

UNIT 8 第八单元

PERIOD 8 第八节课

1945 – 1980

KEY CONCEPTS 关键概念

KEY CONCEPT 8.1 关键概念 8.1

The United States responded to an uncertain and unstable postwar world by asserting and working to maintain a position of global leadership, with far-reaching domestic and international consequences.

面对战后动荡不安的世界，美国采取的应对措施是确立并努力维持其全球领导地位，这产生了深远的国内和国际影响。

KEY CONCEPT 8.2 关键概念 8.2

New movements for civil rights and liberal efforts to expand the role of government generated a range of political and cultural responses.

争取民权的新运动和自由主义扩大政府作用的努力引发了一系列政治和文化反应。

KEY CONCEPT 8.3 关键概念 8.3

Postwar economic and demographic changes had far-reaching consequences for American society, politics, and culture.

战后经济和人口变化对美国社会、政治和文化产生了深远的影响。

Chapter 26

第二十六章

TRUMAN, THE COLD WAR, AND THE SECOND RED SCARE

杜鲁门、冷战和第二次红色恐慌

1946–1952

I. THE BEGINNING OF THE COLD WAR

我 冷战的开始
。

A.CONTEXT

A. 背景

1.The United States emerged from the Second World War as the world's most powerful and prosperous country. In 1947, America produced half of the world's manufactured

goods, 57 percent of its steel, 43 percent of its electricity, and 62 percent of its oil.

二战结束后，美国成为世界上最强大、最繁荣的国家。1947年，美国生产了世界一半的制成品、57%的钢铁、43%的电力和62%的石油。

2.In contrast, the Soviet Union suffered heavy losses during the war. The Nazi invasion destroyed many Russian cities and claimed as many as 20 million lives.

相比之下，苏联在战争中遭受了惨重损失。纳粹入侵摧毁了许多俄罗斯城市，夺去了多达2000万人的生命。

3.The contrasting impact of World War II helps to explain why the United States and the Soviet Union acted differently after the war. While American leaders focused on building a peaceful and prosperous world order, Soviet leaders focused on building a buffer zone in Eastern Europe to protect their country from a future invasion.

3. 第二次世界大战截然不同的影响有助于解释战后美国和苏联采取不同行动的原因。美国领导人致力于构建和平繁荣的世界秩序，而苏联领导人则致力于在东欧建立缓冲区，以保护本国免受未来入侵。

B.THE IRON CURTAIN

B. 铁幕

1.The Soviet Union steadily tightened its grip on Eastern Europe. Directed by Stalin, the Red Army installed new pro-Russian governments. Across Eastern Europe, communist officials imprisoned opponents, censored newspapers, and established state-controlled radio stations. Guards patrolled the borders to prevent people from escaping.

苏联逐步加强了对东欧的控制。在斯大林的指挥下，红军扶植了新的亲俄政府。在整个东欧，共产党官员监禁反对派，审查报纸，并建立了国家控制的广播电台。边防人员巡逻边境，防止人们逃跑。

2.The Soviet actions alarmed Winston Churchill. In a 1946 speech in Fulton, Missouri, he warned Americans that, "An Iron Curtain has descended across the continent." No longer independent, the nations of Eastern Europe were fast becoming satellites controlled by the Soviet Union.

苏联的行动令温斯顿·丘吉尔感到震惊。1946年，他在密苏里州富尔顿发表讲话，警告美国民众：“一道铁幕已经降临在欧洲大陆。”东欧各国不再独立，正迅速沦为苏联控制下的卫星国。

C.CONTAINMENT

C. 遏制

1.Each report about the loss of freedom in Eastern Europe exacerbated tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union. As the initial postwar spirit of optimism vanished, the two former allies became increasingly suspicious rivals.

每一份关于东欧失去自由的报道都加剧了美国和苏联之间的紧张关系。随着战后最初的乐观精神消退，这两个昔日的盟友变得越来越猜忌，彼此成了竞争对手。

2.Secretary of Commerce Henry Wallace urged a policy of restraint. He argued that the Soviet Union had a legitimate right to control a sphere of influence along its western border. "Getting tough," Wallace said, "never bought anything real and lasting—whether for schoolyard bullies or world powers. The tougher we get, the tougher the Russians will get."

商务部长亨利·华莱士力主采取克制政策。他认为，苏联有权在其西部边界控制一定的影响范围。

"采取强硬立场，"华莱士说，"从来都得不到任何真正持久的好处——无论是对校园恶霸还是世界强国而言。我们越强硬，俄国人也会越强硬。"

3.George Kennan, a leading expert on Soviet affairs, disagreed with Wallace. He predicted that the United States and the Soviet Union would remain antagonists for many years. Kennan pointed out that Soviet leaders espoused a communist ideology, or system of beliefs, convincing the Soviet people that "the outside world was hostile and that it was their duty eventually to overthrow the political forces beyond their borders."

3 苏联问题专家乔治·凯南不同意华莱士的观点。他预测美国和苏联将在未来很多年里保持敌对关系。凯南指出，苏联领导人信奉共产主义意识形态，或者说一套信仰体系，使苏联人民相信“外部世界充满敌意，他们最终有责任推翻境外的政治势力”。

4.In an influential 1947 article published in *Foreign Affairs*, Kennan recommended that the United States adopt a policy of "long-term, patient but firm and vigilant containment." By containment, he meant adopting a strategic policy of blocking the expansion of Soviet influence.

4 在 1947 年发表于《外交事务》杂志的一篇颇具影响力的文章中，凯南建议美国采取“长期、耐心但坚定和警惕的遏制”政策。他所说的遏制，是指采取阻止苏联影响力扩张的战略政策。

Don't neglect Henry Wallace's call for a foreign policy of conciliation and restraint. Be prepared to compare and contrast how Wallace and Kennan viewed Soviet conduct.

不要忽视亨利·华莱士关于奉行和解与克制外交政策的呼吁。准备好比较和对比华莱士和凯南对苏联行为的看法。

D.THE TRUMAN DOCTRINE

D. 杜鲁门主义

1.The threat of Soviet expansion was not limited to Eastern Europe. In early 1947, Russian pressure threatened the independence of Greece and Turkey. Since World War II, these two nations had depended upon Great Britain for financial support. However, on February 21, 1947, the British delivered two notes to the U.S. State Department acknowledging that they lacked the resources to aid Greece and Turkey. An American official later noted, "Great Britain had within the hour handed the job of world leadership with all its burden and all its glory to the United States."

苏联扩张的威胁并非仅限于东欧。1947年初，俄罗斯的压力威胁到希腊和土耳其的独立。二战以来，这两个国家一直依赖英国的财政支持。然而，1947年2月21日，英国向美国国务院递交了两份照会，承认他们缺乏援助希腊和土耳其的资源。一位美国官员后来评论道：“英国在短短一小时内就把世界领导的重任，连同它的所有责任和荣耀，都拱手让给了美国。”

2. President Truman accepted America's new responsibility. On March 12, 1947, he addressed a joint session of Congress and asked for \$400 million in military and economic aid to help Greece and Turkey.

2. 杜鲁门总统接受了美国的新责任。1947年3月12日，他在国会联席会议上发表讲话，请求提供4亿美元的军事和经济援助，以帮助希腊和土耳其。

3. Truman did not stop his address with a request for money. In what historian John Spanier calls "one of the most important speeches in American history," Truman articulated a new foreign policy that became known as the Truman Doctrine. The president confidently announced, "I believe that it must be the policy of the United States to support free peoples who are resisting attempted subjugations by armed minorities or by outside pressure."

杜鲁门并没有在演讲结束时提出筹款请求。历史学家约翰·斯潘尼尔称之为“美国历史上最重要的演讲之一”，杜鲁门在演讲中阐述了一项新的外交政策，即后来的“杜鲁门主义”。总统自信地宣布：“我认为，美国的政策必须是支持那些抵抗武装少数群体或外部压力企图征服的自由人民。”

E.UNDERSTANDING CAUSATION: CONSEQUENCES OF THE TRUMAN DOCTRINE

E. 理解因果关系：杜鲁门主义的后果

1. Congress overwhelmingly approved Truman's request for funds to assist Greece and Turkey. American aid played a vital role in helping these two countries successfully resist Soviet pressure.

国会以压倒性多数批准了杜鲁门总统提出的援助希腊和土耳其的资金请求。美国的援助在帮助这两个国家成功抵御苏联的压力方面发挥了至关重要的作用。

2. The Truman Doctrine marked the beginning of the Cold War, a prolonged era of economic, political, technological, and ideological competition between the United States and the Soviet Union. As the leader of the Free World, the United States pledged to use its strength to limit the spread of communism throughout the world. This commitment to a policy of containment dominated American foreign policy from 1947 to the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991.

2. 杜鲁门主义标志着冷战的开始，冷战是美国和苏联之间长期的经济、政治、技术和意识形态竞争时期。作为自由世界的领导者，美国承诺利用其实力限制共产主义在全球的蔓延。从1947年到1991年苏联解体，这种遏制政策主导了美国的外交政策。

II.

二 CONTAINMENT IN EUROPE 欧洲的遏制

、

A.THE MARSHALL PLAN

A. 马歇尔计划

1. Greece and Turkey were not the only countries that needed aid. World War II left Western Europe in ruins. Homeless families struggled to survive in shattered cities. Devastated

factories could not provide employment or produce badly needed goods.

希腊和土耳其并非唯一需要援助的国家。第二次世界大战使西欧满目疮痍。无家可归的家庭在满目疮痍的城市中挣扎求生。损毁的工厂无法提供就业机会，也无法生产急需的物资。

2.Secretary of State George Marshall convinced President Truman that the United States had to act quickly. Speaking at Harvard University in June 1947, he proposed a bold plan to offer massive economic aid to help reconstruct Europe.

2国务卿乔治·马歇尔说服了杜鲁门总统，美国必须迅速采取行动。1947年6月，他在哈佛大学发表讲话，提出了一项大胆的计划，即提供大规模经济援助，帮助重建欧洲。

3.The Marshall Plan committed \$13 billion to help rebuild sixteen Western European countries. These desperately needed funds helped Western Europe stage a remarkable economic recovery. Within four years, industrial production within the region was 41 percent higher than it had been on the eve of World War II. The Marshall Plan thus accomplished its twin goals of reconstructing Western Europe and containing communism.

3. 马歇尔计划承诺提供 130 亿美元，用于帮助重建西欧 16 个国家。这些急需的资金帮助西欧实现了显著的经济复苏。短短四年内，该地区的工业生产就比二战前夕增长了 41%。马歇尔计划由此实现了重建西欧和遏制共产主义的双重目标。

B.THE NATO ALLIANCE

B. 北约联盟

1.The Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan represented the first two phases of America's new containment policy. The third phase came in 1949 when the United States, Canada, and ten Western European nations formed the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

1杜鲁门主义和马歇尔计划代表了美国新遏制政策的前两个阶段。第三阶段始于1949年，当时美国、加拿大和十个西欧国家组建了北大西洋公约组织（北约）。

2.Article 5 of the North Atlantic Treaty commits each member state to consider an attack against one member state to be an armed attack against them all. America's decision to join an alliance based upon collective security marked a decisive break from its rejection of the League of Nations and its prewar policy of isolationism.

《北大西洋公约》第五条规定，各成员国应将对任何一个成员国的攻击视为对所有成员国的武装攻击。美国决定加入以集体安全为基础的联盟，标志着其与此前拒绝加入国际联盟以及战前奉行的孤立主义政策决裂。

3.The NATO alliance escalated the Cold War. Stalin retaliated by forming the Warsaw Pact, an alliance linking the Soviet Union and seven Eastern European countries. Two hostile alliances now confronted each other across a divided continent.

3. 北约联盟的成立加剧了冷战。斯大林随即组建了华沙条约组织进行报复，该组织由苏联和七个东欧国家组成。两个敌对联盟如今在分裂的欧洲大陆上针锋相对。

C.THE BERLIN AIRLIFT

C. 柏林空运

1.In 1945, the Allies divided Germany into four occupation zones, one each for the United States, Great Britain, France, and the Soviet Union. The city of Berlin lay 110 miles inside the Soviet occupation zone. Like Germany, it was divided into four occupation zones.

1945年，盟军将德国划分为四个占领区，分别由美国、英国、法国和苏联占领。柏林位于苏联占领区内110英里处。与德国一样，苏联也被划分为四个占领区。

2.In June 1948, the United States, Great Britain, and France agreed to merge their occupation zones into a new German republic. Fearing a resurgent Germany, Stalin cut off Western highway and rail access to West Berlin. The 2.2 million people living in West Berlin had coal supplies for 45 days and enough food for just 36 days.

1948年6月，美国、英国和法国同意将各自的占领区合并为一个新的德意志共和国。斯大林担心德国卷土重来，切断了通往西柏林的西部公路和铁路。西柏林220万居民的煤炭储备仅够维持45天，而粮食储备仅够维持36天。

3.The Berlin blockade represented the first great Cold War test of wills between the United States and the Soviet Union. If Truman withdrew from West Berlin, he would lose the city and undermine confidence in America's policy of containment.

3柏林封锁是冷战时期美国和苏联之间第一次重大的意志较量。如果杜鲁门从西柏林撤军，他将失去这座城市，并削弱人们对美国遏制政策的信心。

4.Truman refused to withdraw, declaring, "We are going to stay, period." He surprised Stalin by ordering a massive airlift to supply the 4,500 tons of food and fuel Berliners needed each day. Recognizing that the blockade was failing, Stalin reopened access into West Berlin.

杜鲁门拒绝撤军，并宣称：“我们就要留在这里，就这么定了。”他出人意料地下令进行大规模空运，为柏林人提供每天所需的4500吨食品和燃料，这令斯大林大为震惊。斯大林意识到封锁即将失败，于是重新开放了通往西柏林的通道。

5.The Berlin Airlift had a number of important consequences. The constant roar of planes over Berlin provided a convincing demonstration of American power and will. The crisis changed the relationship between Germany and the Western Allies from that of occupiers and occupied, to partners in a joint struggle to defend the Free World. Following the Berlin Airlift, the Western Allies created the Federal Republic of Germany, or West Germany. Stalin responded by establishing the East German state, the German Democratic Republic.

柏林空运产生了诸多重要后果。柏林上空飞机的轰鸣声不绝于耳，有力地展现了美国的实力和意志。这场危机改变了德国与西方盟国之间的关系，从占领者与被占领者转变为共同捍卫自由世界的伙伴。柏林空运之后，西方盟国建立了德意志联邦共和国，即西德。斯大林则建立了东德，即德意志民主共和国。

D.MAKING CONNECTIONS: THE IMPORTANCE OF BERLIN

D. 建立联系：柏林的重要性

1.The success of the Berlin Airlift magnified West Berlin's importance. As Germany's largest city and former capital, Berlin had tremendous political and psychological significance. The stalemate over the status of West Berlin continued. In 1961, the Soviets surrounded the city with a 28-mile concrete wall designed to prevent East Germans from

escaping to freedom in West Berlin. The Berlin Wall quickly became a symbol of the Cold War and Soviet oppression.

柏林空运的成功凸显了西柏林的重要性。作为德国最大的城市和前首都，柏林具有巨大的政治和心理意义。围绕西柏林地位的僵局持续存在。1961年，苏联在西柏林周围修建了一道长达28英里的混凝土墙，旨在阻止东德人逃往西柏林获得自由。柏林墙迅速成为冷战和苏联压迫的象征。

2.On November 9, 1989, the East German government yielded to popular pressure and opened the Berlin Wall. As the incredible news spread, the long-divided city erupted into joyous celebration. Jubilant Berliners danced, sang, and chanted, "The Wall is gone! The Wall is gone!" The fall of the Berlin Wall was a watershed event marking the end of the Cold War in Europe.

1989年11月9日，东德政府迫于民众压力，开放了柏林墙。这一振奋人心的消息传开后，这座长期分裂的城市陷入了欢乐的庆祝之中。欣喜若狂的柏林人载歌载舞，高呼着：“柏林墙倒了！柏林墙倒了！”柏林墙的倒塌是具有里程碑意义的事件，标志着欧洲冷战的结束。

III. CONTAINMENT IN ASIA: JAPAN AND CHINA

三 亚洲的遏制：日本和中国

、

A.A NEW JAPAN

A. 新日本

1.President Truman placed General Douglas MacArthur in charge of the Japanese occupation. Under MacArthur's direction, Japan adopted a new constitution that created a democratic government. At the same time, American aid helped Japan rebuild factories, launch new electronic industries, and implement a program of land reform. By 1953, the Japanese economy was performing at prewar levels.

杜鲁门总统任命道格拉斯·麦克阿瑟将军负责日本占领事务。在麦克阿瑟的领导下，日本通过了一部新宪法，建立了民主政府。与此同时，美国的援助帮助日本重建工厂，发展新兴电子产业，并实施土地改革。到1953年，日本经济已恢复到战前水平。

2.MacArthur's display of firm but fair leadership won the respect of the Japanese people. The United States and Japan gradually came to view each other as allies.

麦克阿瑟展现出的坚定而公正的领导风格赢得了日本人民的尊重。美国和日本逐渐将彼此视为盟友。

B.THE FALL OF CHINA

B. 中国的沦陷

1.While the Japanese recovered, a civil war divided China. As World War II ended, conflict between the Nationalists led by Chiang Kai-shek and the Communists led by Mao Zedong spread across the country.

1.当日本人恢复元气时，内战分裂了中国。随着第二次世界大战的结束，蒋介石领导的国民党和毛泽东领导的共产党之间的冲突蔓延至全国各地。

2.Despite massive American aid, Chiang' s forces steadily lost ground. An American military advisor reported that the Nationalist losses were due to "the world' s worst leadership" and "a complete loss of will to fight."

2尽管美国提供了大量援助，蒋介石的军队还是节节败退。一位美国军事顾问报告说，国民党军队的失败是由于“世界上最糟糕的领导层”和“彻底丧失了战斗意志”。

3.On October 1, 1949, Mao triumphantly announced the birth of the People' s Republic of China. Meanwhile, Chiang and the remnants of his defeated army fled to Taiwan, an island 110 miles from the Chinese mainland.

1949年10月1日，毛泽东高呼中华人民共和国成立。与此同时，蒋介石和他战败的残余部队逃往台湾，一个距离中国大陆110英里的岛屿。

4.In early 1950, Mao signed a treaty of friendship with the Soviet Union. Alarmed Americans viewed the Chinese Revolution as part of a menacing Communist monolith. The fall of China represented a bitter defeat for American Cold War diplomacy. The U.S. refused to establish diplomatic relations with Mao' s new government. Instead, Truman recognized the government of Taiwan as the representative of all China.

1950年初，毛泽东与苏联签署了友好条约。惊恐的美国人将中国革命视为一个充满威胁的共产主义整体的一部分。中国的衰落标志着美国冷战外交的惨败。美国拒绝与毛泽东的新政府建立外交关系。相反，杜鲁门承认台湾当局为全中国的代表。

IV. CONTAINMENT IN ASIA: THE KOREAN WAR

四 亚洲的遏制政策：朝鲜战争

A.A DIVIDED PENINSULA

A. 分裂的半岛

1.Korea occupies a strategic peninsula that borders China and Russia and extends to within 100 miles of Japan. After World War II, the United States and the Soviet Union agreed to temporarily divide Korea at the 38th parallel.

朝鲜半岛位于一个战略要地，与中国和俄罗斯接壤，距日本不到100英里。二战后，美国和苏联同意暂时以北纬38度线为界划分朝鲜半岛。

2.As Cold War tensions increased, the 38th parallel hardened into a permanent demarcation line. The Soviet Union supported a communist government in the north, while the United States supported a pro-Western government in the south.

随着冷战局势日益紧张，北纬38度线逐渐成为一条永久性的分界线。苏联支持北方的共产主义政权，而美国则支持南方的亲西方政权。

B.FROM INVASION TO STALEMATE

B. 从入侵到僵局

1.On June 25, 1950, the North Korean army suddenly attacked South Korea. Supported by artillery and heavy tanks, about 90,000 North Korean soldiers smashed through the South

Korean defenses and rolled south.

1950年6月25日，朝鲜人民军突然进攻韩国。在大炮和重型坦克的支援下，约9万名朝鲜士兵突破了韩国的防线，一路南下。

2.Truman saw the invasion as a test of containment and an opportunity to prove that Democrats were not “soft” on Communism. Rather than ask Congress for a declaration of war, Truman appealed to the United Nations to intervene. Taking advantage of a temporary Soviet boycott, the UN Security Council passed a resolution calling upon international assistance to aid South Korea. This marked the first time in history that a world organization mobilized to stop aggression.

杜鲁门将入侵视为对遏制政策的一次考验，也是证明民主党并非对共产主义“软弱”的机会。他没有请求国会宣战，而是呼吁联合国介入。趁着苏联暂时抵制，联合国安理会通过决议，呼吁国际社会援助韩国。这标志着历史上第一次有世界组织动员起来制止侵略。

C.THE TRUMAN-MacARTHUR CONTROVERSY

C. 杜鲁门-麦克阿瑟之争

1.Led by General Douglas MacArthur, the UN forces recaptured all of South Korea. In October 1950, MacArthur confidently crossed the 38th parallel in a bid to reunite the entire Korean peninsula.

