

UNIT 5 第五单元

PERIOD 5 第五期

1844 – 1877

KEY CONCEPTS 关键概念

KEY CONCEPT 5.1 关键概念 5.1

The United States became more connected with the world, pursued an expansionist foreign policy in the Western Hemisphere, and emerged as the destination for many migrants from other countries.

美国与世界的联系日益紧密，在西半球奉行扩张主义外交政策，成为许多其他国家移民的目的地。

KEY CONCEPT 5.2 关键概念 5.2

Intensified by expansion and deepening regional divisions, debates over slavery and other economic, cultural, and political issues led the nation into civil war.

随着领土扩张和地区分裂加剧，关于奴隶制和其他经济、文化和政治问题的争论愈演愈烈，最终导致国家陷入内战。

KEY CONCEPT 5.3 关键概念 5.3

The Union victory in the Civil War and the contested reconstruction of the South settled the issues of slavery and secession, but left unresolved many questions about the power of the federal government and citizenship rights.

内战中联邦的胜利以及南方重建的争议解决了奴隶制和脱离联邦的问题，但联邦政府的权力和公民权利等诸多问题仍未得到解决。

Chapter 14

第十四章

TERRITORIAL EXPANSION 领土扩张

1836–1850

I.

我 THE “LONE STAR REPUBLIC” “孤星共和国”

。

A.THE TEXAS REVOLUTION

A. 德克萨斯革命

1.Texas belonged first to Spain and then, after 1821, to Mexico. The Mexican government opened Texas to settlers from the United States. The Anglo-Americans received generous land grants at low prices. In exchange they agreed to become Roman Catholics and citizens of Mexico. By 1830, there were about 30,000 people in Texas, ninety percent of whom were

Anglo-Americans. However, few converted to Catholicism and many owned slaves.

德克萨斯最初属于西班牙，1821年后归墨西哥所有。墨西哥政府向美国移民开放了德克萨斯。盎格鲁-撒克逊裔美国人以低廉的价格获得了丰厚的土地。作为交换，他们同意皈依罗马天主教并成为墨西哥公民。到1830年，德克萨斯约有3万人，其中90%是盎格鲁-撒克逊裔美国人。然而，皈依天主教的人寥寥无几，而且许多人拥有奴隶。

2.The rapid growth of the Anglo-American population in Texas alarmed Mexican officials. In 1830, the Mexican government announced that slaves could no longer be brought into any part of Mexico and that Americans could no longer settle in Texas. Faced with these restrictions, the Texans rebelled and declared their independence on March 2, 1836.

2. 德克萨斯州盎格鲁-美洲人口的迅速增长引起了墨西哥官员的警觉。1830年，墨西哥政府宣布禁止将奴隶带入墨西哥境内任何地区，并禁止美国人在德克萨斯州定居。面对这些限制，德克萨斯人发动叛乱，并于1836年3月2日宣布独立。

3.The Texas revolution lasted less than two months. After suffering defeats at the Alamo and Goliad, Texan forces, led by Sam Houston, crushed the Mexican army at the Battle of San Jacinto on April 21, 1836.

3德克萨斯革命持续不到两个月。在阿拉莫和戈利亚德遭受失败后，由山姆·休斯顿领导的德克萨斯军队于1836年4月21日在圣哈辛托战役中击溃了墨西哥军队。

B.THE ANNEXATION ISSUE

B. 吞并问题

1.Most Texans wanted to join the United States. However, antislavery Whigs opposed admitting another slave state into the Union. Other opponents warned that annexing Texas would provoke a war with Mexico.

大多数德克萨斯人希望加入美国。然而，反对奴隶制的辉格党人反对接纳另一个蓄奴州加入联邦。其他反对者则警告说，吞并德克萨斯会引发与墨西哥的战争。

2.President Jackson feared that a prolonged debate over the admission of a slave state would ignite a divisive campaign issue that could cost his chosen successor Martin Van Buren the presidency. As a result, Jackson postponed annexation and Texas remained an independent "Lone Star Republic."

