

UNIT 2 第二单元

PERIOD 2 第二阶段

1607 – 1754

KEY CONCEPTS 关键概念

KEY CONCEPT 2.1 关键概念 2.1

Europeans developed a variety of colonization and migration patterns, influenced by different imperial goals, cultures, and the varied North American environments where they settled, and they competed with each other and American Indians for resources.

受不同的帝国目标、文化以及他们定居的北美不同环境的影响，欧洲人发展出了各种各样的殖民和移民模式，他们彼此之间以及与美洲印第安人争夺资源。

KEY CONCEPT 2.2 关键概念 2.2

The British colonies participated in political, social, cultural, and economic exchanges with Great Britain that encouraged both stronger bonds with Britain and resistance to Britain's control.

英国殖民地与英国本土进行了政治、社会、文化和经济交流，这既加强了与英国的联系，也促进了对英国统治的反抗。

Chapter 4

第四章

ENGLISH NORTH AMERICA 北美英语

I.

我 NORTH AMERICA 北美

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A.CONTEXT

A. 背景

1.The Spanish carved out a vast New World empire that stretched from what is today New Mexico to Peru. They built impressive cathedrals in Mexico City and Lima and even opened universities in both of these cities.

西班牙人在新世界建立了一个幅员辽阔的帝国，疆域从今天的新墨西哥州一直延伸到秘鲁。他们在墨西哥城和利马建造了宏伟的大教堂，甚至在这两个城市都创办了大学。

2.As the seventeenth century opened, France and England had yet to establish permanent colonies in the rest of North America.

2 十七世纪初，法国和英国尚未在北美其他地区建立永久殖民地。

3.Influenced by different economic and imperial goals, the French and English founded very contrasting colonies in North America.

3. 受不同的经济和帝国目标的影响，法国和英国在北美建立了截然不同的殖民地。

B.CHARACTERISTICS OF FRENCH NORTH AMERICA

B. 法属北美地区的特征

1.Explored by sea captains looking for a northwest passage to Asia.

1. 由寻找通往亚洲的西北航道的船长们探索。

2.Settled by traders and trappers who developed a lucrative fur trade with the Indian tribes.

2. 商人和猎人在此定居，并与印第安部落发展了利润丰厚的毛皮贸易。

3.Included Canada, the entire Mississippi River Valley, and Louisiana.

3包括加拿大、整个密西西比河流域和路易斯安那州。

4.Christianized by Jesuit priests who did not require Native American converts to move to missions. The French enjoyed generally cooperative relations with Native American tribes.

4. 耶稣会神父将基督教传入美洲，但他们并不要求美洲原住民皈依者迁往传教区。法国人与美洲原住民部落之间总体上保持着合作关系。

5.Populated primarily by male trappers who lived and worked in widely scattered trading posts.

5. 主要居民是男性捕兽者，他们居住在分散的贸易站中，并在那里工作。

C.CHARACTERISTICS OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

C. 英属北美地区的特征

1.Settled by a variety of migrants who sought social mobility, economic prosperity, and religious freedom. Religious motives played a dominant role in the New England colonies, while economic motives played a dominant role in the Chesapeake colonies.

1. 各种移民在此定居，他们寻求社会流动、经济繁荣和宗教自由。宗教动机在新英格兰殖民地起主导作用，而经济动机在切萨皮克殖民地起主导作用。

2.Included a long but narrow line of settlements stretching along the Atlantic coast from Massachusetts to Georgia.

2. 包括从马萨诸塞州到佐治亚州沿大西洋海岸延伸的一条狭长的定居点带。

3.Exhibited initial tolerance for the Native American tribes. However, peaceful relations quickly deteriorated as wars broke out due to conflicts over land and culture.

3. 最初对美洲原住民部落表现出宽容。然而，由于土地和文化冲突，和平关系迅速恶化，战争爆发。

4.Populated by families living in compact communities in New England and widely scattered plantations and farms in the Chesapeake region. Young single males initially played a greater role in the Chesapeake colonies. English colonists rarely intermarried with

Native Americans.

4. 新英格兰地区人口以家庭为主，他们居住在紧凑的社区中；切萨皮克地区则分布着分散的种植园和农场。年轻的单身男性最初在切萨皮克殖民地扮演着更重要的角色。英国殖民者很少与美洲原住民通婚。

D.IMPACT ON NATIVE AMERICANS

D. 对美洲原住民的影响

1.Old World diseases and warfare decimated the Native American tribes.

旧世界的疾病和战争使美洲原住民部落人口锐减。

2.British conflicts with Native American Indians over land, resources, and political boundaries led to military confrontations such as the Powhatan War in Virginia and King Philip' s War in New England.

2.英国与美洲原住民因土地、资源和政治边界而发生的冲突导致了军事对抗，例如弗吉尼亚州的波瓦坦战争和新英格兰的菲利普国王战争。

3.Native American tribes attempted to survive by utilizing European material goods and forming temporary alliances with the French and English.

3. 美洲原住民部落试图通过利用欧洲的物质商品并与法国人和英国人结成临时联盟来生存。

The Spanish, French, and English established very different colonial empires. Be prepared for short-answer questions asking you to compare and contrast the characteristic features of two of these New World empires.

西班牙、法国和英国建立了截然不同的殖民帝国。请准备好回答简答题，比较和对比其中两个新世界帝国的特征。

II.