在道格拉斯·麦克阿瑟将军的领导下，联合国军收复了整个韩国。1950年10月，麦克阿瑟自信地越过三八线，试图统一整个朝鲜半岛。

2.The Chinese repeatedly warned that they would not “stand idly by” and permit a North Korean defeat, thus allowing an American military presence near China’s key industrial area in Manchuria. On November 25, China launched a massive counterattack catching MacArthur by surprise and driving the UN forces back into South Korea.

2. 中国多次警告，他们不会“袖手旁观”，任由朝鲜战败，从而允许美军在满洲这一中国重要工业区附近驻军。11月25日，中国发动大规模反击，令麦克阿瑟措手不及，并将联合国军击退至韩国境内。

3.Truman now decided to abandon the goal of unifying Korea and instead adopted a policy of fighting a limited war to save South Korea. MacArthur indicated his disagreement in a public letter to the House Republican leader that concluded: “There is no substitute for victory.”

杜鲁门决定放弃统一朝鲜的目标，转而采取有限战争政策，以保全韩国。麦克阿瑟在一封致众议院共和党领袖的公开信中表示反对，信的结尾写道：“胜利无可替代。”

4.MacArthur’s open act of insubordination forced Truman to remove the general from all of his commands. This decisive action protected the principle of civilian control of the military.

麦克阿瑟公然违抗命令，迫使杜鲁门解除其所有职务。这一果断行动维护了文官控制军队的原则。

5.MacArthur’s dismissal did not prevent the Korean War from continuing for more than two years. The North Koreans finally signed an armistice providing for a cease-fire that left

the border between the two Koreas at the 38th parallel.

麦克阿瑟的解职并没有阻止朝鲜战争持续两年多。最终，朝鲜签署了停战协定，将朝韩边界划定在北纬38度线。

D.UNDERSTANDING CAUSATION: CONSEQUENCES OF THE KOREAN WAR

D. 理解因果关系：朝鲜战争的后果

1.Prior to the Korean War, U.S. policy had been limited to containing Soviet power in Western Europe and the Mediterranean. The Korean War expanded American involvement in Asia, transforming containment into a global struggle.

1. 在朝鲜战争之前，美国的政策仅限于遏制苏联在西欧和地中海地区的势力。朝鲜战争扩大了美国在亚洲的介入，将遏制战略转变为一场全球性斗争。

2.Truman' s decision to commit American troops without Congressional approval set a precedent for U.S. involvement in the Vietnam War.

2杜鲁门决定未经国会批准就派遣美军，这为美国参与越南战争开创了先例。

3.The Korean War fueled a massive American rearmament program. The defense budget soared from \$13 billion in 1950 to \$50 billion in 1953. These expenditures boosted economic growth. However, they also led to an informal alliance of America' s military and defense industries that President Eisenhower later called the “military-industrial complex.”

3. 朝鲜战争推动了美国大规模的重新武装计划。国防预算从 1950 年的 130 亿美元飙升至 1953 年的 500 亿美元。这些支出促进了经济增长。然而，它们也导致了美国军事和国防工业之间形成了一种非正式联盟，艾森豪威尔总统后来称之为“军工复合体”。

4.Prior to the Korean War, African Americans fought in segregated units. In July 1948, President Truman ordered the racial desegregation of the U.S. armed forces. The Korean War marked the first time American forces fought in integrated units.

4. 在朝鲜战争之前，非裔美国人在种族隔离的部队中作战。1948年7月，杜鲁门总统下令取消美国军队的种族隔离。朝鲜战争标志着美军首次以混合部队作战。

5.The Korean War began and ended at the 38th parallel. Korea continues to be a tense and divided peninsula with no formal peace treaty. Approximately 30,000 American troops remain stationed at the 38th parallel to deter North Korean aggression.

朝鲜战争始于北纬38度线，也终于北纬38度线。朝鲜半岛至今仍是一个局势紧张、四分五裂的地区，尚未签署正式的和平条约。约有3万名美军士兵驻扎在北纬38度线附近，以遏制朝鲜的侵略行为。

V.

五 THE SECOND RED SCARE 第二次红色恐慌

、

A.MAKING CONNECTIONS: FEAR OF RADICALISM

A. 建立联系：对激进主义的恐惧

1.A fear of radicalism has been a recurrent characteristic of American life and politics. During the 1790s, the Federalists exploited public distrust of aliens who supported France and criticized President Adams. During the 1850s, the Know-Nothings vehemently protested that Catholics posed a danger to America's republican institutions. And following World War I, a Red Scare directed public frustration at radical labor unions, communist sympathizers, and alleged subversives.

对激进主义的恐惧一直是美国生活和政治中反复出现的特征。1790年代，联邦党人利用公众对支持法国和批评亚当斯总统的外国人的不信任。1850年代，“一无所知党”强烈抗议天主教徒对美国共和制度构成威胁。第一次世界大战后，“红色恐慌”将公众的愤怒指向激进的工会、共产主义同情者和所谓的颠覆分子。

2.This pattern of fear and anxiety directed at scapegoats erupted again during the late 1940s and early 1950s. The “loss” of China followed by a military stalemate in Korea shocked the country. Public apprehension deepened when the Soviet Union exploded its first atomic bomb ending America's nuclear monopoly. These stunning reversals triggered a wave of anxiety and fear known as the Second Red Scare.

这种将恐惧和焦虑指向替罪羊的模式在20世纪40年代末和50年代初再次爆发。“失去”中国以及随后朝鲜战争的军事僵局震惊了全国。苏联引爆第一颗原子弹，终结了美国的核垄断，这进一步加剧了公众的担忧。这些惊人的逆转引发了一波被称为“第二次红色恐慌”的焦虑和恐惧浪潮。

B.THE LOYALTY PROGRAM

B. 会员忠诚计划

1.President Truman vigorously rejected Republican charges that his administration was “soft” on communism. In March 1947, Truman issued an executive order creating a Federal Employee Loyalty program.

1. 杜鲁门总统强烈驳斥了共和党人关于其政府对共产主义“软弱”的指责。1947年3月，杜鲁门发布行政命令，设立联邦雇员忠诚计划。

2.During the next four years, government loyalty boards investigated over 3 million federal employees. The boards dismissed 490 government workers, but failed to uncover any cases of espionage. Reckless allegations of misconduct nonetheless ruined many once-promising careers.

在接下来的四年里，政府忠诚度调查委员会对超过300万名联邦雇员进行了调查。这些委员会解雇了490名政府工作人员，但未能发现任何间谍案件。然而，轻率的不当行为指控却毁掉了许多原本前途光明的人的职业生涯。

C.THE HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE

C. 众议院非美活动委员会

1.Congress created the House Un-American Activities Committee in 1938 to investigate foreign subversives. During the Second Red Scare, HUAC turned its attention from Nazis to possible communist influence in Hollywood.

1938年，国会成立了众议院非美活动调查委员会，负责调查外国颠覆分子。在第二次红色恐慌期间，非美活动调查委员会将注意力从纳粹转向好莱坞可能存在的共产主义影响。

2.In 1947, HUAC held two weeks of hearings designed to investigate the film industry. Scores of Hollywood executives and actors were forced to answer this accusatory question: "Are you now or have you ever been a member of the Communist Party?" A group of ten writers and directors—the so-called Hollywood Ten—were cited for contempt of Congress for refusing to testify. In addition, motion picture executives drew up a "blacklist" of about 500 screenwriters, directors, and writers who were suspended from work for their supposed political beliefs and associations.

1947年，众议院非美活动委员会（HUAC）举行了为期两周的听证会，旨在调查电影业。数十名好莱坞高管和演员被迫回答一个带有指控性质的问题：“你现在是或曾经是共产党员吗？”十名编剧和导演——即所谓的“好莱坞十君子”——因拒绝作证而被控藐视国会。此外，电影公司高管还拟定了一份约500人的“黑名单”，名单上的编剧、导演和作家因其所谓政治信仰和政治联系而被停职。

3.HUAC next turned its attention to the State Department. Prodded by the relentless investigation of Richard Nixon, a freshman congressman from California, the committee discovered that a prominent State Department official named Alger Hiss had been a Soviet spy in the 1930s. Even more disquieting news surfaced when the government discovered that a British-American spy network transmitted atomic secrets to the Soviet Union.

众议院非美活动委员会（HUAC）随后将注意力转向国务院。在对加州新晋国会议员理查德·尼克松的持续调查的推动下，该委员会发现国务院一位名叫阿尔杰·希斯的高级官员曾在20世纪30年代为苏联从事间谍活动。更令人不安的消息浮出水面：政府发现一个英美间谍网络曾向苏联传递原子弹机密。

D.THE RISE OF McCARTHYISM

D. 麦卡锡主义的兴起

1.The HUAC revelations touched a sensitive public nerve. The American people believed they were locked in a life-or-death struggle with the Soviet Union. Angry and bewildered citizens wanted to know why America appeared to be losing the Cold War.

1. 众议院非美活动调查委员会的披露触动了公众的敏感神经。美国民众认为他们正与苏联进行一场生死攸关的斗争。愤怒而困惑的民众想知道为什么美国似乎正在输掉冷战。

2.Joseph McCarthy, a previously obscure Senator from Wisconsin, skillfully exploited the political climate of paranoia. On February 9, 1950, McCarthy told an audience in Wheeling, West Virginia, that America's foreign policy failures could be traced to communist influence in the State Department. He menacingly declared, "I have in my hand a list of 205—a list of names known to the Secretary of State as being members of the Communist Party and who nevertheless are still working and shaping policy in the State Department."

2. 约瑟夫·麦卡锡，这位此前名不见经传的威斯康星州参议员，巧妙地利用了当时弥漫的偏执政治氛围。1950年2月9日，麦卡锡在西弗吉尼亚州惠灵市向听众宣称，美国外交政策的失败可以追溯到国务院受到共产党影响。他威胁道：“我手里有一份205人的名单——国务卿知道这些人都是共产党员，但他们仍然在国务院工作，参与政策制定。”

3.McCarthy failed to uncover a single communist. His practice of making unsubstantiated accusations of disloyalty without evidence became known as *McCarthyism*.

麦卡锡未能查出任何一名共产党员。他这种在没有任何证据的情况下随意指控他人不忠的做法被称为麦卡锡主义。

E.THE FALL OF McCARTHY

E. 麦卡锡的垮台

1.McCarthy' s campaign of innuendo and half-truths continued into the Eisenhower administration. Many presidential advisors urged Ike to use his own great prestige to confront McCarthy. But Eisenhower refused, saying, "I will not get in the gutter with that guy."

麦卡锡的影射和半真半假的宣传攻势一直延续到艾森豪威尔政府时期。许多总统顾问敦促艾克利用他自身的威望与麦卡锡对抗。但艾森豪威尔拒绝了，他说：“我不会和那家伙同流合污。”

2.McCarthy finally caused his own downfall when he launched a televised investigation of the U.S. Army. During the spring of 1954, a national audience of more than 20 million people watched as McCarthy bullied witnesses, twisted testimony, and introduced phony evidence. The Army-McCarthy hearings turned public sentiment against McCarthy, revealing him to be an unscrupulous demagogue.

麦卡锡最终因发起对美国陆军的电视调查而自取灭亡。1954年春季，超过2000万全国观众目睹了麦卡锡如何欺凌证人、歪曲证词并引入伪造证据。这场陆军-麦卡锡听证会彻底扭转了公众舆论，揭露了他是一个肆无忌惮的煽动家。

3.In December 1954, the full Senate formally censured McCarthy for his dishonorable conduct. Flashing his famous grin, Ike asked his cabinet, "Have you heard the latest? McCarthyism is McCarthywasm."

1954年12月，参议院全体正式谴责麦卡锡的不光彩行为。艾克咧嘴一笑，问他的内阁成员：“你们听说了吗？麦卡锡主义就是麦卡锡主义。”

VI. MAKING COMPARISONS: THE FIRST AND SECOND RED SCARES

六 进行比较：第一次和第二次红色恐慌

A.THE FIRST RED SCARE

A. 第一次红色恐慌

1.The First Red Scare lasted from 1919 to 1920. Millions of victorious soldiers returned from Europe only to find unemployment, labor unrest, and widespread racial tensions. Meanwhile, the Bolshevik Revolution and the ensuing creation of a communist dictatorship in the Soviet Union seemed to pose a threat to American society. This fear of revolutionary unrest at home and abroad led to the First Red Scare.

第一次红色恐慌从1919年持续到1920年。数百万凯旋的士兵从欧洲战场归来，却发现失业率居高不下，劳工动乱不断，种族关系也十分紧张。与此同时，布尔什维克革命以及随后苏联共产主义独裁政权的建立，似乎对美国社会构成了威胁。这种对国内外革命动乱的恐惧，最终导致了第一次红色恐慌的爆发。

2. Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer led the fight against radical subversion. Palmer mobilized an army of government agents who raided the homes, offices, and meeting places of radical labor unions, alleged socialists, recent immigrants, and aliens. The Palmer Raids constituted a serious violation of civil liberties as the government deported about 500 aliens without hearings or trials.

2. 司法部长 A·米切尔·帕尔默领导了打击激进颠覆活动的斗争。帕尔默调动了一支政府特工队伍，突袭了激进工会、被指控的社会主义者、新移民和非法移民的住所、办公室和集会场所。帕尔默突袭行动严重侵犯了公民自由，因为政府未经听证或审判就驱逐了约 500 名非法移民。

3. The paranoia inspired by the First Red Scare broke after the ill-conceived Palmer Raids aroused widespread protests from defenders of American civil liberties. America then turned to enjoy a New Era of carefree prosperity symbolized by jazz, flappers, and the Model T.

3. 第一次红色恐慌引发的偏执情绪在考虑不周的帕尔默突袭行动激起美国公民自由捍卫者的广泛抗议后消散。随后，美国进入了一个无忧无虑的繁荣新时代，爵士乐、时髦女郎和 T 型车是这一时代的象征。

B. THE SECOND RED SCARE

B. 第二次红色恐慌

1. The fear of radicalism reasserted itself in the late 1940s and early 1950s. The Second Red Scare was a response to rising Cold War tensions with the Soviet Union. The threat of nuclear war and the evidence that communist spies had infiltrated the Manhattan Project and the State Department triggered a wave of anticommunist fear and suspicion.

1940年代末和50年代初，对激进主义的恐惧再次抬头。第二次红色恐慌是对冷战时期与苏联日益紧张关系的回应。核战争的威胁以及共产党间谍渗透曼哈顿计划和国务院的证据，引发了一波反共恐惧和怀疑浪潮。

2. The House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC) and Senator Joseph McCarthy led the fight to uncover spies infiltrating government agencies. HUAC investigated the Hollywood film industry and the State Department. Their investigation of Hollywood led to unfounded accusations and ruined careers. However, their investigation of the State Department led to surprising revelations of suspicious conduct by Alger Hiss. Intoxicated by his power, McCarthy ignored civil liberties while failing to discover a single communist agent.

众议院非美活动调查委员会 (HUAC) 和参议员约瑟夫·麦卡锡领导了揭露渗透政府机构的间谍的斗争。HUAC 调查了好莱坞电影业和国务院。他们对好莱坞的调查导致了毫无根据的指控，并毁掉了许多人的职业生涯。然而，他们对国务院的调查却意外地揭露了阿尔杰·希斯的可疑行为。麦卡锡被权力冲昏了头脑，无视公民自由，却未能发现任何一名共产主义特工。

3. The paranoia inspired by the Second Red Scare broke after the Army-McCarthy hearings fully revealed McCarthy's vicious campaign of smear and innuendo. Americans then turned to enjoy a period of unprecedented prosperity symbolized by suburban

neighborhoods, shopping centers, and sleek new cars.

第二次红色恐慌引发的偏执情绪在陆军-麦卡锡听证会彻底揭露麦卡锡恶毒的抹黑和影射运动后消散。随后，美国人迎来了一段前所未有的繁荣时期，郊区住宅区、购物中心和时尚的新车便是这一时期的象征。

APUSH test writers have devoted particular attention to the causes and consequences of the First and Second Red Scares. Be prepared to compare and contrast these two events.

APUSH 考试的命题者特别关注了第一次和第二次红色恐慌的起因和后果。请做好准备，对这两个事件进行比较和对比。

Chapter 27

第 27 章

THE EISENHOWER ERA 艾森豪威尔时代

1952–1960

I. UNDERSTANDING CAUSATION: CAUSES OF THE ECONOMIC BOOM

**我 了解因果关系：经济繁荣的原因
。**

A.CONTEXT

A. 背景

1.The 1950s witnessed the beginning of an unprecedented quarter century of sustained economic growth. In just one generation, the American people moved from the depths of the Great Depression to enjoying the highest standard of living the world had ever known.

1950年代见证了前所未有的25年持续经济增长的开始。仅仅一代人的时间，美国人民就从大萧条的深渊中走出，享受到了世界上前所未有的最高生活水平。

2.Historian James T. Patterson asserts that America's booming economy was “the most decisive force in shaping attitudes and experiences in the postwar era.”

历史学家詹姆斯·T·帕特森断言，美国蓬勃发展的经济是“战后时代塑造人们态度和经历的最决定性力量”。

B.COLD WAR DEFENSE SPENDING

B. 冷战时期的国防开支

1.The military budget provided the single most important stimulus for postwar economic expansion. America's commitment to contain the Soviet Union in Europe and fight the Korean War in Asia pushed the defense budget from \$13 billion in 1949 to over \$50 billion in 1953.

1. 军费预算是战后经济扩张最重要的刺激因素。美国致力于在欧洲遏制苏联，并在亚洲打赢朝鲜战争，这使得国防预算从1949年的130亿美元增加到1953年的500多亿美元。

2. Defense spending played an important role in spurring economic growth in parts of the South and West Coast.

2 国防开支在刺激南部和西部沿海部分地区的经济增长方面发挥了重要作用。

C. THE BABY BOOM

C. 婴儿潮

1. America's thriving economy provided jobs and income renewing people's faith in the future. More and more Americans married at younger ages. By 1956, the average age of marriage for men dropped to 22 and to 20 for women.

美国经济的蓬勃发展提供了就业机会和收入，重燃了人们对未来的信心。越来越多的美国人结婚年龄提前。到1956年，男性平均结婚年龄降至22岁，女性降至20岁。

2. The marriage boom triggered a postwar surge in the birth rate known as the baby boom. More than 40 million babies were born in the 1950s, with 4.3 million in the peak year of 1957.

2. 婚姻热潮引发了战后出生率激增，即所谓的婴儿潮。20世纪50年代，超过4000万婴儿出生，其中1957年达到顶峰，出生人数达430万。

3. Dozens of industries profited from the baby boom. In 1958, *Life* magazine calculated that during its first year a baby was "a potential market for \$800.00 worth of products." For example, the legions of new babies annually consumed 1.5 billion cans of baby food.

数十个行业都从婴儿潮中获利。1958年，《生活》杂志计算得出，一个婴儿在出生后的第一年就“蕴藏着价值800美元的产品市场”。例如，每年大量新生儿消耗掉15亿罐婴儿食品。

D. CONSUMER SPENDING

D. 消费者支出

1. Rising affluence promoted a zeal for consumer products. The widespread use of credit cards created a powerful stimulus for shopping and borrowing. In 1945, the entire country contained just 8 shopping centers. Fifteen years later, 3,840 shopping centers lined the nation's highways.

1. 财富的增长促进了人们对消费品的热情。信用卡的广泛使用极大地刺激了购物和借贷。1945年，全国只有8家购物中心。15年后，3840家购物中心遍布全国各地的公路沿线。

2. Suburban homeowners equipped their kitchens with new refrigerators, washing machines, and dishwashers—but television sets dominated their living rooms. Using techniques pioneered on radio, advertisers sponsored popular programs such as *I Love Lucy* and *Father Knows Best* so they could broadcast commercials designed to stimulate demand for products ranging from cars to toothpaste.

郊区居民为厨房添置了新冰箱、洗衣机和洗碗机，但客厅里却摆满了电视机。广告商借鉴广播节目中的营销技巧，赞助了《我爱露西》和《爸爸最知道》等热门节目，以便播放旨在刺激从汽车到牙膏等各种产品需求的广告。

E.MAKING CONNECTIONS: POVERTY IN AMERICA

E. 建立联系：美国的贫困

1.During the 1950s, most commentators focused on describing the familiar lifestyle of middle-class Americans. As a result, they ignored the continuing persistence of pockets of poverty in the rural South, Appalachia, the inner cities, and among agricultural workers in the West.