杰克逊总统担心，就奴隶州加入联邦问题展开旷日持久的辩论，会引发分裂性的竞选议题，可能导致他选定的继任者马丁·范布伦失去总统宝座。因此，杰克逊推迟了吞并德克萨斯的计划，德克萨斯得以继续保持其独立的“孤星共和国”地位。

II. POLK AND TERRITORIAL EXPANSION

一 波尔克与领土扩张

A.THE DOCTRINE OF MANIFEST DESTINY

A. 昭昭天命论

1.During the 1820s many Americans thought the boundaries of the United States would not extend beyond the Rocky Mountains. However, the quest for land, opportunity, and

adventure excited a new generation eager to explore and settle the western frontier. By 1860, over 4 million people lived west of the Mississippi River.

19世纪20年代，许多美国人认为美国的疆界不会延伸到落基山脉以西。然而，对土地、机遇和冒险的渴望激发了新一代人探索和定居西部边疆的热情。到1860年，密西西比河以西居住着超过400万人。

2. John L. O' Sullivan, the editor of the *Democratic Review*, gave the nation' s expansionist spirit a name when he coined the term "Manifest Destiny." O' Sullivan declared that America' s right to territorial expansion lay in "our manifest destiny to occupy and possess the whole of the Continent which Providence has given us." Illinois Representative John Wentworth expressed this optimistic sense of America' s special destiny when he told Congress that the original States had a divinely sanctioned mission to become the "great center from which civilization, religion, and liberty should radiate and radiate until the whole continent shall bask in their blessings."

《民主评论》的编辑约翰·L·奥沙利文创造了“昭昭天命”一词，为美国的扩张主义精神命名。奥沙利文宣称，美国领土扩张的权利在于“我们昭昭天命，即占领并拥有上帝赐予我们的整个大陆”。伊利诺伊州众议员约翰·温特沃斯也表达了这种对美国特殊命运的乐观看法。他告诉国会，最初的几个州肩负着神圣的使命，要成为“文明、宗教和自由的伟大中心，从这里辐射开来，直到整个大陆都沐浴在它们的福祉之中”。

B. POLK AND MANIFEST DESTINY

B ·波尔克与昭昭天命

1. The issue of territorial expansion dominated the 1844 presidential election. As the campaign began, Texas still remained independent, California still belonged to Mexico, and America and Great Britain still shared the Oregon Territory.

领土扩张问题主导了1844年的总统选举。竞选开始时，德克萨斯仍然保持独立，加利福尼亚仍然属于墨西哥，美国和英国仍然共同拥有俄勒冈领地。

2. The Democratic presidential nominee James K. Polk shared Jackson' s belief that America was chosen by Providence to be "the guardians of freedom." Polk narrowly defeated the Whig candidate Henry Clay on a platform promising to turn the idea of Manifest Destiny into a geographical reality.

2 民主党总统候选人詹姆斯·K·波尔克与杰克逊一样，认为美国是上帝选定的“自由的守护者”。波尔克以微弱优势击败了辉格党候选人亨利·克莱，他的竞选纲领承诺将“昭昭天命”的理念变成地理上的现实。

C. TEXAS AND OREGON

C. 德克萨斯州和俄勒冈州

1. Shortly after Polk' s election, Congress approved a resolution annexing Texas as the nation' s 28th state. President Tyler signed the resolution on March 1, 1845, three days before Polk took office.

波尔克当选后不久，国会批准了一项决议，将德克萨斯州并入美国，使其成为美国的第28个州。泰勒总统于1845年3月1日签署了该决议，三天后波尔克就职。

2.Acquiring Oregon proved to be more difficult than annexing Texas. Both the United States and Great Britain claimed the territory. The Democratic campaign slogan “Fifty-four forty or fight” meant that the United States would go to war with Britain in order to obtain the entire Oregon territory. Despite his belligerent campaign slogan, Polk avoided a conflict by accepting a proposal dividing Oregon at the 49th parallel.