二 THE CHESAPEAKE COLONIES 切萨皮克殖民地

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A.KEY FACTS

A. 关键事实

1.Jamestown was founded in 1607 by a joint-stock company to make a profit.

1.詹姆斯敦由一家股份公司于1607年建立，目的是盈利。

2.Religion played a minor role in the founding of Jamestown.

2.宗教在詹姆斯敦的建立过程中只起到了次要作用。

3.The scarcity of women and the high rate of men' s mortality strengthened the socio-economic status of women in the Chesapeake colonies.

3.切萨皮克殖民地女性稀少，男性死亡率高，这提高了女性的社会经济地位。

4.Virginia's House of Burgesses was the first representative legislative assembly in British North America.

4弗吉尼亚州议会是英属北美第一个代表立法机构。

5.Lord Baltimore founded Maryland as a refuge for his fellow Roman Catholics. The Act of Religious Toleration (1649) was intended to protect the minority rights of Catholics in Maryland from religious persecution by Protestants. The Act was repealed after the Glorious Revolution.

巴尔的摩勋爵创建马里兰州，是为了给其罗马天主教同胞提供避难所。《宗教宽容法案》（1649年）旨在保护马里兰州天主教徒的少数权利，使其免受新教徒的宗教迫害。该法案在光荣革命后被废除。

B.TOBACCO

B. 烟草

1.Jamestown tottered on the brink of collapse as about 80 percent of its first colonists died from diseases and malnutrition.

1詹姆斯敦濒临崩溃，因为其第一批殖民者中约有 80% 死于疾病和营养不良。

2.Tobacco enabled the Chesapeake colonies to become economically viable.

2烟草使切萨皮克殖民地在经济上得以生存。

3.The profitable cultivation of tobacco created a demand for a large and inexpensive labor force.

3. 烟草种植的利润丰厚，因此需要大量廉价劳动力。

4.Chesapeake Bay planters initially used indentured servants from England.

4切萨皮克湾的种植园主最初使用来自英国的契约劳工。

5.Between 1607 and 1676, indentured servants comprised the chief source of agricultural labor in the Chesapeake colonies.

1607 年至 1676 年间，契约劳工是切萨皮克殖民地农业劳动力的主要来源。

C.BACON' S REBELLION, 1676

C. 培根叛乱，1676 年

1.Bacon' s Rebellion exposed tensions between the former indentured servants, who were poor, and the gentry (the genteel class of planters), who were rich.

培根起义暴露了贫穷的前契约劳工与富有的绅士阶层（种植园主的绅士阶级）之间的紧张关系。

2.As planters became more wary of their former indentured servants, they turned to enslaved Africans as a more reliable and cost-effective source of labor.

2随着种植园主对以前的契约劳工越来越不信任，他们转而使用被奴役的非洲人作为更可靠、更经济的劳动力来源。

III. UNDERSTANDING CAUSATION: WHAT CAUSED THE GROWTH OF SLAVERY?

三 了解因果关系：奴隶制兴起的原因是什么？

A.GEOGRAPHIC FACTORS

A. 地理因素

1.Fertile land, a warm climate, abundant rainfall, and a long growing season enabled ambitious planters to grow tobacco, rice, and indigo as cash crops.

肥沃的土地、温暖的气候、充沛的降雨和漫长的生长季节，使得雄心勃勃的种植园主能够种植烟草、水稻和靛蓝等经济作物。

2.Numerous navigable rivers provided convenient and inexpensive routes to transport goods to Atlantic ports such as Norfolk, Charleston, and Savannah.

众多可通航的河流为货物运输到大西洋港口（如诺福克、查尔斯顿和萨凡纳）提供了便捷且廉价的路线。

B.ECONOMIC FACTORS

B. 经济因素

1.Tobacco saved the Chesapeake colonies. As demand in England increased, tobacco production soared from 4 barrels in 1614 to 10 million pounds in 1670.

烟草拯救了切萨皮克殖民地。随着英国需求的增长，烟草产量从1614年的4桶飙升至1670年的1000万磅。

2.Tobacco required a large supply of inexpensive labor. The spread of tobacco cultivation beyond the Chesapeake colonies created additional demand for slave labor.

2.烟草种植需要大量廉价劳动力。烟草种植范围从切萨皮克殖民地扩展到其他地区，导致对奴隶劳动力的需求增加。

3.Indentured servants proved to be both unreliable and rebellious.

3. 契约劳工被证明既不可靠又叛逆。

4.In 1662, Virginia changed its laws regarding slavery; from that point, slavery became a lifelong, inheritable status. As such, the value of slaves increased over time.

1662年，弗吉尼亚州修改了有关奴隶制的法律；从那时起，奴隶身份成为一种终身可继承的地位。因此，奴隶的价值随着时间的推移而增加。

5.Following Bacon' s Rebellion (1676), planters began to replace indentured servants with imported African slaves. The number of enslaved Africans in Virginia rose from 300 in 1650

to 150,000 or 40 percent of the colony' s 1750 population.

1676年培根起义后，种植园主开始用从非洲进口的奴隶取代契约劳工。弗吉尼亚的非洲奴隶人数从1650年的300人增加到1750年的15万人，占该殖民地当时人口的40%。

C.SOCIAL FACTORS

C. 社会因素

1.A small but powerful group of wealthy planters dominated Southern society.