20世纪50年代，大多数评论家都专注于描述美国中产阶级熟悉的生活方式。因此，他们忽略了南部农村、阿巴拉契亚地区、城市贫民区以及西部农业工人中持续存在的贫困现象。

2.This lack of public attention changed when Michael Harrington published *The Other America* in 1962. Harrington described what other social observers had missed—that about 25 percent of the nation’s 176 million people lived in poverty. “How long,” he asked, “shall we ignore this underdeveloped nation in our midst?” Harrington’s compelling description of the plight of impoverished Americans played an important role in inspiring President Johnson’s War on Poverty.

2 这种公众关注度的缺失在迈克尔·哈灵顿于 1962 年出版《另一个美国》后发生了改变。哈灵顿描述了其他社会观察家所忽略的事实——美国 1.76 亿人口中约有 25% 生活在贫困之中。“我们还要多久才能正视我们身边这个欠发达的群体？”他问道。哈灵顿对美国贫困人口困境的有力描述，在启发约翰逊总统发起“向贫困宣战”运动中发挥了重要作用。

II.

二 SUBURBIA 郊区

、

A.MASS PRODUCTION OF HOMES

A. 大规模生产房屋

1.William Levitt successfully applied assembly line production techniques learned in the automobile and shipping industries to building homes in Long Island, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. Levitt’s affordable mass-produced homes provided a model for builders across the country.

威廉·莱维特成功地将从汽车和航运业学到的流水线生产技术应用于纽约长岛、新泽西州和宾夕法尼亚州的住宅建设。莱维特经济实惠的大规模生产住宅为全国各地的建筑商提供了典范。

2.The G.I. Bill enabled World War II veterans to buy new homes with little or no down payments and low long-term interest rates. It also allowed over one million men to go to college and therefore become white-collar workers who boosted economic growth.

2.《退伍军人权利法案》使二战老兵能够以极低的首付甚至零首付购买新房，并享受较低的长期利率。该法案还使超过一百万男性得以进入大学深造，从而成为促进经济增长的白领。

3.Much of the suburban growth occurred in an arc of states stretching from the Carolinas to Florida and on to Texas and Southern California. Known as the Sun Belt, this region steadily gained political, economic, and cultural influence.

3.大部分郊区发展发生在从卡罗来纳州到佛罗里达州，再到德克萨斯州和南加州的一系列州组成的一弧形地带。这一地区被称为“阳光地带”，其政治、经济和文化影响力稳步提升。

B.INTERSTATE HIGHWAYS

B. 州际公路

1.Promoted by President Eisenhower, the landmark Federal Highway Act of 1956 created a 42,000-mile system of multiple-lane interstate highways.

1 在艾森豪威尔总统的推动下，具有里程碑意义的 1956 年联邦公路法案创建了一个 42,000 英里的多车道州际公路系统。

2.The new interstates enabled suburbanites to commute from their homes to their jobs in the cities. At the same time they sparked sustained growth in the automobile, petroleum, and trucking industries, while also fostering an on-the-road culture featuring motels like Holiday Inn and fast-food restaurants like McDonald' s.

2. 新建的州际公路使郊区居民能够从家通勤到城市上班。与此同时，它们也促进了汽车、石油和卡车运输行业的持续增长，并催生了一种公路文化，这种文化以假日酒店等汽车旅馆和麦当劳等快餐店为代表。

C.THE REVIVAL OF THE CULT OF DOMESTICITY

C. 家庭崇拜的复兴

1.The 1950s witnessed a dramatic revival of the cult of domesticity. By the end of the decade, nearly three-fourths of all American women between the ages of 20 and 24 were married. Youthful marriages and a soaring birth rate encouraged a return to traditional gender roles in which men pursued careers and women devoted themselves to housework and raising their children.

20世纪50年代见证了家庭观念的戏剧性复兴。到50年代末，近四分之三的20至24岁美国女性已婚。早婚和飙升的出生率促使人们回归传统的性别角色，男性追求事业，女性则专注于家务和养育子女。

2.The mass media reinforced and idealized the new cult of domesticity. Television programs featured suburban homes filled with happy moms who maintained immaculate kitchens while their husbands commuted to relatively stress-free white-collar jobs.

2. 大众媒体强化并理想化了新的家庭崇拜。电视节目展现了郊区家庭的景象，里面住满了幸福的妈妈，她们把厨房打理得一尘不染，而她们的丈夫则通勤去从事压力相对较小的白领工作。

D.MAKING CONNECTIONS: WHAT ARE MOTHERS FOR?

D. 建立联系：母亲是做什么的？

1.In the popular television series *Leave It to Beaver*, young Beaver Cleaver admired his mom' s ability to resolve problems saying, "When we' re in a mess, you kind of make things seem not so messy." Beaver' s mom, June Cleaver, knowingly replied, "Well isn' t that sort of what mothers are for?"

在热门电视剧《留给比弗》(*Leave It to Beaver*) 中，小比弗·克利弗 (Beaver Cleaver) 很钦佩妈妈解决问题的能力，他说：“当我们遇到麻烦时，你总能让事情看起来不那么糟糕。”比弗的妈妈琼·克利弗 (June Cleaver) 意味深长地回答说：“嗯，这不正是妈妈的作用吗？”

2.The endless routine of shopping, cooking, and chauffeuring kids frustrated many college-educated women. Bored and isolated, they searched for a very different answer to June Cleaver' s question. In 1963, a suburban mom named Betty Friedan struck a nerve when she opened her book *The Feminine Mystique* by asking, "Is this all?" The question and Friedan' s call for women to pursue fulfilling work outside their homes touched a sense of restless dissatisfaction that helped ignite a second wave of feminism in the United States.

购物、做饭、接送孩子这些日复一日的琐事令许多受过大学教育的女性感到沮丧。她们感到厌倦和孤立，于是开始寻找与琼·克利弗提出的问题截然不同的答案。1963年，一位名叫贝蒂·弗里丹的郊区母亲在她的著作《女性的奥秘》开篇提出了一个问题：“难道这就是全部吗？”这个问题触动了人们的神经。弗里丹呼吁女性走出家门，追求有意义的工作，这激发了人们内心深处不安的不满，并最终点燃了美国第二波女权主义运动的导火索。

III.

三 CRITICS AND REBELS 批评家和反叛者

、

A.CONTEXT

A. 背景

1.The new suburban lifestyle did not enjoy unanimous approval. Social critics decried mass-produced Levittowns packed with endless rows of identical box houses.

1. 新的郊区生活方式并未获得一致好评。社会评论家们谴责大规模生产的莱维特镇，那里挤满了无尽的、一模一样的盒子状房屋。

2.By 1959, 200 corporations controlled 50 percent of the nation' s business assets. A growing number of social scientists worried that many white-collar employees were becoming nameless, interchangeable cogs in vast impersonal corporations.

到1959年，200家公司控制了全国50%的商业资产。越来越多的社会科学家担心，许多白领员工正在沦为庞大而冷漠的公司中没有名字、可以随意替换的齿轮。

B.SOCIAL CRITICS

B. 社会批评家

1.William H. Whyte' s book *The Organization Man* described how the corporate emphasis upon "the Team" created a stifling conformity that squelched personal identity. *The Lonely Crowd* by Harvard sociologist David Riesman extended Whyte' s critique by arguing that America' s corporate culture produced "other-directed" employees who prized getting along above taking individual risks.

威廉·H·怀特在其著作《组织人》中描述了企业对“团队”的强调如何造成了一种令人窒息的从众心理，扼杀了个人身份认同。哈佛大学社会学家大卫·里斯曼在其著作《孤独的人群》中进一步阐述了怀特的批判，认为美国的企业文化造就了“利他主义”的员工，他们更看重人际关系而非承担个人风险。

2.Novelists also joined the chorus of critics who found flaws in an economy dominated by impersonal corporations. For example, Sloan Wilson' s novel *The Man in the Gray Flannel Suit* tells the story of a young couple, Tom and Betsy Rath, who struggle against the pervasive pressures of middle-class conformity. The book' s title comes from Tom' s

sudden realization that “all I could see was a lot of bright young men in gray flannel suits rushing around New York in a frantic parade to nowhere.” Tom then looks at himself and is aghast to discover that he too is wearing a gray flannel suit.

小说家们也加入了批评家的行列，指出由冷冰冰的企业主导的经济体系存在缺陷。例如，斯隆·威尔逊的小说《穿灰色法兰绒西装的男人》讲述了一对年轻夫妇汤姆和贝齐·拉斯的故事，他们努力对抗无处不在的中产阶级循规蹈矩的压力。书名源于汤姆突然意识到“我看到的只是一群穿着灰色法兰绒西装的聪明年轻人，在纽约城里疯狂地奔跑，仿佛漫无目的地游行”。汤姆随后审视自己，惊恐地发现自己也穿着一套灰色法兰绒西装。

C.THE BEAT GENERATION

C. 哆掉的一代

1.During the 1950s, a small but culturally influential group of self-described “Beats” rejected suburban America’s carefree consumption and mindless conformity. Easily identified by their unconventional long hair and distaste for “square” suburban lifestyles, the Beats preferred to live in urban enclaves in New York City and San Francisco.

20世纪50年代，一小群但文化影响力巨大的自称“垮掉的一代”的人们，摒弃了美国郊区无忧无虑的消费主义和盲目的从众心理。他们留着不落俗套的长发，厌恶“循规蹈矩”的郊区生活方式，很容易辨认。垮掉的一代更喜欢居住在纽约市和旧金山的城市飞地里。

2.Beat generation writers and poets such as Allen Ginsberg and Jack Kerouac scorned middle-class suburban life. Kerouac linked happiness with personal freedom. Like other Beats he celebrated impulsive actions and the pursuit of immediate pleasure. In his autobiographical novel *On the Road*, Kerouac wrote “spontaneous prose” describing how he found adventure and renewal while traveling across the country. The Beats pioneered a nonconformist lifestyle foreshadowing the emergence of the hippies in the 1960s.

垮掉的一代作家和诗人，如艾伦·金斯伯格和杰克·凯鲁亚克，对中产阶级郊区生活嗤之以鼻。凯鲁亚克将幸福与个人自由联系起来。和其他垮掉的一代一样，他推崇冲动的行为和对即时快乐的追求。在他的自传体小说《在路上》中，凯鲁亚克用“自然流畅的散文”描述了他如何在美国各地旅行时找到冒险和新生。垮掉的一代开创了一种非传统的生活方式，预示了20世纪60年代嬉皮士运动的兴起。

D.ARTISTIC REBELS

D. 艺术反叛者

1.Like contemporary Beat writers, Modern artists pursued a personal quest for radical freedom of expression. Instead of attempting to portray the world around them, mid-century Modernists stressed private concerns and personal experiences as the sources of their art. During the 1950s, New York City became the center of the Western art world.

与同时代的垮掉派作家一样，现代艺术家追求的是彻底的表达自由。他们并不试图描绘周遭世界，而是强调私人关注和个人经历才是艺术的源泉。20世纪50年代，纽约市成为西方艺术世界的中心。

2.Jackson Pollock, Willem de Kooning, and Mark Rothko emerged as the acknowledged leaders of the New York School of Abstract Expressionism. Pollock created Abstract Expressionist paintings by spontaneously dripping paint on a canvas spread across the floor. He believed this artistic style emphasized individuality and freedom from traditional

constraints.

杰克逊·波洛克、威廉·德·库宁和马克·罗斯科被公认为纽约抽象表现主义画派的领军人物。波洛克创作抽象表现主义绘画的方式是将颜料随意地滴在铺于地面的画布上。他认为这种艺术风格强调个性，并摆脱传统束缚。

E. ROCK AND ROLL

E. 摆滚乐

1. Relatively few Americans read Beat Generation poems or visited trendy art galleries to see Abstract Expressionist paintings. However, most Americans did listen to music on their radios. In 1951, a Cleveland disc jockey named Alan Freed discarded bland popular music and instead began to play black rhythm and blues artists. Freed renamed the new sound "rock and roll."

很少有美国人会读垮掉的一代的诗歌，或者去时髦的画廊欣赏抽象表现主义绘画。然而，大多数美国人都会收听广播音乐。1951年，克利夫兰的一位名叫艾伦·弗里德的唱片骑师摒弃了平淡无奇的流行音乐，转而播放黑人节奏布鲁斯艺术家的作品。弗里德将这种新音乐风格命名为“摇滚乐”。

2. Elvis Presley embodied the new rock and roll sound and its rebellious attitude. His hit songs and sexually suggestive onstage gyrations thrilled teenagers and horrified their parents. Like Beat Generation writers, rock and roll singers challenged accepted beliefs about sex, race, and work. Rock and roll soon became the sound that helped shape and define the new teenage culture.

埃尔维斯·普雷斯利是新摇滚乐及其叛逆精神的化身。他的热门歌曲和充满性暗示的舞台表演令青少年为之疯狂，却也令他们的父母感到震惊。如同垮掉的一代作家一样，摇滚歌手挑战了人们对性、种族和工作的固有观念。摇滚乐很快成为塑造和定义新兴青少年文化的重要声音。

Be prepared to discuss how intellectuals, artists, youth, and black activists challenged the Eisenhower-era status quo.

准备好讨论知识分子、艺术家、青年和黑人活动家如何挑战艾森豪威尔时代的现状。

IV. TURNING POINTS IN AMERICAN HISTORY: *BROWN v. BOARD OF EDUCATION*, 1954

、 美国历史上的转折点：布朗诉教育委员会案，1954 年

A. CONTEXT

A. 背景

1. In the 1896 *Plessy v. Ferguson* decision, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that racially separate facilities, if equal, did not violate the Constitution. According to the Court, segregation was not discrimination.

1896 年，美国最高法院在普莱西诉弗格森案中裁定，如果种族隔离的设施具有同等效力，则不违反宪法。法院认为，种族隔离并非歧视。

2.Despite the Double V Campaign and the desegregation of the Army, Jim Crow segregation remained entrenched throughout the South. Ubiquitous “Colored Only” signs provided African Americans with humiliating reminders of their second-class status.

尽管经历了“双V运动”和军队的种族隔离废除，吉姆·克劳法的种族隔离制度仍然在南方根深蒂固。随处可见的“仅限有色人种”的标志不断提醒着非裔美国人他们二等公民的地位，令他们感到屈辱。

3.Since its founding in 1909, the NAACP had adopted the strategy of filing legal cases to gain justice and civil rights for African Americans. Led by Thurgood Marshall, the NAACP’s Legal Defense and Education Fund won important Supreme Court victories ruling against “separate but equal” facilities in graduate and professional schools.

自1909年成立以来，全国有色人种协进会（NAACP）一直采取通过提起诉讼来争取非裔美国人的正义和公民权利的策略。在瑟古德·马歇尔的领导下，NAACP的法律辩护和教育基金在最高法院取得了一系列重要的胜利，裁定研究生院和专业院校中“隔离但平等”的设施不合法。

B. “THE DOCTRINE OF ‘SEPARATE BUT EQUAL’ HAS NO PLACE”

B. “隔离但平等”的原则没有立足之地

1.When the 1953–54 school year opened, 2.5 million African American children attended all-black public schools in twenty-one states, ten of them outside the Old South. The facilities in these segregated schools were far from equal to those in white schools. In 1954, Southern states spent an average of \$165.00 for their white students and \$115.00 for their black students.

1953-54学年开始时，21个州的250万非裔美国儿童就读于全黑人公立学校，其中10个州位于原南部各州之外。这些种族隔离学校的设施远不及白人学校。1954年，南部各州平均每年在白人学生身上花费165美元，在黑人学生身上花费115美元。

2.Thurgood Marshall and the NAACP legal team chose five test cases to challenge state laws mandating segregation in the public schools. The *Brown* case took its name from the first name on the list—Oliver Brown of Topeka, Kansas. Brown wanted his eight-year-old daughter Linda to attend a nearby all-white elementary school instead of the all-black school twenty-five blocks from their home.

瑟古德·马歇尔和全国有色人种协进会（NAACP）的法律团队挑选了五个案例，挑战各州强制公立学校实行种族隔离的法律。*布朗案*以名单上的第一个名字命名——堪萨斯州托皮卡的奥利弗·布朗。布朗希望他八岁的女儿琳达能就读附近的一所全白人小学，而不是离家25个街区外的全黑人小学。

3.Marshall argued that segregated schools violated the “equal protection of the laws” guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment. Speaking for a unanimous Court, Chief Justice Earl Warren declared, “We conclude that in the field of public education, the doctrine of separate but equal has no place. Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal.”

马歇尔认为，种族隔离学校违反了第十四修正案保障的“法律面前人人平等”原则。首席大法官厄尔·沃伦代表全体法官一致宣布：“我们认为，在公共教育领域，隔离但平等的原则没有立足之地。隔离的教育设施本质上就是不平等的。”

4.The *Brown* decision opened a new era in the African American struggle for equal rights. The Court’s landmark ruling galvanized the nation’s 15 million black citizens to begin

demanding "Freedom Now!"

布朗案的判决开启了非裔美国人争取平等权利斗争的新纪元。最高法院的这项里程碑式裁决激励了全国 1500 万黑人公民开始高呼“立即获得自由！”

C.MASSIVE RESISTANCE AND LITTLE ROCK

C. 大规模抵抗运动和小石城

1.Outraged leaders across the South called for "massive resistance" to the Court's desegregation ruling. In Congress, 82 representatives and 19 senators signed a Southern Manifesto accusing the Supreme Court of "a clear abuse of judicial power."

南方各地的领导人义愤填膺，呼吁对最高法院的废除种族隔离裁决进行“大规模抵制”。在国会，82名众议员和19名参议员签署了一份《南方宣言》，指责最高法院“公然滥用司法权力”。

2.Massive resistance became a reality in Little Rock, Arkansas. The local school board adopted a desegregation plan calling for nine black students to integrate Little Rock's Central High School. The crisis began when an angry white mob surrounded the school and threatened the safety of the nine black students.

在阿肯色州小石城，大规模的抵制行动成为了现实。当地教育委员会通过了一项取消种族隔离的计划，要求九名黑人学生进入小石城中央高中就读。危机爆发于一群愤怒的白人暴徒包围学校，威胁这九名黑人学生的安全之时。

3.This blatant display of resistance convinced President Eisenhower that he had a constitutional duty to enforce the *Brown* decision. Ike ordered 1,100 paratroopers to Little Rock to protect the black students and enforce the Supreme Court's desegregation order. Eisenhower thus became the first president since Reconstruction to use federal troops to enforce the rights of African Americans.

3. 这种公然的抵抗行为使艾森豪威尔总统确信，他有宪法义务执行布朗诉托皮卡教育局案的判决。艾克下令派遣 1100 名伞兵前往小石城，保护黑人学生并执行最高法院的废除种族隔离令。艾森豪威尔由此成为重建时期以来第一位动用联邦军队来维护非裔美国人权利的总统。

D.MAKING CONNECTIONS: THE IMPACT OF THE *BROWN* DECISION

D. 建立联系：布朗案判决的影响

1.Although the *Brown* decision initially faced "massive resistance" in the South, it provided irresistible moral legitimacy to the struggle for legal equality. Sparked by *Brown*, the modern civil rights movement began a crucial decade of mass protests culminating with the passage of the historic 1964 Civil Rights Act.

尽管布朗案的判决最初在南方遭遇了“巨大的阻力”，但它为争取法律平等的斗争提供了不可抗拒的道德合法性。受布朗案的启发，现代民权运动开始了长达十年的关键时期，期间爆发了大规模抗议活动，最终促成了具有历史意义的 1964 年《民权法案》的通过。

2.*Brown'*s original goal of achieving school desegregation became part of a larger campaign for social justice. The African American civil rights movement inspired women, people with disabilities, and other minority groups to also demand "equal protection of

the laws."

2 布朗最初旨在实现学校种族融合的目标，后来演变为一场更广泛的社会正义运动的一部分。非裔美国人民权运动激励了妇女、残疾人和其他少数群体也要求“法律面前人人平等”。

Brown v. Board of Education is one of the most frequent APUSH topics. Be prepared to write a long-essay discussing how the Court's decision marked a turning point in American history.

布朗诉教育委员会案是美国大学历史 AP 考试中最常见的考点之一。请准备一篇长文，探讨最高法院的判决如何成为美国历史上的一个转折点。

V. THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT, 1956–1960

五 民权运动，1956-1960年

A. THE MONTGOMERY BUS BOYCOTT

A. 蒙哥马利巴士抵制运动

1.On December 1, 1955, a white Montgomery City Lines bus driver ordered a 42-year-old black seamstress named Rosa Parks to give up her seat to a white passenger. Parks refused by firmly saying one fateful word, "No."

1955年12月1日，一名白人蒙哥马利城市巴士司机命令一位名叫罗莎·帕克斯的42岁黑人女裁缝把座位让给一位白人乘客。帕克斯断然拒绝，只说了一个决定命运的字：“不。”

2.Rosa Parks' refusal to give up her seat sparked the Montgomery Bus Boycott. Led by her young minister, the 26-year-old Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., the black community supported Parks by boycotting the city buses. The boycott ended 15 months later when the Supreme Court ruled that segregation on public buses was unconstitutional.