2. 事实证明，吞并俄勒冈比吞并德克萨斯要困难得多。美国和英国都声称对这片领土拥有主权。民主党的竞选口号“五四四十分，否则开战”意味着美国将与英国开战以获得整个俄勒冈领土。尽管波尔克总统的竞选口号充满好战色彩，但他最终还是接受了以北纬49度线划分俄勒冈的提议，从而避免了冲突。

The concept of Manifest Destiny generates a number of APUSH exam questions. Be prepared for a passage followed by multiple-choice questions asking you to identify the causes and consequences of Manifest Destiny. You may even be asked to know that the rationale for Manifest Destiny before the Civil War was similar to the rationale for America’s involvement in the Spanish-American War.

“昭昭天命”的概念在 AP 美国历史考试中经常出现。请做好准备，考试内容可能包括一篇阅读理解文章以及一系列选择题，要求你分析“昭昭天命”的起因和后果。你甚至可能被问及，内战前“昭昭天命”的理论基础与美国卷入美西战争的理论基础是否相似。

III. TURNING POINTS IN AMERICAN HISTORY: THE MEXICAN WAR

三 美国历史上的转折点：美墨战争

A.THE OUTBREAK OF WAR

A. 战争爆发

1.The annexation of Texas outraged Mexico. Polk exacerbated tensions by supporting Texas’ s claim to the Rio Grande River as its southwestern boundary. The Mexican government denied this claim, insisting that the Texas territory extended no further south than the Nueces River.

吞并德克萨斯激怒了墨西哥。波尔克支持德克萨斯以格兰德河为西南边界的主张，加剧了紧张局势。墨西哥政府否认了这一主张，坚持认为德克萨斯的领土最南只到努埃塞斯河。

2.On April 25, 1846, Mexican cavalry ambushed a U.S. unit in the disputed region between the Rio Grande and the Nueces River, killing 11 soldiers. Polk promptly demanded that Congress declare war on Mexico, stating that Mexico had “invaded our territory and shed American blood on American soil.” Congress agreed and approved a declaration of war on May 13, 1846.

1846年4月25日，墨西哥骑兵在格兰德河和努埃塞斯河之间的争议地区伏击了一支美军部队，造成11名士兵死亡。波尔克总统立即要求国会向墨西哥宣战，声称墨西哥“入侵了我们的领土，并在美国土地上流淌了美国人的鲜血”。国会同意了波尔克的请求，并于1846年5月13日批准了对墨西哥的宣战。

B.OPPOSITION TO THE WAR

B. 反对战争

1.The Mexican War provoked opposition from a small but highly visible group of influential critics. Whigs such as John Quincy Adams and New England abolitionists such as William Lloyd Garrison both denounced the war as an act of aggression designed to help the South expand slavery into new territories.

1墨西哥战争激起了一小群但极具影响力的批评者的反对。辉格党人如约翰·昆西·亚当斯和新英格兰废奴主义者如威廉·劳埃德·加里森都谴责这场战争是旨在帮助南方将奴隶制扩展到新领土的侵略行为。

2.In Congress an obscure Illinois representative named Abraham Lincoln challenged Polk to identify the exact spot on American soil where American blood had been shed. Like other Whigs, Lincoln believed that the skirmish was a pretext for a war to claim new lands.

2在国会，一位名不见经传的伊利诺伊州众议员亚伯拉罕·林肯向波尔克总统发起挑战，要求他指出美国人的鲜血究竟洒在了美国领土的哪个确切地点。和其他辉格党人一样，林肯认为这场小规模冲突是为夺取新领土而发动战争的借口。

C.MAKING COMPARISONS: CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE

C. 进行比较：公民不服从

1.Henry David Thoreau staged the best-known act of protest against the Mexican War. As a gesture of opposition, the Transcendentalist essayist spent a night in jail for refusing to pay a state poll tax. Thoreau later wrote the classic essay "Civil Disobedience" urging passive resistance to laws that required a citizen "to be an agent of injustice."

