W. Griffith released *The Birth of a Nation*, an explicitly racist film glorifying the Ku Klux Klan. Wilson allowed the film to be the first movie screened inside the White House. He enthusiastically endorsed the film's racist message saying, "It is like writing history with lightning, and my only regret is that it is so terribly true."

威尔逊反映了他所处时代根深蒂固的种族态度。1915 年，好莱坞导演 D·W·格里菲斯上映了《一个国家的诞生》，这是一部公然宣扬种族主义、美化三 K 党的电影。威尔逊允许这部电影成为第一部在白宫放映的影片。他热情地支持这部电影的种族主义信息，说道：“这就像用闪电书写历史，我唯一的遗憾是它如此真实。”

Chapter 22

第 22 章

BECOMING A WORLD POWER 成为世界强国

1890–1919

I. THE ROOTS OF AMERICAN IMPERIALISM

我 美国帝国主义的根源

A. CONTEXT

A. 背景

1. In 1890, the United States still played a minor role in the game of global power politics. With the exception of its Revolutionary War alliance with France, America carefully followed Washington's admonition to avoid becoming entangled in foreign alliances. For most of

the nineteenth century, America had been a continental republic focused on settling the western frontier and building democratic institutions.

1890年，美国在全球强权政治博弈中仍然扮演着次要角色。除了独立战争时期与法国结盟外，美国一直谨遵华盛顿的告诫，避免卷入外国联盟。在19世纪的大部分时间里，美国一直是一个专注于开发西部边疆和建立民主制度的大陆共和国。

2. In less than a decade America became an imperial republic with interests in the Caribbean, Latin America, and the Pacific. The speed of this change astonished President McKinley. The proud but perhaps slightly perplexed president correctly observed that “in a few short months we have become a world power.”

不到十年，美国就变成了一个帝国共和国，其势力范围遍及加勒比海、拉丁美洲和太平洋地区。这种变化的速度令麦金利总统感到震惊。这位自豪但或许也略感困惑的总统正确地指出：“短短几个月，我们就成为了世界强国。”

B. THE QUEST FOR NEW MARKETS AND RAW MATERIALS

B. 寻求新市场和原材料

1. American business leaders worried that they were producing more products than Americans could buy. Many corporate executives looked to Latin America, Asia, and the Pacific for new markets and new sources of raw materials.

美国商界领袖担心他们的产品产量超过了美国人的购买能力。许多企业高管将目光投向拉丁美洲、亚洲和太平洋地区，寻求新的市场和新的原材料来源。

2. The deep depression from 1893 to 1897 exerted a powerful influence on American political leaders. Fearing renewed labor unrest, they linked economic growth and social stability to their quest for foreign markets and raw materials.

1893年至1897年的严重经济萧条对美国政治领导人产生了强大的影响。由于担心劳工动乱再次发生，他们将经济增长和社会稳定与寻求海外市场和原材料联系起来。

C. ALFRED MAHAN AND THE NEW STRATEGIC THINKING

C. 阿尔弗雷德·马汉与新战略思维

1. In his seminal book *The Influence of Sea Power upon History*, Captain Alfred T. Mahan argued that control of the sea shaped the destinies of history's greatest empires. He forcefully argued that the United States must build a powerful oceangoing navy, construct a canal across the isthmus to link the East Coast with the Pacific, and acquire strategically located colonies to provide coaling stations and repair facilities for its military and commercial fleets.

在阿尔弗雷德·T·马汉上校的开创性著作《海权对历史的影响》中，他论证了对海洋的控制塑造了历史上最伟大帝国的命运。他有力地指出，美国必须建立一支强大的远洋海军，修建一条横跨地峡的运河以连接东海岸和太平洋，并获取战略位置优越的殖民地，为其军事和商船队提供煤炭补给站和维修设施。

2. Mahan's ideas influenced a generation of American policy makers led by Theodore Roosevelt and Henry Cabot Lodge. As a result, his views on the importance of sea power

became the cornerstone of American strategic thinking.

马汉的思想影响了以西奥多·罗斯福和亨利·卡伯特·洛奇为首的一代美国政策制定者。因此，他对海权重要性的看法成为美国战略思想的基石。

D.THE IDEOLOGY OF EXPANSION: SOCIAL DARWINISM AND THE WHITE MAN' S BURDEN

D. 扩张的意识形态：社会达尔文主义与白人的负担

1.Social Darwinists believed that Darwin' s theory of the survival of the fittest could be applied to the rise and fall of nations. During the late nineteenth century, strong European powers led by England, France, and Germany began to dominate weak nations in Africa and Asia. Proponents of expansion warned that the United States had to play a more aggressive role in world affairs. If the U.S. failed to accept this challenge, it risked falling behind its rivals in the global race for markets and natural resources.

社会达尔文主义者认为，达尔文的适者生存理论同样适用于国家的兴衰。19世纪后期，以英国、法国和德国为首的欧洲强国开始主导非洲和亚洲的弱小国家。扩张主义的支持者警告说，美国必须在世界事务中扮演更加积极的角色。如果美国不接受这一挑战，就有可能在全球市场和自然资源的竞争中落后于竞争对手。

2.Americans believed in the inherent superiority of their political and economic systems. During most of the nineteenth century, America fulfilled its Manifest Destiny by spreading its civilization from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Now America had a responsibility articulated by the British poet Rudyard Kipling to "take up the White Man' s Burden" and embark on a mission to "civilize non-Europeans."

美国人坚信其政治和经济制度的固有优越性。在19世纪的大部分时间里，美国通过将其文明从大西洋传播到太平洋，实现了其“昭昭天命”。如今，美国肩负着英国诗人鲁德亚德·吉卜林所阐述的“承担白人的重担”，并开始“教化非欧洲人”的使命。

II. MAKING COMPARISONS: MANIFEST DESTINY AND IMPERIALISM

二 进行比较：昭昭天命与帝国主义

A.CONTINUITIES

A. 连续性

1.Manifest Destiny and American imperialism both led to territorial expansion and the acquisition of natural resources and new markets.

“昭昭天命”和美国帝国主义都导致了领土扩张以及自然资源和新市场的获取。

2.Both Manifest Destiny and imperialism led to military conflicts. The war with Mexico resulted in the acquisition of California and the New Mexico Territory. The war with Spain resulted in the acquisition of Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Philippines.

2.“昭昭天命”和帝国主义都导致了军事冲突。与墨西哥的战争导致美国获得了加利福尼亚和新墨西哥领地。与西班牙的战争导致美国获得了波多黎各、关岛和菲律宾。

B.CHANGES

B. 变化

1.The United States did not justify its expansion across the continent as a mission to civilize Native Americans. In contrast, American expansionists and missionaries embraced the notion of a white man' s burden to justify imperialist actions.

美国并没有以教化美洲原住民为由，为其横跨北美大陆的扩张辩护。相反，美国的扩张主义者和传教士却接受了“白人的责任”这一观念，以此来为帝国主义行径辩护。

2.During the 1840s and ' 50s, the United States spread into a sparsely populated territory that was being settled by waves of migrants from other states. In contrast, during the age of imperialism the United States took possession of densely populated lands inhabited by populations with different ethnic backgrounds and cultural traditions.

19世纪40年代和50年代，美国向人口稀少的地区扩张，这些地区正被来自其他州的移民潮所定居。相比之下，在帝国主义时代，美国占领了人口稠密的土地，这些土地上的人民拥有不同的种族背景和文化传统。

Be prepared for a short-answer question asking you to compare and contrast Manifest Destiny and Imperialism. It is important to remember that both attempted to justify American territorial expansion.

请准备好回答一道简答题，该题要求你比较和对比“昭昭天命”和“帝国主义”。务必记住，两者都试图为美国的领土扩张辩护。

III.

三 THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR 美西战争

、

A.THE MARCH TO WAR

A. 走向战争

1.Cuban rebels waged a guerilla war against Spanish rule. The Spanish commander Valeriano Weyler herded Cubans into detention centers in a brutal attempt to suppress the rebellion.

古巴起义者对西班牙统治发动了游击战。西班牙指挥官瓦莱里亚诺·韦勒将古巴人赶进拘留中心，企图残酷镇压起义。

2.Joseph Pulitzer' s *New York World* and William Randolph Hearst' s *New York Journal* were locked in a furious circulation war for readers. Both papers published daily stories about the atrocities committed by “Butcher” Weyler. Known as yellow journalism, these sensational stories sparked widespread public indignation against Spain.

2 约瑟夫·普利策的《纽约世界报》和威廉·伦道夫·赫斯特的《纽约日报》为了争夺读者，展开了一场激烈的发行量大战。两家报纸每天都刊登关于“屠夫”韦勒暴行的报道。这些耸人听闻的报道被称为“黄色新闻”，引发了公众对西班牙的广泛愤慨。

3.The 7,000-ton *U.S.S. Maine*, the navy's newest battleship, arrived in Havana harbor on January 25, 1898, on what Washington called a visit of "friendly courtesy." Three weeks later a deafening explosion tore through the vessel, sinking the ship and killing over 260 sailors. Although the cause of the blast was never fully determined, the press and most Americans blamed the Spanish.

1898年1月25日，美国海军最新战列舰、排水量7000吨的“缅因号”抵达哈瓦那港，华盛顿称之为“友好礼节性访问”。三周后，一声震耳欲聋的爆炸撕裂了这艘战舰，导致其沉没，260多名水兵丧生。尽管爆炸原因从未完全查明，但媒体和大多数美国人都将矛头指向了西班牙。

B.MAKING CONNECTIONS: WAR AND PEACE

B. 建立联系：战争与和平

1.In 1799 America and France approached the brink of war. As a wave of war hysteria swept across the nation, President Adams' popularity soared. Militant Federalists led by Alexander Hamilton urged Adams to ask Congress for a declaration of war. But Adams resisted pressure from his party and the public. Instead of asking for war, he ordered American envoys in Paris to make a final effort to reach an agreement with the French government. They did and America avoided war.

1799年，美国 and 法国濒临战争边缘。随着战争狂热席卷全国，亚当斯总统的支持率飙升。以亚历山大·汉密尔顿为首的激进联邦党人敦促亚当斯请求国会宣战。但亚当斯顶住了来自党内和公众的压力。他没有要求开战，而是命令美国驻巴黎特使尽最后努力与法国政府达成协议。最终，特使们成功了，美国避免了战争。

2.In 1898 America and Spain approached the brink of war. As a wave of war hysteria swept across the nation, President McKinley's popularity soared. Militant Republicans led by Theodore Roosevelt and Henry Cabot Lodge urged McKinley to ask Congress for a declaration of war. Even though Spain yielded to almost every American demand, McKinley decided that the political risk of ignoring an aroused public was too high. On April 11, 1898, he sent a war message to Congress urging armed intervention in Cuba.

1898年，美国 and 西班牙濒临战争边缘。随着战争狂热席卷全国，麦金莱总统的支持率飙升。以西奥多·罗斯福和亨利·卡伯特·洛奇为首的激进共和党人敦促麦金莱向国会请求宣战。尽管西班牙几乎满足了美国的所有要求，但麦金莱认为，无视民意激昂的公众所带来的政治风险实在太高。1898年4月11日，他向国会发出战争咨文，敦促对古巴进行武装干预。

C. "A SPLENDID LITTLE WAR"

C. “一场精彩的小战争”

1.Hostilities in what Secretary of State John Hay called "a splendid little war" lasted just 114 days. The United States suffered minimal casualties as it quickly defeated Spanish forces in the Philippines and Cuba.

1.国务卿约翰·海称之为“一场辉煌的小战争”的敌对行动仅持续了114天。美国迅速击败了菲律宾和古巴的西班牙军队，自身伤亡也极小。

2.In a famous battle, Lieutenant-Colonel Theodore Roosevelt led a volunteer regiment known as the "Rough Riders" in a dramatic charge up San Juan Hill. Now a war hero, TR

was soon elected governor of New York.

在一场著名的战役中，西奥多·罗斯福中校率领一支被称为“莽骑兵”的志愿兵团，向圣胡安山发起了一次惊心动魄的冲锋。罗斯福因此成为战争英雄，不久后当选为纽约州州长。

D.UNDERSTANDING CAUSATION: CONSEQUENCES OF THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

D. 理解因果关系：美西战争的后果

1.The war marked the end of Spain' s once vast New World empire.

这场战争标志着西班牙曾经庞大的新世界帝国的终结。

2.The war marked the emergence of the United States as a world power.

2.这场战争标志着美国崛起为世界强国。

3.The Treaty of Paris ceded Puerto Rico and Guam to the United States. Spain agreed to cede the Philippine Islands to the United States for \$20 million. This marked the first time that the United States acquired overseas territory. The war also gave McKinley a pretext to annex Hawaii.

3.《巴黎条约》将波多黎各和关岛割让给美国。西班牙同意以2000万美元的价格将菲律宾群岛割让给美国。这标志着美国首次获得海外领土。这场战争也为麦金利吞并夏威夷提供了借口。

4.The Teller Amendment guaranteed that the United States would respect Cuba' s sovereignty as an independent nation. However, in 1901, Congress made the withdrawal of U.S. troops contingent upon Cuba' s acceptance of the Platt Amendment. This amendment prohibited Cuba from making any foreign treaties that might "impair" its independence or involve it in a public debt it could not pay. The amendment also gave the United States the right to maintain a naval station at Guantanamo Bay on the southeast corner of Cuba. Incorporated into the Cuban constitution, the Platt Amendment provided legal grounds for repeated American interventions in the island.

4.《泰勒修正案》保证美国尊重古巴作为独立国家的主权。然而，1901年，国会规定美国撤军的前提是古巴接受《普拉特修正案》。该修正案禁止古巴缔结任何可能“损害”其独立或使其背负无力偿还的公共债务的对外条约。该修正案还赋予美国在古巴东南角的关塔那摩湾设立海军基地的权利。《普拉特修正案》被纳入古巴宪法，为美国反复干预古巴事务提供了法律依据。

IV. AMERICAN INVOLVEMENT IN THE PHILIPPINES

四 美国对菲律宾的介入

A.THE DEBATE OVER THE PHILIPPINES

A. 关于菲律宾的争论

1.The provision in the Treaty of Paris ceding the Philippines to the United States aroused a powerful anti-imperialist movement to block ratification of the treaty. The Anti-Imperialist League pointed out the inconsistency between liberating Cuba and annexing the Philippines. They stressed that annexation would violate America' s longstanding commitment to human freedom and rule by the "consent of the governed." Critics also pointed out that while America' s industrial economy did require markets, this could be

accomplished without acquiring colonies.

《巴黎条约》中将菲律宾割让给美国的条款激起了强大的反帝国主义运动，旨在阻止该条约的批准。反帝国主义联盟指出，解放古巴与吞并菲律宾之间存在矛盾。他们强调，吞并菲律宾将违背美国长期以来对人类自由和“被统治者同意”原则的承诺。批评者还指出，虽然美国的工业经济确实需要市场，但这无需通过获取殖民地来实现。

2.Expansionists countered by arguing that the Philippines would provide a strategic base from which the United States could trade with China. President McKinley also stressed America' s duty "to educate the Filipinos, and uplift and civilize and Christianize them." Although McKinley' s argument ignored the fact that most Filipinos were already Christians, his views prevailed. After a heated debate, the Senate approved the Treaty of Paris with one vote to spare.

扩张主义者反驳说，菲律宾将为美国提供一个战略基地，使美国能够与中国进行贸易。麦金利总统还强调美国有责任“教育菲律宾人，提升他们的社会地位，教化他们，使他们皈依基督教”。尽管麦金利的论点忽略了大多数菲律宾人已经是基督徒的事实，但他的观点最终占了上风。经过一番激烈的辩论，参议院以一票之差通过了《巴黎条约》。

B.THE PHILIPPINE INSURRECTION

B. 菲律宾起义

1.Despite strong evidence that the Filipinos wanted independence, the McKinley administration decided that they were not ready for self-government. Led by Emilio Aguinaldo, the Filipinos resisted American control of their country.

尽管有强有力的证据表明菲律宾人渴望独立，但麦金利政府认为他们还没有做好自治的准备。在埃米利奥·阿奎纳尔多的领导下，菲律宾人抵抗了美国对其国家的控制。

2.Called the War for Independence by Filipinos, the Philippine Insurrection foreshadowed the guerrilla wars fought in the twentieth century. After three years of fighting, America' s overwhelming military power finally crushed the rebels.

2菲律宾人称之为独立战争的菲律宾起义，预示了20世纪的游击战。经过三年的战斗，美国压倒性的军事力量最终镇压了叛军。

3.In 1916, Congress passed the Jones Act formally committing the United States to eventually granting the Philippines independence. The island nation finally gained its full independence on July 4, 1946.

1916年，国会通过了《琼斯法案》，正式承诺美国最终将给予菲律宾独立。这个岛国最终于1946年7月4日获得完全独立。

V. AMERICA' S EMERGING INFLUENCE AND POWER

五 美国日益增长的影响力和实力

A.THE OPEN DOOR IN CHINA

A. 中国的门户开放

1.American business leaders looked to China' s "illimitable markets" to spur American economic growth. Strategic coaling stations in Guam and the Philippines enabled American commercial ships to reach the fabled Chinese market.

美国商界领袖将目光投向中国“无限的市场”，以刺激美国经济增长。关岛和菲律宾的战略性的煤炭补给站使美国商船能够抵达传说中的中国市场。

2.During the 1880s and ' 90s, Britain, Germany, France, Russia, and Japan all began to carve out spheres of influence in an ever-weakening China. Each power controlled trade, tariffs, harbor duties, and railroad rates within its sphere of influence.

19世纪80年代和90年代，英国、德国、法国、俄国和日本都开始在中国这个日益衰弱的国家中划分势力范围。每个列强都控制了其势力范围内的贸易、关税、港口税和铁路运费。

3.Secretary of State John Hay became increasingly worried that the European powers and Japan would restrict American trading opportunities in China. On September 6, 1899, he dispatched a series of diplomatic notes asking the governments of these nations to respect the rights of other nations within their spheres of influence.

3国务卿约翰·海越来越担心欧洲列强和日本会限制美国在中国的贸易机会。1899年9月6日，他发出了一系列外交照会，要求这些国家的政府尊重其他国家在其势力范围内的权利。

4.Hay' s Open Door policy was designed to protect American commercial interests in China. The European powers and Japan neither accepted nor rejected Hay' s Open Door Notes. Although America' s Open Door policy had no legal standing, Hay boldly announced that all of the powers had agreed and that their consent was therefore "final and definitive."