罗莎·帕克斯拒绝让座引发了蒙哥马利巴士抵制运动。在她年轻的牧师、26岁的马丁·路德·金博士的领导下，黑人社区通过抵制城市公交车来声援帕克斯。15个月后，最高法院裁定公共汽车上的种族隔离违宪，抵制运动才告结束。

B. DR. KING AND NONVIOLENT CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE

B. 马丁·路德·金博士与非暴力公民不服从运动

1.The Montgomery Bus Boycott catapulted Dr. King to national prominence. He soon emerged as America's foremost civil rights leader.

1.蒙哥马利巴士抵制运动使金博士声名鹊起，成为全国瞩目的焦点。他很快成为美国最重要的民权领袖。

2.Dr. King inspired his followers with a message of nonviolent civil disobedience derived from Henry David Thoreau's essay "Resistance to Civil Government." In this seminal work, Thoreau wrote that if a law requires a person "to be an agent of injustice to another, then, I say, break the law." Dr. King founded the Southern Christian Leadership Conference

(SCLC) to apply this moral principle of civil disobedience in test cases throughout the South.

马丁·路德·金博士以亨利·大卫·梭罗的散文《论公民不服从》为灵感，向他的追随者们传达了非暴力公民不服从的信息。在这篇开创性著作中，梭罗写道，如果法律要求一个人“成为对他人不公正的执行者，那么，我说，就应该违反法律”。金博士创立了南方基督教领袖会议（SCLC），旨在将公民不服从这一道德原则应用于南方各地的实践案例中。

C. THE SIT-IN MOVEMENT

C. 静坐运动

1.Despite the victories in Montgomery and Little Rock, segregation continued to be a humiliating fact of daily life throughout the South. Jim Crow laws still segregated public bathrooms, drinking fountains, and lunch counters.

尽管在蒙哥马利和小石城取得了胜利，但种族隔离仍然是南方各地日常生活中令人羞辱的现实。吉姆·克劳法仍然对公共厕所、饮水机和午餐柜台实行种族隔离。

2.Dr. King's philosophy of nonviolent civil disobedience inspired four black college students in Greensboro, North Carolina, to take action. Calling segregation "evil pure and simple," the Greensboro Four sat down at a "whites only" Woolworth lunch counter on February 1, 1960, and ordered cups of coffee and slices of apple pie. When the waitress refused to take their order, the students remained seated. Their "sit-in" tactic worked. After losing over \$200,000 in business, the Greensboro Woolworth desegregated its lunch counter.

马丁·路德·金博士的非暴力公民不服从理念激励了北卡罗来纳州格林斯伯勒的四名黑人大学生采取行动。这四位学生称种族隔离“纯粹是邪恶的”，并于1960年2月1日在伍尔沃斯百货公司一家“仅限白人”的午餐柜台坐下，点了咖啡和苹果派。当服务员拒绝为他们点餐时，学生们依然坐在那里。他们的“静坐”策略奏效了。格林斯伯勒的伍尔沃斯百货公司在损失超过20万美元的营业额后，取消了午餐柜台的种族隔离。

3.The Greensboro sit-in energized a wave of student protests across the South. An estimated 70,000 demonstrators held "read-ins" in libraries, "watch-ins" at movie theaters, and "wade-ins" at beaches. Encouraged by Ella Baker, black and white students formed the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) to facilitate student activism.

格林斯伯勒静坐抗议激发了南方各地学生抗议的浪潮。据估计，约有7万名示威者在图书馆举行“读书会”，在电影院举行“守夜会”，在海滩上举行“涉水抗议”。在埃拉·贝克的鼓励下，黑人学生和白人学生成立了学生非暴力协调委员会（SNCC），以促进学生运动。

VI.

六 THE COLD WAR 冷战

、

A. "A MULTIPLICITY OF FEARS"

A. “多种恐惧”

1.On the surface, a majority of Americans seemed to enjoy a good life in the mid-fifties. The country liked Ike because his administration brought a material prosperity unequalled

in American history.

表面上看，五十年代中期大多数美国人似乎过着优渥的生活。美国民众喜欢艾森豪威尔，因为他的执政带来了美国历史上前所未有的物质繁荣。

2.The surface appearance of calm belied the reality of an underlying sense of anxiety and even fear. In a press conference in 1954, Eisenhower noted that Americans were “suffering from a multiplicity of fears.” The president was right. The fear of international communism, the fear of domestic subversion, and, most of all, the fear of nuclear annihilation all produced a deep sense of anxiety.

表面上的平静掩盖了内心深处的焦虑甚至恐惧。1954年，艾森豪威尔在一次新闻发布会上指出，美国人“饱受多种恐惧的折磨”。总统说得没错。对国际共产主义的恐惧、对国内颠覆的恐惧，以及最主要——对核毁灭的恐惧，都造成了深深的焦虑。

B.MASSIVE RETALIATION AND BRINKSMANSHIP

B. 大规模报复和边缘政策

1.The fear of war was not imaginary. By 1954, both the United States and the Soviet Union had exploded hydrogen bombs. What Winston Churchill called the “balance of terror” seemed frighteningly real.

1. 对战争的恐惧并非凭空想象。到1954年，美国和苏联都已经引爆了氢弹。温斯顿·丘吉尔所说的“恐怖平衡”似乎变得异常真实，令人恐惧。

2.President Eisenhower and his Secretary of State John Foster Dulles added to public anxiety by announcing the United States would no longer become involved in expensive limited wars. Instead, Dulles declared a new strategy called massive retaliation. This meant the United States would consider using its arsenal of nuclear weapons to halt Soviet aggression.

艾森豪威尔总统和国务卿约翰·福斯特·杜勒斯宣布美国将不再卷入代价高昂的有限战争，这加剧了公众的焦虑。杜勒斯宣布了一项名为“大规模报复”的新战略。这意味着美国将考虑动用其核武器库来阻止苏联的侵略。

3.Threatening to use nuclear weapons would require nerves of steel. “If you are scared to go to the brink,” Dulles warned, “you are lost.” Journalists promptly labeled this policy of going to the brink of nuclear war without going over the edge “brinkmanship.”

3. 威胁使用核武器需要钢铁般的意志。“如果你害怕走到核战争的边缘，”杜勒斯警告说，“你就完了。”记者们立即将这种走到核战争边缘却不过底限的政策称为“边缘政策”。

C.VIETNAM

C. 越南

1.Most Americans knew very little about Vietnam. Yet, events in this remote Asian country would transform it and the United States.

大多数美国人对越南知之甚少。然而，这个遥远的亚洲国家发生的事件将改变越南，也将改变美国。

2.Following World War II, France attempted to regain control over its valuable colonies in what had been known as French Indochina. However, the French soon became entangled in a costly war with communist forces led by Ho Chi Minh.

二战结束后，法国试图重新控制其在法属印度支那的重要殖民地。然而，法国很快便卷入了一场与胡志明领导的共产党军队进行的代价惨重的战争。

3.In 1954, the French suffered a disastrous defeat at the Battle of Dien Bien Phu. The exhausted French and the victorious Vietnamese reached an agreement known as the Geneva Accords. Both sides agreed to divide Vietnam at the 17th parallel. Ho Chi Minh would rule north of the parallel, while a French-backed government would rule south of it. A final agreement specified that free elections would be held in 1956 to unify Vietnam under one government.

1954年，法军在奠边府战役中惨败。疲惫不堪的法军和胜利的越南军队达成协议，即《日内瓦协议》。双方同意以北纬17度线为界划分越南。胡志明将统治北纬17度线以北的地区，而法国支持的政府将统治南纬17度线以南的地区。最终协议规定，将于1956年举行自由选举，以实现越南的统一。

D.THE DOMINO THEORY

D. 多米诺骨牌理论

1.The French defeat forced Eisenhower to make a fateful decision. Ike refused to abandon South Vietnam to Ho Chi Minh. At a news conference he explained, "When you have a row of dominoes set up, you knock over the first one, and what happens to the last one is the certainty that it will go over very quickly. So you could have the beginning of a disintegration that will have the most profound consequences." Called the domino theory, this belief became the justification for America's involvement in Vietnam.

法国战败迫使艾森豪威尔做出一个影响深远的决定。艾克拒绝将南越拱手让给胡志明。在一次新闻发布会上，他解释说：“当你摆放一排多米诺骨牌时，你推倒了第一张，最后一张也必然会很快倒下。这可能会导致局势开始瓦解，并造成极其深远的后果。”这种被称为“多米诺骨牌理论”的观点，成为了美国介入越南战争的理由。

2.The election called for in the Geneva Accords never took place. Instead, the U.S. sponsored a new South Vietnamese government headed by Ngo Dinh Diem. Within a short time, South Vietnamese communists called Viet Cong began a guerilla war to overthrow Diem. Eisenhower's decision to protect South Vietnam left his successors a dangerous problem.

2.日内瓦协议规定的选举从未举行。相反，美国扶植了一个由吴廷琰领导的南越新政府。不久之后，被称为越共的南越共产党发动游击战，试图推翻吴廷琰政权。艾森豪威尔保护南越的决定给他的继任者留下了一个棘手的问题。

E.SPUTNIK

E. 卫星尼克

1.On October 4, 1957, millions of Americans turned on their television sets and heard a newscaster tell them, "Listen now for the sound which forever separates the old from the new." The beeping sound they heard came from a 184-pound satellite called *Sputnik*

(Russian for “traveling companion”) that the Russians had shot into orbit earlier that day.

1957年10月4日，数百万美国人打开电视，听到新闻播音员说：“现在请聆听将新旧永远区分开来的声音。”他们听到的哔哔声来自一颗重184磅的卫星，名为“斯普特尼克”（俄语意为“旅行伙伴”），是苏联人在当天早些时候发射到轨道上的。

2. *Sputnik* jolted America’s self-confidence. A stunned public concluded that the Russians had surpassed the United States in science and technology.

2. 人造卫星的发射震慑了美国的自信心。震惊的公众得出结论：俄罗斯在科学技术领域已经超越了美国。

3. In July 1958, an alarmed Congress created the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) to compete with the Soviet space program. Congress also passed the National Defense Education Act to fund accelerated science and math programs in the nation’s public schools and universities.

1958年7月，忧心忡忡的国会成立了国家航空航天局（NASA），以与苏联的太空计划竞争。国会还通过了《国防教育法》，为全国公立中小学和大学的加速科学和数学课程提供资金。

VII. MAKING COMPARISONS: THE 1920s AND THE 1950s

七 进行比较：20世纪20年代与50年代

A. TECHNOLOGY

A. 技术

1. The 1920s witnessed remarkable advances in silent and synchronized-sound movies, airplanes, telephones, and consumer appliances. The decade also marked the beginning of the radio age. At the same time, Henry Ford pioneered mass production techniques for the automobile. The automobile sparked the beginning of highway construction while also spurring the growth of the petroleum, glass, and rubber industries.

20世纪20年代，无声电影和有声电影、飞机、电话和家用电器都取得了显著进步。这十年也标志着无线电时代的开始。与此同时，亨利·福特率先采用了汽车的大规模生产技术。汽车的出现不仅推动了公路建设的兴起，也促进了石油、玻璃和橡胶行业的增长。

2. The 1950s witnessed remarkable advances in jet aircraft, improved kitchen appliances, and lifesaving antibiotics and vaccines. The decade also marked the beginning of the television age. At the same time, William Levitt pioneered mass production techniques for homes. Widespread ownership of cars and the construction of the new interstate highway system contributed to the growth of suburbs around American cities.

20世纪50年代见证了喷气式飞机、厨房用具以及救命抗生素和疫苗的显著进步。这十年也标志着电视时代的开始。与此同时，威廉·莱维特率先开发了住宅批量生产技术。汽车的普及和新建的州际公路系统促进了美国城市郊区的发展。

B. INTOLERANCE

B. 不耐受

1.The 1920s witnessed widespread intolerance. The decade opened with a Red Scare directed against alleged radicals and communist sympathizers. Jim Crow laws remained entrenched in the South as African Americans attended segregated schools and faced formidable obstacles to exercising their right to vote. A resurgent Klan promoted racism while also fueling a movement that successfully persuaded Congress to pass the highly restrictive Immigration Act of 1924.

20世纪20年代，社会上普遍存在着不宽容现象。十年之初，针对所谓激进分子和共产主义同情者的“红色恐慌”席卷而来。吉姆·克劳法在南方根深蒂固，非裔美国人只能就读种族隔离学校，行使投票权也面临着重重阻碍。三K党死灰复燃，一方面宣扬种族主义，另一方面也推动了一场运动，最终成功说服国会通过了限制性极强的1924年移民法案。

2.The 1950s witnessed widespread intolerance. The decade opened with a Second Red Scare sparked by Senator McCarthy's unfounded accusations that communist sympathizers were working in the State Department. "McCarthyism" inspired loyalty oaths and Hollywood blacklists intended to suppress dissent. Although Jim Crow segregation remained entrenched, a growing Civil Rights movement achieved major victories in the *Brown v. Board of Education* decision and the Montgomery Bus Boycott.

20世纪50年代见证了普遍存在的不宽容现象。这十年伊始，麦卡锡参议员毫无根据地指控国务院内部有共产主义同情者，引发了第二次红色恐慌。“麦卡锡主义”催生了效忠宣誓和好莱坞黑名单，旨在压制异议。尽管种族隔离制度根深蒂固，但日益壮大的民权运动在布朗诉教育委员会案和蒙哥马利巴士抵制运动中取得了重大胜利。

C.LITERATURE

C. 文献

1.The 1920s witnessed a remarkable outburst of literary activity. Harlem Renaissance writers such as Langston Hughes and Zora Neale Hurston expressed pride in their African American culture. At the same time, Lost Generation writers such as F. Scott Fitzgerald and Sinclair Lewis expressed a critical view of American society and the materialistic spirit dominating the decade.

1920年代见证了文学活动的蓬勃发展。哈莱姆文艺复兴时期的作家，如兰斯顿·休斯和佐拉·尼尔·赫斯顿，表达了他们对非裔美国人文化的自豪感。与此同时，迷惘的一代作家，如F·斯科特·菲茨杰拉德和辛克莱·刘易斯，则表达了对美国社会以及主导那个年代的物质主义精神的批判性观点。

2.The 1950s witnessed the publication of popular academic and literary works challenging the banality and conformity of the decade. David Riesman's *The Lonely Crowd* and William Whyte's *The Organization Man* criticized the oppressive conformity found in the suburbs and in America's large corporations. Meanwhile, Beat writers such as Jack Kerouac and Allen Ginsburg protested the era's excessive materialism while also calling for greater individualism.

20世纪50年代，涌现出许多挑战当时社会平庸和墨守成规的学术和文学作品。大卫·里斯曼的《孤独的人群》和威廉·怀特的《组织人》批判了郊区和美国大型企业中令人窒息的墨守成规现象。与此同时，杰克·凯鲁亚克和艾伦·金斯伯格等“垮掉的一代”作家在抗议那个时代过度物质主义的同时，也呼吁更加个人主义。

Chapter 28

第 28 章

THE 1960s 20世纪60年代

I. JFK PROCLAIMS A NEW FRONTIER

我 肯尼迪宣布开辟新疆界

。

A. "THE TORCH HAS PASSED TO A NEW GENERATION"

A. "火炬已传递给新一代"

1.John F. Kennedy defeated Richard Nixon by a razor-thin popular margin of 116,000 votes. "The margin is narrow," Kennedy admitted, "but the responsibility is clear."

约翰·F·肯尼迪以微弱的 11.6 万张选票优势击败了理查德·尼克松。 "优势很小，" 肯尼迪承认， "但责任很明确。"

2.On January 20, 1961, Dwight Eisenhower, then the oldest man ever to serve as President, watched as his successor, John F. Kennedy, took the oath of office as the youngest man to hold the nation's highest office. As a brilliant winter sun sparkled on a layer of newly fallen snow, the 43-year-old president proudly announced, "The torch has passed to a new generation of Americans."

1961 年 1 月 20 日，时任美国总统中年龄最大的德怀特·艾森豪威尔，亲眼见证了他的继任者约翰·F·肯尼迪宣誓就职，成为美国历史上最年轻的总统。在灿烂的冬日阳光照耀下，皑皑白雪闪闪发光，这位 43 岁的总统自豪地宣布： "火炬已经传递给了新一代的美国人。"

B. THE NEW FRONTIER

B. 新边疆

1.JFK inspired America with his pledge to boldly lead the country into a "New Frontier." Hoping to become an activist President in the tradition of Franklin Roosevelt, Kennedy's New Frontier included plans to fight poverty, support civil rights for African Americans, aid education, and provide health insurance for the elderly.

肯尼迪总统以其带领国家大胆迈向 "新边疆" 的承诺激励了美国。他希望成为像富兰克林·罗斯福那样积极进取的总统，其 "新边疆" 计划包括消除贫困、支持非裔美国人的民权、资助教育以及为老年人提供医疗保险。

2.Once in office, Kennedy began enacting a number of innovative programs. For example, the Peace Corps sent thousands of idealistic volunteers to battle hunger, disease, and illiteracy in developing nations in Africa, Asia, and Latin America. The Alliance for Progress proposed to use America's economic strength to fight poverty in Latin America. And in the space race with the Soviets, Kennedy committed the United States to put the first man on the moon.

肯尼迪就任总统后，开始推行一系列创新举措。例如，和平队派遣数千名充满理想主义的志愿者前往非洲、亚洲和拉丁美洲的发展中国家，与饥饿、疾病和文盲作斗争。进步联盟提议利用美国的经济实力帮助拉丁美洲消除贫困。在与苏联的太空竞赛中，肯尼迪承诺美国将第一个人类送上月球。

II. JFK AND THE COLD WAR

— 肯尼迪与冷战

A.BERLIN

A. 柏林

1.During the presidential campaign, Kennedy predicted that communist expansion posed the most important threat to the Free World. “To be an American in the next decade,” he warned, “will be a hazardous experience. We will live on the edge of danger.”

在总统竞选期间，肯尼迪预言共产主义扩张对自由世界构成最严重的威胁。他警告说：“未来十年，做一个美国人将是充满危险的经历。我们将生活在危险的边缘。”

2.Kennedy’ s first Cold War confrontation came in Berlin. At a summit meeting in Vienna in June 1961, Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev threatened to isolate West Berlin by placing it under the control of East Germany. When Kennedy refused to surrender Western occupation rights, Khrushchev angrily declared, “If you want war, that is your problem.”

肯尼迪在冷战中的第一次正面交锋发生在柏林。1961年6月，在维也纳举行的一次峰会上，苏联最高领导人赫鲁晓夫威胁要将西柏林置于东德的控制之下，从而孤立西柏林。当肯尼迪拒绝放弃西方的占领权时，赫鲁晓夫愤怒地宣称：“如果你们想要战争，那是你们自己的问题。”

3.Aware of America’ s formidable nuclear arsenal, Khrushchev did not want to provoke a war. But he did want to stop the stream of 3 million refugees who fled from East Germany to West Berlin. On August 13, 1961, Khrushchev ordered East German troops to begin constructing a concrete wall topped with barbed wire along the border between East and West Berlin. Known as the Berlin Wall, the barrier cut the flow of refugees, thus ending the Berlin crisis. However, the superpower stalemate continued as Berlin, like all of Europe, remained divided.

赫鲁晓夫深知美国拥有强大的核武库，因此不愿挑起战争。但他确实想阻止300万难民从东德涌入西柏林。1961年8月13日，赫鲁晓夫下令东德军队开始在东西柏林边界修建一道顶部架设铁丝网的混凝土墙。这道屏障被称为柏林墙，它阻断了难民的流动，从而结束了柏林危机。然而，超级大国之间的僵局仍在继续，柏林和整个欧洲一样，仍然处于分裂状态。

B.THE BAY OF PIGS INVASION

B. 猪湾入侵

1.In the late 1950s, Fidel Castro led a popular revolution that overthrew Cuba’ s corrupt dictator Fulgencio Batista. Although he promised to turn Cuba into a democratic nation, Castro seized American-owned businesses, nationalized the country’ s major industries, and established close ties with the Soviet Union.

1950年代末，菲德尔·卡斯特罗领导了一场民众革命，推翻了古巴腐败的独裁者富尔亨西奥·巴蒂斯塔。尽管他承诺将古巴变成一个民主国家，但卡斯特罗却没收了美国拥有的企业，将该国的主要工业国有化，并与苏联建立了密切联系。

2.When he became president, Kennedy learned that the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) was preparing an army of 1,400 Cuban exiles to invade Cuba at the Bay of Pigs on the island’ s southern coast. The CIA confidently predicted the invaders would spark a popular

uprising that would overthrow Castro. Despite serious doubts, Kennedy allowed the invasion to take place on April 17, 1961.

肯尼迪就任总统后得知，中央情报局（CIA）正准备派遣一支由1400名古巴流亡者组成的军队，从古巴南部海岸的猪湾入侵古巴。中情局自信地预测，入侵者将引发民众起义，推翻卡斯特罗政权。尽管心存疑虑，肯尼迪还是允许入侵行动于1961年4月17日进行。

3.The dream of overthrowing Castro quickly turned into a nightmare when a powerful Cuban army overwhelmed the exile force. The fiasco handed JFK an embarrassing defeat damaging his credibility and inviting further provocations from Castro and Khrushchev.