亨利·大卫·梭罗策划了最著名的反美战争抗议活动。这位超验主义散文家为了表达反对立场，拒绝缴纳州人头税，并在监狱里待了一夜。梭罗后来写了经典散文《论公民的不服从》，呼吁人们以消极抵抗的方式反抗那些要求公民“成为不公正的帮凶”的法律。

2.Thoreau's essay became a source of inspiration for Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.'s philosophy of nonviolent protest. In 1963, authorities in Birmingham, Alabama, arrested the civil rights leader for participating in demonstrations protesting the city's segregation laws. While in jail, Dr. King wrote his classic essay "Letter from Birmingham Jail" defending civil disobedience as a morally justified response to unjust laws.

梭罗的散文启发了马丁·路德·金博士的非暴力抗议理念。1963年，阿拉巴马州伯明翰市当局逮捕了这位民权领袖，因为他参与了抗议该市种族隔离法的示威活动。在狱中，金博士写下了经典文章《伯明翰监狱来信》，捍卫公民不服从，认为这是对不公正法律的道德回应。

D.THE CONQUEST OF MEXICO

D. 征服墨西哥

1.American forces led by Generals Zachary Taylor and Winfield Scott successfully conquered Mexico. Taylor became a national hero when he defeated a much larger Mexican army at the Battle of Buena Vista. Scott won public acclaim when his forces captured Mexico City.

由扎卡里·泰勒将军和温菲尔德·斯科特将军率领的美军成功征服了墨西哥。泰勒在布埃纳维斯塔战役中击败了兵力远胜于己的墨西哥军队，成为民族英雄。斯科特则因其部队攻占墨西哥城而赢得公众赞誉。

2.While American forces invaded Mexico, Colonel Stephen W. Kearny captured Santa Fe, New Mexico, and then helped secure California.

2. 当美军入侵墨西哥时，斯蒂芬·W·卡尼上校攻占了新墨西哥州的圣菲，然后帮助巩固了加利福尼亚。

E.THE TREATY OF GUADALUPE HIDALGO

E. 《瓜达卢佩-伊达尔戈条约》

1.Mexico ceded New Mexico and California to the United States while also accepting the Rio Grande as the Texas border. New Mexico included what is now Arizona, Nevada, Utah, and parts of Colorado and Wyoming.

墨西哥将新墨西哥州和加利福尼亚州割让给美国，同时承认格兰德河为德克萨斯州的边界。新墨西哥州包括现在的亚利桑那州、内华达州、犹他州以及科罗拉多州和怀俄明州的部分地区。

2.The United States acquired more than 500,000 square miles of new territory while Mexico lost about one-third of its territory.

2美国获得了超过50万平方英里的新领土，而墨西哥失去了大约三分之一的领土。

3.The later Gadsden Purchase was not part of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. The purchase included land in the southern portion of the New Mexico Territory intended to facilitate the construction of a transcontinental railroad from Houston, Texas, to Los Angeles, California.

3后来的加兹登购地案并非《瓜达卢佩-伊达尔戈条约》的一部分。此次购地包括新墨西哥领地南部的土地，旨在促进修建一条从德克萨斯州休斯顿到加利福尼亚州洛杉矶的横贯大陆铁路。

F.MAKING CONNECTIONS: NATIONALISM AND SECTIONALISM

F. 建立联系：民族主义与地区主义

1.The War of 1812 sparked a wave of postwar nationalism that supported a new national bank, protective tariff, and a spirit of political harmony during the Era of Good Feelings. The optimism of this Era soon vanished, however, after the Panic of 1819 and the Missouri Compromise of 1820, both of which led to increased feelings of sectionalism.