南方社会由一小群但势力强大的富裕种植园主主导。

2.Although the majority of white families in the South did not own slaves, they did aspire to become slave owners.

2虽然南方大多数白人家庭没有奴隶，但他们渴望成为奴隶主。

3.Impoverished whites felt superior to black slaves, thus providing support for the slave system.

3. 贫困的白人觉得自己比黑奴优越，从而为奴隶制度提供了支持。

4.Few seventeenth- and eighteenth-century white colonists questioned human bondage as morally unacceptable.

17、18世纪很少有白人殖民者质疑奴隶制在道德上是不可接受的。

5.Resistance to slavery proved to be futile. Following the Stono Rebellion (1739), the South Carolina legislature enacted strict laws prohibiting slaves from assembling in groups, earning money, and learning to read. Other southern states followed South Carolina' s example as laws defined the descendants of African American mothers as black and therefore enslaved for perpetuity.

5. 反抗奴隶制的努力最终徒劳无功。斯托诺叛乱（1739年）之后，南卡罗来纳州议会颁布了严苛的法律，禁止奴隶集会、挣钱和学习阅读。其他南方各州纷纷效仿南卡罗来纳州的做法，将非裔美国母亲的后代定义为黑人，并因此终身奴役。

The causes of slavery have generated a significant number of essay and DBQ questions. Be sure that you have a solid knowledge of how geographic, economic, and social factors combined to support the growth of slavery in the American South.

奴隶制的成因一直是大量论文和历史文献分析题的题目。务必确保你对地理、经济和社会因素如何共同促成美国南部奴隶制的兴起有扎实的了解。

IV.

四 THE PURITANS 清教徒

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A.CONTEXT

A. 背景

1.The Puritans were Protestants who wanted to reform or “purify” the Church of England. They renounced elaborate rituals and argued that a hierarchy of religious leaders was unnecessary.

1清教徒是希望改革或“净化”英国国教的新教徒。他们摒弃了繁复的仪式，并认为宗教领袖的等级制度是不必要的。

2.The Puritans left England to escape political repression, religious restrictions, and an economic recession.

2清教徒离开英国是为了逃避政治压迫、宗教限制和经济衰退。

B. “CITY UPON A HILL”

B. “山巅之城”

1.The Puritans had a powerful sense of mission—to build an ideal Christian society.

1清教徒有着强烈的使命感——建立一个理想的基督教社会。

2.John Winthrop' s famous “City Upon a Hill” sermon expressed the Puritan belief that they had a special pact with God to build a model Christian society:

2约翰·温斯罗普著名的“山巅之城”布道表达了清教徒的信念，即他们与上帝有特殊的契约，要建立一个模范的基督教社会：

“For we must consider that we shall be a city upon a hill, the eyes of all people are upon us. So that if we shall deal falsely with our God in this work we shall have undertaken, and so cause Him to withdraw His present help from us, we shall be made a story and a by-word throughout the world.”

“因为我们必须意识到，我们将成为一座建在山上的城，世人的目光都将注视着我们。因此，如果我们在项我们所承担的工作中欺骗我们的上帝，以致于祂收回祂现在对我们的帮助，我们就会成为全世界的笑柄和笑谈。”

3.Making Connections 3.建立联系

a.Winthrop' s sermon is often cited as the first example of American exceptionalism, the belief that America has a mission to be a beacon of democratic reform.

a. 温斯罗普的布道经常被引申为美国例外论的第一个例子，即美国有义务成为民主改革的灯塔。

b.President Reagan often used the image of a “shining city” to express his ideal of an America “God-blessed and teeming with peoples of all kinds living in harmony and peace.”

b. 里根总统经常使用“闪耀的城市”的意象来表达他对美国的理想，即“上帝保佑，各种人民和谐和平地生活在一起”。

C.RELIGIOUS DISSENTERS

C. 宗教异议者

1.Religion occupied a central position in Puritan society. Convinced that they were doing God' s work, the Puritans emphasized religious conformity. Although the Puritans came to America for religious freedom, they did not tolerate outspoken religious dissenters.

宗教在清教徒社会中占据核心地位。清教徒坚信自己是在为上帝效力，因此强调宗教上的一致性。尽管清教徒来到美洲是为了寻求宗教自由，但他们并不容忍公开的宗教异议者。

2.The Puritans banished Anne Hutchinson because of her unorthodox religious views. Hutchinson challenged the subordinate role of women in Puritan society and boldly challenged the clergy' s sole ability to interpret the Bible, insisting that "The power of the Holy Spirit dwelleth perfectly in every believer."

2清教徒因安妮·哈钦森的宗教观点非正统而将其驱逐。哈钦森挑战了清教徒社会中女性的从属地位，并大胆地挑战了神职人员对《圣经》的唯一解释权，她坚持认为“圣灵的能力完全住在每个信徒里面”。

3.Making Connections 3.建立联系

a.Hutchinson' s willingness to publicly proclaim her views can be compared with abolitionist women in the 1840s who also asserted their right to speak on behalf of a cause.

a. 哈钦森愿意公开宣扬自己的观点，这与 19 世纪 40 年代的废奴主义妇女一样，她们也主张自己有权代表某个事业发言。

b.Hutchinson' s emphasis upon personal salvation was later echoed in the Second Great Awakening of the 1830s.

b. 哈钦森对个人救赎的强调后来在 19 世纪 30 年代的第二次大觉醒运动中得到了呼应。

4.The Puritans banished Roger Williams for his unorthodox religious and political views. Williams championed the cause of religious toleration and freedom of thought. He advocated the separation of church and state, arguing that the state was an inappropriate organization to interfere in matters of faith. Williams founded the Rhode Island colony based upon freedom of religion.