3.推翻卡斯特罗的梦想很快变成了噩梦，强大的古巴军队击溃了流亡者部队。这场惨败让肯尼迪颜面尽失，损害了他的信誉，并招致卡斯特罗和赫鲁晓夫的进一步挑衅。

C.THE CUBAN MISSILE CRISIS

C. 古巴导弹危机

1.Tempted by Kennedy's inexperience and apparent lack of resolve, an emboldened Khrushchev secretly allowed Russian technicians to build 42 ballistic missile sites in Cuba. The missiles could be fitted with nuclear warheads 20 to 30 times more powerful than the bomb that destroyed Hiroshima.

1.由于肯尼迪缺乏经验和明显的决心不足，胆子更大的赫鲁晓夫受到诱惑，秘密允许苏联技术人员在古巴建造42个弹道导弹发射场。这些导弹可以配备比摧毁广岛的原子弹威力大20到30倍的核弹头。

2.A high-flying U-2 spy plane discovered the missile sites on October 14, 1962. Kennedy and his advisors recognized that these weapons posed a serious threat to America's national security and the global balance of power. After days of secret deliberations, Kennedy publicly announced a "quarantine" or naval blockade of Cuba and demanded the removal of the missiles already in place. If the Soviet Union refused, the United States would launch a massive invasion force to destroy the missiles.

1962年10月14日，一架高空飞行的U-2侦察机发现了导弹发射井。肯尼迪及其顾问意识到，这些武器对美国的国家安全和全球力量平衡构成了严重威胁。经过数日的秘密磋商，肯尼迪公开宣布对古巴实施“隔离”或海上封锁，并要求苏联撤走已部署的导弹。如果苏联拒绝，美国将派遣大规模入侵部队摧毁这些导弹。

3.The world now faced the terrifying possibility of a nuclear war. Confronted with America's firm determination and overwhelming military superiority, Khrushchev agreed to remove the missiles in return for an American pledge not to invade Cuba.

3.世界现在面临着爆发核战争的可怕可能性。面对美国的坚定决心和压倒性的军事优势，赫鲁晓夫同意撤走导弹，以换取美国承诺不入侵古巴。

D.UNDERSTANDING CAUSATION: CONSEQUENCES OF THE CUBAN MISSILE CRISIS

D. 理解因果关系：古巴导弹危机的后果

1.The Cuban Missile Crisis enhanced Kennedy's popularity and global prestige. In contrast, it weakened Khrushchev and played a key role in his fall from power two years later.

古巴导弹危机提升了肯尼迪的声望和国际威望。相反，它削弱了赫鲁晓夫，并在两年后导致他下台的过程中发挥了关键作用。

2.Having approached the brink of nuclear catastrophe, Kennedy and Khrushchev worked to improve relations and prevent a recurrence of such a dangerous confrontation. They agreed to install a “hotline” allowing direct communication between Washington and Moscow in a crisis.

2. 在濒临核灾难边缘之后，肯尼迪和赫鲁晓夫努力改善关系，防止此类危险对抗再次发生。他们同意设立一条“热线”，以便在危机情况下华盛顿和莫斯科之间进行直接沟通。

3.The successful resolution of the Cuban Missile Crisis gave Kennedy a new confidence. In an important speech delivered on June 10, 1963, JFK shifted from confrontational Cold War rhetoric by reminding his listeners, “We all breathe the same air. We all cherish our children’s futures.” Three months later the United States and the Soviet Union signed the Partial Test Ban Treaty banning nuclear tests in the atmosphere.

3. 古巴导弹危机的成功解决让肯尼迪重拾信心。在1963年6月10日发表的重要演讲中，肯尼迪一改冷战时期对抗性的言辞，提醒听众：“我们呼吸着同样的空气。我们都珍视子孙后代的未来。”三个月后，美国和苏联签署了《部分禁止核试验条约》，禁止在大气层进行核试验。

III.

三 “WE SHALL OVERCOME” “我们终将胜利”

、

A.CONTEXT

A. 背景

1.During the 1960 presidential campaign Kennedy pledged to actively work for African American civil rights. However, as president he failed to launch an attack on segregation in the South.

1960年总统竞选期间，肯尼迪承诺积极致力于非裔美国人民权运动。然而，作为总统，他未能对南方各州的种族隔离制度发起攻击。

2.While JFK wavered, black activists turned to direct action to confront Jim Crow segregation. For example, mob violence did not deter the Freedom Riders from winning an order from the Interstate Commerce Commission banning segregation in interstate bus terminals. Across the country, more and more blacks marched against segregation as they sang the civil rights anthem, “We shall overcome.”

2 在肯尼迪总统态度摇摆不定之际，黑人活动家们转向直接行动，对抗吉姆·克劳种族隔离制度。例如，暴民的暴力行为并没有阻止“自由乘车运动”的参与者们，他们最终赢得了州际商务委员会的命令，禁止在州际巴士站实行种族隔离。在全国各地，越来越多的黑人走上街头，高唱民权运动的颂歌《我们终将胜利》，反对种族隔离。

B.BIRMINGHAM

B. 伯明翰

1.In April 1963, the focus of the civil rights struggle shifted to Birmingham, Alabama. At that time, Birmingham was the largest segregated city in the United States. Eugene "Bull" Connor, the city' s Commissioner of Public Safety, promptly arrested over 3,000 demonstrators, including Dr. King.

1963年4月，民权运动的焦点转移到了阿拉巴马州伯明翰市。当时，伯明翰是美国最大的种族隔离城市。该市公共安全专员尤金·“公牛”·康纳迅速逮捕了3000多名示威者，其中包括马丁·路德·金博士。

2.While in jail, Dr. King wrote his famous "Letter from Birmingham City Jail" in which he defended civil disobedience as a justified response to unjust segregation laws. Dr. King called upon white clergymen to join him in being "extremists for the cause of justice."

2在狱中，金博士写下了他著名的《伯明翰监狱来信》，信中他为公民不服从辩护，认为这是对不公正的种族隔离法律的正当回应。金博士呼吁白人牧师与他一起成为“为正义事业而采取极端行动的人”。

3.Bull Connor did not read Dr. King' s letter. On May 3, his men used clubs, snarling police attack dogs, and high-pressure fire hoses to disperse a peaceful demonstration. Connor' s strategy backfired when outraged Americans watched news broadcasts of what one journalist called "a visual demonstration of sin, vivid enough to rouse the conscience of the entire nation."

3布尔·康纳没有读过马丁·路德·金博士的信。5月3日，他的手下动用警棍、凶猛的警犬和高压水枪驱散了一场和平示威。康纳的策略适得其反，愤怒的美国民众通过新闻报道目睹了这场被一位记者称为“罪恶的直观展现，足以唤醒整个国家的良知”的事件。

C.PRESIDENT KENNEDY SPEAKS OUT

C. 肯尼迪总统发表讲话

1.The events in Birmingham forced President Kennedy to act. In a televised address on June 11, 1963, he forcefully argued for racial justice: "We are confronted primarily with a moral issue . . . The heart of the question is whether all Americans are to be afforded equal rights and equal opportunities, whether we are going to treat our fellow Americans as we want to be treated."

伯明翰事件迫使肯尼迪总统采取行动。1963年6月11日，他在电视讲话中强有力地论证了种族正义：“我们首先面临的是一个道德问题……问题的核心在于，所有美国人是否都应享有平等的权利和机会，我们是否会以我们希望被对待的方式对待我们的美国同胞。”

2.Kennedy' s speech marked a major turning point in the civil rights movement. Eight days later, the president called upon Congress to pass a sweeping civil rights bill that would prohibit segregation in public places, speed up school integration, and ban discrimination in hiring practices.

肯尼迪的演讲标志着民权运动的一个重要转折点。八天后，总统呼吁国会通过一项全面的民权法案，该法案将禁止公共场所的种族隔离，加快学校的种族融合，并禁止招聘中的歧视行为。

D.THE MARCH ON WASHINGTON

D. 向华盛顿进军

1.Dr. King recognized the importance of building a nationwide alliance of what he called a "coalition of conscience" to support President Kennedy's civil rights bill. Dr. King and other black leaders called for a massive March on Washington to demonstrate public support for the bill.

金博士认识到建立一个全国性的“良知联盟”的重要性，他称之为支持肯尼迪总统民权法案的联盟。金博士和其他黑人领袖呼吁举行大规模的华盛顿大游行，以表达公众对该法案的支持。

2.The climax of the day came when Dr. King addressed a crowd of over 200,000 black and white civil rights supporters. His famous "I Have a Dream" speech left an indelible memory on everyone who heard it. Inspired by Dr. King, the unified crowd sang "We shall overcome" and repeatedly chanted "Pass the bill!"

当天的高潮是马丁·路德·金博士向超过20万名黑人和白人民权运动支持者发表讲话。他著名的“我有一个梦想”演讲给所有听众留下了不可磨灭的印象。受金博士的鼓舞，团结一致的人群高唱“我们终将胜利”，并反复高呼“通过法案！”

E.MAKING COMPARISONS: DR. KING AND MALCOLM X

E. 对比：马丁·路德·金博士和马尔科姆·X

1.Dr. King advocated non-violent protests to challenge Jim Crow segregation. He worked to create a racially integrated society in which people "will not be judged by the color of their skin but by the content of their character." Dr. King opposed violence arguing, "It destroys community and makes brotherhood impossible."

金博士倡导以非暴力抗议来挑战吉姆·克劳种族隔离制度。他致力于创建一个种族融合的社会，在这个社会里，人们“不会因肤色而被评判，而是因品格而被评判”。金博士反对暴力，他认为：“暴力会摧毁社区，使兄弟情谊成为不可能。”

2.During the early 1960s, Malcolm X emerged as a leading voice of an increasingly militant wing of the civil rights movement. He embraced black nationalism as an alternative to Dr. King's vision of a racially integrated society achieved by peaceful means. Malcolm X exhorted blacks to cast off the shackles of racism "by any means necessary" including violence: "When I say fight for independence right here, I don't mean any nonviolent fight, or turn-the-other-cheek fight. Those days are gone, those days are over."

20世纪60年代初，马尔科姆·X成为民权运动中日益激进的一派的领军人物。他拥抱黑人民族主义，以此作为对马丁·路德·金博士通过和平手段实现种族融合社会愿景的替代方案。马尔科姆·X号召黑人“不惜一切手段”摆脱种族主义的枷锁，包括暴力：“我说要在这里争取独立，指的不是任何非暴力斗争，也不是那种逆来顺受的斗争。那种日子已经一去不复返了。”

IV.

四 NOVEMBER 22, 1963 1963年11月22日

、

A.DALLAS

A. 达拉斯

1.In the fall of 1963, President Kennedy appeared to be fulfilling his promise as a leader. He met the Soviet challenge in Cuba, took the first steps toward reducing Cold War tensions, and launched a moral and legislative attack on segregation. About 60 percent of the public

approved his performance.

1963年秋，肯尼迪总统似乎正在兑现他作为领导人的承诺。他在古巴应对了苏联的挑战，迈出了缓和冷战紧张局势的第一步，并在道德和立法层面发起了反对种族隔离的斗争。大约60%的公众认可了他的表现。

2.No one foresaw that a terrible national tragedy lay just ahead. On November 22, 1963, Lee Harvey Oswald shot and killed President Kennedy in Dallas, Texas. The tragic news flashed instantly across the nation and then around the world. Television became what one reporter called “the window on the world.” Shocked viewers watched a somber Vice President Lyndon Johnson take the oath of office while a grief-stricken Jacqueline Kennedy stood by his side.

谁也没有预料到一场可怕的国家悲剧即将发生。1963年11月22日，李·哈维·奥斯瓦尔德在德克萨斯州达拉斯市枪杀了肯尼迪总统。这则悲剧消息瞬间传遍全国，随后又传遍全世界。电视成了记者所说的“通往世界的窗口”。震惊的观众们看到，神情凝重的副总统林登·约翰逊宣誓就职，悲痛欲绝的杰奎琳·肯尼迪站在他身边。

B.MAKING CONNECTIONS: THE KENNEDY LEGACY

B. 建立联系：肯尼迪的遗产

1.President Kennedy achieved a mixed record of successes and failures. Cold War historians condemn his rash decision to approve the Bay of Pigs invasion while praising his adept handling of the Cuban Missile Crisis. Social historians fault Kennedy for initially moving slowly on civil rights, but laud his strong moral leadership toward the end of his presidency. Overall, presidential scholars rank JFK as a good, but not great, president.

肯尼迪总统的政绩褒贬不一。冷战史学家谴责他草率批准猪湾入侵的决定，同时赞扬他巧妙地处理了古巴导弹危机。社会史学家批评肯尼迪在民权问题上行动迟缓，但赞扬他在总统任期后期展现出的坚定道德领导力。总体而言，总统研究学者认为肯尼迪是一位优秀的总统，但并非伟大的总统。

2.Unlike professional historians, the American public consistently awards Kennedy the highest approval rating of any president since Franklin Roosevelt. JFK’s youth and vitality embodied the aspirations of a new generation. Historian Alan Brinkley concludes, “He remains a powerful symbol of a lost moment, of a soaring idealism and hopefulness that subsequent generations still try to recover.”

与专业历史学家不同，美国公众对肯尼迪的支持率始终高于富兰克林·罗斯福以来的任何一位总统。肯尼迪的青春活力体现了新一代的抱负。历史学家艾伦·布林克利总结道：“他仍然是逝去时代的有力象征，代表着一种高远的理想主义和希望，而后世至今仍在努力追寻这种理想和希望。”

V.

五 THE GREAT SOCIETY 伟大社会

、

A. “LET US CONTINUE”

A. “让我们继续”

1.Lyndon Johnson took office under tragic and demanding circumstances. No previous vice president had ever witnessed the assassination of a president.

林登·约翰逊在悲惨而艰难的情况下就任副总统。此前没有任何一位副总统亲眼目睹过总统遇刺身亡。

2.Johnson reminded a joint session of Congress that when listing his goals President Kennedy had said, "Let us begin." The new president solemnly declared, "Let us continue."

约翰逊提醒国会联席会议，肯尼迪总统在列举其目标时曾说：“让我们开始吧。”这位新总统庄严地宣布：“让我们继续吧。”

B.LANDMARK CIVIL RIGHTS LEGISLATION

B. 具有里程碑意义的民权立法

1.Johnson understood that civil rights remained America's most urgent social problem. Demonstrating his legendary ability to persuade Senators to support his bills, LBJ overcame strong Southern opposition and won passage of the 1964 Civil Rights Act.

约翰逊深知，民权问题仍然是美国最紧迫的社会问题。他展现了自己非凡的游说能力，成功说服参议员支持他的法案，克服了南方各州的强烈反对，最终促成了1964年《民权法案》的通过。

2.The landmark act gave all citizens the right to use public facilities such as hotels, restaurants, and theatres. The law authorized the attorney general to bring suits to speed school desegregation. In addition, it created the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission to prevent job discrimination. Finally, Title VII barred discrimination based on sex. Women's groups successfully used this provision to secure government support for greater equality in education and employment.

这项具有里程碑意义的法案赋予所有公民使用公共设施（例如酒店、餐厅和剧院）的权利。该法案授权司法部长提起诉讼，以加快学校种族融合进程。此外，它还设立了平等就业机会委员会，以防止就业歧视。最后，《民权法案》第七章禁止基于性别的歧视。妇女团体成功地利用这一条款，争取政府支持，以实现教育和就业领域的更大平等。

3.President Johnson and civil rights leaders now turned to the issue of voting rights. A combination of literacy tests and poll taxes effectively nullified the Fifteenth and Nineteenth amendments giving black men and women the right to vote. The Voting Rights Act of 1965 abolished literacy tests and other tactics used to prevent blacks from voting. At the same time, the Twenty-fourth Amendment outlawed the poll tax in federal elections. Together the Voting Rights Act and the Twenty-fourth Amendment enabled millions of African American citizens to vote for the first time.

约翰逊总统和民权领袖们随即把目光转向了投票权问题。识字测试和人头税的结合实际上使赋予黑人男女投票权的第十五和第十九修正案形同虚设。1965 年的《投票权法案》废除了识字测试和其他阻止黑人投票的手段。与此同时，第二十四修正案取缔了联邦选举中的人头税。《投票权法案》和第二十四修正案共同使数百万非裔美国公民首次获得了投票权。

C.THE WAR ON POVERTY

C. 向贫困宣战

1.President Johnson believed his landslide victory over Barry Goldwater in the 1964 presidential election gave him a mandate to pursue his dream of creating a Great Society

that would use America's great prosperity to help improve the quality of life for everyone.

1. 约翰逊总统认为，他在 1964 年总统选举中以压倒性优势战胜巴里·戈德华特，使他获得了实现其梦想的授权，即创建一个伟大的社会，利用美国的巨大繁荣来帮助改善每个人的生活质量。

2.Despite America's great wealth, about one-fifth of the nation's families earned less than \$3,000 a year. Shocked by this jarring fact, LBJ declared an "unconditional War on Poverty."

尽管美国拥有巨大的财富，但大约五分之一的家庭年收入不足3000美元。约翰逊总统对这一令人震惊的事实感到愤慨，于是宣布发起“无条件向贫困宣战”。

3.Congress passed a host of new federal programs to help the poor. For example, high school dropouts learned new skills in over 50 Job Corps camps, while half-a-million pre-school children attended special Head Start programs to help them prepare for school. Although many criticized the War on Poverty for waste, it gave hope to millions and helped reduce the number of poor by nearly 10 million people from 1964 to 1967.

国会通过了一系列新的联邦项目来帮助穷人。例如，超过50个职业培训营为高中辍学生提供了学习新技能的机会，同时有50万学龄前儿童参加了专门的启蒙计划，帮助他们做好入学准备。尽管许多人批评“向贫困宣战”浪费资源，但它确实给数百万人带来了希望，并在1964年至1967年间帮助减少了近1000万贫困人口。

D.MAKING CONNECTIONS: CHANGING PATTERNS OF IMMIGRATION

D. 建立联系：移民模式的转变

1.The Immigration Act of 1965 abolished the system of national quotas instituted during the 1920s. The act established a ceiling of 120,000 on immigrants from the Western Hemisphere and 170,000 from the rest of the world. The law established preferences for close relatives as well as for those with needed occupational skills.

1965年的《移民法》废除了20世纪20年代建立的国家配额制度。该法案规定，来自西半球的移民人数上限为12万人，来自世界其他地区的移民人数上限为17万人。该法案还规定了优先考虑近亲属以及拥有所需职业技能的人。

2.The Immigration Act of 1965 has had a profound impact on America's demographic character. The family unification preference led to the phenomenon of chain immigration in which the naturalization of a single immigrant from Asia, Africa, or Hispanic background opened the door to his or her brothers and sisters and their spouses.

1965年的《移民法》对美国的人口结构产生了深远的影响。家庭团聚优先政策导致了连锁移民现象，即一名来自亚洲、非洲或西班牙裔背景的移民入籍后，其兄弟姐妹及其配偶也随之入籍。

3.These provisions have triggered a major new wave of immigration. Between 1990 and 2010 about 20 million immigrants entered the United States. The largest number of these immigrants came from Latin America and Asia.

3. 这些规定引发了新一轮大规模移民潮。1990年至2010年间，约有2000万移民进入美国。其中，人数最多的移民来自拉丁美洲和亚洲。

E.MAKING COMPARISONS: THE NEW DEAL AND THE GREAT SOCIETY

E. 进行比较：新政与伟大社会

1. Both the New Deal and the Great Society used the power of the federal government to promote social justice, fight poverty, and solve social problems. As a result, both programs led to an increase in federal spending for social services. And finally, both the New Deal and the Great Society supported the arts, encouraged housing construction, helped the elderly, and instituted government-sponsored employment programs.

新政和伟大社会计划都利用联邦政府的权力来促进社会正义、消除贫困和解决社会问题。因此，这两个计划都导致联邦政府在社会服务方面的支出增加。最后，新政和伟大社会计划都支持艺术发展、鼓励住房建设、帮助老年人，并推行政府资助的就业计划。

2. The New Deal responded to an economic depression while the Great Society was enacted during a period of economic prosperity. Unlike the New Deal, the Great Society included landmark legislation protecting the civil liberties and voting rights of African Americans. While both programs fought poverty, the Great Society included a program providing preschool education for disadvantaged children.

罗斯福新政是为了应对经济萧条而制定的，而“伟大社会”计划则是在经济繁荣时期实施的。与新政不同，“伟大社会”计划包含了具有里程碑意义的立法，保护了非裔美国人的公民自由和投票权。虽然这两个计划都致力于消除贫困，但“伟大社会”计划还包括为弱势儿童提供学前教育。

VI. THE VIETNAM WAR, 1964–1967

六 越南战争，1964-1967年

、

A.CONTEXT

A. 背景

1. When Kennedy took the oath of office, about 900 American military advisers aided the South Vietnamese army. This minimal military presence failed to deter Viet Cong attacks designed to destabilize the South Vietnam government.