海伊的门户开放政策旨在保护美国在中国的商业利益。欧洲列强和日本既没有接受也没有拒绝海伊的门户开放照会。尽管美国的门户开放政策不具备法律效力，海伊却大胆宣称所有列强都已同意，因此他们的同意是“最终的、决定性的”。

B.THE PANAMA CANAL

B. 巴拿马运河

1.Led by Theodore Roosevelt, expansionists placed a high priority on the need to construct a canal through Central America. They pointed out that a canal would reduce the 12,000-mile voyage from San Francisco to the East Coast to just 4,000 miles.

在西奥多·罗斯福的领导下，扩张主义者高度重视修建一条穿越中美洲的运河。他们指出，运河可以将从旧金山到东海岸的12000英里航程缩短到仅4000英里。

2.After much debate Congress approved a canal through the Isthmus of Panama. At that time Panama was a province of Colombia. The Colombian Senate appeared to thwart TR' s plan when it rejected America' s offer to pay \$10 million for the right to dig a canal across the isthmus.

经过一番激烈的辩论，国会批准修建一条穿越巴拿马地峡的运河。当时巴拿马是哥伦比亚的一个省。哥伦比亚参议院拒绝了美国提出的支付1000万美元以获得在巴拿马地峡开凿运河权利的提议，似乎阻挠了西奥多·罗斯福的计划。

3.The Colombian refusal did not deter Roosevelt. Rather than continue frustrating negotiations with Colombia, TR implemented his policy that in foreign affairs the President should “speak softly and carry a big stick.”

3哥伦比亚的拒绝并没有吓倒罗斯福。罗斯福没有继续与哥伦比亚进行令人沮丧的谈判，而是贯彻了他的外交政策，即总统在外交事务中应该“说话温和，但手握大棒”。

4.Encouraged and supported by Roosevelt, Panama revolted against Colombia and declared itself an independent nation. Roosevelt promptly recognized Panama. He then signed a treaty with the new nation guaranteeing its independence and granting the United States a lease on a ten-mile wide canal zone.

4在罗斯福的鼓励和支持下，巴拿马反抗哥伦比亚，宣布独立。罗斯福立即承认巴拿马。随后，他与这个新国家签署条约，保证其独立，并授予美国十英里宽的运河区租约。

5.Construction of the Panama Canal began in 1904. A work force of about 30,000 laborers completed the 51-mile “Big Ditch” in just ten years. When it opened in 1914, the Panama Canal gave the United States a commanding position in the Western Hemisphere.

巴拿马运河的建设始于1904年。大约3万名工人仅用了十年时间就建成了这条51英里长的“大运河”。1914年开通后，巴拿马运河使美国在西半球占据了主导地位。

C.THE ROOSEVELT COROLLARY

C. 罗斯福推论

1.The construction of the Panama Canal made the security of the Caribbean a vital American interest.

1. 巴拿马运河的修建使加勒比海地区的安全成为美国的一项重要利益。

2.The Dominican Republic confronted TR with a difficult problem. In 1903 the Dominican government stopped payments on its debts of more than \$32 million to France and other European powers. Roosevelt feared that the European powers would intervene in the Dominican Republic and other Caribbean nations to collect their debts. Although the nations would come as creditors, Roosevelt worried that they might remain as occupying powers, thus violating the Monroe Doctrine.

2. 多米尼加共和国给罗斯福带来了一个棘手的问题。1903年，多米尼加政府停止偿还欠法国和其他欧洲列强的超过3200万美元的债务。罗斯福担心欧洲列强会干预多米尼加共和国和其他加勒比海国家，追讨债务。尽管这些国家是以债权人的身份前来，但罗斯福担心它们可能会成为占领国，从而违反门罗主义。

3.In his annual message to Congress in December 1904, Roosevelt urged Latin American nations to stabilize their finances. He warned that failure to repay their debts would force the United States to intervene by taking over a nation’s customs house and then paying off its debts. Known as the Roosevelt Corollary, this policy extended the Monroe Doctrine by stating that the United States claimed the right to act as an international police power that could unilaterally intervene in Central America and the Caribbean to remedy what TR

called “chronic wrongdoing.”

1904年12月，罗斯福在向国会发表的年度咨文中敦促拉丁美洲各国稳定财政。他警告说，如果这些国家无法偿还债务，美国将被迫进行干预，接管其海关，并替其偿还债务。这项被称为“罗斯福推论”的政策扩展了门罗主义，声称美国有权作为国际警察力量，单方面干预中美洲和加勒比地区，以纠正罗斯福所说的“长期存在的错误行为”。

D.MAKING CONNECTIONS: RELATIONS WITH LATIN AMERICA

D. 建立联系：与拉丁美洲的关系

1.The Roosevelt Corollary changed the Monroe Doctrine from a statement against the intervention of European powers in the affairs of the Western Hemisphere to a justification for the unrestricted American right to regulate Caribbean affairs. Between 1904 and 1917, Presidents Roosevelt, Taft, and Wilson ordered American troops into the Dominican Republic, Cuba, Panama, Nicaragua, and Haiti. These repeated interventions protected American interests but antagonized the local populations.

罗斯福推论改变了门罗主义的本质，使其从反对欧洲列强干涉西半球事务的声明，转变为美国拥有不受限制地干预加勒比海事务的合法性。1904年至1917年间，罗斯福、塔夫脱和威尔逊三位总统先后下令美军进入多米尼加共和国、古巴、巴拿马、尼加拉瓜和海地。这些反复的干预虽然维护了美国的利益，但也激起了当地民众的愤怒。

2.In his inaugural address on March 4, 1933, Franklin Roosevelt repudiated the Roosevelt Corollary declaring, “In the field of World policy, I would dedicate this nation to the policy of the good neighbor.” The Good Neighbor Policy led to the withdrawal of U.S. troops from Nicaragua and Haiti and the annulment of the Platt Amendment with Cuba. The era of the Good Neighbor Policy ended with the onset of the Cold War and America’s need to protect the Western Hemisphere from Soviet influence.

1933年3月4日，富兰克林·罗斯福在其就职演说中否定了罗斯福推论，宣称：“在世界政策领域，我将致力于奉行睦邻友好政策。”睦邻友好政策促成了美国从尼加拉瓜和海地撤军，并废除了与古巴签署的《普拉特修正案》。随着冷战的爆发以及美国需要保护西半球免受苏联影响，睦邻友好政策时代宣告结束。

VI. THE ROAD TO WORLD WAR I

六 通往第一次世界大战之路

A. “NEUTRAL IN FACT AS WELL AS NAME”

A. “事实上和名称上都保持中立”

1.The nations of Europe enjoyed an extended period of prosperity and progress in the century following the defeat of Napoleon in 1815. But an arms race between Germany and Great Britain, competition for colonies in Africa, and the formation of rival alliances created an atmosphere of tension and suspicion. The assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand on June 28, 1914, set in motion an inexorable chain of events leading to the outbreak of

World War I less than six weeks later.

1815年拿破仑战败后的一个世纪里，欧洲各国享受了一段长期的繁荣与进步时期。但德国和英国之间的军备竞赛、对非洲殖民地的争夺以及敌对联盟的形成，造成了紧张和猜忌的气氛。1914年6月28日，弗朗茨·斐迪南大公遇刺身亡，由此引发了一系列不可避免的事件，不到六周后，第一次世界大战爆发。

2.The explosive events in Europe stunned President Wilson. He was now forced to shift his focus from his domestic Progressive agenda to how the United States would respond to the war in Europe. On August 19, 1917, Wilson announced, "The United States must be neutral in fact as well as name."

欧洲的爆炸性事件令威尔逊总统震惊。他被迫将注意力从国内的进步议程转移到美国将如何应对欧洲战争上。1917年8月19日，威尔逊宣布：“美国必须在事实上和名义上都保持中立。”

B.FREEDOM OF THE SEAS

B. 海洋自由

1.As a neutral nation, the United States could legally trade with all nations involved in World War I. Enforcing America's neutral rights proved to be difficult. On May 7, 1915, a German submarine sank the *Lusitania*, a British passenger liner. Almost 1,200 people died, including 128 Americans. The sinking of the *Lusitania* forcibly raised the issue of freedom of the seas while also raising the issue of American military preparedness.

作为中立国，美国可以合法地与所有参与第一次世界大战的国家进行贸易。然而，维护美国的中立权利却困难重重。1915年5月7日，一艘德国潜艇击沉了英国客轮“卢西塔尼亚”号，造成近1200人死亡，其中包括128名美国人。“卢西塔尼亚”号的沉没不仅使海洋自由问题凸显出来，也引发了人们对美国军事准备的关注。

2.Following the sinking of the *Lusitania*, the Germans pledged not to launch further attacks on merchant vessels without warning. Wilson sternly warned Germany that a violation of this pledge would risk war with the United States.

2. 卢西塔尼亚号沉没后，德国承诺不再对商船发动无预警袭击。威尔逊严厉警告德国，违背这一承诺将导致与美国开战。

3.On January 31, 1917, Germany announced that it would resume unrestricted submarine warfare. The Germans understood that this action would bring the United States into the war. However, they gambled they could defeat France and Great Britain before America could mobilize, train, and transport an army large enough to thwart their offensive along the Western Front.

1917年1月31日，德国宣布恢复无限制潜艇战。德国人明白此举会将美国拖入战争。然而，他们赌的是，在美国动员、训练和运输一支足以阻止其在西线进攻的庞大军队之前，他们能够击败法国和英国。

C. "THE WORLD MUST BE MADE SAFE FOR DEMOCRACY"

C. “必须让世界对民主来说是安全的”

1.Events now pushed the United States to the brink of war. In early February 1917, Wilson broke diplomatic relations with Germany. Less than a month later, the British intercepted a

telegram from the German Foreign Secretary Arthur Zimmermann to the German minister in Mexico. The note tried to rekindle Mexican resentment over the loss of its territory to the United States in the Mexican-American War by offering to help Mexico regain its "lost territories in New Mexico, Texas, and Arizona."

事态发展将美国推到了战争的边缘。1917 年 2 月初，威尔逊总统宣布与德国断绝外交关系。不到一个月后，英国截获了德国外交大臣阿图尔·齐默尔曼发给德国驻墨西哥公使的电报。电报试图通过提出帮助墨西哥收复“在新墨西哥州、德克萨斯州和亚利桑那州失去的领土”，来重新激起墨西哥对美墨战争中失去领土的怨恨。

2.The Zimmermann telegram and the sinking of several unarmed American ships compelled Wilson to ask a special session of Congress for a declaration of war against Germany. Wilson told Congress that the United States "had no selfish ends to serve" by entering the war. "The world," Wilson proclaimed, "must be made safe for democracy."

齐默尔曼电报和几艘美国非武装船只被击沉，迫使威尔逊要求国会召开特别会议，对德国宣战。威尔逊告诉国会，美国参战“没有任何私利”。威尔逊宣称：“世界必须为民主而安全。”

VII.

七 THE HOMEFRONT 后方

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A.THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION

A. 公共信息委员会

1.President Wilson recognized that the American public had to be mobilized to support a war against an enemy that did not represent a direct threat to the nation's homeland.

威尔逊总统认识到，必须动员美国公众支持一场针对敌人的战争，尽管这个敌人对国家本土并不构成直接威胁。

2.Wilson issued an executive order creating a Committee on Public Information. Led by George Creel, the committee used films, posters, and an army of speakers to convince the public that America was fighting a righteous war for freedom and democracy.

2威尔逊颁布了一项行政命令，成立了公共信息委员会。该委员会由乔治·克里尔领导，利用电影、海报和大量演讲者来说服公众，美国正在进行一场捍卫自由和民主的正义战争。

B.CIVIL LIBERTIES

B. 公民自由

1.The Committee on Public Information's propaganda campaign promoted a national mood of suspicion and distrust. Wilson promised that any disloyalty would be corrected with "a firm hand of stern repression." Upon the president's request, Congress passed the Espionage and Sedition Acts outlawing criticism of government leaders and war policies.

1. 公共信息委员会的宣传助长了全国范围内的猜疑和不信任情绪。威尔逊承诺，任何不忠行为都将以“严厉的镇压”予以纠正。应总统要求，国会通过了《间谍法》和《煽动叛乱法》，禁止批评政府领导人和战争政策。

2.Designed to curtail constitutionally guaranteed freedoms of speech and press, the Espionage and Sedition Acts constituted the greatest attack on civil liberties since the Federalist-inspired Sedition Act of 1798. Ironically, while the United States embarked on a crusade to “make the world safe for democracy,” these two acts stifled dissent and encouraged intolerance.

2 《间谍法》和《煽动叛乱法》旨在限制宪法保障的言论和出版自由，是对公民自由的最大攻击，其程度超过了受联邦党人启发的 1798 年《煽动叛乱法》。具有讽刺意味的是，当美国发起一场“使世界对民主安全”的运动时，这两项法案却扼杀了异议，助长了不宽容。

C.SCHENCK v. UNITED STATES

C. 申克诉美国

1.During the war, Charles T. Schenck, a member of the Executive Committee of the Socialist Party in Philadelphia, oversaw the printing and distribution of 15,000 leaflets urging young men to resist the draft. The government promptly charged Schenck with violating the Espionage Act by obstructing military recruiting. Schenck argued that his actions were protected by the First Amendment guarantee of free speech.

战争期间，费城社会党执行委员会成员查尔斯·T·申克负责印制和散发 15000 份传单，号召年轻人抵制征兵。政府随即指控申克违反《间谍法》，妨碍军队征兵。申克辩称，他的行为受美国宪法第一修正案保障的言论自由保护。

2.The Supreme Court upheld Schenck’ s conviction in *Schenck v. United States*. Speaking for a unanimous court, Justice Holmes declared that government could limit speech if it provokes a “clear and present danger” of substantive evils.

2 最高法院在《申克诉美国》一案中维持了对申克的定罪。霍姆斯大法官代表全体法官发表意见，宣称如果言论引发了实质性恶果的“明显且迫在眉睫的危险”，政府可以限制言论。

D.THE GREAT MIGRATION

D. 大迁徙

1.World War I created a labor shortage by moving about 4 million men from the nation’ s farms and factories to the armed services.

第一次世界大战导致全国约 400 万男性从农场和工厂被征召入伍，造成了劳动力短缺。

2.The wartime demand for industrial workers encouraged over 400,000 southern blacks to migrate to Northern cities. Known as the Great Migration, this mass movement opened new opportunities for African Americans while also exacerbating racial tensions in many cities. (For additional information on the causes and consequences of the Great Migration, see the annotated DBQ essay in [Chapter 35](#).)

2. 战时对产业工人的需求促使超过 40 万南方黑人迁往北方城市。这场被称为“大迁徙”的大规模人口流动，为非裔美国人开辟了新的机遇，同时也加剧了许多城市的种族紧张局势。（有关“大迁徙”的起因和后果的更多信息，请参阅[第 35 章](#)的带注释的 DBQ 论文。）

APUSH test writers typically devote much more attention to home developments than to battles and generals. World War I is no exception to this pattern. Be sure you are

familiar with both the background and legal principles of the Schenck case and the causes and consequences of the Great Migration.

APUSH 考试的命题者通常更注重国内局势的发展，而非战役和将领。第一次世界大战也不例外。务必熟悉申克案的背景和法律原则，以及大迁徙的起因和后果。

VIII. TRIUMPH AND DISILLUSIONMENT

第八章 胜利与幻灭

A. TRIUMPH ON THE BATTLEFIELD

A. 战场上的胜利

1. The United States successfully raised and trained an army of 4 million men. By the spring of 1918 troopships carried 100,000 American soldiers a month across the Atlantic Ocean. In addition, American food and munitions poured into Europe.

1. 美国成功地招募并训练了一支400万人的军队。到1918年春季，运兵船每月运送10万名美国士兵横渡大西洋。此外，美国的食物和军火也大量涌入欧洲。

2. The American Expeditionary Forces (AEF) arrived in time to help block the last great German offensive. Faced with the Allies overwhelming strength, the exhausted Germans accepted the Allied peace offer. All fighting ended at 11:00 am on November 11, 1918.

美国远征军及时赶到，阻止了德军的最后一次大规模攻势。面对协约国压倒性的兵力，疲惫不堪的德军接受了协约国的和平提议。所有战斗于1918年11月11日上午11点结束。

B. DISILLUSIONMENT AT VERSAILLES

B. 凡尔赛的幻灭

1. The peace conference opened at Versailles, outside Paris, on January 18, 1919. Woodrow Wilson personally led the American delegation.

1919年1月18日，和平会议在巴黎郊外的凡尔赛宫开幕。伍德罗·威尔逊亲自率领美国代表团。

2. Wilson came prepared to implement his vision of a just and lasting peace based upon the principles in his Fourteen Points. His fourteenth and most famous point called for a League of Nations that would mediate disputes, supervise arms reduction, and curb aggressor nations through collective military action.

威尔逊带着实现其公正持久和平愿景的决心而来，这一愿景基于他的十四点原则。他的第十四点也是最著名的一点，呼吁建立一个国际联盟，以调解争端、监督裁军，并通过集体军事行动遏制侵略国。

3. The Fourteen Points articulated the hopes of people for a just settlement that would ensure a lasting peace. But Wilson soon faced the grim realities of European power politics. Both Great Britain and France wanted to make Germany pay for the terrible suffering their people endured during the war. The Treaty of Versailles contained the Covenant of the League of Nations, but it also forced Germany to accept full blame for starting the war and

pay reparations later set at \$33 billion.

《十四点原则》表达了人民对公正解决方案的期盼，旨在确保持久和平。但威尔逊很快就不得不面对欧洲强权政治的残酷现实。英国和法国都希望德国为两国人民在战争期间遭受的巨大苦难付出代价。《凡尔赛条约》包含了《国际联盟盟约》，但也迫使德国承担发动战争的全部责任，并支付后来确定的330亿美元赔款。

C.DEFEAT IN THE SENATE

C. 参议院的失败

1.Wilson faced a difficult fight to win Senate approval for the Treaty of Versailles. Opponents led by Senate Majority Leader Henry Cabot Lodge objected to the League's collective security provision arguing that it would limit American sovereignty and undermine the power of Congress in foreign affairs.