1812年战争引发了一波战后民族主义浪潮，支持建立新的国家银行、实行保护性关税，并在“美好时代”营造了一种政治和谐的氛围。然而，1819年的经济恐慌和1820年的密苏里妥协案很快就使这一时代的乐观情绪消散殆尽，这两件事都导致了地区主义情绪的加剧。

2.The Mexican War sparked a brief moment of triumph. The war fulfilled the goal of Manifest Destiny by transforming America into a transcontinental republic. Instead of giving rise to a new era of harmony, however, the postwar spirit of nationalism quickly faded. The Mexican War marked a turning point in American history because it ignited an increasingly bitter dispute over the extension of slavery into the new western territories. Sectionalism soon threatened to disrupt the fragile balance of power between the North

and the South.

2. 美墨战争带来了一段短暂的胜利时期。这场战争实现了“昭昭天命”的目标，将美国转变为一个横跨大陆的共和国。然而，战后民族主义精神并未带来和谐的新时代，反而迅速消退。美墨战争是美国历史上的一个转折点，因为它引发了关于奴隶制是否应扩展到西部新领土的日益激烈的争论。地区主义很快就威胁到南北之间脆弱的权力平衡。

IV.

四 THE WILMOT PROVISIO 威尔莫特条款

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A.CONTEXT

A. 背景

1.Since the passage of the Missouri Compromise of 1820, both the Whigs and the Democrats attempted to suppress divisive questions about the status of slavery in the western territories.

1820 年密苏里妥协案通过以来，辉格党和民主党都试图压制有关西部领土奴隶制地位的分裂性问题。

2.On August 8, 1846, David Wilmot, a freshman Democrat from Pennsylvania, attached an amendment, or proviso, to a military appropriations bill. In language deliberately borrowed from the Northwest Ordinance, the proviso stated “neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall ever exist” in any territory gained from Mexico.

1846年8月8日，宾夕法尼亚州的民主党新议员大卫·威尔莫特在军事拨款法案中附加了一项修正案，或者说一项但书。该但书的措辞刻意借用了《西北法令》，规定从墨西哥获得的任何领土上“都不得存在奴隶制或强迫劳动”。

B. “THE RIGHT TO RISE”

B. “起义的权利”

1.Wilmot defended his proviso as a necessary means of insuring the “rights of white freemen” to live and work in the new territories without facing the unfair burden of competing with slave labor. He argued that slavery degraded free labor. Wilmot and his supporters believed that “free soil” would guarantee liberty, free competition, social mobility and thus a worker’s “right to rise.”

威尔莫特为他的附加条款辩护，称其是保障“白人自由人”在新领土上生活和工作的权利的必要手段，使他们不必承受与奴隶劳动力竞争的不公平负担。他认为奴隶制贬低了自由劳动力。威尔莫特及其支持者相信，“自由土地”将保障自由、自由竞争、社会流动，从而保障工人的“向上流动的权利”。

2.Supported in the North and opposed in the South, the Wilmot Proviso passed the House twice, but was defeated in the Senate.

2威尔莫特条款在北方得到支持，在南方得到反对，该条款在众议院获得两次通过，但在参议院遭到否决。

C.UNDERSTANDING CAUSATION: CONSEQUENCES OF THE WILMOT PROVISIO

C. 理解因果关系：威尔莫特条款的后果

1.The votes on the Wilmot Proviso did not divide along party lines between Whigs and Democrats. Instead, they occurred between representatives from the North and the South. This rift exposed an ominous development that would soon destroy the Second Party System.

1. 对威尔莫特条款的投票并没有按照辉格党和民主党之间的党派界限进行划分，而是在北方和南方的代表之间展开。这种分歧暴露出一个不祥的趋势，它很快就会摧毁第二政党体系。

2.Apprehensive Southern leaders warned that the Wilmot Proviso marked the beginning of a long postponed attack on slavery. Determined to defend their “peculiar institution,” they suppressed dissent in the South and denounced all attempts to resist the expansion of slavery.