肯尼迪宣誓就职时，约有900名美国军事顾问协助南越军队。这种微弱的军事存在未能阻止越共旨在破坏南越政府稳定的袭击。

2. Distracted by Cold War crises in Berlin and Cuba, Kennedy hoped an additional 15,000 military advisors would buttress the South Vietnamese government. He planned to conduct a thorough review of America's commitment to South Vietnam when he returned from Dallas.

2. 由于柏林和古巴的冷战危机分散了肯尼迪的注意力，他希望增派15000名军事顾问能够支持南越政府。他计划从达拉斯返回后，对美国对南越的承诺进行全面评估。

B.THE GULF OF TONKIN RESOLUTION

B. 东京湾决议

1. President Johnson inherited an increasingly dangerous situation in South Vietnam. On August 4, 1964, he received unsubstantiated reports that North Vietnamese gunboats had

fired on two American destroyers patrolling in the Gulf of Tonkin. The next day, Johnson asked Congress to pass a resolution authorizing him to take "all necessary measures to repel any armed attack against the forces of the United States and to prevent further aggression." The House of Representatives unanimously supported the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution while just two Senators opposed it.

约翰逊总统接手南越局势时，局势日益危险。1964年8月4日，他收到未经证实的报告，称北越炮艇向两艘在北部湾巡逻的美国驱逐舰开火。第二天，约翰逊要求国会通过一项决议，授权他采取“一切必要措施，击退任何针对美国军队的武装攻击，并防止进一步的侵略”。众议院一致通过了北部湾决议，只有两名参议员投了反对票。

2. Johnson's handling of the Gulf of Tonkin affair seemed to be a major political success. Opinion polls showed that 72 percent of the American public supported his handling of the war in Vietnam. Very few people listened when Senator Wayne Morris, who voted against the resolution, warned: "We are in effect giving the President war-making powers in the absence of a declaration of war. I believe that to be a historic mistake."

约翰逊对北部湾事件的处理似乎取得了重大的政治成功。民意调查显示，72%的美国民众支持他对越南战争的处理方式。然而，当投反对票的参议员韦恩·莫里斯警告说：“我们实际上是在没有宣战的情况下赋予总统发动战争的权力。我认为这是一个历史性的错误。”时，却鲜有人听取他的警告。

C. ESCALATION

C. 升级

1. While LBJ focused on his Great Society legislation, the situation in South Vietnam continued to deteriorate. By the beginning of 1965, the Viet Cong controlled almost three-fourths of South Vietnam's land and over half its population. American observers all agreed that the nation would collapse within a short time.

1. 当约翰逊总统专注于他的“伟大社会”立法时，南越局势持续恶化。到1965年初，越共控制了南越近四分之三的土地和超过一半的人口。美国观察家一致认为，这个国家将在不久的将来崩溃。

2. LBJ vowed, "I am not going to be the President who saw Southeast Asia go the way China went." He therefore rejected the options of withdrawing the U.S. advisors or negotiating a peace settlement. Instead, in March 1965 he took the fateful step of choosing to dramatically escalate America's military commitment by sending combat troops to Vietnam.

约翰逊总统曾誓言：“我绝不会成为眼睁睁看着东南亚步中国后尘的总统。”因此，他拒绝了撤回美国顾问或通过谈判达成和平协议的选项。相反，在1965年3月，他做出了一个影响深远的决定：大幅提升美国的军事投入，向越南派遣作战部队。

3. When it became clear that North Vietnam could not be quickly defeated, Johnson poured more men and money into the war effort. By the end of 1967, about 500,000 American soldiers guarded South Vietnam's cities and patrolled its rice paddies. Search-and-destroy missions killed over 200,000 enemy soldiers, but left one-fourth of the people in South Vietnam homeless. The Viet Cong struck back with deadly ambushes and hidden booby-

traps. About 16,000 American soldiers lost their lives between 1965 and 1967.

3. 当北越无法迅速被击败的局面变得明朗时，约翰逊总统向战争投入了更多的人力和财力。到1967年底，约有50万美军士兵驻守南越的城市，并在稻田巡逻。搜寻和摧毁行动击毙了超过20万敌军士兵，但也使南越四分之一的人口流离失所。越共以致命的伏击和隐蔽的诡雷进行反击。1965年至1967年间，约有1.6万名美军士兵阵亡。

D.HAWKS VERSUS DOVES

D. 鹰对鸽

1. When President Johnson escalated the war about two-thirds of the public approved his decision. Known as “hawks,” they argued that America was fighting a just cause to defend freedom in South Vietnam. Without American help, South Vietnam would collapse and communist oppression would spread across all of Southeast Asia.

1. 当约翰逊总统升级战争时，大约三分之二的公众支持他的决定。这些人被称为“鹰派”，他们认为美国是为了捍卫南越的自由而战，这是一场正义的事业。如果没有美国的帮助，南越将会崩溃，共产主义的压迫将会蔓延到整个东南亚。

2. When the war did not end quickly, a growing number of people began to question the rationale for the Vietnam War. Known as “doves,” critics argued the U.S. could not win a guerilla war in Asia. The tragic loss of life was too great. Instead of saving South Vietnam, American bombers were destroying it. The dollars spent in Vietnam would be better spent funding Great Society programs to rebuild American cities and help the poor.

2. 当战争迟迟未能结束时，越来越多的人开始质疑越南战争的合理性。这些被称为“鸽派”的批评者认为，美国无法在亚洲赢得一场游击战。战争造成的生命损失过于惨重。美国轰炸机非但没有拯救南越，反而将其摧毁。与其把钱花在越南，不如用来资助“伟大社会”计划，重建美国城市，帮助穷人。

3. The increasingly bitter debate between the hawks and the doves divided America. A deeply ambivalent housewife expressed the public’s mood of frustration when she told an interviewer, “I want to get out, but I don’t want to give up.”

鹰派和鸽派之间日益激烈的争论使美国社会分裂。一位内心充满矛盾的家庭主妇在接受采访时表达了公众的沮丧情绪：“我想离开，但我不想放弃。”

APUSH test writers often use political cartoons to test your knowledge of the debate between the hawks and the doves. In addition, be prepared for a cartoon illustrating how the cost of the Vietnam War deprived Great Society programs of needed funding.

APUSH 考试的出题者经常使用政治漫画来测试你对鹰派和鸽派辩论的了解。此外，还要做好准备，应对一幅描绘越南战争的巨额开支如何导致“伟大社会”计划资金短缺的漫画。

VII. TURNING POINTS IN AMERICAN HISTORY: THE COUNTERCULTURE

七 美国历史上的转折点：反主流文化

A.THE NEW LEFT

A. 新左派

1.The civil rights movement inspired activist students at elite Big Ten and Ivy League universities. In 1962, members of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) held a national convention at Port Huron, Michigan. Tom Hayden wrote the “Port Huron Statement” expressing the group’s disillusionment with materialistic values and Cold War policies.

民权运动激励了精英大学（包括十大联盟和常春藤联盟）中的积极分子学生。1962年，争取民主社会学生组织（SDS）的成员在密歇根州休伦港举行了全国代表大会。汤姆·海登撰写了《休伦港宣言》，表达了该组织对物质主义价值观和冷战政策的失望。

2.The founders of the SDS referred to their movement as the New Left to distinguish themselves from “Old Left” communists and socialists during the 1930s. The New Left claimed liberals were doing too little to address racial and economic inequality.

20世纪30年代，学生争取民主社会组织（SDS）的创始人将他们的运动称为“新左派”，以区别于“老左派”的共产主义者和社会主义者。新左派声称，自由主义者在解决种族和经济不平等问题上做得太少。

B.ANTIWAR PROTESTS

B. 反战抗议

1.Although most college students did not share the New Left’s radical political views, they did participate in the national debate between the hawks and the doves.

虽然大多数大学生并不认同新左派的激进政治观点，但他们确实参与了鹰派和鸽派之间的全国性辩论。

2.As the Vietnam War escalated, college professors organized teach-ins to discuss American policy in Vietnam. The teach-ins convinced many students that the Vietnam War was immoral. Soon thousands of students began to organize antiwar demonstrations across America.

随着越南战争升级，大学教授们组织研讨会，探讨美国在越南的政策。这些研讨会使许多学生相信越南战争是不道德的。很快，成千上万的学生开始在美国各地组织反战示威活动。

C.THE HIPPIES

C. 嬉皮士

1.The students’ most significant impact occurred outside their university campuses and antiwar protests. A number of young people called hippies believed love, not war, provided the real solution to America’s problems. Hippies argued that this could only be accomplished by creating a new alternative lifestyle or counterculture.

学生们最显著的影响发生在大学校园和反战抗议活动之外。一群被称为嬉皮士的年轻人认为，爱而非战争才是解决美国问题的真正方案。嬉皮士认为，只有创造一种新的另类生活方式或反主流文化，才能实现这一目标。

2.Raised in the most prosperous society the world had ever known, hippies nonetheless rejected the values of hard work, neat appearance, and economic success taught by their parents. Instead, the new counterculture emphasized the importance of being “groovy” by “doing your own thing.” Being groovy meant wearing long hair, jeans, sandals, and

love beads instead of business suits and dresses.

嬉皮士们成长于世界上最繁荣的社会，却摒弃了父母教导的勤奋工作、整洁外表和经济成功的价值观。相反，这种新兴的反主流文化强调“做自己”的“酷炫”之道。所谓“酷炫”，指的是留着长发，穿着牛仔裤、凉鞋，戴着串珠项链，而不是西装革履的职业装。

3.Hippies believed they were leading America into a new age of harmony and understanding. A “summer of love” in San Francisco’s Haight-Ashbury district in 1967 attracted thousands of “flower children” to a “love-in” featuring sexual freedom, drugs, and communal living.

嬉皮士们相信他们正在引领美国进入一个和谐与理解的新时代。1967年，旧金山海特-阿什伯里区的“爱之夏”吸引了成千上万的“花童”参加一场以性自由、毒品和公社生活为特色的“爱之集会”。

4.Arlo Guthrie, a popular hippie singer, confidently predicted, “Peace is on the way. People are simply gonna learn that they can get more by being groovy than by being greedy.” In fact, the struggle between flower power in San Francisco and firepower in Vietnam had only just begun.

4 颇受欢迎的嬉皮歌手阿洛·格思里曾自信地预言：“和平即将到来。人们终将明白，与其贪婪，不如追求自由。”事实上，旧金山的嬉皮士运动与越南的战争之间的斗争才刚刚开始。

D.THE IMPACT OF THE COUNTERCULTURE

D. 反主流文化的影响

1.The counterculture challenged traditional values boasting that it represented a new generation with a new explanation. In many ways the counterculture became the culture as the hippies’ rejection of traditional values and lack of trust of authority figures became important strands in the national mind. In addition, the counterculture’s commitment to liberation inspired both the women’s movement and the gay rights movement.

反主流文化挑战传统价值观，声称代表着拥有全新诠释的新一代。在许多方面，反主流文化本身也成为了主流文化，嬉皮士对传统价值观的摒弃和对权威人物的不信任，逐渐成为国民思想的重要组成部分。此外，反主流文化对解放的追求也启发了妇女运动和同性恋权利运动。

2.The counterculture stunned and repelled Americans who embraced the nation’s traditional values. Soon to be called “the great silent majority,” these Americans became part of a cultural and political backlash that rejuvenated the conservative movement and ultimately played a key role in the election of Ronald Reagan in 1980.

2. 反主流文化令那些拥护国家传统价值观的美国人感到震惊和反感。这些美国人很快被称为“沉默的大多数”，他们成为文化和政治反弹的一部分，这场反弹重振了保守主义运动，并最终在1980年罗纳德·里根的当选中发挥了关键作用。

Don’t neglect the counterculture. The APUSH Framework specifically identifies it as a key movement in the 1960s. The counterculture could generate a challenging continuity-and-change-over-time long-essay question.

不要忽视反主流文化。APUSH 框架明确指出，反主流文化是 20 世纪 60 年代的一场关键运动。反主流文化可以衍生出一个具有挑战性的、关于历史延续与变迁的长篇论文题目。

VIII.

第八 BLACK POWER 黑人力量

A.THE LONG HOT SUMMERS

A. 漫长炎热的夏季

1.While the hippies preached love and peace, inner cities across America burst into flames. During the long hot summers from 1965 to 1967, civil unrest scarred cities and towns across America. The riots in 1967 claimed 43 lives in Detroit and 26 in Newark, New Jersey while leaving 1,800 injured people in 23 other cities.

嬉皮士们高喊着爱与和平的口号，而美国各地的城市却燃起了熊熊烈火。1965年至1967年漫长而炎热的夏季，社会动荡给美国各地的城市和小镇留下了难以磨灭的伤痕。1967年的骚乱在底特律造成43人死亡，在新泽西州纽瓦克造成26人死亡，另有23个城市的1800人受伤。

2.The riots focused attention on African Americans living in inner city ghettos in the North and on the West Coast. The civil rights movement and the War on Poverty raised hopes that could not be quickly fulfilled. The Civil Rights and Voting Rights Acts addressed Jim Crow discrimination in the South, but failed to improve the daily lives of unemployed inner-city residents in the North who lived in deteriorating housing while their children attended failing schools.

2. 骚乱使人们的注意力集中在居住在北方和西海岸城市贫民窟的非裔美国人身上。民权运动和向贫困宣战燃起了希望，但这些希望无法迅速实现。《民权法案》和《投票权法案》解决了南方种族隔离制度的问题，但未能改善北方失业的城市贫民窟居民的日常生活，他们居住在破败的房屋中，子女就读于办学质量低下的学校。

B.THE KERNER COMMISSION REPORT

B. 克纳委员会报告

1.The mounting civil unrest alarmed the nation and prompted President Johnson to appoint a special commission to investigate the causes of the 1967 riots and provide recommendations for future actions. Led by Governor Otto Kerner of Illinois, the 11-member commission released its report on February 29, 1968.

日益严重的社会动荡令全国震惊，促使约翰逊总统任命一个特别委员会调查1967年骚乱的原因，并为未来的行动提出建议。该委员会由伊利诺伊州州长奥托·克纳领导，共有11名成员，并于1968年2月29日发布了报告。

2.The Kerner Commission concluded that the migration of middle-class families to suburbs left impoverished inner city neighborhoods. The commission bluntly warned that, “Our nation is moving toward two societies, one black, one white—separate and unequal.” It called for massive government spending programs to fight poverty by building new housing, improving schools, and training unemployed workers for new jobs.

2. 克纳委员会得出结论，中产阶级家庭向郊区迁移导致城市中心社区贫困化。该委员会直言不讳地警告说：“我们的国家正在走向两个社会，一个黑人社会，一个白人社会——彼此隔离且不平等。”委员会呼吁政府投入巨资，通过建造新住房、改善学校和培训失业人员从事新工作来消除贫困。

3.The Kerner Commission failed to achieve its objectives. Unwilling to shift scarce resources from the Vietnam War to social reform, President Johnson chose to ignore the report. At the same time, conservatives called for a renewed emphasis upon restoring law and order.

3. 克纳委员会未能实现其目标。约翰逊总统不愿将稀缺资源从越南战争转移到社会改革，因此选择无视这份报告。与此同时，保守派呼吁重新重视恢复法律和秩序。

C.STOKELY CARMICHAEL

C •斯托克利·卡迈克尔

1.The riots shook the civil rights movement' s confidence in peaceful reform. Following the assassination of Malcolm X in 1965, Stokely Carmichael became the best-known militant black leader. Carmichael expressed growing impatience with Dr. King' s nonviolent marches when he boldly called for "black power." Carmichael' s transition from a leader of SNCC to the black power movement represents an important change over time as part of the civil rights movement and highlights the historical complexity of the era.

骚乱动摇了民权运动对和平改革的信心。1965 年马尔科姆·X 遇刺后，斯托克利·卡迈克尔成为最著名的激进黑人领袖。卡迈克尔对马丁·路德·金博士的非暴力游行越来越不耐烦，于是大胆地呼吁“黑人权力”。卡迈克尔从学生非暴力协调委员会（SNCC）的领导人转变为黑人权力运动的领袖，这代表了民权运动发展历程中的一个重要转折点，也凸显了那个时代历史的复杂性。

2.As expressed by Carmichael, black power meant that African Americans should control their own communities by developing black-owned businesses and electing black public officials. Carmichael' s call for black power captured the imagination of inner city black youths while alarming the general public.

正如卡迈克尔所言，黑人权力意味着非裔美国人应该通过发展黑人企业和选举黑人公职人员来掌控自己的社区。卡迈克尔对黑人权力的呼吁激发了城市贫民区黑人青年的想象力，同时也引起了公众的警觉。

IX.

九 1968

、

A.THE TET OFFENSIVE

A. 春节攻势

1.On January 31, 1968, the first day of the Vietnamese New Year (Tet), Viet Cong and North Vietnamese forces attacked over one hundred cities, villages, and military bases across Vietnam. Although U.S. and South Vietnamese forces regained the initiative and won a military victory, the heavy fighting undermined President Johnson' s confident prediction that "victory was just around the corner."

1968年1月31日，越南新年（春节）的第一天，越共及北越军队袭击了越南各地一百多个城镇、村庄和军事基地。尽管美国和南越军队重新掌握了主动权并取得了军事胜利，但激烈的战斗动摇了约翰逊总统“胜利在望”的自信预言。

2.As LBJ' s credibility and popularity sank, senators Eugene McCarthy and Robert Kennedy launched campaigns to challenge him for the Democratic presidential nomination. Their campaigns inspired antiwar activists and placed enormous pressure on the beleaguered

president.

随着约翰逊总统的信誉和支持率下降，参议员尤金·麦卡锡和罗伯特·肯尼迪发起运动，挑战他获得民主党总统候选人提名。他们的运动鼓舞了反战人士，并给这位处境艰难的总统带来了巨大的压力。

B.JOHNSON' S SURPRISE ANNOUNCEMENTS

B. 强生公司的意外宣布

1.President Johnson felt increasingly bitter and isolated. On March 31, 1968, he announced a series of shocking decisions. He rejected General Westmoreland's request for 206,000 more troops and instead ordered a halt to the bombing of North Vietnam. He also called upon the leaders of North Vietnam to begin peace talks.

约翰逊总统感到日益痛苦和孤立。1968年3月31日，他宣布了一系列令人震惊的决定。他拒绝了威斯特摩兰将军增派20.6万兵力的请求，并下令停止对北越的轰炸。他还呼吁北越领导人开始和平谈判。

2.Johnson then paused and told the nation his final decision: "I have decided that I shall not seek, and will not accept the nomination of my party for another term as your President."

约翰逊随后停顿了一下，向全国人民宣布了他的最终决定：“我已经决定，我将不再寻求，也不会接受我所在政党的提名，竞选连任你们的总统。”

C.TWO ASSASSINATIONS

C. 两起刺杀事件

1.Four days after President Johnson's speech, a man later identified as James Earl Ray shot and killed Dr. King as the civil rights leader stood on a balcony near his motel room in Memphis, Tennessee. Ray's motives for the crime remain unknown.

约翰逊总统发表讲话四天后，一名后来被确认为詹姆斯·厄尔·雷的男子在田纳西州孟菲斯一家汽车旅馆的阳台上枪杀了当时正站在阳台上的民权领袖马丁·路德·金博士。雷的作案动机至今不明。

2.The news of Dr. King's death touched off a wave of violent riots. Many African Americans, Hispanics, and working-class Americans looked to Robert Kennedy for leadership. Backed by these groups, Kennedy defeated McCarthy in the crucial California primary.

马丁·路德·金博士遇刺身亡的消息引发了一系列暴力骚乱。许多非裔美国人、拉丁裔美国人和工人阶级美国人将目光投向罗伯特·肯尼迪，寻求领导。在这些群体的支持下，肯尼迪在至关重要的加州初选中击败了麦卡锡。

3.On June 5, 1968, an already shaken nation watched in stunned disbelief as Kennedy was shot and killed after he thanked his triumphant supporters for their help. The assassin was an Arab nationalist named Sirhan Sirhan who opposed Kennedy's support for Israel.

1968年6月5日，举国上下震惊不已，难以置信地目睹肯尼迪总统在感谢支持者们的帮助后遭到枪击身亡。刺客是一名名叫西尔汉·西尔汉的阿拉伯民族主义者，他反对肯尼迪支持以色列。

D.THE DIVIDED DEMOCRATS

D. 分裂的民主党人

1.The deeply divided Democratic Party met in Chicago where they nominated Vice President Hubert Humphrey for President. However, violent antiwar demonstrations marred Humphrey' s nomination. The spectacle of police firing tear gas at demonstrators badly tarnished the Humphrey campaign.