威尔逊在争取参议院批准《凡尔赛条约》的过程中遇到了重重困难。以参议院多数党领袖亨利·卡伯特·洛奇为首的反对者反对该条约中的集体安全条款，认为这将限制美国的主权并削弱国会的外交事务中的权力。

2.Wilson denounced his critics predicting that, "Unless America takes part in this treaty, the World is going to lose heart." Frustrated by his Senate opponents, Wilson left Washington to take his case to the American people. He traveled 8,000 miles and made 37 speeches in 29 cities, pleading that America is "the Nation upon which the whole world depends to hold the scales of justice even."

威尔逊谴责批评者，预言“除非美国参与这项条约，否则世界将会灰心丧气”。由于参议院反对者的阻挠，威尔逊离开华盛顿，前往美国各地向人民阐述他的立场。他行程8000英里，在29个城市发表了37场演讲，恳求人们相信美国是“全世界赖以维护正义天平的国家”。

3.Three weeks into the grueling trip Wilson collapsed from exhaustion. A few days later he suffered a severe stroke that partly paralyzed his left side. For weeks he could not sit up or even sign his name.

在经历了三周艰苦的旅程后，威尔逊因精疲力竭而倒下。几天后，他突发严重中风，导致左侧身体部分瘫痪。接下来的几周，他甚至无法坐起，也无法签名。

4.The Senate never approved the Treaty of Versailles and the United States never joined the League of Nations. Wilson left office a beaten and embittered man.

4. 参议院从未批准《凡尔赛条约》，美国也从未加入国际联盟。威尔逊卸任时，心灰意冷，满腹怨恨。

Chapter 23

第 23 章

THE NEW ERA 新时代

1919–1929

I. THE RED SCARE 红色恐慌

我

A.CONTEXT

A. 背景

1.In November 1917, Bolsheviks led by Vladimir Lenin seized power in Russia and promptly created a communist dictatorship. The revolutionary upheaval in Russia alarmed many Americans who believed that communist sympathizers and other radicals were secretly planning to undermine the U.S. government.

1917年11月，弗拉基米尔·列宁领导的布尔什维克在俄国夺取政权，并迅速建立了共产主义独裁统治。俄国的革命动荡令许多美国人感到震惊，他们认为共产主义同情者和其他激进分子正在秘密策划颠覆美国政府。

2.A sudden postwar recession unsettled Americans as prices rose more than 15 percent, 100,000 businesses declared bankruptcy, and 5 million workers lost their jobs.

2. 战后突然出现的经济衰退使美国人感到不安，物价上涨超过 15%，10 万家企业宣布破产，500 万工人失业。

B.STRIKES AND BOMBS

B. 空袭和炸弹

1.The recession triggered an unprecedented wave of 3,600 strikes as over 4 million workers walked off their jobs.

1. 经济衰退引发了前所未有的罢工浪潮，共有 3600 起罢工，超过 400 万工人离开了工作岗位。

2.Public apprehension increased after unions in Seattle co-operated in a general strike, a phenomenon new to America. The public became further unnerved when Boston police staged a walkout leaving the city temporarily unprotected.

西雅图工会联合发起总罢工，这在美国尚属首次，此举加剧了公众的担忧。随后波士顿警察也举行罢工，导致城市一度失去保护，这进一步激起了公众的不安。

3.The press demonized the strikes as “crimes against society,” “conspiracies against the government,” and most ominously “plots to establish communism.” Alarmed citizens cheered when Massachusetts Governor Calvin Coolidge called the National Guard into Boston to restore order. Coolidge won national acclaim by declaring, “There is no right to strike against the public safety by anybody, anywhere, anytime.”

3. 媒体将罢工妖魔化为“危害社会的罪行”、“反对政府的阴谋”，最可怕的是，甚至称之为“建立共产主义的阴谋”。当马萨诸塞州州长卡尔文·柯立芝调动国民警卫队进驻波士顿恢复秩序时，惊恐的市民们欢呼雀跃。柯立芝发表讲话赢得了全国赞誉：“任何人、在任何地点、任何时间都无权以危害公共安全为由进行罢工。”

4.The wave of strikes coincided with a sudden outbreak of anarchist violence. In April 1919, alert postal workers discovered and defused over thirty mail bombs addressed to leading businessmen and politicians. Just two months later, eight bombs exploded in eight cities, suggesting a nationwide conspiracy. One of the bombs damaged the façade of Attorney

General A. Mitchell Palmer's home in Washington.

4. 这波罢工浪潮恰逢无政府主义暴力事件的突然爆发。1919 年 4 月，警觉的邮政工作人员发现并拆除了三十多枚寄给商界领袖和政界人士的邮件炸弹。仅仅两个月后，八枚炸弹在八个城市爆炸，这表明存在一场全国性的阴谋。其中一枚炸弹炸毁了司法部长 A·米切尔·帕尔默位于华盛顿的住宅外墙。

C.THE PALMER RAIDS

C. 帕尔默突袭

1.The Red Scare, or nationwide fear of radicals, forced Palmer to act. Although no more than one-tenth of one percent of adult Americans belonged to the domestic communist movement, Palmer launched a massive roundup of aliens and alleged communists.

红色恐慌，或者说全国范围内对激进分子的恐惧，迫使帕尔默采取行动。尽管只有不到千分之一的美国成年人属于国内共产主义运动，帕尔默还是发起了一场大规模的抓捕外国人和所谓共产主义者的行动。

2.On January 2, 1920, agents of the Department of Justice arrested some 5,000 suspects in a dozen cities across America. The Palmer Raids violated civil liberties as government agents broke into private homes, clubs, coffee shops, and union offices without arrest warrants. Although the Department of Justice released most of those arrested, they nonetheless deported about 500 aliens without hearings or trials.

1920年1月2日，美国司法部特工在全美十几个城市逮捕了约5000名嫌疑人。帕尔默突袭行动侵犯了公民自由，因为政府特工在没有逮捕令的情况下闯入私人住宅、俱乐部、咖啡馆和工会办公室。尽管司法部释放了大部分被捕者，但仍有约500名外国人未经听证或审判就被驱逐出境。

D.BACK TO "NORMALCY"

D. 回归“正常”状态

1.The Palmer Raids marked the end of the Red Scare. The excess of the raids aroused opposition from defenders of American civil liberties. For example, lawyers from the newly formed American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) and prominent members of the Supreme Court voiced strong support for upholding the American tradition of tolerance and freedom of expression.

帕尔默突袭标志着红色恐慌的结束。突袭行动的过度性激起了美国公民自由捍卫者的反对。例如，新成立的美国公民自由联盟（ACLU）的律师和最高法院的知名成员都强烈支持维护美国宽容和言论自由的传统。

2.The 1920 presidential campaign offered very different views of America's future direction. The Democratic candidates, Ohio Governor James M. Cox and Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt, promised to promote Progressive ideals. In contrast, the Republican candidates, Ohio Senator Warren Harding and Massachusetts Governor Calvin Coolidge, promised a return to what Harding called "normalcy."

1920 年的总统竞选对美国的未来走向提出了截然不同的看法。民主党候选人，俄亥俄州州长詹姆斯·M·考克斯和海军助理部长富兰克林·D·罗斯福，承诺推行进步主义理念。与之相反，共和党候选人，俄亥俄州参议员沃伦·哈丁和马萨诸塞州州长卡尔文·柯立芝，则承诺回归哈丁所谓的“常态”。

3.The Republican ticket won a landslide victory winning every state outside of the South. Americans now eagerly began a New Era that promised peace and prosperity.

3. 共和党候选人赢得了压倒性胜利，赢得了除南部各州以外的所有州。美国人满怀热情地开启了一个充满和平与繁荣的新时代。

The Red Scare has generated a significant number of APUSH exam questions. Be prepared for short-answer questions asking you to interpret political cartoons and contrasting primary source passages on the Palmer Raids. Test writers also expect you to compare and contrast the Red Scare in 1919–1920 with the Second Red Scare from 1947 to 1954. See [Chapter 26](#) for a detailed discussion of the Second Red Scare and McCarthyism.

红色恐慌是 APUSH 考试中大量考题的主题。请做好准备，应对要求你解读政治漫画和对比帕尔默突袭事件原始资料段落的简答题。出题者还希望你比较和对比 1919-1920 年的红色恐慌与 1947-1954 年的第二次红色恐慌。关于第二次红色恐慌和麦卡锡主义的详细讨论，请参阅[第 26 章](#)。

II. THE IMPORTANCE OF THE AUTOMOBILE

一 汽车的重要性

A.IMPACT ON MASS PRODUCTION

A. 对大规模生产的影响

1.When automobiles first appeared in the late 1890s, they seemed to be a luxury toy for the rich. However, a gifted self-taught engineer named Henry Ford audaciously vowed, “to democratize the automobile. When I’ m through,” Ford predicted, “everybody will be able to afford one.”

19世纪90年代末，汽车刚问世时，似乎是富人的奢侈品。然而，一位名叫亨利·福特的才华横溢的自学成才的工程师大胆地发誓：“我要让汽车普及化。等我完成的时候，”福特预言，“每个人都能买得起一辆。”

2.Ford fulfilled his prediction by applying the principles of assembly line production to the manufacture of automobiles. In the first automobile factories, cars remained in one place while a team of skilled mechanics built the vehicle from the ground up. In contrast, on Ford’ s new assembly line, overhead conveyer belts and huge turning tables carried moving parts past stationary workers.

福特将流水线生产的原理应用于汽车制造，从而实现了他的预言。在早期的汽车工厂里，汽车固定在一个地方，由一群熟练的技工从零开始组装。相比之下，在福特的新型流水线上，高架传送带和巨大的转盘将运动部件运送到固定位置的工人面前。

3.The moving assembly line enabled Ford to reduce the time it took to build a car from 12.5 hours to just 1.5 hours. As mass production techniques improved, the price of a Model T Ford fell from \$850 in 1908 to \$290 in 1924.

3. 流水线生产使福特公司能够将制造一辆汽车所需的时间从 12.5 小时缩短到 1.5 小时。随着大规模生产技术的改进，福特 T 型车的价格从 1908 年的 850 美元下降到 1924 年的 290 美元。

4.The moving assembly line’ s precision and efficiency created a new economy based upon mass production. Affordable refrigerators, washing machines, and electric irons rolled off assembly lines across America. The new method of production was not without disadvantages for American workers. Assembly lines created monotonous jobs that eliminated craftsmanship and turned workers into human robots.

4. 流水线生产的精准高效催生了一种以大规模生产为基础的新经济模式。价格亲民的冰箱、洗衣机和电熨斗从美国各地的流水线上源源不断地生产出来。然而，这种新的生产方式也给美国工人带来了一些弊端。流水线生产造成了单调乏味的工作，扼杀了工匠精神，并将工人变成了机械人。

B.IMPACT ON DAILY LIFE

B. 对日常生活的影响

1.In the late 1920s, a team of sociologists asked a lifelong resident of Muncie, Indiana, to describe the changes taking place around him. The perceptive but slightly incredulous resident replied, “Why on earth do you need to study what’ s changing this country? I can tell you what’ s happening in just four letters: A-U-T-O!”

20世纪20年代末，一群社会学家请一位印第安纳州芒西市的居民描述他周围发生的变化。这位洞察力敏锐但略带怀疑的居民回答说：“你们为什么要研究这个国家正在发生什么变化？我只需四个字母就能告诉你们发生了什么：汽车！”

2.The small-town resident was right. The automobile was indeed a symbol of a new industry transforming American life. Surging car sales stimulated the growth of companies that produced steel, rubber tires, glass, and gasoline. Spurred by the Federal Highway Act of 1916, a growing network of paved roads crisscrossed the country.

这位小镇居民说得没错。汽车的确象征着一个正在改变美国人生活的新兴产业。汽车销量的激增刺激了钢铁、橡胶轮胎、玻璃和汽油生产企业的发展。在1916年《联邦公路法》的推动下，遍布全国的柏油路网络日益壮大。

3.Automobiles did more than just stimulate the economy; they also changed countless aspects of daily life. During the 1920s the automobile transformed America from a land of isolated small towns into a nation of interconnected cities and suburbs. Gas stations, road signs, automatic three-color traffic lights, roadside diners, and traffic jams all became ubiquitous parts of the fabric of American life.

汽车的作用远不止刺激经济；它们也改变了日常生活的方方面面。在 20 世纪 20 年代，汽车将美国从一个由孤立的小镇组成的国家转变为一个由相互连接的城市和郊区组成的国家。加油站、路标、自动三色交通信号灯、路边餐馆和交通拥堵都成为了美国生活不可或缺的一部分。

C.MAKING CONNECTIONS: TECHNOLOGY AND WORKERS

C. 建立联系：技术与劳动者

1.During the 1920s humans interacted with machines on assembly lines based on the principles of “scientific management” developed by Frederick W. Taylor. Taylorism used time-and-motion studies to reduce wasted motion and eliminate unnecessary workers.

1920 年代，人们在装配线上与机器互动，其依据是弗雷德里克·W·泰勒提出的“科学管理”原则。泰勒制利用时间动作研究来减少浪费的动作并裁减不必要的工人。

2. During the 1980s, automobile companies began to use robots to automate their assembly lines. Manufacturers found that the robots were efficient, cost-effective, and safe. However, worried skeptics argue that an accelerating “automation bomb” has the potential to eliminate millions of jobs. Sophisticated robots programmed by highly trained technicians are rapidly becoming the norm in factories across America.

20世纪80年代，汽车公司开始使用机器人实现装配线的自动化。制造商发现机器人高效、经济且安全。然而，一些忧心忡忡的怀疑论者认为，加速发展的“自动化浪潮”有可能导致数百万个工作岗位消失。由训练有素的技术人员编程的复杂机器人正在迅速成为美国各地工厂的标配。

III.

三 THE ROARING TWENTIES 咆哮的二十年代

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A. RADIO

A. 收音机

1. On November 2, 1920, radio station KDKA in Pittsburgh announced the news that the Republican candidate Warren Harding had won a landslide victory over his Democratic rival James Cox. The broadcast signaled the birth of a new industry. By the end of the decade at least one-third of all American households owned a radio.

1920年11月2日，匹兹堡的KDKA广播电台宣布，共和党候选人沃伦·哈丁以压倒性优势击败了民主党对手詹姆斯·考克斯。这次广播标志着一个新兴行业的诞生。到20世纪20年代末，至少有三分之一的美国家庭拥有收音机。

2. As the radio mania swept across the country, listeners could enjoy news bulletins, weather reports, sports games, and comedy shows. Families across America listened to the same programs, laughed at the same jokes, and of course heard the same advertisements. By 1929, a growing advertising industry paid radio stations \$1 billion to air commercials urging consumers to “buy now and pay later” for an enticing array of products ranging from toothpaste to the latest electric vacuum cleaner.

随着广播热潮席卷全国，听众可以收听新闻简报、天气预报、体育赛事和喜剧节目。全美各地的家庭收听同样的节目，开怀大笑同样的笑话，当然也听到同样的广告。到1929年，蓬勃发展的广告业向广播电台支付了10亿美元，用于播放各种诱人商品的广告，从牙膏到最新款电动吸尘器，应有尽有，这些广告敦促消费者“先买后付”。

B. MOVIE STARS

B 级电影明星

1. In late 1903 American audiences shrieked with shock and delight as the leader of an outlaw band of bandits appeared to point a gun directly at them in a film titled *The Great Train Robbery*. The popularity of this twelve-minute movie helped launch a new American industry.

1903年末，一部名为《火车大劫案》的电影上映，片中一伙不法匪徒的头目突然用枪指着美国观众，令他们既震惊又兴奋。这部12分钟的电影的流行，帮助催生了美国一个新兴产业。

2. During the 1920s, moviegoers bought over 80 million tickets a week as Hollywood became the center of America’s fifth-largest industry. Feature-length silent films turned

Greta Garbo, Charlie Chaplin, and Rudolph Valentino into celebrities earning six-figure salaries.

20世纪20年代，好莱坞成为美国第五大产业的中心，电影观众每周购买超过8000万张电影票。无声长片使葛丽泰·嘉宝、查理·卓别林和鲁道夫·瓦伦蒂诺成为家喻户晓的明星，收入高达六位数。

3. In 1927, enthralled fans watched and listened to the first “talkie,” *The Jazz Singer*. Silent films quickly vanished and a new galaxy of stars, including a cartoon mouse named Mickey, reigned over Hollywood.

1927年，影迷们如痴如醉地观看和聆听了第一部有声电影《爵士歌手》。无声电影迅速消失，包括一只名叫米奇的卡通老鼠在内的新星群星统治了好莱坞。

C. FLAPPERS

C. 飞翼

1. During the 1920s a rebellious generation of young adults challenged traditional values. Their new independent spirit expressed itself in the changes postwar women were making in their lives. Although most women still followed traditional paths of marriage and family, a growing number of young, well-educated women began choosing a different lifestyle. Influenced by feminists, women wanted greater freedom in their lives. A vanguard of college-educated women sought new careers in medicine, law, and science.

20世纪20年代，一代叛逆的年轻人挑战了传统价值观。他们崭新的独立精神体现在战后女性生活方式的改变上。尽管大多数女性仍然遵循传统的婚姻和家庭道路，但越来越多的受过良好教育的年轻女性开始选择不同的生活方式。受女权主义者的影响，女性渴望拥有更大的生活自由。一批受过大学教育的先锋女性在医学、法律和科学领域寻求新的职业道路。

2. Young women called flappers provided the most visible and shocking model of the new American woman. Flappers challenged conventional norms of feminine appearance by wearing short skirts, heavy makeup, and close-cut bobbed hair. They further jolted the traditional guardians of morality by smoking cigarettes, sipping bootleg liquor, and dancing the Charleston.

被称为“摩登女郎”（flappers）的年轻女性，为美国新女性树立了最引人注目、也最令人震惊的典范。她们身着短裙，浓妆艳抹，留着利落的波波头，挑战了传统的女性外貌规范。她们吸烟、啜饮私酿酒、跳查尔斯顿舞，更是让传统的道德卫士们感到震惊。

D. LOST GENERATION WRITERS

D. 迷惘的一代作家

1. A group of novelists found much to criticize in America's new mass culture. Known as the Lost Generation, these writers expressed disillusionment with American culture and often moved to Paris.

一群小说家对美国新兴的大众文化有很多不满。这些被称为“迷惘的一代”的作家对美国文化感到失望，并经常移居巴黎。

2. F. Scott Fitzgerald and Sinclair Lewis were the best-known Lost Generation novelists. Fitzgerald captured the unfulfilled promise of the Roaring Twenties in *This Side of Paradise* and in his masterpiece *The Great Gatsby*. Lewis took satiric aim at middle class conformity

and materialism in *Main Street* and *Babbitt*.