4. 清教徒因罗杰·威廉姆斯非正统的宗教和政治观点而将其驱逐。威廉姆斯倡导宗教宽容和思想自由。他主张政教分离，认为国家不应干预宗教事务。威廉姆斯以宗教自由为基础，建立了罗德岛殖民地。

5.The Puritans were unable to stamp out religious dissent. Ironically, religious intolerance in Massachusetts Bay promoted religious tolerance in Rhode Island.

5清教徒未能根除宗教异议。具有讽刺意味的是，马萨诸塞湾地区的宗教不容忍反而促进了罗德岛地区的宗教宽容。

D.PURITAN SOCIETY

D. 清教徒协会

1.Puritans typically migrated to New England in family groups rather than as single individuals.

1清教徒通常以家庭为单位迁徙到新英格兰，而不是以个人为单位。

2.Puritans typically lived in compact villages clustered around a community meeting house where they met to worship and discuss local issues. These town meetings provided important experience in self-government.

清教徒通常居住在围绕社区集会所而建的紧凑村庄里，他们在那聚进行礼拜和讨论当地事务。这些城镇会议为他们提供了重要的自治经验。

3.Puritans established a patriarchal society in which women and children played a subordinate role.

清教徒建立了一个父权社会，在这个社会中，妇女和儿童处于从属地位。

4.Puritans valued education as a means to read and understand the Bible. They required each community of 50 or more families to provide a teacher of reading and writing. They founded Harvard College to ensure an adequate supply of trained ministers.

清教徒重视教育，认为它是阅读和理解《圣经》的途径。他们要求每个拥有50户或以上家庭的社区都必须配备一名读写教师。他们创办了哈佛学院，以确保有充足的训练有素的牧师。

5.Puritan communities strove for a close relationship between civil and religious authorities. Puritan ministers and magistrates enforced a strict code of moral conduct.

清教徒社群力求在世俗权力和宗教权力之间建立紧密联系。清教徒牧师和地方官员严格执行道德行为准则。

E.RELATIONS WITH NATIVE AMERICANS

E. 与美洲原住民的关系

1.The Puritans did not settle in an uninhabited wilderness. As many as 100,000 Indians lived in New England.

1. 清教徒并没有定居在无人居住的荒野中。新英格兰地区居住着多达10万印第安人。

2.In the beginning, the coastal Indians taught the newcomers how to plant corn. The native people welcomed the opportunity to exchange furs and food for manufactured goods.

起初，沿海印第安人教新来者如何种植玉米。当地居民欣然接受了用毛皮和食物交换制成品的机会。

3.As the Puritans grew in number and strength, they expanded their settlements and began to see the native peoples as a “savage people, who are cruel, barbarous, and most treacherous.” Given this new hostile attitude, conflict soon erupted in 1636 when the New Englanders destroyed a Pequot village slaughtering almost 400 people.

3随着清教徒人数和实力的增长，他们扩大了定居点，并开始将原住民视为“野蛮人，他们残忍、野蛮、极其奸诈”。鉴于这种新的敌对态度，冲突很快在1636年爆发，当时新英格兰人摧毁了一个佩科特村庄，屠杀了近400人。

4.Smallpox epidemics soon decimated the Indian population. By 1675 the population of southern New England tribes fell to below 20,000 people.

天花疫情很快使印第安人口锐减。到 1675 年，新英格兰南部部落的人口下降到不足 2 万人。

5. Surviving Indian leaders realized that the English settlers intended to “deprive us of the privileges of our land and drive us to utter ruin.” In 1675, led by Chief Metacomet (also known as King Philip), Indians attacked and burned settlements across Massachusetts.

5 幸存的印第安领袖们意识到，英国殖民者意图“剥夺我们对土地的特权，并将我们彻底摧毁”。1675年，在梅塔科姆酋长（又名菲利普国王）的带领下，印第安人袭击并焚毁了马萨诸塞州各地的定居点。

6. King Philip’s War caused great destruction. The war claimed the lives of about 1,000 settlers or one-tenth of the colony’s male population. In addition, Metacomet’s followers destroyed 12 villages and heavily damaged 52 others.

6. 菲利普国王战争造成了巨大的破坏。这场战争夺去了约1000名定居者的生命，占殖民地男性人口的十分之一。此外，梅塔科姆的追随者摧毁了12个村庄，并严重破坏了另外52个村庄。

7. King Philip’s War had an even greater destructive impact upon the native people, leaving at least 3,000 dead. The survivors were a broken people, living on the social margins of a land that had irrevocably changed.

7. 菲利普国王战争对当地居民造成了更大的破坏性影响，至少造成3000人死亡。幸存者们身心俱疲，生活在社会边缘，而这片土地已经发生了不可逆转的改变。

V. THE MIDDLE ATLANTIC COLONIES

五 中大西洋殖民地

A. GEOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

A. 地理特征

1. The Middle Atlantic colonies enjoyed moderate winters, fertile soil, fine harbors, and a longer growing season than the New England colonies.