1. 内部严重分裂的民主党在芝加哥召开会议，提名副总统休伯特·汉弗莱为总统候选人。然而，暴力反战示威活动使汉弗莱的提名蒙上阴影。警方向示威者发射催泪瓦斯的画面严重损害了汉弗莱的竞选活动。

2.The Democrats faced another divisive challenge when Alabama Governor George C. Wallace ran as a third-party candidate. Wallace threatened to take away many traditional Democratic votes by appealing to working-class Americans who were upset by the urban riots and antiwar demonstrations.

2. 阿拉巴马州州长乔治·C·华莱士以第三方候选人身份参选，给民主党带来了又一次分裂性的挑战。华莱士试图通过争取那些因城市骚乱和反战示威而感到不满的美国工人阶级选民的支持，来争取民主党的传统选票，这有可能使民主党失去许多传统选票。

E.AND THEN THERE WAS NIXON

E. 然后就是尼克松

1.While the shocking events of 1968 dominated the news, Richard Nixon staged a remarkable political comeback. Nixon believed that most Americans were tired of hippies, antiwar demonstrators, and urban rioters. He carefully avoided controversy while promising he had a plan to find an honorable end to the Vietnam War.

1968年，一系列令人震惊的事件占据了新闻头条，而理查德·尼克松却上演了一场惊人的政治复兴。尼克松认为，大多数美国人已经厌倦了嬉皮士、反战示威者和城市暴徒。他小心翼翼地避免争议，同时承诺自己有一个计划，可以体面地结束越南战争。

2.Nixon easily won the Republican Party' s presidential nomination. On Election Day, Nixon won a solid majority of the electoral votes while winning a narrow margin of the popular votes. Richard Nixon now assumed the burden of ending the Vietnam War and reuniting a badly divided country.

尼克松轻松赢得了共和党总统候选人提名。在选举日，尼克松以微弱优势赢得了普选票，却获得了绝对多数的选举人票。理查德·尼克松从此肩负起结束越南战争、弥合国家分裂的重任。

Chapter 29

第 29 章

THE 1970s 20世纪70年代

I. MINORITY LIBERATION MOVEMENTS

我 少数族裔解放运动
。

A.CONTEXT

A. 背景

1.The civil rights movement created a climate of protest that inspired other discontented minority groups.

民权运动营造了一种抗议氛围，激励了其他不满的少数群体。

2.During the late 1960s and throughout the 1970s, Native Americans, Hispanics, and gays all formed movements demanding that America address their grievances.

20世纪60年代末和整个70年代，美洲原住民、西班牙裔和同性恋者都成立了运动，要求美国解决他们的不满。

B.NATIVE AMERICANS

B. 美洲原住民

1.In 1970, the Native American population numbered about 800,000 people. Largely ignored by the rest of the country, Native Americans comprised the nation's least prosperous and least healthy group. For example, they suffered from an unemployment rate ten times the national average and had an average lifespan of just forty-six, twenty years less than the national average.

1970年，美国原住民人口约为80万人。由于长期以来被国家其他地区忽视，原住民是美国最贫困、最不健康的群体。例如，他们的失业率是全国平均水平的十倍，平均寿命仅为46岁，比全国平均水平低20年。

2.In 1968, a group of young militant Native Americans embraced the concept of "Red Power" by forming the American Indian Movement (AIM). Inspired by the Black Power movement, AIM activists staged protests designed to draw attention to tribal grievances. For example, in November 1969 a group of American Indians began a 19-month occupation of the abandoned federal prison on Alcatraz Island in San Francisco Bay. The prolonged occupation demonstrated a resurgence of Native American pride.

1968年，一群年轻的激进美洲原住民接受了“红色力量”的概念，成立了美国印第安人运动（AIM）。受黑人力量运动的启发，AIM的积极分子组织抗议活动，旨在引起人们对部落不满的关注。例如，1969年11月，一群美洲原住民开始占领位于旧金山湾阿尔卡特拉斯岛上的废弃联邦监狱，持续了19个月。这场旷日持久的占领行动展现了美洲原住民自豪感的复兴。

3.In February 1973, AIM staged a dramatic and symbolic takeover of the village of Wounded Knee, site of the infamous 1890 massacre of Sioux by federal troops. AIM used the 71-day standoff with federal authorities to demand changes in the administration of the Pine Ridge Reservation.

1973年2月，美国印第安人运动（AIM）对伤膝村（Wounded Knee）进行了一次具有戏剧性和象征意义的占领行动。伤膝村是1890年联邦军队对苏族印第安人进行臭名昭著的大屠杀的地点。AIM利用与联邦当局长达71天的对峙，要求改变松树岭印第安保留地的管理方式。

4.The Native American demonstrations gained publicity and achieved concrete results. For example, the Nixon administration supported the Indian Education Act providing federal

funds for new schools that would be under tribal control.

4. 美洲原住民的示威活动引起了公众的关注，并取得了切实成果。例如，尼克松政府支持了《印第安人教育法》，该法案为新建由部落管理的学校提供联邦资金。

C. HISPANIC AMERICANS

C. 西班牙裔美国人

1. Hispanics are a large and diverse group that includes migrants from Puerto Rico, Cuba, Central America, and Mexico. The 1960 census reported 3 million Hispanics living in the United States, the great majority of whom were Mexican Americans. This number grew to 9.6 million in 1970 and to 14.5 million in 1980.

西班牙裔是一个庞大而多元的群体，包括来自波多黎各、古巴、中美洲和墨西哥的移民。1960年的人口普查显示，美国有300万西班牙裔居民，其中绝大多数是墨西哥裔美国人。到1970年，这一数字增长到960万，到1980年增长到1450万。

2. Delano, California, is a major agricultural community where growers produce half the world's supply of table grapes. In 1962, Cesar Chavez and Dolores Huerta co-founded the National Farm Workers Association (NFWA), which later became better known as the United Farm Workers (UFW), to represent the thousands of vineyard workers. Three years later, they began the Delano Grape Strike against growers who refused to recognize the UFW.

加利福尼亚州德拉诺是一个重要的农业社区，这里的种植者生产了全球一半的鲜食葡萄。1962年，塞萨尔·查韦斯和多洛雷斯·韦尔塔共同创立了全国农场工人协会（NFWA），该协会后来更名为联合农场工人协会（UFW），旨在代表成千上万的葡萄园工人。三年后，他们发动了德拉诺葡萄罢工，抗议那些拒绝承认UFW的种植者。

3. Chavez vowed "to resist with every ounce of human endurance and spirit." Inspired by Dr. King's nonviolent tactics, Chavez staged a 28-day hunger strike, led peaceful protest marches, and appealed for a nationwide boycott of grapes. Pressured by a boycott that grew to include 17 million consumers, growers signed a contract recognizing the UFW.

查韦斯誓言“用尽人类的一切忍耐力和精神进行抵抗”。受马丁·路德·金博士非暴力策略的启发，查韦斯发起了为期28天的绝食抗议，领导了和平抗议游行，并呼吁全国抵制葡萄。在抵制行动不断壮大，最终有1700万消费者参与的压力下，葡萄种植者签署了一份承认美国联合农场工人协会（UFW）的合同。

4. Like their Native American and African American counterparts, young Mexican Americans became more militant. In 1969, fifteen hundred Mexican students met in Denver to formulate a more aggressive political and cultural agenda. They proclaimed a new term, *Chicano*, to replace *Mexican American*, and later organized a political party, La Raza Unita (The United Race), to promote such Chicano goals as bilingual education and Chicano studies programs.

4. 与他们的美洲原住民和非裔美国人同胞一样，年轻的墨西哥裔美国人也变得更加激进。1969年，1500名墨西哥裔学生在丹佛集会，制定了一项更具侵略性的政治和文化纲领。他们提出了一个新词“奇卡诺”（Chicano）来取代“墨西哥裔美国人”（Mexican American），随后组建了一个名为“团结种族”（La Raza Unita）的政党，旨在推进奇卡诺人的目标，例如双语教育和奇卡诺研究项目。

D.GAY AMERICANS

D. 美国同性恋者

1.During the 1960s, most states defined homosexuality as an immoral and illegal activity. Police used vice laws to harass and arrest gay men and lesbians.

1960年代，大多数州将同性恋定义为不道德和非法行为。警察利用风化法骚扰和逮捕男同性恋者和女同性恋者。

2.The Stonewall Inn was a popular gay bar in New York City' s Greenwich Village. Police officers raided the inn during the early morning hours of June 28, 1969. The raids provoked spontaneous demonstrations calling for an end to police harassment.

石墙酒吧是纽约市格林威治村一家颇受欢迎的同性恋酒吧。1969年6月28日凌晨，警察突袭了这家酒吧。这次突袭引发了自发的示威游行，人们呼吁停止警察的骚扰。

3.The Stonewall Riots played a key role in sparking the modern Gay Liberation Movement. One year later, thousands of people marched in New York City' s Gay Pride Parade. By 1973 there were about 800 gay organizations across the country.

3. 石墙骚乱在现代同性恋解放运动的兴起中发挥了关键作用。一年后，成千上万的人参加了纽约市的同性恋骄傲游行。到1973年，全美已有约800个同性恋组织。

4.The Gay Liberation Movement won a number of significant victories during the 1970s. For example, in 1973 the board of the American Psychiatric Association voted to remove homosexuality from its list of mental illnesses. Four years later, Harvey Milk became the first openly gay person elected to public office in California, when he won a seat on the San Francisco Board of Supervisors.

4. 20世纪70年代，同性恋解放运动取得了一系列重大胜利。例如，1973年，美国精神病学会理事会投票决定将同性恋从精神疾病列表中移除。四年后，哈维·米尔克当选为旧金山监事会成员，成为加利福尼亚州首位公开同性恋身份的民选官员。

The APUSH Framework specifically identifies the American Indian, Hispanic, and gay movements as key developments during the 1970s. Be sure to carefully review the leaders, goals, and achievements of each of these movements.

APUSH 框架特别指出，美国印第安人运动、西班牙裔运动和同性恋运动是 20 世纪 70 年代的关键发展事件。请务必仔细研究每个运动的领导人、目标和成就。

II. THE WOMEN' S RIGHTS MOVEMENT: THE SECOND WAVE

二 妇女权利运动：第二波

A.CONTEXT

A. 背景

1.During the early 1960s, the average housewife spent 55 hours a week on domestic chores. Betty Friedan' s research indicated that this endless routine of housework deeply frustrated college-educated housewives. Friedan expressed this frustration in her book *The*

Feminine Mystique.

20世纪60年代初期，普通家庭主妇每周平均要花55个小时做家务。贝蒂·弗里丹的研究表明，这种没完没了的家务劳动令受过大学教育的家庭主妇深感沮丧。弗里丹在她的著作《女性的奥秘》中表达了这种沮丧之情。

2. *The Feminine Mystique* sold 3 million copies and helped spark a “second wave” of the American feminist movement. Inspired by Friedan, a new generation of women took up the call for gender equality.

《女性的奥秘》销量达300万册，并助力掀起了美国女权运动的“第二波”浪潮。受弗里丹的启发，新一代女性响应了争取性别平等的号召。

3. The public's response to *The Feminine Mystique* was not the only factor responsible for the revival of the feminist movement. The spirit of protest that energized the civil rights, anti-war, and minority liberation movements also served as a catalyst for discontented women.

3. 公众对《女性的奥秘》的反应并非女权运动复兴的唯一因素。激发民权运动、反战运动和少数民族解放运动的抗议精神也成为了不满现状的女性的催化剂。

B.THE NATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR WOMEN (NOW)

B. 全国妇女组织 (NOW)

1. Title VII of the 1964 Civil Rights Act outlawed sexual discrimination in employment, but much work remained to be done. Employers routinely paid women lower salaries than men and often denied them opportunities to advance.

1964年《民权法案》第七章禁止就业中的性别歧视，但仍有许多工作要做。雇主通常支付给女性的薪水低于男性，并且常常剥夺她们的晋升机会。

2. In 1966, twenty-eight women's rights activists created the National Organization for Women (NOW) “to bring American women into full participation in the mainstream of American society NOW.”

1966年，28位妇女权利活动家创建了全国妇女组织(NOW)，“旨在让美国妇女充分参与美国社会的主流”。

3. With Friedan as its first president, NOW challenged sexual discrimination in the workplace, funded suits for equal wages, lobbied companies to provide day care for infant children, and demanded an end to want ads appearing in sex-segregated newspaper columns.

3. 在弗里丹担任首任主席期间，全国妇女组织挑战了工作场所的性别歧视，资助了争取同工同酬的诉讼，游说公司为婴儿提供日托服务，并要求停止在按性别划分的报纸专栏中刊登招聘广告。

C.RADICAL FEMINISM

C. 激进女权主义

1. A younger, more radical group of feminists challenged NOW's leadership. Radical feminists argued “assumptions of male supremacy are as . . . crippling to women as

assumptions of white supremacy are to the Negro."

一群更年轻、更激进的女权主义者挑战了全国妇女组织（NOW）的领导层。激进女权主义者认为，“男性至上的假设对女性的危害，正如白人至上的假设对黑人的危害一样。”

2. Radical feminists vowed to eradicate sexism and promote "women's liberation." Militant feminists focused on personal issues such as reproductive rights, domestic violence, and the objectification of women as sexual objects.

激进女权主义者誓言要消除性别歧视，促进“妇女解放”。战斗女权主义者则关注个人问题，例如生育权、家庭暴力以及将女性物化为性对象。

D.FEMINIST SUCCESSES

D. 女权主义的成功

1. Title IX of the 1972 Higher Education Act required schools to give equal opportunities to women in admissions and athletics. In 1970, just 15 percent of women participated in intercollegiate sports. Ten years later the rate of participation doubled to 30 percent.

1972年《高等教育法》第九条规定，学校必须在招生和体育运动方面给予女性平等的机会。1970年，只有15%的女性参加校际体育运动。十年后，这一比例翻了一番，达到30%。

2. In its landmark 1973 decision in *Roe v. Wade*, the Supreme Court ruled that abortion is protected by the right to privacy implied by the Bill of Rights.

2 在 1973 年具有里程碑意义的罗诉韦德案判决中，最高法院裁定堕胎受到权利法案所隐含的隐私权的保护。

3. Women broke through a number of employment barriers. For example, America saw its first female firefighters, railroad engineers, airline pilots, and construction workers. In politics, Connecticut's Ella Grasso became the first elected woman governor of a state.

3. 女性突破了许多就业障碍。例如，美国出现了首批女消防员、女铁路工程师、女飞行员和女建筑工人。在政界，康涅狄格州的埃拉·格拉索成为美国历史上首位民选女州长。

4. During the 1970s all five military academies enrolled women. By 1980, very few all-male colleges remained. One student accurately reflected the shift in attitudes when he concluded, "Life is coed, school should be also."

20世纪70年代，五所军事院校全部招收了女生。到1980年，只招收男生的院校所剩无几。一位学生准确地反映了这种观念的转变，他总结道：“生活是男女同校的，学校也应该是男女同校的。”

E.THE EQUAL RIGHTS AMENDMENT

E. 平等权利修正案

1. In 1972, Congress passed the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA) and then sent it on to the states for ratification. The amendment stated that, "Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex."

1972 年，国会通过了《平等权利修正案》(ERA)，并将其提交各州批准。该修正案规定：“美国或任何州不得以性别为由，剥夺或限制法律赋予的平等权利。”

2.The ERA quickly passed in 35 of the 38 state legislatures needed for ratification. However, opponents led by Phyllis Schlafly mounted a successful campaign to block the ERA. The defeat of the ERA marked a significant setback for the women' s rights movement.

2 《平等权利修正案》在 38 个州议会中的 35 个州迅速获得通过，达到批准所需的 38 个州议会的批准标准。然而，以菲利斯·施拉夫利为首的反对者发起了一场成功的运动，阻止了《平等权利修正案》的通过。该修正案的失败标志着妇女权利运动的一次重大挫折。

F.MAKING CONNECTIONS: WOMEN' S RIGHTS MOVEMENTS, 1890–1920 AND 1960–1980

F. 建立联系：妇女权利运动，1890–1920 年和 1960–1980 年

1.Middle-class white women dominated the women' s movements in both periods. Women in both eras formed organizations to promote feminist agendas. For example, both the National American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA) and the National Organization for Women (NOW) worked to increase women' s access to higher education and to professional schools.

在两个时期，中产阶级白人女性都主导了妇女运动。两个时期的女性都成立了组织来推进女权主义议程。例如，全国美国妇女选举权协会（NAWSA）和全国妇女组织（NOW）都致力于提高女性接受高等教育和进入职业院校的机会。

2.During the period from 1890 to 1920, the women' s rights movement successfully focused its energies on winning passage of the Nineteenth Amendment granting women suffrage. In contrast, during the 1960s and 1970s the women' s rights movement failed to achieve passage of the Equal Rights Amendment.

2. 从1890年到1920年，妇女权利运动成功地将精力集中在争取通过赋予妇女选举权的第十九修正案上。相比之下，在20世纪60年代和70年代，妇女权利运动未能促成平等权利修正案的通过。

III. THE ENVIRONMENTAL MOVEMENT

三 环境运动

A.SILENT SPRING, 1962

A. 《寂静的春天》，1962 年

1.During the 1950s, most biologists accepted the prevailing view that DDT and other chemical pesticides were useful tools to eradicate mosquitoes and other harmful insect pests. However, an American marine biologist named Rachel Carson conducted research indicating that DDT and other chemicals were in fact having an inimical effect upon the nation' s wildlife.

20 世纪 50 年代，大多数生物学家都接受了当时的普遍观点，认为 DDT 和其他化学杀虫剂是根除蚊子和其他有害昆虫的有效工具。然而，一位名叫蕾切尔·卡森的美国海洋生物学家进行的研究表明，DDT 和其他化学物质实际上对美国的野生动物产生了不利影响。

2.Carson published her findings in *Silent Spring*, a groundbreaking book that helped launch the environmental movement.

2 卡森在《寂静的春天》一书中发表了她的研究成果，这是一本具有开创性的著作，帮助启动了环境运动。

B. ENVIRONMENTAL DISASTERS

B. 环境灾害

1.In January 1969, an oil rig explosion in the Santa Barbara Channel turned miles of pristine Southern California beaches into an environmental nightmare killing thousands of seabirds and marine animals. Just six months later an oil slick on the Cuyahoga River in Cleveland, Ohio, caught fire and burned two railroad bridges.

1969年1月，圣巴巴拉海峡的一次石油钻井平台爆炸，将南加州数英里原始海滩变成了环境噩梦，导致数千只海鸟和海洋动物死亡。仅仅六个月后，俄亥俄州克利夫兰市库亚霍加河上的油污起火，烧毁了两座铁路桥。

2.These two highly publicized disasters alarmed the public. On April 22, 1970, over 20 million concerned citizens participated in the nation's first annual Earth Day. Fully 70 percent of the public ranked the environment as America's most pressing problem.

这两起广为人知的灾难引起了公众的警觉。1970年4月22日，超过2000万关心环境的公民参加了美国首个地球日活动。高达70%的公众认为环境是美国最紧迫的问题。

C. CONGRESS RESPONDS

C. 国会的回应

1.Congress responded to the public outcry by enacting a far-reaching program of environmental legislation. The Clean Air Act set strict standards to reduce automobile and factory emissions. The Water Pollution Control Act provided funds to protect America's sea coasts and clean up its neglected rivers and lakes. The Endangered Species Act protected rare plants and animals from extinction.

国会回应公众的强烈呼吁，颁布了一系列影响深远的环境立法。《清洁空气法》制定了严格的标准，以减少汽车和工厂的排放。《水污染控制法》提供资金，用于保护美国的海岸线，并清理那些长期被忽视的河流和湖泊。《濒危物种法》保护了珍稀动植物免于灭绝。

2.In addition to these measures the Nixon administration banned the use of DDT and created the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to enforce a range of environmental guidelines.

2 除了这些措施外，尼克松政府还禁止使用 DDT，并创建了环境保护署（EPA）来执行一系列环境准则。

The debate over natural resources and environmental policies has generated a number of test questions. Be prepared for a possible long-essay or DBQ testing your knowledge of environmental issues during the 1970s.

关于自然资源和环境政策的争论已经衍生出许多考题。请做好准备，可能会出现一篇长篇论文或一篇基于文件的问答题，考察你对 20 世纪 70 年代环境问题的了解。

IV. THE VIETNAM WAR, 1969–1975

四 越南战争，1969-1975年

A.VIETNAMIZATION

A. 越南化

1.Nixon inherited a difficult situation in Vietnam. He found himself squeezed between an impatient public at home and an intransigent enemy abroad.

尼克松接手越南局势时，面临着棘手的局面。他发现自己夹在国内焦急的民众和国外顽固的敌人之间。

2.Nixon and his National Security Advisor, Dr. Henry Kissinger, developed a “two-track” strategy to end American involvement and prevent the North Vietnamese from conquering South Vietnam. First, they would continue peace negotiations. Second, they began a policy called Vietnamization whereby Nixon gradually withdrew American troops, leaving the burden of fighting to the South Vietnamese.