2F. 斯科特·菲茨杰拉德和辛克莱·刘易斯是“迷惘的一代”中最著名的两位小说家。菲茨杰拉德在《人间天堂》和他的代表作《了不起的盖茨比》中捕捉到了咆哮的二十年代未能实现的美好愿景。刘易斯则在《大街》和《巴比特》中讽刺了中产阶级的循规蹈矩和物质主义。

IV.

四 THE HARLEM RENAISSANCE 哈莱姆文艺复兴

A.THE NEW NEGRO

A. 新黑人

1.During the 1920s, Harlem emerged as a vibrant center of African American culture. A new generation of black writers and artists created an outpouring of literary and artistic works known as the Harlem Renaissance.

1920年代，哈莱姆区崛起成为充满活力的非裔美国人文化中心。新一代黑人作家和艺术家创作了大量文学艺术作品，史称“哈莱姆文艺复兴”。

2.Langston Hughes, Claude McKay, Jean Toomer, James Weldon Johnson, and Zora Neale Hurston formed a core group of Harlem Renaissance writers. Taken together their works expressed a new spirit of black hope and pride. In an influential anthology of Harlem Renaissance writings, Alain LeRoy Locke argued that Harlem functioned as a creative incubator for a “New Negro” who was seizing the opportunity for an assertion of both individual and collective identity.

兰斯顿·休斯、克劳德·麦凯、让·图默、詹姆斯·韦尔登·约翰逊和佐拉·尼尔·赫斯顿构成了哈莱姆文艺复兴时期作家的核心群体。他们的作品共同展现了一种全新的黑人希望和自豪感。在一部颇具影响力的哈莱姆文艺复兴时期作品选集中，阿兰·勒罗伊·洛克指出，哈莱姆区如同一个创意孵化器，孕育了一批“新黑人”，他们抓住机遇，确立了个人和集体的身份认同。

B.MARCUS GARVEY

B·马库斯·加维

1.In May 1917, a 30-year-old black Jamaican named Marcus Garvey arrived in Harlem. He soon discovered that African Americans could not escape racism simply by moving to northern cities. Garvey promptly organized a chapter of an organization he called the United Negro Improvement Association (UNIA). Though hardly noticed at the time, Garvey's new organization marked a milestone in the growth of black nationalism.

1917年5月，一位名叫马库斯·加维的30岁牙买加黑人来到哈莱姆区。他很快发现，非裔美国人并不能仅仅通过迁往北方城市就摆脱种族歧视。加维随即组织成立了一个名为“联合黑人进步协会”(UNIA)的组织。尽管当时几乎无人问津，但加维的新组织标志着黑人民族主义发展史上的一个里程碑。

2.Influenced by Woodrow Wilson's concept of self-determination, Garvey preached a message of racial pride and self-help. He exhorted his followers to glorify their African heritage and rejoice in the beauty of their black skin. “We have a beautiful history,”

Garvey told his listeners, "and we shall create another one in the future."

受伍德罗·威尔逊的自决理念影响，加维宣扬种族自豪和自助精神。他激励追随者们颂扬非洲传统，并为自己黝黑的皮肤感到自豪。“我们拥有辉煌的历史，”加维告诉听众，“未来我们必将创造新的辉煌。”

3.Garvey's vision captured the imagination of black people in America, the Caribbean, and Africa. By the mid-1920s, the UNIA had 700 branches in 38 states and the West Indies. Garvey had become one of the most famous black spokespersons in the world.

加维的愿景激发了美国、加勒比海地区和非洲黑人的想象力。到 20 世纪 20 年代中期，世界黑人进步协会 (UNIA) 在 38 个州和西印度群岛拥有 700 个分支机构。加维也成为世界上最著名的黑人代言人之一。

4.Garvey's fame proved to be short-lived. In the mid-1920s he was charged with mail fraud, sentenced to jail, and ultimately deported to his native Jamaica. Garvey nonetheless left behind an important legacy. His emphasis upon racial pride and economic self-sufficiency influenced Malcolm X's concept of black nationalism. Dr. King praised Garvey as "the first man on a mass scale and level to give millions of Negroes a sense of dignity and destiny."

加维的声名昙花一现。20 世纪 20 年代中期，他因邮件欺诈罪被起诉，被判入狱，最终被遣返回故乡牙买加。尽管如此，加维仍然留下了重要的遗产。他对种族自豪感和经济自立的强调影响了马尔科姆·X 的黑人民族主义理念。马丁·路德·金博士称赞加维是“第一个大规模地、以大众视角赋予数百万黑人尊严感和使命感的人”。

V.

五 INTOLERANCE AND NATIVISM 不宽容和本土主义

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A.UNDERSTANDING CAUSATION: WHAT CAUSED INTOLERANCE AND NATIVISM IN THE 1920s?

A. 了解因果关系：20 世纪 20 年代不宽容和本土主义的成因是什么？

1.Flappers, satiric writers, immigrants, and radicals were all aspects of the new urban culture taking root during the 1920s. Historian Robert Divine argues that rural Americans resented these assaults on their traditional values. According to Divine, "Rural Americans saw in the city all that was evil in contemporary life . . . Accordingly, the countryside struck back at the new dominant urban areas, aiming to restore the primacy of the Anglo-Saxon and predominantly Protestant culture they revered."

1920年代，时髦女郎、讽刺作家、移民和激进分子都是新兴都市文化的重要组成部分。历史学家罗伯特·迪瓦恩认为，美国乡村居民对这些对其传统价值观的冲击感到愤慨。迪瓦恩指出：“美国乡村居民在城市中看到了当代生活中所有邪恶的根源……因此，乡村地区对新兴的城市地区展开反击，旨在恢复他们所崇敬的盎格鲁-撒克逊文化和以新教为主的文化的主导地位。”

2.A second group of historians led by Burl L. Noggle do not view the intolerance and nativism during the 1920s as a strictly rural counterattack. Noggle argues that the twin forces of industrialization and urbanization "left many Americans in such a state of disequilibrium that they could not relieve their anxieties and regain their sense of security without taking some sort of action." The Red Scare represented the first postwar

manifestation of this national insecurity. Seen from this perspective, Noggle believes that the Red Scare “never really ended.” Intolerance and nativism were both deeply rooted and thus enduring characteristics of American society during the 1920s.

第二组历史学家以伯尔·L·诺格尔为首，他们并不认为 20 世纪 20 年代的不宽容和本土主义仅仅是对乡村的反击。诺格尔认为，工业化和城市化的双重力量“使许多美国人处于一种极度失衡的状态，以至于他们如果不采取某种行动，就无法缓解焦虑，重获安全感。”“红色恐慌”是战后这种国家不安全感的首次表现。从这个角度来看，诺格尔认为“红色恐慌从未真正结束”。不宽容和本土主义都是 20 世纪 20 年代美国社会根深蒂固且持久的特征。

B.THE SACCO AND VANZETTI CASE

B. 萨科和范泽蒂案

1.The most celebrated criminal trial of the 1920s involved two Italian-born anarchists, Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti. The two men were arrested for a payroll robbery and murder.

1920年代最著名的刑事审判涉及两名意大利出生的无政府主义者，尼古拉·萨科和巴托洛梅奥·万泽蒂。两人因抢劫工资和谋杀而被捕。

2.A lack of conclusive evidence convinced many that Sacco and Vanzetti were victims of prejudice against radicals and recent immigrants. Nonetheless, following seven years of litigation both men were executed in the electric chair.

2A 由于缺乏确凿证据，许多人认为萨科和范泽蒂是针对激进分子和新移民的偏见的受害者。尽管如此，经过七年的诉讼，两人最终还是被送上电椅处决。

C.THE SCOPES TRIAL

C. 斯科普斯试验

1.In January 1925, the state of Tennessee passed the Butler Act forbidding the teaching of evolution in the public schools. The act expressed the alarm felt by many fundamentalist Christians who opposed Darwin’s theory of evolution because it challenged their literal interpretation of the Bible.

1925年1月，田纳西州通过了《巴特勒法案》，禁止在公立学校教授进化论。该法案表达了许多基督教原教旨主义者的担忧，他们反对达尔文的进化论，因为它挑战了他们对《圣经》的字面解释。

2.John T. Scopes, a Tennessee high school science teacher, accepted the American Civil Liberties Union offer to test the constitutionality of the Butler Act. Clarence Darrow, a well-known champion of civil liberties, agreed to defend Scopes. William Jennings Bryan, a three-time Democratic presidential candidate and well-known religious fundamentalist, represented the state. For a national and international audience the case provided a dramatic illustration of the cultural conflict between fundamentalism represented by Bryan and modernism represented by Darrow.

2 田纳西州高中科学教师约翰·T·斯科普斯接受了美国公民自由联盟的邀请，对《巴特勒法案》的合宪性进行检验。著名的公民自由捍卫者克拉伦斯·达罗同意为斯科普斯辩护。曾三次竞选民主党总统候选人、著名的宗教原教旨主义者威廉·詹宁斯·布莱恩则代表田纳西州出庭。对于国内外的观众而言，此案生动地展现了布莱恩所代表的原教旨主义与达罗所代表的现代主义之间的文化冲突。

3.In the end, the court found Scopes guilty and fined him \$100.00. The Tennessee Supreme Court overruled the fine on a technicality while upholding the Butler Act.

3最终，法院认定斯科普斯有罪，并处以100美元的罚款。田纳西州最高法院以技术性理由推翻了罚款，同时维持了《巴特勒法案》的有效性。

D.IMMIGRATION RESTRICTION

D. 移民限制

1.The Sacco and Vanzetti case highlighted the public' s fear of recent immigrants. A new postwar wave of arrivals from Southern and Eastern Europe sparked a nationwide movement to limit immigrants from these regions.

萨科和范泽蒂案凸显了公众对新移民的恐惧。战后来自南欧和东欧的新一波移民潮引发了一场全国性的运动，旨在限制来自这些地区的移民。

2.Congress responded to the nativist push for restrictive measures by passing the National Origins Act of 1924. The law limited annual immigration to 2 percent of a country' s population in the United States as of the 1890 census, sharply cutting the flow of immigrants from Southern and Eastern Europe.

2. 国会回应了本土主义者要求采取限制措施的呼声，通过了 1924 年《国家起源法》。该法将每年移民美国的人数限制为该国 1890 年人口普查时人口的 2%，从而大幅减少了来自南欧和东欧的移民。

E.THE RISE AND FALL OF THE KU KLUX KLAN

E. 三 K 党的兴衰

1.The original Ku Klux Klan terrorized newly freed blacks in the post-Civil War South before dying out in the 1870s. The post-World War I mood of distrust and intolerance fueled a revival of the KKK. The new Klan directed its hostility toward immigrants, Catholics, Jews, and African Americans. It favored immigration restriction and white supremacy.

19 世纪 70 年代，最初的 3K 党在内战后的南方对新近获得自由的黑人进行恐怖统治，之后逐渐消亡。第一次世界大战后，社会上弥漫着不信任和不宽容的情绪，这助长了 3K 党的复兴。新的 3K 党将敌意指向移民、天主教徒、犹太人和非裔美国人。它主张限制移民和白人至上。

2.By the mid-1920s, membership in the Klan swelled to as many as 4 million people. However, passage of the National Origins Act removed the Klan' s most popular issue. Divided by recurring leadership quarrels, the Klan once again became a marginal group on the periphery of American society.

到 20 世纪 20 年代中期，三 K 党的成员人数激增至 400 万人。然而，《国家起源法》的通过消除了三 K 党最受欢迎的议题。由于领导层内部反复出现争执，三 K 党再次沦为美国社会边缘的边缘团体。

VI. THE REPUBLICAN ASCENDANCY

六 共和党的崛起

A.HARDING AND THE “RETURN TO NORMALCY”

A. 哈丁与 “回归常态”

1.The American public welcomed the end of Wilson’ s idealistic crusades and enthusiastically endorsed Harding’ s promise of a “return to normalcy.” Harding’ s economic policies reconfirmed the traditional partnership between business and government. His Secretary of Treasury Andrew Mellon reduced tax rates for the wealthy, raised tariffs, and ignored antitrust regulations.

美国民众欢迎威尔逊理想主义运动的结束，并热情支持哈丁 “回归正常” 的承诺。哈丁的经济政策重申了企业与政府之间的传统伙伴关系。他的财政部长安德鲁·梅隆降低了富人的税率，提高了关税，并无视反垄断法规。

2.Although Harding was personally honest, his relaxed leadership enabled venal appointees to profit from their corrupt activities. Visibly troubled by the scandals rocking his administration, Harding suffered a sudden heart attack and died on August 2, 1923.

2虽然哈丁本人为人正直，但他宽松的领导风格却让一些贪婪的官员得以从他们的腐败活动中获利。哈丁显然深受其政府丑闻的困扰，于1923年8月2日突发心脏病去世。

B. “SILENT CAL”

B. “无声卡尔”

1.The Harding administration scandals left Vice President Coolidge untouched. A man of few words, Coolidge deserved his popular nickname “Silent Cal.”

哈丁政府的丑闻并没有波及副总统柯立芝。柯立芝寡言少语，因此他 “沉默的卡尔” 这个绰号可谓名副其实。

2.America enjoyed a period of unprecedented prosperity as Coolidge won election to a full term in 1924. The popular president could have easily won reelection in 1928. However, the taciturn Coolidge unexpectedly announced, “I do not choose to run.”

1924年，柯立芝赢得总统大选，连任总统，美国迎来了一段前所未有的繁荣时期。这位广受欢迎的总统原本可以轻松赢得1928年的连任。然而，沉默寡言的柯立芝却出人意料地宣布：“我不打算参选。”

C.HERBERT HOOVER

C •赫伯特·胡佛

1.The Republicans turned to Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover to be their party’ s standard bearer in the 1928 presidential election. The public respected Hoover as a generous humanitarian and a skilled administrator.

1928年总统大选，共和党人推举商务部长赫伯特·胡佛作为该党的候选人。公众尊敬胡佛，认为他是一位慷慨的人道主义者和一位精明的行政官员。

2.Hoover’ s landslide victory over Al Smith of New York seemed to confirm the public’ s support for Republican policies. Buoyed by good times, Hoover confidently predicted, “We in America are nearer to the final triumph over poverty than ever before in the history of

any land.”

胡佛以压倒性优势击败纽约的阿尔·史密斯，似乎证实了公众对共和党政策的支持。在形势一片大好的鼓舞下，胡佛自信地预言：“我们美国人比以往任何时候都更接近最终战胜贫困。”

APUSH test writers often ask students to compare and contrast economic, cultural, and social conditions in the 1920s with those in the 1950s. See the end of [Chapter 27](#) for a detailed comparison of life in these two key decades.

APUSH 考试的出题者经常要求学生比较和对比 20 世纪 20 年代和 50 年代的经济、文化和社会状况。有关这两个关键十年生活的详细比较，请参见[第 27 章](#)末尾。

Chapter 24

第 24 章

THE GREAT DEPRESSION AND THE NEW DEAL

大萧条与新政

1929–1939

I. UNDERSTANDING CAUSATION: CAUSES OF THE GREAT DEPRESSION

我 了解成因：大萧条的成因。

A.THE STOCK MARKET

A. 股票市场

1.The big bull market reached its peak on September 3, 1929. On that date, the New York Times average price of industrial stocks reached 452. That figure represented a gain of 342 points from January 1921 and 114 points from January 1929.

1929 年 9 月 3 日，大牛市达到顶峰。当天，《纽约时报》工业股平均价格达到 452 点。该数字比 1921 年 1 月上涨了 342 点，比 1929 年 1 月上涨了 114 点。

2.Wall Street’s speculative bubble burst on Thursday, October 24, 1929 (which came to be known as “Black Thursday”), as waves of panic selling overwhelmed the New York Stock Exchange. The selling reached a crescendo on Tuesday, October 29. Within less than a week, stocks lost 37 percent of their value.

1929年10月24日星期四（后被称为“黑色星期四”），华尔街的投机泡沫破裂，恐慌性抛售浪潮席卷了纽约证券交易所。抛售潮在10月29日星期二达到顶峰。不到一周的时间，股票市值就下跌了37%。

3.At first the Wall Street crash appeared to have only hurt the roughly 3 million investors who owned stock. The United States’ vast industrial and agricultural resources were physically undamaged. But the stock market crash had dealt a severe blow to investors and

to banks. It also revealed serious underlying economic weaknesses.

起初，华尔街股市崩盘似乎只影响了大约300万持有股票的投资者。美国庞大的工业和农业资源并未遭受实质性破坏。但股市崩盘对投资者和银行造成了沉重打击，同时也暴露了严重的经济潜在缺陷。

B.OVERPRODUCTION AND UNDERCONSUMPTION

B. 生产过剩与消费不足

1.In 1929, American factories produced nearly half of the world's industrial goods. Rising productivity generated enormous profits. However, this wealth was unevenly distributed. At the time of the crash, the richest 5 percent of the population earned nearly one-third of all personal income. Meanwhile, fully 60 percent of all American families earned less than the \$2,000 a year needed to buy basic necessities. Eighty percent of the nation's families had no savings whatsoever.

1929年，美国工厂生产了全球近一半的工业品。生产力的提高带来了巨额利润。然而，这种财富分配极不均衡。在经济大萧条时期，最富有的5%人口占据了近三分之一的个人收入。与此同时，高达60%的美国家庭年收入不足2000美元，难以维持基本生活。80%的家庭没有任何积蓄。

2.The U.S. economy was simultaneously experiencing overproduction by business and underconsumption by consumers. As inventories of unsold goods piled up, stores reduced their orders and factories began to cut back production and layoff workers. These actions triggered a downward economic spiral.

2. 美国经济同时面临企业生产过剩和消费者消费不足的双重困境。随着滞销商品库存积压，商店减少订单，工厂开始缩减产量并裁员。这些举措引发了经济螺旋式下滑。

C.THE PLIGHT OF THE FARMER

C. 农民的困境

1.Many farmers never shared in the prosperity of the 1920s. Scientific farming methods combined with new trucks and tractors enabled farmers to dramatically increase the yield of crops per acre. At the same time, American farmers faced new competition from grain growers in Australia and Argentina.