1. 与新英格兰殖民地相比，大西洋中部殖民地享有温和的冬季、肥沃的土壤、优良的港口和更长的生长季节。

2. The Hudson, Delaware, and Susquehanna rivers enabled early settlers to tap into the lucrative interior fur trade. They also enabled merchants to develop thriving commercial ports in Philadelphia and New York City.

2. 哈德逊河、特拉华河和萨斯奎哈纳河使早期定居者能够参与利润丰厚的内陆毛皮贸易。它们也使商人能够在费城和纽约市发展繁荣的商业港口。

B. PENNSYLVANIA

B. 宾夕法尼亚州

1. William Penn founded Pennsylvania as a “Holy Experiment” that would serve as a refuge for Quakers.

威廉·佩恩创立宾夕法尼亚州，将其视为一项“神圣的实验”，旨在为贵格会教徒提供避难所。

2.Penn created an unusually liberal colony that included a representative assembly elected by the landowners.

Penn 创建了一个异常自由的殖民地，其中包括由土地所有者选举产生的代表议会。

3.Pennsylvania granted freedom of religion and, similar to the colony of Rhode Island, did not have a state-supported church.

宾夕法尼亚州给予宗教自由，并且与罗德岛殖民地类似，没有国家支持的教会。

4.Penn launched an aggressive advertising campaign that attracted a diverse mix of ethnic and religious groups. By 1700, only Virginia and Massachusetts had larger populations.

Penn 发起了一场声势浩大的广告宣传活动，吸引了来自不同种族和宗教群体的顾客。到 1700 年，只有弗吉尼亚州和马萨诸塞州的人口比它更多。

C.QUAKERS

C. 贵格会

1.Quakers were pacifists who refused to bear arms.

贵格会教徒是和平主义者，他们拒绝携带武器。

2.Quakers advocated freedom of worship and accepted a greater role for women in church services.

贵格会教徒提倡宗教信仰自由，并接受女性在教会仪式中扮演更重要的角色。

3.Quakers opposed slavery and were among America's first abolitionists.

贵格会教徒反对奴隶制，是美国最早的废奴主义者之一。

VI. MAKING COMPARISONS: VIRGINIA AND MASSACHUSETTS

六 进行比较：弗吉尼亚州和马萨诸塞州

A.GEOGRAPHIC CONDITIONS

A. 地理条件

1.Virginia's fertile soil, warm weather, and wide navigable rivers all promoted the cultivation of tobacco as a cash crop.

弗吉尼亚州肥沃的土壤、温暖的气候和宽阔的通航河流都促进了烟草作为经济作物的种植。

2.Massachusetts' rocky soil, cold winters, and short, fast-moving rivers all precluded the growth of plantation agriculture. Instead, small farms grew a healthy mix of crops. The cold weather checked the spread of contagious diseases, thus prolonging life expectancy. A Massachusetts colonist who survived childhood could expect to live to 70, about 25 years

longer than a comparable colonist in Virginia.

马萨诸塞州多石的土壤、寒冷的冬季以及短而湍急的河流都阻碍了种植园农业的发展。取而代之的是，小型农场种植着多种多样的健康作物。寒冷的天气抑制了传染病的传播，从而延长了人们的预期寿命。一个在马萨诸塞州长大的殖民者，如果能平安度过童年，预期寿命可达70岁，比弗吉尼亚州同等条件的殖民者长约25年。

B.IMPORTANCE OF RELIGION

B. 宗教的重要性

1.Virginia was founded by a joint-stock company to make a profit.

1弗吉尼亚大学是由一家股份制公司创办的，目的是为了盈利。

2.Massachusetts was founded by Pilgrims and Puritans committed to building a model Christian society.

2马萨诸塞州是由致力于建立一个模范基督教社会的朝圣者和清教徒建立的。

C.TYPES OF ECONOMIES

C. 经济体的类型

1.Virginia developed an agricultural economy based upon the cultivation of tobacco as a cash crop. Planters initially used indentured servants, but then turned to enslaved Africans. Virginia's plantation-based economy created a significant disparity in wealth and power between an elite group of tidewater gentry and a much larger group of small farmers.

弗吉尼亚州发展出以烟草种植为主要经济作物的农业经济。种植园主最初使用契约劳工，但后来转而使用非洲奴隶。弗吉尼亚州以种植园为基础的经济造成了沿海地区精英阶层与数量庞大的小农群体之间巨大的财富和权力差距。

2.Massachusetts developed a diversified economy that was based upon small farms, shipbuilding, and fishing. The colony imported very few indentured servants or enslaved Africans. It was initially dominated by Puritan ministers.

马萨诸塞州发展出多元化的经济，以小型农场、造船业和渔业为基础。该殖民地很少引进契约劳工或非洲奴隶。最初，它由清教徒牧师主导。

D.RELATIONS WITH THE INDIANS

D. 与印第安人的关系

1.The Virginia colony began by establishing peaceful relations with the far more numerous and powerful Powhatan Confederacy. However, land and cultural conflicts led to a series of wars. Defeated in battle and weakened by infectious diseases, the Powhatans became a marginal presence in the Virginia colony.