忧心忡忡的南方领导人警告说，《威尔莫特条款》标志着一场酝酿已久的对奴隶制的攻击的开始。他们决心捍卫自己的“特殊制度”，镇压南方的异议，并谴责一切抵制奴隶制扩张的企图。

3.The South’ s response to the Wilmot Proviso deepened Northern fears of the so-called Slave Power. Abolitionists had long warned that a slaveholding oligarchy intended to dominate the federal government. The defeat of the Wilmot Proviso gave these warnings greater credibility.

3.南方对威尔莫特条款的回应加深了北方对所谓“奴隶主势力”的恐惧。废奴主义者长期以来一直警告说，一个奴隶主寡头集团意图控制联邦政府。威尔莫特条款的失败使这些警告更具可信度。

4.The debate over the Wilmot Proviso raised issues about slavery, free labor, political power, and the nature of the Constitution that could not be evaded. Despite attempts to resolve them, these issues widened and eventually eroded the bonds holding the Union together.

4. 关于威尔莫特条款的辩论引发了关于奴隶制、自由劳动、政治权力和宪法性质等无法回避的问题。尽管人们试图解决这些问题，但它们却不断扩大，最终侵蚀了维系联邦的纽带。

The debate over the Wilmot Proviso marks an important turning point in the sequence of events leading to the Civil War. Be prepared for a short-answer question asking you to briefly explain three consequences of the Wilmot Proviso.

关于威尔莫特条款的争论是导致内战的一系列事件中的一个重要转折点。请准备好回答一个简答题，要求你简要解释威尔莫特条款的三个后果。

Chapter 15

第十五章

THE ROAD TO DISUNION 通往分裂之路

1850–1860

I. THE COMPROMISE OF 1850 1850 年妥协案

我

A.THE CALIFORNIA GOLD RUSH

A. 加州淘金热

1.On January 24, 1848, a carpenter named James Marshall spotted shiny yellow objects glittering at the bottom of the American River not far from Sacramento, California. The sight “made my heart thump,” Marshall later recalled. “I was certain it was gold.”

1848年1月24日，一位名叫詹姆斯·马歇尔的木匠在加利福尼亚州萨克拉门托附近的美洲河底发现了闪闪发光的黄色物体。马歇尔后来回忆说，这一幕“让我心跳加速”。“我确信那是黄金。”

2.Marshall’s discovery triggered a frenzied rush of fortune seekers hoping to strike it rich. By the end of 1849, over 80,000 prospectors swarmed into California. The new Californians promptly drew up a constitution asking Congress to admit them into the Union as a free state.

马歇尔的发现引发了淘金热潮，大批希望一夜暴富的淘金者蜂拥而至。到1849年底，超过8万名探矿者涌入加利福尼亚。这些新来的加利福尼亚人迅速起草了一部宪法，请求国会接纳他们以自由州身份加入联邦。

The gold rush transformed San Francisco from a tiny village into a booming port city. APUSH test writers often use a picture of San Francisco harbor as a prompt to test your knowledge of the demographic and economic changes caused by the gold rush. Pictures from this time show San Francisco harbor filled with tall masted clipper ships bringing people and goods from the East Coast cities and Asia.

淘金热使旧金山从一个小村庄发展成为一座繁荣的港口城市。APUSH 考试的出题者经常使用旧金山港的图片作为提示，来考察考生对淘金热带来的人口和经济变化的了解。当时的图片显示，旧金山港停满了高桅帆船，它们从东海岸城市和亚洲运送着人员和货物。

B.RENEWED DEBATES OVER SLAVERY

B. 关于奴隶制的争论再起

1.California’s petition for statehood renewed the still unresolved debate over the spread of slavery into the territories won in the Mexican War.

1 加利福尼亚州申请成为美国的一个州，这再次引发了关于奴隶制向墨西哥战争中赢得的领土扩张的争论，而这场争论至今仍未解决。

2.Southern leaders feared the North’s growing political dominance. Augmented by a surging tide of immigrants from Ireland and Germany, Northern states held a commanding majority in the House of Representatives. However, the equal division of 15 slave states and 15 free states enabled the South to maintain a veto power in the Senate.