许多农民从未分享过20世纪20年代的繁荣。科学的耕作方法，加上新型卡车和拖拉机的出现，使农民能够大幅提高每英亩的作物产量。与此同时，美国农民还面临着来自澳大利亚和阿根廷粮食种植者的新竞争。

2.The global surpluses of agricultural products drove prices and farm incomes down. Between 1929 and 1933 agricultural income plunged by 60 percent. Unable to sell their crops for a profit, many farmers could not pay their mortgages. By early 1933, embittered farm families watched helplessly as banks foreclosed on about 20,000 farms a month.

2. 全球农产品过剩导致价格下跌，农民收入锐减。1929年至1933年间，农业收入暴跌60%。由于无法出售农作物获利，许多农民无力偿还抵押贷款。到1933年初，心怀怨恨的农户们眼睁睁地看着银行每月收回约2万个农场，却无能为力。

II. HARD TIMES 艰难时期

A.DOWN! DOWN! DOWN!

A. 下！下！下！

1.Between 1929 and 1932, all the major indicators documented the same story of economic collapse. By July 1932 the Dow Jones Industrial Average plummeted to an all-time low of 58 as investors lost \$74 billion. During these three years, 86,000 businesses closed their doors and 9,000 banks declared bankruptcy wiping out 9 million savings accounts.

1929年至1932年间，所有主要指标都显示出经济崩溃的迹象。到1932年7月，道琼斯工业平均指数暴跌至历史最低点58点，投资者损失高达740亿美元。在这三年间，8.6万家企业倒闭，9000家银行宣布破产，导致900万个储蓄账户化为乌有。

2.The burden of hard times fell most heavily on those least able to afford it. Unemployment rose from just 3.2 percent in 1929 to a staggering 24.9 percent in 1932. Poverty soon became a way of life for one-fourth of the population.

2. 艰难时期带来的负担最沉重地落在了最无力承受的人身上。失业率从1929年的3.2%飙升至1932年的惊人24.9%。贫困很快成为四分之一人口的生活方式。

B.THE DUST BOWL

B. 尘暴区

1.Beginning in 1930, a severe drought hit the Great Plains. The lack of rain combined with unusually hot summers created great clouds of dust from what had once been fertile soil. Large areas of Kansas, the Texas panhandle, Oklahoma, and eastern Colorado became known as the Dust Bowl.

1930年起，一场严重的干旱袭击了大平原。降雨的匮乏加上异常炎热的夏季，使得原本肥沃的土壤扬起漫天尘土。堪萨斯州、德克萨斯州狭长地带、俄克拉荷马州和科罗拉多州东部的大片地区因此被称为“尘暴区”。

2.Agriculture virtually ceased in the hardest hit parts of the Dust Bowl. Over 350,000 desperate people fled the Great Plains. Called “Oakies” because many came from Oklahoma, they loaded their meager belongings into battered cars and headed west along Route 66 to California. John Steinbeck captured the ordeal faced by these proud but impoverished migrants in his powerful novel *The Grapes of Wrath*. Dorothea Lange’s poignant photographs portrayed their struggle in California.

在沙尘暴肆虐最严重的地区，农业几乎完全停滞。超过 35 万绝望的人们逃离了大平原。他们被称为“俄克拉荷马人”（Oakies），因为许多人来自俄克拉荷马州。他们将自己微薄的家当装进破旧的汽车，沿着 66 号公路一路向西，前往加利福尼亚州。约翰·斯坦贝克在他的力作《愤怒的葡萄》中，生动地描绘了这些骄傲却贫困的移民所经历的苦难。多萝西娅·兰格的感人照片则记录了他们在加利福尼亚州的艰辛生活。

III. HERBERT HOOVER AND THE GREAT DEPRESSION

三 赫伯特·胡佛与大萧条

A.HOOVER' S PHILOSOPHY OF GOVERNMENT

A. 胡佛的政府哲学

1.Hoover believed that America' s economy was fundamentally sound. In March 1930 he confidently predicted, "The crisis will be over in 60 days."

胡佛认为美国经济基本面良好。1930年3月，他自信地预测：“危机将在60天内结束。”

2.Despite rising unemployment and falling industrial production, Hoover rejected calls for federal action. He argued that a program of federal relief would violate the Constitution and undermine his cherished values of rugged individualism and local voluntarism.

尽管失业率上升，工业生产下降，胡佛仍拒绝联邦政府采取行动的呼吁。他认为，联邦救济计划将违反宪法，并损害他所珍视的个人主义和地方志愿服务的价值观。

B.THE RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

B. 复兴金融公司

1.While Hoover rejected federal programs to help the poor, he did listen to bank executives who pleaded for federal aid. In early 1932, Congress created the Reconstruction Finance Corporation (RFC) to make emergency loans to distressed banks and businesses. The RFC loaned \$1.75 billion to 7,400 banks, insurance companies, and railroads.

尽管胡佛拒绝了联邦政府帮助穷人的计划，但他确实听取了银行高管们请求联邦政府援助的意见。1932 年初，国会成立了复兴金融公司（RFC），向陷入困境的银行和企业提供紧急贷款。复兴金融公司向 7400 家银行、保险公司和铁路公司发放了 17.5 亿美元的贷款。

2.The RFC went beyond anything the federal government had ever done before. Its emergency loans helped limit the number of bankruptcies. However, indignant critics accused Hoover of insisting on rugged individualism for ordinary people standing in breadlines while supporting a "billion-dollar soup kitchen" for distressed bankers.

2. 复兴金融公司（RFC）的举措超越了联邦政府以往的任何行动。其提供的紧急贷款有助于减少破产数量。然而，愤怒的批评者指责胡佛一方面坚持让普通民众在面包店排队领取救济金时奉行个人主义，另一方面却支持为陷入困境的银行家们提供“耗资十亿美元的救济食堂”。

C.THE BONUS ARMY

C. 奖励军

1.In the spring of 1932, about 20,000 World War I veterans converged on Washington, D.C., to lobby Congress to pass a bill providing the immediate payment of their promised bonuses from the First World War.

1932 年春天，约 20,000 名第一次世界大战老兵聚集在华盛顿特区，游说国会通过一项法案，立即支付他们在第一次世界大战中应得的奖金。

2.Supported by Hoover, the Senate rejected the bill. Despite this defeat, many veterans and their families encamped in Washington. Embarrassed by the presence of so many unemployed men in the nation' s capital, Hoover ordered the army to forcibly remove the Bonus Marchers. His callous treatment of the veterans accelerated Hoover' s already

sinking popularity.

2在胡佛的支持下，参议院否决了这项法案。尽管遭遇挫败，许多退伍军人及其家属仍然在华盛顿扎营。胡佛对首都聚集如此多的失业男性感到尴尬，下令军队强行驱逐这些“退伍军人进军”者。他对退伍军人的冷酷无情进一步加剧了他本已岌岌可危的支持率。

D.THE ELECTION OF 1932

D. 1932 年大选

1.The deepening depression crippled any chance Hoover had of being reelected. Sensing victory, the Democrats nominated Franklin D. Roosevelt, the popular reform-minded governor of New York. FDR won an overwhelming victory, ushering in a period of Democratic political dominance that lasted 20 years.

日益加深的经济大萧条彻底断送了胡佛连任的希望。民主党人嗅到了胜利的曙光，提名了颇受民众爱戴、思想改革的纽约州州长富兰克林·罗斯福。罗斯福赢得了压倒性胜利，开启了民主党长达 20 年的政治统治时期。

2.During the presidential campaign, FDR inspired the Democratic convention by promising cheering delegates, "I pledge you, I pledge myself, to a new deal for the American people."

2在总统竞选期间，富兰克林·罗斯福激励了民主党大会，他向欢呼的代表们承诺：“我向你们保证，我向我自己保证，将为美国人民带来新的改变。”

IV.

四 THE HUNDRED DAYS 百日

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A.THE BANKING CRISIS

A. 银行业危机

1.When FDR took the oath of office on March 4, 1933, he boldly declared, "First of all, let me assert my firm belief that the only thing we have to fear is fear itself—nameless, unreasoning, unjustified terror." Despite Roosevelt's calming reassurance, thirty-eight states closed their banks, as America's economy tottered on the brink of collapse.

1933年3月4日，富兰克林·罗斯福宣誓就职时，他大胆地宣称：“首先，我要坚定地表明我的信念，我们唯一需要恐惧的就是恐惧本身——无名的、非理性的、毫无根据的恐惧。”尽管罗斯福做出了令人安心的保证，但随着美国经济摇摇欲坠地徘徊在崩溃的边缘，仍有38个州关闭了银行。

2.FDR knew he had to restore public confidence in the nation's banking system. While his economic advisors prepared emergency legislation for Congress, Roosevelt proclaimed a four-day bank holiday. On March 9, both houses of Congress passed the Emergency Banking Relief Act. The act provided for reopening the nation's largest and strongest banks while weaker banks first received loans and then later opened under strict Treasury

Department supervision.

罗斯福总统深知他必须重振公众对国家银行体系的信心。在他的经济顾问们为国会准备紧急立法之际，罗斯福宣布银行休业四天。3月9日，国会两院通过了《紧急银行救济法案》。该法案规定，规模最大、实力最强的银行可以重新开业，而实力较弱的银行则先获得贷款，然后在财政部的严格监管下逐步恢复营业。

3. On March 12, FDR addressed the nation by radio in his first fireside chat. The president explained the steps Congress had taken and reassured the public that “it is safer to keep your money in a reopened bank than under the mattress.” FDR’s strategy restored public confidence as deposits far exceeded withdrawals. A few months later Congress created the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), insuring bank deposits up to \$2,500. The FDIC underscored the government’s commitment to protecting deposits and preventing another panic. (Today each depositor is insured to \$250,000 per insured bank.)

3月12日，罗斯福总统通过广播发表了就任总统以来的首次炉边谈话。总统解释了国会采取的措施，并向公众保证“把钱放在重新开张的银行里比放在床垫下更安全”。罗斯福的策略恢复了公众信心，存款远远超过了取款。几个月后，国会成立了联邦存款保险公司（FDIC），为银行存款提供高达2500美元的保险。FDIC的成立凸显了政府保护存款、防止再次发生恐慌的决心。（如今，每位储户在每家受保银行的存款最高可获得25万美元的保险。）

4. The banking crisis set the tone for the New Deal. FDR opposed making drastic changes. Instead of nationalizing the banks, he strove to reform and revive America’s economic institutions.

4. 银行业危机为罗斯福新政定下了基调。罗斯福反对进行剧烈的改革。他没有将银行国有化，而是努力改革和振兴美国的经济机构。

B. RELIEF MEASURES

B. 救济措施

1. The banking crisis marked the beginning of a history-making period known as the Hundred Days. From March 9 to June 16, 1933, Congress approved fifteen major pieces of social and economic legislation formulated by a group of presidential advisors known as the “brain trust.”

1. 银行业危机标志着一段具有历史意义的时期——“百日王朝”的开始。从1933年3月9日至6月16日，国会批准了由一群被称为“智囊团”的总统顾问制定的十五项重要的社会和经济立法。

2. Unlike Hoover, Roosevelt recognized that America’s millions of unemployed workers needed direct federal relief. The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) created a jobs program for unemployed young men aged 18 to 25. The men lived in camps and worked on a variety of conservation projects in the nation’s parks and recreation areas. During the nine years of its existence, over 2.5 million workers earned \$30 a month cutting trails, building reservoirs, and planting a shelter-belt of 200 million trees stretching from Texas to Canada.

与胡佛不同，罗斯福认识到美国数百万失业工人需要联邦政府的直接救济。民间资源保护队（CCC）为18至25岁的失业青年男性设立了就业项目。这些青年住在营地，在国家公园和休闲区从事各种保护项目。在CCC存在的九年间，超过250万名工人每月获得30美元的报酬，他们负责修建步道、建造水库，并种植了从德克萨斯州延伸到加拿大的2亿棵防护林。

3.The Public Works Administration (PWA) contributed to the New Deal' s relief program by financing more than 34,000 construction projects at a cost of more than \$6 billion. Between 1933 and 1939, armies of PWA workers constructed about 35 percent of the new hospitals and health facilities in the U.S. and 70 percent of all educational buildings.

3. 公共工程署 (PWA) 通过资助超过 34000 个建设项目，耗资超过 60 亿美元，为罗斯福新政的救济计划做出了贡献。1933 年至 1939 年间，PWA 的大批工人建造了美国约 35% 的新医院和医疗设施，以及 70% 的教育建筑。

4.The New Deal relief programs did not end unemployment. But they did restore a sense of national purpose and energy missing since the depths of the depression.

4 新政救济计划并没有消除失业。但它们确实恢复了自大萧条最严重时期以来一直缺失的国家目标感和活力。

C.RECOVERY MEASURES

C. 恢复措施

1.FDR asked Congress to take unprecedented action to meet the farm crisis. The Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA) proposed to increase farm income by paying farmers to leave acres unplanted. For example, the nation' s wheat growers removed some 8 million acres of wheat from production. As a result, the average price of wheat rose from 38 cents a bushel in 1932-1933 to 74 cents a bushel in 1933-1934. Despite the initial outcry over reducing crops at a time when people were hungry, the prices of wheat, corn, cotton, and other basic agricultural products began to rise.

罗斯福总统要求国会采取前所未有的措施来应对农业危机。《农业调整法案》(AAA) 提议通过向农民支付费用来增加农民收入，鼓励他们放弃耕种部分土地。例如，全国的小麦种植户放弃了约 800 万英亩的小麦种植。结果，小麦的平均价格从 1932-1933 年度的每蒲式耳 38 美分上涨到 1933-1934 年度的每蒲式耳 74 美分。尽管在人们食不果腹之际减少作物产量最初引起了强烈抗议，但小麦、玉米、棉花和其他基本农产品的价格开始上涨。

2.The brain trust created a bold program to stimulate industrial recovery. The National Recovery Act (NRA)—which was part of the broader National Industrial Recovery Act (NIRA)—encouraged the nation' s businesses to draw up codes defining minimum prices, wages, and workers' hours. The NRA codes were supposed to end excess competition and restore profits. Launched with great fanfare, the NRA soon aroused a barrage of criticism from opponents who denounced it as a formula for "creeping socialism."

2. 智囊团制定了一项大胆的计划来刺激工业复苏。《国家复兴法》(NRA) ——作为更广泛的《国家工业复兴法》(NIRA) 的一部分——鼓励全国企业制定规范，明确最低价格、工资和工时。NRA 规范旨在结束过度竞争，恢复利润。NRA 在盛大的宣传中推出，但很快就招致了反对者的猛烈抨击，他们谴责这是“渐进式社会主义”的手段。

3.The Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) contributed to the New Deal' s recovery program by authorizing the construction of a system of dams and hydroelectric plants to provide inexpensive electricity and flood control for residents of the impoverished Tennessee Valley. This ambitious program of regional planning helped to stimulate growth in an area that

had been amongst America's most underdeveloped regions.

3. 田纳西河谷管理局（TVA）通过授权修建一系列水坝和水电站，为贫困的田纳西河谷居民提供廉价电力和防洪措施，从而为罗斯福新政的复苏计划做出了贡献。这项雄心勃勃的区域规划计划有助于刺激美国曾经最不发达地区之一的经济增长。

D.MAKING COMPARISONS: PROGRESSIVE REFORM AND THE NEW DEAL

D. 进行比较：进步改革与新政

1.Both the Progressive Era and New Deal reformers supported government action to remedy social and economic problems. However, neither the Progressives nor the New Dealers directly addressed the problems of racial discrimination and segregation faced by African Americans.

进步时代和新政改革者都支持政府采取行动解决社会和经济问题。然而，无论是进步主义者还是新政支持者，都没有直接解决非裔美国人面临的种族歧视和隔离问题。

2.The Progressive Era reformers favored legislative actions by state and local governments. They did not endorse direct federal relief for the unemployed or the poor. In contrast, the New Dealers favored federal legislation to provide jobs and direct relief.

进步时代的改革者倾向于州和地方政府采取立法行动，他们不支持联邦政府直接救济失业者和穷人。相比之下，罗斯福新政的支持者则倾向于通过联邦立法来创造就业机会和提供直接救济。

V. THE NEW DEAL UNDER ATTACK

五 新政遭受攻击

A.CONTEXT

A. 背景

1.The New Deal helped pull America out of the depths of the Great Depression. Industrial production slowly rose and unemployment fell from about 13 million in 1933 to 9 million in 1936.

1. 新政帮助美国摆脱了大萧条的深渊。工业生产缓慢增长，失业人数从1933年的约1300万下降到1936年的900万。

2.Despite these gains, full recovery still remained elusive. A contentious group of critics attacked the New Deal and offered radical plans to revive the economy.

尽管取得了这些成果，但全面复苏仍然遥遥无期。一群颇具争议的批评者抨击了罗斯福新政，并提出了振兴经济的激进方案。

B.THREE RADICAL CRITICS

B. 三位激进批评家

1.Father Charles Coughlin was a Catholic priest from Detroit. Known as the "Radio Priest," Coughlin delivered weekly radio sermons to a nationwide audience estimated at over 30 million people. Like the late nineteenth century Populists, Coughlin supported nationalizing

the banks and coining more silver dollars.

查尔斯·考夫林神父是底特律的一位天主教神父。他被称为“广播神父”，每周通过广播向全国超过3000万听众布道。与19世纪末的民粹主义者一样，考夫林支持银行国有化和增发银元。

2. Francis E. Townsend was a retired physician who argued that the New Deal did not do enough for older Americans. Outraged by the sight of three elderly women looking for food in garbage cans, Townsend proposed giving everyone over the age of 60 a monthly government check for \$200.00. The recipient had to promise to spend all the money each month. Townsend Clubs quickly spread across the country as more than 10 million people signed petitions endorsing the doctor's plan.

弗朗西斯·E·汤森是一位退休医生，他认为罗斯福新政对美国老年人的帮助不够。汤森看到三位老妇人在垃圾桶里翻找食物，感到非常愤怒，于是提议每月向所有60岁以上的老人发放200美元的政府支票。领取者必须承诺每月将这笔钱全部花完。随着超过1000万人签署请愿书支持这位医生的计划，汤森俱乐部迅速在全国各地发展起来。

3. Huey Long was a colorful and controversial governor and U.S. Senator from Louisiana. Known as the “Kingfish,” Long broke with the New Deal. He then developed his own “Share Our Wealth” program promising to tax the rich and guarantee each American a \$5,000 home and an annual income of \$2,500. When a national poll indicated that Long might win strong support on a third-party ticket, he announced his intention to run for President in 1936. Then in September 1935, an assassin shot and killed Long on the steps of the Louisiana capitol in Baton Rouge.