弗吉尼亚殖民地最初与人口众多、实力强大的波瓦坦联盟建立了和平关系。然而，土地和文化冲突导致了一系列战争。波瓦坦人在战场上战败，又因传染病而实力削弱，最终在弗吉尼亚殖民地沦为边缘势力。

2.The Massachusetts colony began by establishing peaceful relations with the indigenous native peoples. However, land and cultural conflicts led to a series of wars. Defeated in battle and weakened by infectious diseases, native peoples became a shrinking minority in a land dominated by a rapidly growing colonial population.

马萨诸塞殖民地最初与当地土著居民建立了和平关系。然而，土地和文化冲突导致了一系列战争。土著居民在战场上屡战屡败，又因传染病而元气大伤，在殖民地人口迅速增长的背景下，他们逐渐沦为少数族群。

Chapter 5

第五章

KEY TRENDS IN COLONIAL LIFE AND THOUGHT

殖民地生活和思想的主要趋势

1607–1754

I.

我 THE WEST INDIES 西印度群岛

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A.CONTEXT

A. 背景

1.Cane sugar was the first product in human history that satisfied the universal desire to sweeten food and drink.

1. 蔗糖是人类历史上第一种满足人们普遍对食物和饮料加甜需求的商品。

2.Columbus introduced sugar cane to Hispaniola. Within a short time, a “white gold” rush began as sugar plantations spread across the island.

哥伦布将甘蔗引入伊斯帕尼奥拉岛。不久之后，随着甘蔗种植园在岛上迅速扩张，一场“白色黄金”淘金热潮开始了。

3.Other European nations saw the Caribbean sugar islands as a path to acquiring vast wealth.

3 其他欧洲国家将加勒比海的糖岛视为获取巨额财富的途径。

B.THE BRITISH SUGAR ISLANDS

B. 英国糖岛

1.The pursuit of sugar profits drew English colonists to Barbados and Jamaica.

1. 对糖业利润的追求将英国殖民者带到了巴巴多斯和牙买加。

2.In 1650, more white colonists lived on Barbados (30,000) than either the Chesapeake (12,000) or New England colonies (23,000).

1650年，居住在巴巴多斯的白人殖民者（30,000人）比切萨皮克殖民地（12,000人）或新英格兰殖民地（23,000人）都多。

3.Sugar was by far the most valuable crop grown in the British Empire. Led by Barbados, in 1700 the English West Indies produced about 25,000 tons of sugar worth four times the value of Chesapeake tobacco.

3糖是迄今为止大英帝国种植的最有价值的作物。在巴巴多斯的带领下，1700年英属西印度群岛生产了约25000吨糖，其价值是切萨皮克烟草价值的四倍。

C.SUGAR AND SLAVERY

C. 糖与奴隶制

1.Sugar plantations required large fields, costly equipment, and a huge labor force working under strict supervision.

1. 甘蔗种植园需要大片田地、昂贵的设备以及在严格监督下工作的大量劳动力。

2.After beginning with indentured servants, planters in Barbados turned to importing enslaved Africans. In 1644 only about 800 slaves worked on Barbados. Just 16 years later, the number swelled to 27,000.

2巴巴多斯的种植园主最初使用契约劳工，后来转向进口非洲奴隶。1644年，巴巴多斯只有大约800名奴隶在劳作。仅仅16年后，这个数字就激增至27000人。

3.Between 1701 and 1810, sugar planters imported 252,000 enslaved Africans to Barbados and 662,400 to Jamaica.

1701年至1810年间，糖料种植园主向巴巴多斯进口了252,000名被奴役的非洲人，向牙买加进口了662,400名被奴役的非洲人。

D.IMPACT ON TRANSATLANTIC TRADE

D. 对跨大西洋贸易的影响

1.The combination of sugar and slavery fueled the rapid expansion of a transatlantic trading network. By 1700 a complex network of lucrative trade routes interconnected the economies of the West Indies, the mainland colonies, England, and Africa.

糖和奴隶制的结合推动了跨大西洋贸易网络的迅速扩张。到1700年，一个由利润丰厚的贸易路线组成的复杂网络将西印度群岛、大陆殖民地、英国和非洲的经济体连接起来。

2.It is important to note that West Indian planters devoted almost all their land to cultivating sugar cane. They found it less expensive to import lumber, fish, livestock, and grain from the New England and Middle colonies.

值得注意的是，西印度群岛的种植园主几乎将所有土地都用于种植甘蔗。他们发现从新英格兰和中部殖民地进口木材、鱼类、牲畜和谷物成本更低。

Historian Alan Taylor described the West Indies as “the great economic engine of the British empire.” Be prepared to discuss the role of the West Indies in the emergence

of the transatlantic trade. Also be prepared to compare and contrast the West Indies with the Chesapeake colonies.

历史学家艾伦·泰勒将西印度群岛描述为“大英帝国的伟大经济引擎”。请准备好讨论西印度群岛在跨大西洋贸易兴起中所扮演的角色。此外，请准备好对西印度群岛和切萨皮克殖民地进行比较和对比。

II.

二 MERCANTILISM 重商主义

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A.THE ECONOMIC THEORY

A. 经济理论

1.Great Britain attempted to integrate its North American colonies into a cohesive imperial structure based upon the prevailing economic principles of mercantilism.

1. 大不列颠试图将其北美殖民地整合为一个以重商主义经济原则为基础的统一的帝国结构。

2.Mercantilism was intended to enable Great Britain to achieve a favorable balance of trade by exporting more than it imported. Britain expected to achieve this goal by purchasing raw materials from its North American colonies and then selling them more expensive manufactured goods.