尼克松和他的国家安全顾问亨利·基辛格博士制定了一项“双轨”战略，旨在结束美国的介入并阻止北越征服南越。首先，他们将继续进行和平谈判。其次，他们开始推行一项名为“越南化”的政策，尼克松逐步撤出美军，将作战的重担留给南越。

3.Nixon appealed to “the great silent majority” of Americans to support his policies. The silent majority included “non-shouters and non-demonstrators” who often lived in Sun Belt states. This conservative group formed the core of a new Republican coalition of voters.

尼克松呼吁美国“沉默的大多数”支持他的政策。这“沉默的大多数”包括那些“不呐喊、不示威”的人，他们通常居住在阳光地带各州。这个保守派群体构成了共和党新选民联盟的核心。

B.CAMBODIA AND KENT STATE

B. 柬埔寨和肯特州立大学

1.Nixon’ s strategy of Vietnamization appeared to be working. Then, on April 30, 1970, Nixon surprised the nation by sending American ground troops into Cambodia. The president explained that enemy forces used bases inside Cambodia to launch raids on South Vietnam. Nixon insisted the bases had to be destroyed to enable more American forces to leave Vietnam.

尼克松的“越南化”战略似乎奏效了。然而，1970年4月30日，尼克松出人意料地派遣美军地面部队进入柬埔寨。总统解释说，敌军利用柬埔寨境内的基地袭击南越。尼克松坚持认为，必须摧毁这些基地，才能让更多美军撤离越南。

2.Nixon’ s announcement stunned the nation. Outraged doves questioned the President’ s strategy of shortening the war by escalating it. Skepticism turned to anger as indignant college students protested the Cambodian invasion.

尼克松的声明震惊了全国。鸽派人士义愤填膺，质疑总统通过升级战争来缩短战争的策略。随着愤怒的大学生们抗议入侵柬埔寨，怀疑转为愤怒。

3. Police and the National Guard were called upon to maintain order on some college campuses. Then, on March 4, 1970, tragedy struck at Kent State University in Ohio. Frightened National Guard soldiers opened fire on demonstrators, killing four student bystanders.

3. 警方和国民警卫队奉命维持一些大学校园的秩序。随后，1970年3月4日，俄亥俄州肯特州立大学发生悲剧。惊恐的国民警卫队士兵向示威者开枪，造成四名学生旁观者死亡。

4. News of the Kent State shootings ignited a tidal wave of protests as over 400 colleges closed or suspended exams and almost 100,000 antiwar demonstrators staged a protest march in Washington. Nixon later wrote, "Those few days after Kent State were among the darkest of my presidency."

肯特州立大学枪击案引发了大规模抗议浪潮，超过400所大学停课或暂停考试，近10万名反战示威者在华盛顿举行游行示威。尼克松后来写道：“肯特州立大学枪击案发生后的那几天是我总统任期内最黑暗的时期之一。”

C. THE PARIS PEACE ACCORDS

C. 《巴黎和平协定》

1. After three more years of bloody fighting and intense U.S. bombing, the peace negotiations between Henry Kissinger and the North Vietnamese reached a conclusion. On January 23, 1973, President Nixon announced that an agreement had been reached "to end the war and bring peace with honor to Vietnam and Southeast Asia."

经过三年血腥的战斗和美国的猛烈轰炸，亨利·基辛格与北越之间的和平谈判终于结束。1973年1月23日，尼克松总统宣布双方达成协议，“结束战争，为越南和东南亚带来体面的和平”。

2. The Paris Peace Accords called for the U.S. to withdraw its remaining 23,700 troops and advisors within 60 days. In return, the North Vietnamese would release almost 600 American prisoners of war. The agreement left the South Vietnamese government in power, but permitted almost 150,000 North Vietnamese troops to remain in South Vietnam.

《巴黎和平协定》要求美国在60天内撤出剩余的23700名士兵和顾问。作为交换，北越将释放近600名美国战俘。该协定保留了南越政府的权力，但允许近15万北越军队继续驻扎在南越。

D. THE FALL OF SAIGON

D. 西贡陷落

1. Nixon assured the South Vietnamese government that the United States would "respond with full force should the settlement be violated by North Vietnam." But the 1973 War Powers Act prevented Nixon from keeping his promise. Passed over Nixon's veto, the legislation requires the President to notify Congress within 48 hours of committing armed forces to military action and forbids American troops from remaining for more than 60 days without Congressional authorization. At the same time, the ongoing Watergate scandal weakened Nixon and led to his resignation.

尼克松向南越政府保证，如果北越违反和解协议，美国将“全力反击”。但1973年的《战争权力法》使尼克松无法兑现承诺。该法案在尼克松否决后仍获得通过，规定总统在动用武装部队采取军事行动后48小时内必须通知国会，并禁止美军未经国会授权驻扎超过60天。与此同时，持续发酵的水门事件削弱了尼克松的权力，最终导致他辞职。

2.The North Vietnamese recognized that America would no longer take forceful action to protect South Vietnam. In March 1975, they launched a powerful armored invasion of South Vietnam. As the North Vietnamese advanced upon Saigon, helicopters rescued the last remaining Americans. The South Vietnamese government surrendered on April 30, 1975.

2. 北越意识到美国不会再采取强硬行动保护南越。1975年3月，他们发动了对南越的大规模装甲入侵。随着北越军队逼近西贡，直升机救出了最后剩下的美国人。南越政府于1975年4月30日投降。

E.UNDERSTANDING CAUSATION: CONSEQUENCES OF THE VIETNAM WAR

E. 理解因果关系：越南战争的后果

1.The Vietnam War claimed a staggering death toll. More than 58,000 U.S. troops died and another 300,000 were wounded. The war killed an estimated 2 million Vietnamese civilians, 1.1 million North Vietnamese troops, and 200,000 South Vietnamese soldiers.

越南战争造成了惊人的死亡人数。超过58,000名美军士兵阵亡，另有300,000人受伤。据估计，这场战争导致200万越南平民、110万北越军队和200,000名南越士兵丧生。

2.The war played a key role in the Nixon administration' s decision to replace the draft with an all-volunteer military force.

2战争在尼克松政府决定用全志愿兵役制取代征兵制的过程中发挥了关键作用。

3.The massive bombing campaigns left both North and South Vietnam in ruins. The U.S. Army' s use of herbicides such as Agent Orange devastated Vietnam' s natural environment.

3. 大规模轰炸使越南南北双方都满目疮痍。美军使用橙剂等除草剂，严重破坏了越南的自然环境。

4.The war created widespread public distrust of the U.S. government. For example, the publication of the *Pentagon Papers* in 1971 confirmed suspicions that the Johnson administration had deliberately misled the public about America' s reasons for escalating the war.

4. 战争导致公众对美国政府普遍不信任。例如，1971年五角大楼文件的公布证实了人们的怀疑，即约翰逊政府故意误导公众，隐瞒美国升级战争的原因。

5.The polarizing public debate over the war divided families, friends, and eventually the entire nation. It shattered the liberal consensus supporting the Great Society. In addition, the Vietnam War helped fuel the conservative resurgence supported by the rising influence of the silent majority.

5.围绕这场战争的激烈公众辩论分裂了家庭、朋友，最终也分裂了整个国家。它粉碎了支持“伟大社会”的自由主义共识。此外，越南战争也助长了保守主义的复兴，而沉默的大多数的影响力也在不断增强。

6.The Vietnam War created skepticism about international involvements called the "Vietnam Syndrome." Many Americans questioned foreign entanglements that might lead to "another Vietnam."

6越南战争引发了人们对国际介入的怀疑态度，这种怀疑被称为“越南综合症”。许多美国人质疑卷入外国事务可能会导致“另一个越南”。

V. NIXON AND THE COLD WAR

五 尼克松与冷战

、

A.CONTEXT

A. 背景

1.During the years after World War II, American leaders divided the world into two rival blocks of nations—the Communist World and the Free World. As the leader of the Free World, the U.S. attempted to contain Soviet expansion and isolate the People' s Republic of China (PRC).

二战后的几年里，美国领导人将世界划分为两个相互敌对的国家集团——共产主义阵营和自由阵营。作为自由阵营的领导者，美国试图遏制苏联的扩张并孤立中华人民共和国。

2.Nixon and Kissinger believed that time had come to pursue bold foreign policy initiatives that would reshape global politics. On July 15, 1971, Nixon stunned the world by announcing he would accept an invitation to visit the PRC in February 1972.

尼克松和基辛格认为，现在是时候采取大胆的外交政策举措，重塑全球政治格局了。1971年7月15日，尼克松宣布他将接受邀请，于1972年2月访问中华人民共和国，这一消息震惊了世界。

B.OPENING TIES TO CHINA

B. 加强与中国的关系

1.Nixon' s historic trip marked the first time a U.S. president had visited the PRC. For eight days and nights, enthralled American television audiences watched as Nixon met with Chairman Mao Zedong, exchanged toasts with Premier Zhou Enlai, and visited the Great Wall.

尼克松的历史性访问标志着美国总统首次访问中华人民共和国。在为期八天八夜的访问中，美国电视观众全神贯注地观看了尼克松会见毛泽东主席、与周恩来总理互祝酒词以及参观长城的画面。

2.At the end of his visit Nixon proudly proclaimed, “This was the week that changed the world.” His visit ended a quarter of a century of separation between the U.S. and China. In a joint statement known as the Shanghai Communiqué, the two countries promised to begin new relations in trade, travel, and cultural exchanges.

访问结束时，尼克松自豪地宣称：“这是改变世界的一周。”他的访问结束了美中两国长达四分之一世纪的隔阂。在被称为《上海公报》的联合声明中，两国承诺在贸易、旅游和文化交流领域开启新的关系。

C.MAKING CONNECTIONS: U.S.–CHINESE RELATIONS

C. 建立联系：中美关系

1.As Nixon' s visit ended, Premier Zhou Enlai predicted, “The gates of friendship have been opened.” Subsequent years did witness a growth and widening of ties between the

U.S. and China. For example, the two countries established full diplomatic relations in 1979. 尼克松访问结束后，周恩来总理预言：“友谊的大门已经敞开。”此后几年，中美关系确实不断发展和扩大。例如，两国于1979年正式建立外交关系。

2.Today America's relationship with China is characterized by the simultaneous existence of friendship and friction. Cultural ties include 235,000 Chinese students currently studying in American colleges and universities. Economic ties have dramatically expanded as China is now the largest foreign holder of U.S. debt. Nonetheless, tensions still exist on issues such as cybersecurity, tariffs, human rights, and Chinese military ambitions in the South China Sea.

当今中美关系呈现出友好与摩擦并存的特点。文化联系方面，目前有23.5万中国学生在美国高校就读。经济联系也显著增强，中国已成为美国国债的最大外国持有者。然而，在网络安全、关税、人权以及中国在南海的军事野心等问题上，双方仍然存在分歧。

D.ESTABLISHING DÉTENTE WITH THE SOVIET UNION

D. 与苏联建立缓和关系

1.Three months after returning from China, Nixon stunned the world again by becoming the first American president to visit Moscow. During the seven-day summit, Nixon and Soviet Premier Leonid Brezhnev agreed upon a joint space mission and signed a Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty. Although the SALT I agreement did not end the nuclear arms race, it did place limitations on both the number of intercontinental ballistic missiles and the construction of anti-ballistic missile systems.

从中国回国三个月后，尼克松再次震惊世界，成为首位访问莫斯科的美国总统。在为期七天的峰会上，尼克松和苏联最高领导人勃列日涅夫就联合太空任务达成一致，并签署了《第一阶段战略武器限制条约》(SALT I)。尽管SALT I并未结束核军备竞赛，但它确实限制了洲际弹道导弹的数量和反弹道导弹系统的建造。

2.The SALT I treaty signaled the beginning of a new period of détente or relaxed tensions between the two rival superpowers.

2 《第一阶段限制战略武器条约》标志着两个敌对超级大国之间缓和或紧张关系放松的新时期的开始。

VI. ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL SHOCKS

六 经济和政治冲击

、

A.THE ARAB OIL EMBARGO

A. 阿拉伯石油禁运

1.On October 6, 1973, Egypt and Syria attacked Israel on Yom Kippur, the holiest day of the Jewish year. Although American military aid enabled Israel to prevail, the effects of the war continued.

1973年10月6日，埃及和叙利亚在犹太教最神圣的赎罪日当天袭击了以色列。尽管美国的军事援助使以色列最终取得了胜利，但战争的影响却持续至今。

2.Nixon' s decision to help Israel angered many oil-rich nations. As the most important members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), they had the power to reduce the supply of oil and raise prices. On October 20,1973, they chose to do both.

尼克松援助以色列的决定激怒了许多石油资源丰富的国家。作为石油输出国组织（欧佩克）最重要的成员国，它们有能力减少石油供应并提高油价。1973年10月20日，它们选择了同时采取这两种措施。

3.The Arab oil embargo quickly disrupted daily life across the United States. Motorists who had assumed that gasoline would always be cheap and plentiful found themselves waiting in long gas lines, forming carpools, and watching helplessly as gas prices nearly doubled.

3阿拉伯石油禁运迅速扰乱了美国各地的日常生活。原本以为汽油会一直便宜充足的驾车者们发现自己不得不排起长队加油，拼车出行，眼睁睁地看着汽油价格几乎翻了一番。

4.The effects of the energy crisis did not end with the resumption of oil shipments in April 1974. The oil embargo marked the end of the post–World War II economic boom and the beginning of an inflationary spiral that plagued the U.S. economy during the rest of the 1970s and into the early 1980s.

4能源危机的影响并没有随着1974年4月石油运输的恢复而结束。石油禁运标志着二战后经济繁荣的结束，以及通货膨胀螺旋的开始，这种通货膨胀螺旋在20世纪70年代的剩余时间和80年代初一直困扰着美国经济。

B.WATERGATE SCANDAL

B. 水门事件

1.On June 17, 1972, police arrested five burglars who had broken into the headquarters of the Democratic National Committee at the Watergate apartment and office complex in Washington, D.C.

1972年6月17日，警方逮捕了五名闯入位于华盛顿特区水门公寓办公大楼的民主党全国委员会总部的窃贼。

2.President Nixon was never directly implicated in the Watergate break-in. However, instead of firing the corrupt officials responsible for the crime, he chose to “play it tough” and attempt to cover up the scandal. Two months after the break-in, Nixon announced that a “complete investigation” found “no one in the White House staff, no one in this administration, presently employed, was involved in this very bizarre incident.” Nixon was lying. Evidence from secret White House tapes later revealed a “smoking gun” proving that Nixon ordered the CIA to stop the FBI from investigating the Watergate break-in. This constituted a clear example of deliberate obstruction of justice.

尼克松总统从未直接卷入水门事件。然而，他非但没有解雇那些对此罪行负有责任的腐败官员，反而选择“强硬应对”，试图掩盖丑闻。水门事件发生两个月后，尼克松宣布“全面调查”发现“白宫工作人员、本届政府现任官员中，无人参与这起离奇事件”。尼克松撒谎了。后来，从白宫秘密录音带中披露的证据揭露了确凿的“铁证”，证明尼克松曾下令中央情报局阻止联邦调查局调查水门事件。这构成了一个蓄意妨碍司法公正的典型案例。

3.The House Judiciary Committee ultimately voted to recommend that Nixon be impeached. On August 9, 1974, Richard Nixon became the first president to resign from

office. Vice President Gerald Ford then became the nation's 38th president. "My fellow Americans," Ford reassured, "our long national nightmare is over." Ford later pardoned Nixon to great public uproar.

众议院司法委员会最终投票建议弹劾尼克松。1974年8月9日，理查德·尼克松成为美国历史上第一位辞职的总统。副总统杰拉尔德·福特随后成为美国第38任总统。“我的美国同胞们，”福特安抚道，“我们漫长的国家噩梦已经结束了。”福特后来赦免了尼克松，引发了公众的强烈抗议。

C.UNDERSTANDING CAUSATION: CONSEQUENCES OF WATERGATE

C. 理解因果关系：水门事件的后果

1.The Watergate crisis demonstrated that the Constitution's system of checks and balances worked!

1. 水门事件表明，宪法的权力制衡制度是有效的！

2.But Watergate also undermined public confidence in America's political leadership. Many questioned the government's ability to solve pressing economic and social problems.

但水门事件也削弱了公众对美国政治领导层的信心。许多人质疑政府解决紧迫的经济和社会问题的能力。

3.In the short run, Nixon's resignation created a national desire for new leadership that helped elect Jimmy Carter in 1976.

3短期来看，尼克松的辞职引发了全国对新领导人的渴望，这帮助吉米·卡特在1976年当选总统。

4.Nixon's resignation also created a power vacuum in the Republican Party that a revitalized conservative movement, led by Ronald Reagan, soon filled.

尼克松的辞职也给共和党造成了权力真空，而由罗纳德·里根领导的复兴的保守主义运动很快填补了这一真空。

VII. THE CARTER PRESIDENCY, 1977–1981

七 卡特总统任期，1977-1981年

、

A.STAGFLATION

A. 滞胀

1.Carter began his presidency with high hopes. However, he soon faced a seemingly intractable economic problem. The American economy was simultaneously experiencing a combination of double-digit inflation and rising unemployment. Economists called this unusual phenomenon stagflation.

卡特总统上任之初满怀希望。然而，他很快就面临一个看似棘手的经济问题。美国经济同时经历了两位数的通货膨胀和不断攀升的失业率。经济学家将这种不寻常的现象称为滞胀。

2.Stagflation had at least two deep-rooted causes. First, President Johnson attempted to pay for both the Vietnam War and the Great Society without raising taxes, thus creating

strong inflationary pressures. Second, the U.S. economy had become dangerously dependent upon inexpensive imported oil. The OPEC price increases played a significant role in driving up the cost of everything from gasoline to groceries.

滞胀至少有两个深层次的原因。首先，约翰逊总统试图在不增税的情况下为越南战争和“伟大社会”计划筹集资金，从而造成了巨大的通胀压力。其次，美国经济对廉价进口石油的依赖程度过高。欧佩克提价在很大程度上推高了从汽油到食品杂货等所有商品的价格。

B.THE CAMP DAVID ACCORDS

B. 戴维营协议

1.President Carter pursued an idealistic foreign policy. He promised to defend human rights, pledging that his actions would be guided by “fairness not force.”

卡特总统奉行理想主义的外交政策。他承诺捍卫人权，并保证他的行动将以“公平而非武力”为指导。

2.Carter’ s commitment to patient negotiating achieved a dramatic breakthrough in Middle East diplomacy. In September 1978, he invited Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin to meet with him at Camp David, the presidential retreat in Maryland. After 13 days of tense negotiations, a beaming Carter announced that the two sides had reached a historic peace agreement. Under the terms of the Camp David Accords, Israel agreed to return the Sinai Peninsula to Egypt and the two nations pledged to sign a peace treaty ending thirty years of hostility.

卡特总统坚持耐心谈判，在中东外交领域取得了重大突破。1978年9月，他邀请埃及总统安瓦尔·萨达特和以色列总理梅纳赫姆·贝京前往位于马里兰州的总统度假地戴维营与他会晤。经过13天的紧张谈判，笑容满面的卡特宣布双方达成了一项历史性的和平协议。根据《戴维营协议》，以色列同意将西奈半岛归还埃及，两国承诺签署和平条约，结束长达三十年的敌对状态。

C.THE IRAN HOSTAGE CRISIS

C. 伊朗人质危机

1.The Camp David Accords marked Carter’ s greatest triumph. Within a year, events in Iran plunged the Carter presidency into a crisis it was unable to successfully resolve. On November 4, 1979, a mob stormed the American embassy in Tehran and took more than 50 Americans hostage. After months of futile negotiations, Carter authorized a secret rescue mission that failed.

《戴维营协议》标志着卡特总统最伟大的胜利。然而不到一年，伊朗局势就使卡特总统陷入了一场他无力解决的危机。1979年11月4日，一群暴徒冲进美国驻德黑兰大使馆，劫持了50多名美国人质。经过数月徒劳的谈判，卡特授权了一项秘密营救行动，但最终失败了。

2.The Iranian hostage crisis, double-digit inflation, and the continued rise in energy prices seriously weakened Carter’ s popularity. Opinion polls reported less than 25 percent of the public approved his leadership.

2.伊朗人质危机、两位数通货膨胀以及能源价格持续上涨严重削弱了卡特的支持率。民意调查显示，只有不到25%的公众认可他的领导能力。

D.THE ELECTION OF 1980

D. 1980 年大选

1.During the 1980 presidential campaign, the Republican candidate Ronald Reagan repeatedly asked the American people to answer one question: "Are you better off now than you were four years ago?"

1980 年总统竞选期间，共和党候选人罗纳德·里根反复向美国人民提出一个问题：“你现在的生 活比四年前更好吗？”

2.On Election Day, voters overwhelmingly answered "no." Reagan and his running mate, George H. W. Bush, won a landslide victory.

2 在选举日，选民们压倒性地回答“不”。里根和他的竞选伙伴乔治·H·W·布什赢得了压倒性胜利。

□