休伊·朗是路易斯安那州一位极具争议且个性鲜明的州长和美国参议员。绰号“鱼王”的朗与罗斯福新政决裂，并提出了自己的“财富共享”计划，承诺向富人征税，并保证每位美国人都能获得价值5000美元的住房和每年2500美元的收入。当一项全国民意调查显示朗可能以第三方候选人的身份获得强力支持时，他宣布有意参加1936年的总统竞选。然而，1935年9月，朗在路易斯安那州巴吞鲁日州议会大厦的台阶上被刺杀身亡。

VI.

六 THE SECOND NEW DEAL 第二个新政

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A.CONTEXT

A. 背景

1. Father Coughlin, Dr. Townsend, and Senator Long drew support from desperate Americans demanding more dramatic changes. FDR recognized that he had to “steal the thunder” from these outspoken critics by embracing additional reforms.

考夫林神父、汤森博士和朗参议员赢得了绝望的美国民众的支持，他们要求进行更彻底的改革。罗斯福意识到，他必须通过推行更多改革来“抢占先机”，压制这些直言不讳的批评者。

2. The 1934 mid-term elections gave the Democrats commanding majorities in both the House and the Senate. “Boys, this is our hour,” Roosevelt aide Harry Hopkins exalted. “We’ve got to get everything we want—a works program, social security, wages and hours, everything—now or never.” Led by Roosevelt and Hopkins, the Democratic

majorities did enact a series of far-reaching programs known as the Second New Deal.

1934年的中期选举使民主党在众议院和参议院都获得了绝对多数席位。“伙计们，这是我们的时刻！”罗斯福的助手哈里·霍普金斯兴奋地说道，“我们必须得到我们想要的一切——工程兵团、社会保障、工资和工时，所有的一切——现在不做就永远没机会了。”在罗斯福和霍普金斯的领导下，民主党多数派确实推行了一系列影响深远的计划，即所谓的“第二次新政”。

B.THE WORKS PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION

B. 工程项目管理

1.Congress enacted the Works Projects Administration (WPA) in April 1935. Initially funded with \$5 billion, the WPA launched an ambitious program that included constructing 600,000 miles of highways, repairing 100,000 bridges, and erecting thousands of public parks and recreational facilities.

1935年4月，国会颁布了工程振兴署 (WPA) 法令。WPA 最初获得 50 亿美元的资金，启动了一项雄心勃勃的计划，其中包括修建 60 万英里的公路、修复 10 万座桥梁以及建造数千个公共公园和娱乐设施。

2.The WPA did more than hire construction workers. It also funded innovative projects designed to utilize the skills of artists, actors, and writers. For example, the Federal Art Project employed artists to paint murals for post offices, libraries, and other public buildings across America.

2. 公共事业振兴署 (WPA) 的贡献远不止于雇用建筑工人。它还资助了一些旨在发挥艺术家、演员和作家技能的创新项目。例如，联邦艺术项目就聘请艺术家为全美各地的邮局、图书馆和其他公共建筑绘制壁画。

C.THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT

C. 社会保障法

1.Signed by President Roosevelt on August 14, 1935, the Social Security Act answered the Townsend Plan by enacting the New Deal's most far-reaching legislative initiative. The act established a pension for retired people over the age of sixty-five. A small payroll tax paid by both workers and employers financed the fund. In addition, the Social Security Act committed the national government to a broad range of social welfare activities including federal grants-in-aid for old age assistance and aid for dependent children.

1935年8月14日，罗斯福总统签署了《社会保障法》，该法案回应了汤森计划，成为新政中影响最为深远的立法举措。该法案为 65 岁以上的退休人员设立了养老金。养老金基金由雇员和雇主缴纳的少量工资税提供资金。此外，《社会保障法》还规定联邦政府将开展一系列社会福利活动，包括向老年人和受抚养儿童提供联邦补助。

2.The Social Security Act had important limitations. It initially excluded farm laborers, domestic servants, and the self-employed. It also took money out of workers' paychecks at a time when low consumer demand remained one of the main causes of the depression.

2.《社会保障法》存在一些重要的局限性。它最初将农场工人、家庭佣工和个体经营者排除在外。此外，在消费需求低迷仍然是经济大萧条的主要原因之一的情况下，该法案还从工人的工资中扣除了部分资金。

D.THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS ACT

D. 《国家劳动关系法》

1.The Second New Deal gave the labor movement a significant victory with the passage of the National Labor Relations Act (NLRA). Often called the Wagner Act for its sponsor, New York Senator Robert Wagner, the NLRA protected the right of workers to join unions and bargain collectively with management.

第二次新政通过《国家劳动关系法》（NLRA）为劳工运动带来了重大胜利。该法案常因其发起人——纽约州参议员罗伯特·瓦格纳的名字而被称为《瓦格纳法案》，它保护了工人加入工会并与资方进行集体谈判的权利。

2.The NLRA also created a National Labor Relations Board to supervise union elections and investigate unfair labor practices by employers.

2《国家劳动关系法》还设立了国家劳动关系委员会，负责监督工会选举和调查雇主的不公平劳动行为。

E.MAKING CONNECTIONS: LABOR UNIONS

E. 建立联系：工会

1.The NLRA revitalized the union movement in America. When the Great Depression began, trade unions represented only about 3 million workers. John L. Lewis, the head of the United Mine Workers, took the lead in forming the Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO) to unionize automobile and steel workers. By the end of the 1930s, unions represented 9 million workers, or 28 percent of the nonfarm workforce.

《国家劳动关系法》重振了美国的工会运动。大萧条初期，工会仅代表约 300 万工人。美国矿工联合会主席约翰·L·刘易斯带头组建了产业工会联合会（CIO），旨在组织汽车和钢铁工人加入工会。到 20 世纪 30 年代末，工会代表了 900 万工人，占非农劳动力的 28%。

2.Membership in labor unions peaked in 1954 when 35 percent of American workers belonged to a union. However, the twin forces of deindustrialization and automation began to substantially reduce the number of industrial jobs. By 2015, union membership stood at just 11.1 percent of all American workers. The largest and most prominent unions today are public sector employees such as government workers, teachers, and police.

1954年，美国工会会员人数达到顶峰，当时35%的美国工人是工会成员。然而，去工业化和自动化这两股力量开始大幅减少工业岗位数量。到2015年，工会会员人数仅占美国工人总数的11.1%。如今，规模最大、最知名的工会是公共部门雇员的工会，例如政府工作人员、教师和警察。

APUSH test writers expect students to be able to compare Roosevelt' s New Deal with Lyndon Johnson' s Great Society. See [Chapter 28](#) for a detailed comparison of these two programs.

APUSH 考试出题者希望学生能够比较罗斯福的新政和林登·约翰逊的伟大社会。有关这两个项目的详细比较，请参阅[第 28 章](#)。

VII. THE SUPREME COURT VERSUS THE NEW DEAL

七 最高法院与新政之争

A.THE SUPREME COURT STRIKES DOWN THE NIRA AND THE AAA

A. 最高法院裁定《国家工业关系法》和《农业法》无效。

1.In the summer of 1935, the Supreme Court began to deliver a series of decisions overturning key New Deal programs. In *Schechter v. United States*, the Court unanimously struck down the National Industrial Recovery Act (NIRA) because it gave the federal government powers of economic regulation that could not be justified under the interstate commerce clause. A few months later the Court also invalidated the AAA.

1935 年夏天，最高法院开始做出一系列裁决，推翻了罗斯福新政的关键项目。在“谢克特诉美国案”中，最高法院一致裁定《国家工业复兴法》（NIRA）无效，因为该法赋予联邦政府的经济监管权力不符合州际贸易条款的规定。几个月后，最高法院又宣布《农业调整法》（AAA）无效。

2.These decisions alarmed President Roosevelt. New Dealers feared that the Supreme Court would soon strike down the Social Security Act and the Wagner Act.

这些决定令罗斯福总统感到震惊。新政支持者担心最高法院很快就会推翻《社会保障法》和《瓦格纳法》。

B.THE COURT-PACKING SCHEME

B. 法院扩容计划

1.Determined to prevent the Supreme Court from overturning the New Deal, FDR surprised Congress by asking for the authority to appoint a new Supreme Court justice for every member older than 70. This would allow Roosevelt to appoint six new justices more receptive to the New Deal.

为了阻止最高法院推翻新政，罗斯福总统出人意料地要求国会授权，为每位年满 70 岁的最高法院大法官任命一名新的大法官。这将使罗斯福能够任命六名更愿意接受新政的新大法官。

2.Both the public and members of Congress opposed Roosevelt' s “court-packing” bill as a violation of judicial independence and the separation of powers. Although the Democrats enjoyed large majorities in both houses of Congress, they refused to approve the Court Reform Bill. The rejection marked FDR' s first major legislative defeat.

公众和国会议员都反对罗斯福的“扩充最高法院”法案，认为其违反了司法独立和权力分立原则。尽管民主党在国会两院都占据多数席位，但他们拒绝批准这项法院改革法案。这次否决标志着罗斯福在立法方面遭遇的首次重大挫败。

3.Although FDR lost the court-packing battle, he ultimately achieved his goal as the Supreme Court became more receptive to the New Deal. The Court upheld both the Wagner Act and the Social Security Act. In addition, several justices retired and Roosevelt appointed nine new members of the Court.

3尽管罗斯福在“扩充最高法院”的斗争中败北，但他最终还是实现了目标，因为最高法院对新政的态度变得更加开放。最高法院维持了《瓦格纳法案》和《社会保障法案》的有效性。此外，几位大法官退休，罗斯福任命了九位新的大法官。

VIII. UNDERSTANDING CAUSATION: CONSEQUENCES OF THE NEW DEAL

第八章 理解因果关系：新政的后果

A.THE NEW DEAL AND AFRICAN AMERICANS

A. 新政与非裔美国人

1.The New Deal did not directly confront racial injustice. For example, the CCC camps often segregated white and black workers. In addition, FDR did not risk losing the support of southern Democrats by endorsing legislation banning the poll tax and making lynching a crime.

1. 新政并未直接解决种族不公正问题。例如，民间资源保护队（CCC）的营地经常将白人和黑人劳工隔离。此外，罗斯福总统为了避免失去南方民主党人的支持，没有支持禁止人头税和将私刑定为犯罪的法案。

2.Although the New Deal did not mark a turning point in American race relations, it did mark the beginning of important steps benefitting African Americans. For example, FDR appointed a number of black officials to his administration who became known as the "Black Cabinet."

2虽然罗斯福新政并未标志着美国种族关系的转折点，但它确实标志着有利于非裔美国人的重要举措的开始。例如，罗斯福任命了多位黑人官员进入其政府，他们后来被称为“黑人内阁”。

B.THE NEW DEAL AND AMERICAN POLITICS

B. 新政与美国政治

1.Herbert Hoover' s election in 1928 continued the era of Republican dominance that began with the election of McKinley in 1896. However, just four years later a revitalized Democratic Party led by Franklin Roosevelt brought an abrupt end to the period of Republican dominance. The voting blocs and interest groups that supported FDR are known as the New Deal coalition.

1928年赫伯特·胡佛当选总统，延续了自1896年麦金莱当选以来共和党的统治时期。然而，仅仅四年后，由富兰克林·罗斯福领导的重振旗鼓的民主党就突然终结了共和党的统治。支持罗斯福的选民集团和利益集团被称为“新政联盟”。

2.The New Deal coalition included urban families, labor unions, Catholics, Jews, white Southerners, and African Americans. These voters formed an electoral majority that enabled the Democratic Party to win the White House in seven of the nine presidential elections between 1932 and 1968.

2新政联盟包括城市家庭、工会、天主教徒、犹太人、南方白人和非裔美国人。这些选民构成了选举多数，使民主党在1932年至1968年间的九次总统选举中七次赢得白宫。

C.MAKING CONNECTIONS: AFRICAN AMERICANS AND THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY

C. 建立联系：非裔美国人与民主党

1.Although the New Deal did not directly confront Jim Crow segregation, it did help African Americans survive the Great Depression. In the 1936 presidential election, over 90 percent

of black voters switched their allegiance to FDR and the Democratic Party.

尽管罗斯福新政并未直接对抗吉姆·克劳种族隔离制度，但它确实帮助非裔美国人度过了大萧条时期。在1936年的总统选举中，超过90%的黑人选民转而支持罗斯福和民主党。

2.The New Deal coalition of black and white Southern voters proved to be fragile. As the Democratic Party began to endorse civil rights legislation in the 1960s, its support among white Southerners steadily eroded. Today, white Southerners are a key component in the Republican Party and African Americans are a key component in the Democratic Party.

2.新政时期由南方黑人和白人选民组成的联盟被证明是脆弱的。随着民主党在20世纪60年代开始支持民权立法，其在南方白人选民中的支持率逐渐下降。如今，南方白人选民是共和党的重要组成部分，而非裔美国人选民则是民主党的重要组成部分。

D.THE NEW DEAL AND WOMEN

D. 新政与女性

1.Many observers noted that women seemed invisible during the Great Depression. The PWA and other New Deal agencies almost exclusively hired men. The CCC excluded women entirely, prompting critics to ask, "Where is the she-she-she?"

许多观察家注意到，在大萧条时期，女性似乎完全隐形。公共工程署（PWA）和其他新政机构几乎只雇用男性。民间资源保护队（CCC）则完全排除女性，这促使批评者质疑：“女性在哪里？”

2.Although the New Deal did not directly challenge gender inequality, First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt did play an important role in promoting equal treatment for women and African Americans. In one highly publicized incident, Eleanor Roosevelt resigned from the Daughters of the American Revolution to protest the organization's decision to ban Marian Anderson, a world-renowned African American singer, from performing at Constitution Hall in Washington, D.C. With Eleanor Roosevelt's support, Anderson gave an Easter Sunday concert on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial attended by an integrated audience of 75,000 people.

尽管罗斯福新政并未直接挑战性别不平等，但第一夫人埃莉诺·罗斯福在促进女性和非裔美国人的平等待遇方面发挥了重要作用。在一次广为人知的事件中，埃莉诺·罗斯福退出了美国革命女儿会，以抗议该组织禁止世界知名的非裔美国歌手玛丽安·安德森在华盛顿特区的宪法大厅演出。在埃莉诺·罗斯福的支持下，安德森在林肯纪念堂的台阶上举行了一场复活节音乐会，吸引了75000名不同种族的观众。

E.THE NEW DEAL AND THE NATIONAL ECONOMY

E. 新政与国民经济

1.As 1937 opened, FDR optimistically pointed to several promising signs of economic recovery. Unemployment fell to 14 percent and industrial output returned to pre-crash levels. Confident that the economic crisis was receding, Roosevelt reduced funding for New Deal programs. These cuts triggered a sudden downturn known as the "Roosevelt Recession" of 1937-38.

1937年初，罗斯福总统乐观地指出经济复苏的几个良好迹象。失业率降至14%，工业产出也恢复到危机前的水平。罗斯福确信经济危机正在消退，于是削减了新政项目的资金。这些削减引发了1937-1938年被称为“罗斯福衰退”的经济突然下滑。

2. Historian William Leuchtenburg described the New Deal as a “halfway revolution.” He argued that conservative Democrats prevented FDR from fully implementing a program of deficit spending. Advocated by the British economist John Maynard Keynes, this strategy called for the government to stimulate the economy by spending more money than it received in taxes.

历史学家威廉·洛伊希滕贝格将罗斯福新政描述为一场“半途而废的革命”。他认为，保守派民主党人阻止了罗斯福全面实施赤字支出计划。这项由英国经济学家约翰·梅纳德·凯恩斯倡导的策略，要求政府通过支出超过税收收入来刺激经济。

3. The New Deal did not bring about the full economic recovery Roosevelt promised. The United States finally emerged from the Great Depression when the federal government sharply increased military spending as the nation prepared for World War II.

3. 新政并未带来罗斯福承诺的全面经济复苏。美国最终摆脱大萧条，是因为联邦政府大幅增加了军费开支，以备战第二次世界大战。

F. THE NEW DEAL AND THE ROLE OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

F. 新政与联邦政府的角色

1. The New Deal accelerated the process of expanding the role of the federal government begun during the Progressive Era. Under the New Deal, the federal government assumed the responsibility for ensuring the health of the nation’s economy and the welfare of its citizens.

1. 新政加速了进步时代开始的联邦政府职能扩张进程。根据新政，联邦政府承担起保障国家经济健康和公民福祉的责任。

2. New Deal programs provided tangible examples of the importance of the federal government. For example, the New Deal provided legal protection for labor unions, price stability for farmers, electricity for rural Americans, and old age insurance for the elderly.

新政的各项计划切实展现了联邦政府的重要性。例如，新政为工会提供了法律保护，为农民提供了物价稳定保障，为农村居民提供了电力，并为老年人提供了养老保险。

3. As the federal government’s role expanded, so did the power of the presidency. Under FDR, the presidency became the center of power in the federal government.

3. 随着联邦政府职能的扩大，总统的权力也随之增长。在罗斯福总统的领导下，总统成为联邦政府的权力中心。

APUSH test questions often ask students to evaluate the legacy of the New Deal. Be prepared for a long-essay or DBQ question asking you how the New Deal changed the role of the federal government.

APUSH 考试题经常要求学生评价罗斯福新政的遗产。请做好准备，迎接一篇长篇论文或 DBQ（基于文件的分析题），了解罗斯福新政如何改变了联邦政府的角色。

Chapter 25

第 25 章

THE UNITED STATES AND THE WORLD

美国与世界

1921–1945

I. AMERICA' S ROLE IN THE WORLD, 1921–1933

我 美国在世界上的角色，1921-1933年。

A.CONTEXT

A. 背景

1.America fought World War I as an idealistic crusade to “make the world safe for democracy.” However, the war left many Americans feeling bitterly disillusioned. Led by Henry Cabot Lodge, the Senate rejected the League of Nations and Wilson’ s vision of a new world order based upon the principle of collective security.

美国以理想主义的十字军东征之名发动了第一次世界大战，目的是“使世界对民主而言安全”。然而，战争却让许多美国人感到无比失望。在亨利·卡伯特·洛奇的领导下，参议院否决了国际联盟以及威尔逊总统基于集体安全原则构建的新世界秩序的构想。

2.Although the United States rejected the League of Nations, it nonetheless emerged from the war as the world’ s richest and most powerful nation. As a result, the United States could not avoid playing an active role in international affairs.