2. 重商主义旨在使英国通过出口大于进口来实现贸易顺差。英国希望通过从北美殖民地购买原材料，然后向其出售价格更高的制成品来实现这一目标。

3.Mercantilism thus protected English industry while making the colonies dependent upon their mother country.

3因此，重商主义保护了英国工业，同时使殖民地依赖于其母国。

B.THE NAVIGATION ACTS

B. 航海法案

1.Parliament enacted a series of Navigation Acts designed to implement its mercantilist policies.

1.议会颁布了一系列航海条例，旨在实施其重商主义政策。

2.Navigation Acts stipulated that no ship could trade in the colonies unless it had been constructed in either England or America. In addition, certain valuable enumerated goods such as sugar, tobacco, rice, and indigo had to be transported from the colonies only to an English or another colony's port.

《航海条例》规定，任何船只除非是在英国或美国建造的，否则不得在殖民地进行贸易。此外，某些贵重的指定商品，例如糖、烟草、大米和靛蓝，必须从殖民地运往英国或其他殖民地的港口。

C.MAKING CONNECTIONS

C. 建立联系

1.The Navigation Acts had the unintended consequence of encouraging the growth of maritime commerce and shipbuilding in New England.

1 《航海条例》产生了意想不到的后果，促进了新英格兰海上贸易和造船业的发展。

2.The Navigation Acts were not rigorously enforced. Prior to 1763, a long period of “salutary neglect” enabled enterprising colonial merchants to successfully evade burdensome mercantile regulations. For example, New England merchants reaped great profits trading fish and lumber to French sugar islands. As a result, the colonists developed a growing spirit of economic independence.

2.《航海条例》并未得到严格执行。1763年之前，长期的“有益的忽视”使得精明的殖民地商人得以成功规避繁琐的商业法规。例如，新英格兰的商人通过向法国的糖料产地岛屿贩卖鱼类和木材，赚取了巨额利润。因此，殖民地居民逐渐培养起日益增强的经济独立意识。

III. THE FIRST GREAT AWAKENING

三 第一次大觉醒

A.CONTEXT

A. 背景

1.The First Great Awakening was a wave of religious revivals that began in New England in the mid-1730s and swept across the colonies during the 1740s.

第一次大觉醒运动是一股宗教复兴浪潮，始于 1730 年代中期的新英格兰，并在 1740 年代席卷了整个殖民地。

2.New Light ministers deemphasized ceremony and ritual. Instead, they advocated a spontaneous and emotional religious experience that threatened the authority of traditional Old Light Puritan and Episcopal ministers.

新光派牧师淡化了仪式和礼节。相反，他们提倡一种自发的、充满情感的宗教体验，这威胁到了传统旧光派清教徒和圣公会牧师的权威。

B.JONATHAN EDWARDS AND GEORGE WHITEFIELD

B •乔纳森·爱德华兹和乔治·怀特菲尔德

1.Jonathan Edwards helped spark the Great Awakening by delivering emotional sermons warning sinners to repent. His most famous sermon, “Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God,” painted a vivid picture of the torments of hell and the certainty of God’s justice.

乔纳森·爱德华兹通过发表充满激情的布道，警告罪人悔改，从而引发了大觉醒运动。他最著名的布道《落在愤怒之神手中的罪人》生动地描绘了地狱的酷刑和上帝公义的确定性。

2.George Whitefield was a particularly charismatic preacher who spread New Light fervor to huge audiences from Georgia to Maine. He castigated the learned but boring Old Light sermons claiming that, “The reason why congregations have been dead, is because they

had dead men preaching to them."

乔治·怀特菲尔德是一位极具魅力的传教士，他将新光运动的热忱传播到从佐治亚州到缅因州的广大听众。他抨击旧光运动博学但枯燥乏味的布道，声称：“教会死气沉沉的原因，是因为他们听的是死气沉沉的人在布道。”

C.UNDERSTANDING CONSEQUENCES: THE FIRST GREAT AWAKENING

C. 理解后果：第一次大觉醒

1.It led to a greater appreciation of the emotional experience of faith.

1. 这使人们对信仰的情感体验有了更深的体会。

2.It promoted the growth of New Light institutions of higher learning such as Princeton, Brown, and Dartmouth.

2它促进了普林斯顿大学、布朗大学和达特茅斯学院等新光派高等学府的发展。

3.It added to the growing popularity of itinerant ministers.

3这进一步提升了巡回牧师的受欢迎程度。

4.It led to divisions within both the Presbyterian and Congregational churches, resulting in growing religious diversity.

4这导致长老会和公理会内部出现分裂，从而造成了宗教多样性的增加。

5.It increased the number of women in church congregations.

5.它增加了教会中女性信徒的数量。

6.It sparked a renewed missionary spirit that led to the conversion of many slaves.

6它激发了新的传教精神，导致许多奴隶皈依基督教。

7.It promoted greater independence and diversity of thought that encouraged challenges to political authority during the 1760s and 1770s.

7它促进了思想的独立性和多样性，从而鼓励了18世纪60年代和70年代对政治权威的挑战。

IV.

四 DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS 人口趋势

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A.DECLINE OF THE NATIVE AMERICAN POPULATION

A. 美洲原住民人口的减少

1.In 1492, as many as 10 million Native Americans may have lived in the territory that became the United States.

1492年，可能有多达1000万美洲原住民居住在后来成为美国的领土上。

2.By 1700, contagious diseases and warfare reduced the Native American population to less than 2 million people.

到 1700 年，传染病和战争使美洲原住民人口减少到不足 200 万人。

B.GROWTH OF THE ENSLAVED AFRICAN POPULATION

B. 被奴役的非洲人口增长

1.The number of imported enslaved Africans to North America jumped from 10,000 in the seventeenth century to almost 400,000 in the eighteenth century.

17 世纪，被贩运到北美的非洲奴隶人数为 10,000 人，而到了 18 世纪，这一数字跃升至近 400,000 人。

2.Although slavery was legal in all 13 colonies, about 90 percent of enslaved Africans lived and worked in the South.

2虽然奴隶制在所有13个殖民地都是合法的，但约90%的被奴役的非洲人生活和工作在南方。

3.Slaves were able to maintain cultural practices brought from Africa.

3.奴隶们得以保留从非洲带来的文化习俗。

C.GROWTH AND DIVERSITY OF THE WHITE COLONIAL POPULATION

C. 白人殖民人口的增长与多样性

1.In 1700, fewer than 300,000 whites inhabited the British North American colonies. By 1775, this figure swelled to 2 million. A soaring birth rate accounted for most of the population increase as the colonists doubled their number every twenty-five years.

1700年，居住在英属北美殖民地的白人不足30万人。到1775年，这一数字激增至200万。人口增长的主要原因是出生率飙升，殖民者的人口每25年就翻一番。

2.Emigration from England actually declined between 1700 and 1775 as only 80,000 left their homeland to settle in the 13 colonies.

2. 1700 年至 1775 年间，英国的移民人数实际上有所下降，只有 80,000 人离开家乡前往 13 个殖民地定居。

3.While emigration from England declined, arrivals from Scotland and Germany soared. As a result, the colonial population became increasingly diverse.

3. 虽然来自英格兰的移民人数有所下降，但来自苏格兰和德国的移民人数却激增。因此，殖民地人口变得越来越多元化。

College Board test writers often use charts and graphs to generate questions testing your knowledge of key demographic trends. Be sure that you understand the impact the soaring colonial birth rate and the rising dependence upon enslaved African labor

had upon Native Americans.

大学理事会的出题者经常使用图表来设计题目，考察你对关键人口趋势的了解。务必理解殖民时期出生率飙升以及对非洲奴隶劳动力的依赖日益加深对美洲原住民的影响。

V.

五 THE ENLIGHTENMENT 启蒙运动

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A.CONTEXT

A. 背景

1.The Enlightenment was an eighteenth century intellectual movement led by a group of English and French thinkers and writers.

启蒙运动是十八世纪由一群英国和法国思想家和作家领导的一场知识分子运动。

2.At first, the Atlantic Ocean posed a formidable barrier that hindered communication between England and her North American colonies. However, as the frequency of transatlantic crossings increased, ships carried more than just goods and people. They also carried a flow of information that included pamphlets and letters written by leading Enlightenment figures.

起初，大西洋构成了一道难以逾越的屏障，阻碍了英国与其北美殖民地之间的交流。然而，随着跨大西洋航行的频繁，船只运载的不再仅仅是货物和人员，也包括启蒙运动领袖人物撰写的小册子和信件等信息。

3.Enlightened leaders formed a cosmopolitan “republic of letters” that included colonial leaders such as Ben Franklin and Thomas Jefferson.

3.开明的领袖们组成了一个世界主义的“文人共和国”，其中包括本杰明·富兰克林和托马斯·杰斐逊等殖民地领袖。

B.CORE BELIEFS

B. 核心信念

1.Enlightened thinkers rejected superstition, bigotry, and intolerance. They stressed instead humans' ability to become educated and to use reason to understand nature and improve society.

启蒙思想家摒弃了迷信、偏执和不宽容。他们强调人类有能力接受教育，并运用理性去理解自然和改善社会。

2.Enlightened thinkers believed that reason could be used to discover laws of economics and government that would improve society and make progress inevitable.

2.开明思想家认为，理性可以用来发现经济和政府规律，从而改善社会，使进步成为必然。

3.Enlightened thinkers accepted John Locke's argument that every person was entitled to enjoy natural rights that included life, liberty, and property. The doctrine of natural rights implied a right to change governments that failed to protect a person's life, liberty, and

property.

启蒙思想家们接受了约翰·洛克的论点，即每个人都享有包括生命、自由和财产在内的自然权利。自然权利理论意味着，如果政府未能保护个人的生命、自由和财产，人们就有权更换政府。

4.Under feudalism, social relationships were considered hierarchical and static. Likewise, under the Navigation Acts, the relationship between the colonies and Great Britain was a static one. In contrast, Enlightenment thinkers such as John Locke viewed static relationships as inherently *unnatural* and therefore they advocated individual political rights, which in turn would lead (at least theoretically) to economic and social mobility.

在封建制度下，社会关系被认为是等级森严且一成不变的。同样，在《航海条例》下，殖民地与英国之间的关系也是静态的。与之相反，启蒙思想家如约翰·洛克认为静态的关系本质上是不自然的，因此他们倡导个人政治权利，而个人政治权利反过来（至少在理论上）会带来经济和社会流动性。

□