2.尽管美国拒绝加入国际联盟，但它仍然在战争后成为世界上最富有、最强大的国家。因此，美国无法避免在国际事务中扮演积极的角色。

B.THE WASHINGTON NAVAL CONFERENCE, 1921

B. 1921 年华盛顿海军会议

1.The United States could not ignore Japan’ s growing threat to American interests in Asia. In 1921, the Harding administration invited Japan, Great Britain, and representatives from other European nations to Washington to discuss a range of Asian problems.

1. 美国不能忽视日本对美国在亚洲利益日益增长的威胁。1921年，哈丁政府邀请日本、英国和其他欧洲国家的代表到华盛顿讨论一系列亚洲问题。

2.The expensive naval arms race among the United States, Great Britain, and Japan posed the most pressing problem. After intense negotiations, the powers agreed to limit battleship and aircraft carrier production. The Japanese also signed a treaty agreeing to respect China’ s independence and America’ s Open Door policy.

2. 美国、英国和日本之间耗资巨大的海军军备竞赛构成了最紧迫的问题。经过激烈的谈判，列强同意限制战列舰和航空母舰的生产。日本还签署了一项条约，同意尊重中国的独立和美国的门户开放政策。

C.THE DAWES PLAN

C. 道斯计划

1.Germany' s new democratic government faced a catastrophic period of hyperinflation as the value of the mark fell with terrifying speed. By the summer of 1923, a glass of beer cost 2 million marks and a loaf of bread 4 million marks.

德国新成立的民主政府面临着一场灾难性的恶性通货膨胀，马克价值以惊人的速度贬值。到1923年夏天，一杯啤酒的价格是200万马克，一条面包的价格是400万马克。

2.The United States alone had the economic resources to rescue Germany. An international committee of financial experts led by Charles Dawes, an American banker and statesman, devised a plan to prevent the German economy from collapsing. The Dawes Plan provided an initial \$200 million loan from American banks to stabilize Germany' s currency. The plan also created a more realistic schedule for German reparation payments.

2. 只有美国拥有拯救德国的经济资源。由美国银行家兼政治家查尔斯·道斯领导的一个国际金融专家委员会制定了一项防止德国经济崩溃的计划。道斯计划首先由美国银行提供 2 亿美元贷款，以稳定德国货币。该计划还制定了一个更为实际的德国赔款支付时间表。

3.Implemented in 1924, the Dawes Plan appeared to work. As the German economy revived, it attracted additional American loans that totaled over \$3 billion. By 1929, Germany industrial output matched its prewar production.

1924年实施的道威斯计划似乎奏效了。随着德国经济的复苏，它吸引了更多美国贷款，总额超过30亿美元。到1929年，德国的工业产值恢复到了战前水平。

D.THE “SPIRIT OF LOCARNO”

D. “洛迦诺精神”

1.In 1925, the French and German foreign ministers met in the Swiss town of Locarno where they signed a treaty promising that their two countries would never again resort to war against each other. World leaders praised the “spirit of Locarno” and admitted Germany into the League of Nations.

1925年，法国和德国的外交部长在瑞士洛迦诺会晤，并签署了一项条约，承诺两国永不再相互开战。世界各国领导人赞扬了“洛迦诺精神”，并接纳德国加入国际联盟。

2.The “spirit of Locarno” soon led to the Kellogg-Briand Pact. In 1928, the American Secretary of State Frank Kellogg used a foot-long gold pen to join the French Foreign Minister Aristide Briand in signing a pledge “to renounce war as an instrument of national policy.” Within a short time, almost every country in the world, including the Soviet Union, signed the Kellogg-Briand Pact.

2 “洛迦诺精神”很快促成了《凯洛格-白里安条约》的签订。1928年，美国国务卿弗兰克·凯洛格用一支一英尺长的金笔与法国外交部长阿里斯蒂德·白里安共同签署了一份“放弃将战争作为国家政策工具”的承诺书。不久之后，包括苏联在内的几乎所有国家都签署了《凯洛格-白里安条约》。

3.The Kellogg-Briand Pact symbolized the world' s hope for a period of peace and prosperity. But this hope rested upon a belief that the late 1920s economic boom would continue.

《凯洛格-白里安条约》象征着世界对和平与繁荣时期的希望。但这种希望建立在对20世纪20年代末经济繁荣将会持续的信念之上。

II. THE RETREAT FROM RESPONSIBILITY, 1933–1939

一 逃避责任，1933–1939年

A.CONTEXT

A. 背景

1.The Wall Street crash and the ensuing Great Depression sent shock waves across the industrialized world. Between 1929 and 1932, global manufacturing fell by 38 percent while international trade dropped by 65 percent. Unemployment rates skyrocketed causing angry, jobless workers to demand sweeping economic and political changes.

华尔街股市崩盘及其引发的大萧条给整个工业化世界带来了巨大冲击。1929年至1932年间，全球制造业下降了38%，国际贸易下降了65%。失业率飙升，愤怒的失业工人要求进行彻底的经济和政治改革。

2.Millions of frightened people lost faith in their democratic governments and turned to fascism, a new political movement that denied individual rights and glorified rule by a militaristic dictator. Fascist leaders in Italy, Germany, and Japan seized power promising to revive economic growth, punish traitorous minorities, and restore national pride.

数百万惊恐的人民对民主政府失去了信心，转而支持法西斯主义。法西斯主义是一种新的政治运动，它否认个人权利，并颂扬军国主义独裁者的统治。意大利、德国和日本的法西斯领导人夺取政权，承诺重振经济增长，惩罚叛国少数群体，并恢复民族自豪感。

B.THE MARCH OF FASCIST AGGRESSION

B. 法西斯侵略的行进

1.The Italian dictator Benito Mussolini dreamed of resurrecting the glories of ancient Rome by building a colonial empire in Africa. In October 1935, Mussolini ordered a massive invasion of Ethiopia. His unprovoked attack represented a crucial test of the League of Nations' commitment to collective security. Although the League condemned the violation of its charter, its members did nothing to stop Mussolini.

意大利独裁者贝尼托·墨索里尼梦想通过在非洲建立殖民帝国来复兴古罗马的辉煌。1935年10月，墨索里尼下令大规模入侵埃塞俄比亚。他无端发动的侵略是对国际联盟维护集体安全承诺的一次严峻考验。尽管国际联盟谴责了墨索里尼违反其宪章的行为，但其成员国却并未采取任何措施阻止墨索里尼。

2.The League's failure to deter Mussolini encouraged the German dictator Adolf Hitler to defy the Versailles Treaty. In March 1936, he boldly ordered 35,000 German troops into the Rhineland, a 30-mile-wide demilitarized zone on either side of the Rhine River that formed a strategic buffer between Germany and France. Hitler's unexpected action stunned the British and French. Despite having sufficient military resources to repel the Germans, the French failed to act, fearing the risk of beginning a new war.

2. 国际联盟未能遏制墨索里尼，这助长了德国独裁者阿道夫·希特勒公然藐视《凡尔赛条约》。1936年3月，他大胆地命令35000名德军进入莱茵兰地区。莱茵兰是位于莱茵河两岸、宽约30英里的非军事区，是德国和法国之间的战略缓冲区。希特勒的这一出人意料的举动令英国和法国震惊。尽管拥有足够的军事资源击退德军，但法国却因担心引发新的战争而选择袖手旁观。

3.The Japanese also took advantage of the League' s failure to stop aggression. By 1936, Japan' s new militaristic government renounced its Washington Conference agreements and withdrew from the League of Nations. In 1937, Japan invaded northern China touching off a full-scale war that marked the beginning of World War II in Asia.

3. 日本也利用了国际联盟未能阻止侵略的局面。到1936年，日本新成立的军国主义政府撕毁了其在华盛顿会议上达成的协议，并退出了国际联盟。1937年，日本入侵中国北方，引发了全面战争，标志着第二次世界大战在亚洲的开始。

C.AMERICAN NEUTRALITY

C. 美国中立

1.American isolationists argued that the United States should follow George Washington' s advice to avoid becoming politically involved in European affairs.

1. 美国孤立主义者认为，美国应该听从乔治·华盛顿的建议，避免卷入欧洲的政治事务。

2.In 1934, Senator Gerald P. Nye chaired a special committee investigating American munitions dealers. After two years, the Nye Committee concluded that avaricious "merchants of death" duped America into entering World War I in order to earn enormous profits.

1934 年，参议员杰拉尔德·P·奈主持了一个特别委员会，调查美国军火商。两年后，奈委员会得出结论：贪婪的“死亡商人”欺骗美国卷入第一次世界大战，以获取巨额利润。

3.The Nye Committee' s accusations led isolationists to demand that Congress pass laws to prevent a repeat of the mistakes that pushed the United States into the First World War. Between 1935 and 1937, Congress passed a series of three Neutrality Acts banning both loans and the sale of weapons to nations at war. The acts also warned Americans to avoid sailing on the ships of countries at war.

奈伊委员会的指控促使孤立主义者要求国会通过法律，以防止重蹈覆辙，再次犯下将美国拖入第一次世界大战的错误。1935年至1937年间，国会通过了三项《中立法案》，禁止向交战国提供贷款和出售武器。这些法案还警告美国公民避免乘坐交战国的船只。

D.ROOSEVELT' S QUARANTINE SPEECH

罗斯福总统的隔离演讲

1.President Roosevelt recognized that the United States could not isolate itself from the spreading fascist aggression. In his 1937 Quarantine Speech, FDR warned "[t]he peace-loving nations must make a concerted effort in opposition to those violations of treaties . . . which today are creating a state of international anarchy and instability from which there is no escape through mere isolation or neutrality."

罗斯福总统认识到，美国无法将自己与不断蔓延的法西斯侵略隔离开来。在1937年的隔离演说中，罗斯福警告说：“爱好和平的国家必须齐心协力，反对那些违反条约的行为……这些行为正在造成国际混乱和不稳定，而仅仅依靠孤立或中立是无法摆脱这种局面的。”

2.FDR' s argument that the United States should expand its role in global affairs failed to persuade the isolationists. Their muted response to his plea to "quarantine" the disease of fascist aggression convinced Roosevelt that he could not successfully challenge the

prevailing public support for neutrality.

罗斯福二世关于美国应扩大其在全球事务中作用的论点未能说服孤立主义者。他们对罗斯福“隔离”法西斯侵略这一“瘟疫”的呼吁反应冷淡，这使罗斯福确信，他无法成功挑战当时公众对中立政策的普遍支持。

Be prepared to discuss how the First World War affected American diplomacy during the 1920s and 1930s. Note how Washington's Farewell Address continued to influence American foreign policy.

请准备好讨论第一次世界大战如何影响了 20 世纪 20 年代和 30 年代的美国外交。注意华盛顿的告别演说如何继续影响着美国的外交政策。

III. THE ROAD TO PEARL HARBOR, 1939–1941

三 通往珍珠港之路，1939-1941年

A.THE WAR IN EUROPE

A. 欧洲战争

1.While America tried to remain at peace, Hitler plunged Europe into war. On September 1, 1939, Germany launched a massive blitzkrieg or “lightning war” against Poland. France and Britain immediately declared war on Germany.

当美国试图维持和平时，希特勒却将欧洲拖入了战争。1939年9月1日，德国对波兰发动了大规模的闪电战。法国和英国立即对德国宣战。

2.After a six-month lull in fighting, devastating German blitzkriegs led to the fall of Denmark, Norway, Belgium, and France. Only Great Britain, now led by Winston Churchill, held out against Hitler.

经过六个月的战斗平静期后，德国毁灭性的闪电战导致丹麦、挪威、比利时和法国沦陷。只有由温斯顿·丘吉尔领导的英国坚持抵抗希特勒。

3.The alarming events in Europe persuaded Congress to increase the defense budget and approve a Selective Service Act providing for the country's first military draft during peacetime.

3. 欧洲发生的令人震惊的事件促使国会增加国防预算，并批准了《选择性兵役法》，规定该国在和平时期实行首次征兵制。

B.THE LEND-LEASE ACT

B. 租借法案

1.On December 8, 1940, President Roosevelt received an urgent message from Winston Churchill. The British Prime Minister bluntly warned that Great Britain was running out of supplies and money to continue its desperate fight against Nazi Germany.

1940年12月8日，罗斯福总统收到温斯顿·丘吉尔的紧急电报。这位英国首相直言不讳地警告说，英国的物资和资金即将耗尽，无法继续与纳粹德国进行殊死搏斗。

2.FDR recognized that a Nazi-dominated Europe would be a moral abomination and a direct threat to America' s national security. Aware of the public' s continuing strong isolationist sentiment, FDR resolved that America had to adopt a policy of "all aid short of war."

罗斯福总统认识到，一个被纳粹统治的欧洲将是道德上的罪恶，也是对美国国家安全的直接威胁。鉴于公众持续强烈的孤立主义情绪，罗斯福决心让美国采取“除战争外一切援助”的政策。

3.In a fireside chat on December 29, 1940, the president explained that America must become an "arsenal of democracy" by providing war materials to Great Britain. He then asked Congress to approve a Lend-Lease Act allowing him to send war materials to any country whose defense he considered vital to the United States.

1940年12月29日，总统在一次炉边谈话中解释说，美国必须通过向英国提供战争物资，成为“民主的兵工厂”。随后，他要求国会批准《租借法案》，允许他向任何他认为对美国防御至关重要的国家提供战争物资。

4.After months of acrimonious debates, Congress passed the Lend-Lease Act on March 11, 1941. America' s depression-ridden industries now roared to life producing weapons to fight Hitler and Mussolini. Polls, however, still showed that 80 percent of the American people wanted to stay out of World War II.

经过数月的激烈辩论，国会于1941年3月11日通过了《租借法案》。美国饱受经济萧条困扰的工业部门顿时焕发活力，生产武器对抗希特勒和墨索里尼。然而，民意调查仍然显示，80%的美国民众希望置身于第二次世界大战之外。

C.PEARL HARBOR

C. 珍珠港

1.The debate over the Lend-Lease Act overshadowed ominous events taking place in Asia. Japan' s militaristic rulers became members of the Axis Powers along with Germany and Italy. Meanwhile, the long-standing rivalry between the United States and Japan for Pacific supremacy further escalated when Japanese forces overran French Indochina in July 1941. Recognizing Japan' s reliance upon imported American oil and scrap iron, FDR ordered a total embargo on trade with Japan.

1.围绕《租借法案》的争论掩盖了亚洲正在发生的令人担忧的事件。日本的军国主义统治者与德国和意大利一起加入了轴心国。与此同时，美国和日本之间为争夺太平洋霸权而长期存在的竞争，随着日军在1941年7月占领法属印度支那而进一步升级。罗斯福总统意识到日本依赖从美国进口石油和废铁，下令对日本实施全面贸易禁运。

2.The embargo forced Japanese leaders to make a fateful decision. They could give in to the American demand that they withdraw from Indochina or they could attack the U.S. fleet at Pearl Harbor and then seize the rich oil fields in the Dutch East Indies. When negotiations with the Roosevelt administration reached an impasse, the Japanese decided to launch a surprise attack on Pearl Harbor.

禁运迫使日本领导人做出一个生死攸关的决定。他们要么屈服于美国的要求，从印度支那撤军，要么偷袭珍珠港的美国舰队，然后夺取荷属东印度群岛的丰富油田。当与罗斯福政府的谈判陷入僵局时，日本决定对珍珠港发动突袭。

3. In late November 1941, a Japanese fleet that included 6 aircraft carriers and over 400 warplanes secretly headed into the vast and empty waters of the North Pacific. At 7:55 AM on December 7, 1941, the first of three waves of planes attacked the U.S. Pacific Fleet. Within two hours, Japanese warplanes sank or damaged 18 ships and killed 2,403 men.

1941 年 11 月下旬，一支由 6 艘航空母舰和 400 多架战机组成的日本舰队秘密驶入广袤无垠的北太平洋。1941 年 12 月 7 日上午 7 点 55 分，日本战机发动了三波攻击，第一波攻击目标是美国太平洋舰队。短短两小时内，日本战机击沉或重创了 18 艘舰艇，造成 2403 人死亡。

4. The next day President Roosevelt asked Congress for a declaration of war against Japan. Four days later, Germany and Italy declared war on the United States. The Axis leaders confidently predicted that the United States would lack the will to fight a prolonged war. They were wrong. An angry and united America entered World War II determined to crush the Axis Powers.

第二天，罗斯福总统请求国会向日本宣战。四天后，德国和意大利也向美国宣战。轴心国领导人自信地预测，美国缺乏打持久战的意志。他们错了。愤怒而团结的美国加入了第二次世界大战，决心彻底击溃轴心国。

IV. THE INTERNMENT OF JAPANESE AMERICANS

四 日裔美国人的拘禁

A. CONTEXT

A. 背景

1. Revenge and fear can fuel a very explosive combination of emotions. When the Japanese fleet struck Pearl Harbor, furious Americans demanded revenge. But revenge against Japan would have to wait for American factories to build a mighty armada of ships and planes.

复仇和恐惧会引发极具爆发性的情绪。当日本舰队偷袭珍珠港时，愤怒的美国人要求复仇。但对日本的复仇必须等到美国工厂建造出一支强大的舰船和飞机舰队之后才能实现。

2. As fear swept across America, it was easy to believe that the West Coast would be Japan's next target. It was all too easy to displace anger and fear against Japan to the approximately 110,000 people of Japanese birth and descent who lived on the West Coast.

当恐惧席卷美国时，人们很容易相信西海岸会成为日本的下一个目标。人们很容易将对日本的愤怒和恐惧转移到居住在西海岸的大约 11 万日裔居民身上。

B. EXECUTIVE ORDER 9066

B. 第 9066 号行政命令

1. Japanese Americans at no time posed a military or security threat to the United States. Nonetheless, key California military and political officials and journalists agreed that "military necessity" demanded a forceful and immediate action.

日裔美国人从未对美国构成军事或安全威胁。然而，加利福尼亚州的一些重要军事和政治官员以及记者一致认为，“军事需要”要求采取强有力的紧急行动。

2. On February 19, 1942, President Roosevelt responded to the public outcry by signing Executive Order 9066 authorizing the military to evacuate all people of Japanese ancestry from the West Coast. Japanese Americans had just 48 hours to dispose of their businesses and property before reporting to Army assembly centers.

1942年2月19日，罗斯福总统签署了第9066号行政命令，授权军队将所有日裔美国人从西海岸撤离，以回应公众的强烈抗议。日裔美国人只有48小时的时间来处理他们的企业和财产，然后前往陆军集结中心报到。

C. *KOREMATSU v. UNITED STATES*

C. *KOREMATSU* 诉美国

1. The government interred, or kept confined, about 110,000 Japanese Americans in ten detention camps located in desolate western lands owned by the federal government. The internment constituted the most serious violation of civil liberties during wartime in American history.

1. 政府将约11万名日裔美国人拘禁在位于联邦政府拥有的西部荒凉土地上的十个拘留营中。这次拘禁是美国历史上战时对公民自由最严重的侵犯。

2. Fred Korematsu was a Japanese American who knowingly refused to obey the internment order. In *Korematsu v. United States* he argued that Executive Order 9066 deprived Japanese Americans of life, liberty, and property without due process of law. In a controversial decision, the Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of the government's evacuation policy citing the existence of "the gravest imminent danger to the public safety."

弗雷德·科雷松是一位日裔美国人，他明知故犯地拒绝遵守拘留令。在“科雷松诉美国案”中，他辩称第9066号行政命令剥夺了日裔美国人的生命、自由和财产，且未经过正当法律程序。最高法院在一项颇具争议的裁决中，以“对公共安全构成最严重的迫在眉睫的危险”为由，维持了政府疏散政策的合宪性。

3. In 1988, Congress issued a formal apology to Japanese Americans and offered each individual camp survivor \$20,000 in reparation. The legislation admitted that government actions were based on "race prejudice, war hysteria, and a failure of political leadership."

1988年，国会正式向日裔美国人道歉，并向每位集中营幸存者提供2万美元的赔偿。该法案承认政府的行为是基于“种族偏见、战争歇斯底里和政治领导的失职”。

V.

五 VICTORY IN EUROPE 欧洲胜利

、

A. GET GERMANY FIRST

A. 先拿下德国

1. Americans initially directed their anger at Japan. Roosevelt, however, realized that Hitler posed the greater threat to America's long-term security. If the Nazis succeeded in defeating both Great Britain and the Soviet Union, they could transform Europe into an

unconquerable fortress.

美国人最初将怒火指向日本。然而，罗斯福意识到，希特勒对美国的长期安全构成了更大的威胁。如果纳粹成功击败英国和苏联，他们就能将欧洲变成一座坚不可摧的堡垒。

2. Given these strategic considerations, FDR and Churchill agreed upon a military strategy of defeating Hitler first. Churchill confidently predicted, "Hitler's fate is sealed, Mussolini's fate is sealed."

鉴于这些战略考量，罗斯福和丘吉尔达成一致，采取先击败希特勒的军事战略。丘吉尔自信地预言：“希特勒的命运已定，墨索里尼的命运也已定。”

B. BIG THREE DIPLOMACY

B. 三巨头外交

1. Known as the Big Three, Roosevelt, Churchill, and the Soviet leader Joseph Stalin first met in November 1943 at Tehran, Iran. The meeting confirmed that the United States and Great Britain would open a second front by invading France.

被称为“三巨头”的罗斯福、丘吉尔和苏联领导人约瑟夫·斯大林于1943年11月在伊朗德黑兰首次会面。这次会面确认了美国和英国将通过入侵法国开辟第二战场。

2. Known as D-Day, the Allied invasion of France began on June 6, 1944. Commanded by General Dwight D. Eisenhower, American, British, and Canadian troops successfully stormed the Normandy beaches and then liberated Paris less than three months later. Faced with American and British forces advancing from the west and Russian forces advancing from the east, Hitler took his own life on April 30, 1945.

1944年6月6日，盟军入侵法国，史称“诺曼底登陆日”。在德怀特·D·艾森豪威尔将军的指挥下，美军、英军和加拿大军队成功登陆诺曼底海滩，并在不到三个月后解放了巴黎。面对从西面推进的美军和从东面推进的苏军，希特勒于1945年4月30日自杀身亡。

3. The Big Three held their second and final meeting at Yalta in February 1945. Roosevelt and Churchill agreed to a temporary division of Germany. In return, Stalin agreed to join the war against Japan three months after the Nazis surrendered. Stalin also agreed that Poland should have a representative government based on free elections.

1945年2月，三巨头在雅尔塔举行了第二次也是最后一次会晤。罗斯福和丘吉尔同意暂时瓜分德国。作为交换，斯大林同意在纳粹投降三个月后加入对日作战。斯大林还同意波兰应建立一个基于自由选举的代议制政府。

C. THE PRODUCTION MIRACLE

C. 生产奇迹

1. When Stalin met Roosevelt at Tehran, the Soviet dictator offered this admiring toast: "To American production, without which this war would have been lost." Stalin was right. American industry crushed the Axis powers beneath an overwhelming weight of weaponry.

1. 斯大林在德黑兰会见罗斯福时，这位苏联独裁者举杯表达了对美国的赞赏：“敬美国的生产，没有它，这场战争我们必败无疑。”斯大林说得没错。美国工业凭借压倒性的武器装备，彻底击溃了轴心国。

2. Prior to World War II, airplanes and ships had been built one at a time. Led by Henry Ford and Henry Kaiser, American factories used assembly line techniques to mass-produce weapons. By 1944, round-the-clock shifts turned out a new bomber every hour and a cargo ship every 17 days. Between 1940 and 1945, American workers built a staggering total of 296,429 warplanes, 5,425 cargo ships, and 102,351 tanks and self-propelled guns.

二战前，飞机和舰船都是一台一台建造的。在亨利·福特和亨利·凯泽的领导下，美国工厂采用流水线技术大规模生产武器。到1944年，工厂实行24小时不间断生产，每小时生产一架新型轰炸机，每17天生产一艘货船。1940年至1945年间，美国工人共建造了惊人的296,429架战机、5,425艘货船以及102,351辆坦克和自行火炮。

VI.

六 THE HOMEFRONT: WOMEN 后方：女性

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A.WOMEN AND THE WAR EFFORT

A. 女性与战争

1. Nearly 350,000 American women served in uniform, volunteering for the newly formed Women's Army Corps (WACs) and other service branches. The women freed men for combat by performing 200 non-combat jobs stateside and in every theatre of the war. For example, women drove trucks, repaired planes, rigged parachutes, and served as radio and telephone operators. In addition, over 70,000 women provided vital service as army and navy nurses.

近 35 万美国女性身着军装参战，她们自愿加入新成立的女子陆军部队（WAC）和其他兵种。这些女性在美国本土和各个战区从事 200 多种非战斗工作，使男性能够腾出手来投入战斗。例如，她们驾驶卡车、修理飞机、组装降落伞，以及担任无线电和电话接线员。此外，超过 7 万名女性作为陆军和海军护士提供了至关重要的服务。

2. World War II created new job opportunities for women. Between 1940 and 1945, almost 6 million additional female workers entered the labor force as the female percentage of the U.S. workforce rose from 27 percent to nearly 37 percent.

第二次世界大战为女性创造了新的就业机会。1940年至1945年间，近600万新增女性劳动者进入劳动力市场，美国女性劳动力的比例从27%上升到近37%。

3. The iconic "Rosie the Riveter" poster celebrated the women who worked in the nation's munitions factories. The Rosie poster was more than just a patriotic symbol. Over 310,000 women worked in the aircraft industry in 1943 where they represented two-thirds of the total workforce. In addition, women welders, crane operators, and electricians performed heavy industrial jobs long considered "men's work."

3. 标志性的“铆钉女工罗西”海报颂扬了在全国军工厂工作的女性。罗西海报不仅仅是一个爱国主义的象征。1943年，超过31万名女性在航空工业工作，占总劳动力的三分之二。此外，女性焊工、起重机操作员和电工从事着长期以来被认为是“男人的工作”的重工业工作。

B.MAKING CONNECTIONS: WOMEN AND THE WORKFORCE

B. 建立联系：女性与劳动力

1. World War II opened new opportunities for many American women. However, the war did not erode the traditional view that a woman's primary role was still that of a wife and mother. *The New York Times* underscored this view of gender roles by confidently predicting, "The most important postwar plans of the majority of women in the WAC include just what all women want—their own homes and families."

第二次世界大战为许多美国女性带来了新的机遇。然而，战争并未动摇女性的主要角色仍然是妻子和母亲的传统观念。《纽约时报》曾自信地预测：“大多数美国女子陆军辅助部队（WAC）女性最重要的战后计划，恰恰包含了所有女性都渴望的东西——拥有自己的家庭。”这进一步强化了这种性别角色观念。

2. Although World War II did not alter the widespread belief that women defense workers were playing a temporary role, it did serve as a vehicle for accelerating the ongoing process of increasing female participation in the labor force. World War II thus foreshadowed the dramatic expansion of women's workforce participation that accompanied the second wave of feminism launched by the publication of *The Feminine Mystique* in 1963.

2 虽然第二次世界大战并未改变人们普遍认为女性国防工作者只是暂时扮演的角色，但它确实加速了女性劳动力参与率不断提高的进程。因此，第二次世界大战预示着女性劳动力参与率的急剧增长，而这一增长伴随着 1963 年《女性的奥秘》出版后兴起的第二波女权主义浪潮。

VII. THE HOMEFRONT: AFRICAN AMERICANS

七 后方：非裔美国人

A. CONTEXT

A. 背景

1. The Great Depression slowed the historic exodus of African Americans from the rural South to northern and western cities. However, booming defense industries reignited the Great Migration, luring 700,000 blacks to leave the South.

大萧条减缓了非裔美国人从南方农村向北方和西部城市的历史性迁徙。然而，蓬勃发展的国防工业重新点燃了大迁徙，吸引了70万黑人离开南方。

2. Racial prejudice limited the social and economic gains African Americans hoped to achieve. In 1940, the president of North American Aviation reflected the prevailing prejudice among corporate managers when he explained, "While we are in complete sympathy with the Negro, it is against company policy to employ them as aircraft workers or mechanics . . . regardless of their training . . . there will be some jobs as janitors for Negroes."

种族偏见限制了非裔美国人希望取得的社会和经济成就。1940年，北美航空公司的总裁在解释时反映了当时企业管理层普遍存在的偏见：“虽然我们完全同情黑人，但公司政策不允许雇用他们担任飞机工人或机械师……无论他们接受过何种培训……我们会为黑人提供一些清洁工的工作。”

B. EXECUTIVE ORDER 8802

B. 第 8802 号行政命令

1. Policies like the one announced by the aviation executive, outraged A. Philip Randolph. As the president of the all-black Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, Randolph organized the

March on Washington Movement to demand an end to racial discrimination in government and defense industries.

1. 航空业高管宣布的这类政策激怒了 A·菲利普·伦道夫。作为全黑人组成的卧铺车厢搬运工兄弟会的会长，伦道夫组织了华盛顿大游行运动，要求结束政府和国防工业中的种族歧视。

2. President Roosevelt wanted to prevent a highly visible and divisive protest march by as many as 100,000 black Americans. Supported by First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt, the president issued Executive Order 8802, providing for “the full and equitable participation of all workers in defense industries, without discrimination because of race, creed, color, or national origin.” The order created the Fair Employment Practices Committee to monitor and enforce the presidential directive.

罗斯福总统希望阻止一场可能多达10万名非裔美国人参与的、声势浩大且极具争议的抗议游行。在第一夫人埃莉诺·罗斯福的支持下，总统颁布了第8802号行政命令，规定“所有工人在国防工业中享有充分和公平的参与权，不得因种族、信仰、肤色或国籍而受到歧视”。该命令设立了公平就业实践委员会，负责监督和执行总统指令。

3. Executive Order 8802 is often described as an economic Emancipation Proclamation because it marked the first time since the end of Reconstruction that the federal government openly committed itself to opposing racial discrimination.

3第 8802 号行政命令经常被描述为经济解放宣言，因为它标志着自重建结束以来，联邦政府首次公开承诺反对种族歧视。

C.THE “DOUBLE V” CAMPAIGN

C. “双 V” 运动

1. Black leaders pointed out that World War II provided a constant and painful daily reminder of the inequities faced by African Americans. For example, America’s 1.2 million black soldiers and sailors fought in strictly segregated units.

黑人领袖指出，第二次世界大战不断且痛苦地提醒着非裔美国人所面临的不平等。例如，美国120万黑人士兵和水手在严格隔离的部队中作战。

2. African Americans were keenly aware of the contradiction between fighting for democracy abroad while enduring racial discrimination at home. Blacks enthusiastically supported a “Double V” campaign to win victory over fascism in Europe and victory over discrimination in the United States.

非裔美国人敏锐地意识到，一方面在国外为民主而战，另一方面在国内却遭受种族歧视，这二者之间存在着矛盾。黑人热情支持“双重胜利”运动，力求在欧洲战胜法西斯主义，并在美国战胜种族歧视。

D.MAKING CONNECTIONS: THE MARCH ON WASHINGTON

D. 建立联系：进军华盛顿

1. The March on Washington Movement and the “Double V” campaign expressed the new mood of militancy among African Americans. During the war, membership in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) surged from 50,000 to 450,000. In 1944, picketers outside a segregated restaurant in Washington, D.C., carried a

placard that succinctly summarized America's racial dilemma: "We Die Together. Let's Eat Together."

1. 华盛顿大游行运动和“双 V”运动体现了非裔美国人日益高涨的斗争情绪。战争期间，全国有色人种协进会（NAACP）的会员人数从 5 万人激增至 45 万人。1944 年，在华盛顿特区一家实行种族隔离的餐厅外，抗议者举着一块标语牌，简洁地概括了美国的种族困境：“我们同生共死，让我们一起吃饭。”

2. The March on Washington Movement did not end with the declaration of Executive Order 8802. A. Philip Randolph's strategy of taking the struggle for civil rights to the streets inspired Dr. King and other civil rights activists. In 1963, Randolph served as the head of the March on Washington at which Dr. King delivered his historic "I Have a Dream" speech. The march played a key role in mobilizing public support for the landmark Civil Rights Act of 1964.

2. 华盛顿大游行运动并未随着第 8802 号行政命令的颁布而结束。A·菲利普·伦道夫将争取民权的斗争带到街头的策略激励了马丁·路德·金博士和其他民权活动家。1963 年，伦道夫领导了华盛顿大游行，金博士在游行中发表了历史性的“我有一个梦想”演讲。这次游行在动员公众支持具有里程碑意义的 1964 年《民权法案》方面发挥了关键作用。

APUSH test questions often ask students to evaluate change and continuity on the home front during World War II. Be prepared for a long-essay or DBQ question asking you to evaluate how World War II affected changes and continuities in the experiences of American women and African Americans.

APUSH 考试题经常要求学生评估二战期间美国本土的变化与延续。请做好准备，应对一篇长篇论文或 DBQ（文献分析题），该题要求你评估二战如何影响美国女性和非裔美国人的经历及其变化与延续。

VIII. MAKING COMPARISONS: THE DECISION TO USE THE ATOMIC BOMB

第八章 进行比较：使用原子弹的决定

A.CONTEXT

A. 背景

1. Franklin Roosevelt died on April 12, 1945. Two weeks later Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson informed President Truman about the top secret Manhattan Project to develop an atomic bomb.

1945 年 4 月 12 日，富兰克林·罗斯福去世。两周后，战争部长亨利·L·史汀生向杜鲁门总统通报了绝密的曼哈顿计划，该计划旨在研制原子弹。

2. Truman learned about the Manhattan Project as American forces closed in on the Japanese home islands. On July 16, 1945, American scientists successfully tested an atomic weapon at a desolate stretch of desert in New Mexico. The blast created a fireball with a core temperature three times hotter than the sun.

当美军逼近日本本土时，杜鲁门了解到了曼哈顿计划。1945 年 7 月 16 日，美国科学家在新墨西哥州一片荒凉的沙漠中成功进行了原子弹试验。爆炸产生的火球核心温度是太阳的三倍。

B.ARGUMENTS FOR USING THE ATOMIC BOMB AGAINST JAPAN

B. 对日本使用原子弹的理由

1.The atomic bomb would avoid a costly invasion of Japan that would inflict heavy casualties on both the American forces and Japanese civilians.

原子弹可以避免代价高昂的入侵日本，从而避免给美军和日本平民造成重大伤亡。

2.The atomic bomb would convince the Japanese government to immediately surrender.

2. 原子弹将迫使日本政府立即投降。

3.The atomic bomb would prevent the Soviet Union from gaining any influence over the postwar settlement with Japan.

3. 原子弹将阻止苏联对战后与日本的谈判施加任何影响。

4.The atomic bomb would demonstrate America' s overwhelming power and convince Stalin to be more cooperative in formulating postwar plans.

4原子弹将向世人展示美国的绝对实力，并促使斯大林在制定战后计划时更加合作。

C.ARGUMENTS FOR NOT USING THE ATOMIC BOMB AGAINST JAPAN

C. 反对对日本使用原子弹的理由

1.The atomic bomb would utterly destroy Japanese cities and cause horrible human suffering.

1. 原子弹将彻底摧毁日本城市，造成可怕的人类苦难。

2.The atomic bomb would become unnecessary since Japan was already very close to surrendering.

2.由于日本当时已经非常接近投降，原子弹也就没有必要了。

3.The atomic bomb would become unnecessary because the United States could have demonstrated its awesome power by detonating the weapon over an uninhabited island.

3. 原子弹将变得没有必要，因为美国可以通过在无人居住的岛屿上引爆这种武器来展示其惊人的力量。

4.The atomic bomb would trigger an expensive and dangerous nuclear arms race with the Soviet Union.

4.原子弹将引发与苏联之间代价高昂且危险的核军备竞赛。

D.TRIUMPH AND TRAGEDY

D. 胜利与悲剧

1.President Truman chose to use America' s nuclear weapons. Two atomic bombs destroyed both Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Aghast at the horrible loss of life, Emperor

Hirohito told his war council, "I cannot bear to see my innocent people suffer any longer."

1. 杜鲁门总统选择使用美国的核武器。两颗原子弹摧毁了广岛和长崎。面对惨重的生命损失，裕仁天皇向他的军事会议表示：“我不能再忍受看到我无辜的子民遭受苦难了。”

2. The formal Japanese surrender took place on September 2, 1945, on the deck of the battleship *Missouri* in Tokyo Bay. World War II was now over, but the atomic age and the Cold War were about to begin.

1945 年 9 月 2 日，日本在东京湾的密苏里号战列舰甲板上正式宣布投降。第二次世界大战结束了，但原子时代和冷战即将开始。

□