南方领导人担忧北方日益增长的政治影响力。随着大量爱尔兰和德国移民的涌入，北方各州在众议院占据了绝对多数席位。然而，南方15个蓄奴州和15个自由州的席位均等，使得南方得以在参议院保持否决权。

3.Reaching an agreement with the South proved to be difficult. Southern senators repeatedly warned that any law threatening slavery would lead to secession. Sensing that “our country is in danger,” Henry Clay lived up to his reputation as the “Great Compromiser” by proposing a series of measures that passed the Senate after months of intense bargaining.

与南方达成协议困难重重。南方参议员一再警告，任何威胁奴隶制的法律都将导致南方脱离联邦。亨利·克莱意识到“国家危在旦夕”，不负“伟大的妥协者”之名，提出了一系列措施，经过数月激烈的谈判，最终在参议院获得通过。

C.CLAY’ S COMPROMISE PROPOSALS

C. 克莱的妥协方案

1.Clay grouped six proposals into three pairs. Each pair offered one concession to the North and one to the South.

1 克莱将六项提案分为三组。每组提案都向北方和南方各提出一项让步。

2.The first pair admitted California as a free state while also calling for the establishment of territorial governments in the rest of the Mexican Cession “without the adoption of any restriction or condition on the subject of slavery.” This statement conciliated the South by reaffirming the permanence of slavery and rejecting the validity of the Wilmot Proviso.

2. 第一组文件承认加利福尼亚为自由州，同时呼吁在墨西哥割让地的其余部分建立地方政府，“不得对奴隶制问题附加任何限制或条件”。这一声明重申了奴隶制的永久性，并否定了威尔莫特条款的有效性，从而安抚了南方各州。

3.The second pair settled a heated boundary dispute between Texas and New Mexico. Congress assigned the disputed territory to New Mexico but compensated Texas by paying off a \$10 million debt it had incurred while an independent republic.

3. 第二项决议解决了德克萨斯州和新墨西哥州之间激烈的边界争端。国会把争议领土划给了新墨西哥州，但补偿了德克萨斯州，偿还了德克萨斯州在独立共和国时期欠下的1000万美元债务。

4.The third pair abolished the slave trade but not slavery in the District of Columbia. At the same time, Congress recognized Southern complaints by enacting a strict new Fugitive Slave Law.

第三组法案废除了奴隶贸易，但没有废除哥伦比亚特区的奴隶制。与此同时，国会通过了一项严格的新《逃奴法》，承认了南方各州的诉求。

D. “A FINAL SETTLEMENT”

D. “最终和解”

1.In a message to Congress in December 1850, President Fillmore described the Compromise of 1850 as “a final settlement.” Most Americans agreed, believing the compromise would restore sectional harmony.

1850 年 12 月，菲尔莫尔总统在致国会的咨文中将 1850 年妥协案描述为“最终解决方案”。大多数美国人对此表示赞同，认为该妥协案将恢复地区和谐。

2. With the benefit of hindsight, we know that sectional forces would soon gather strength and ultimately lead to disunion. But the Compromise of 1850 should not be dismissed as unimportant. It bought a decade of delay that enabled the North to gain the industrial strength, population growth, and presidential leadership it would need to successfully face the challenge of secession.

事后看来，我们知道南北分裂势力很快就会壮大，最终导致国家分裂。但1850年的妥协案不容忽视。它为北方争取了十年的缓冲期，使北方得以发展工业实力、促进人口增长，并培养出一位能够成功应对分裂挑战的总统。

II.

二 THE FUGITIVE SLAVE ACT 《逃亡奴隶法》

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A. CONTEXT

A. 背景

1. The Compromise of 1850 initially produced unexpected benefits for the South. Although California entered the Union as a free state, it selected conservative Senators who voted with the South on most issues. Meanwhile, the territorial legislatures in Utah and New Mexico legalized slavery.

1850年妥协案最初给南方带来了意想不到的好处。尽管加利福尼亚州以自由州身份加入联邦，但它选出的参议员却大多是保守派，在大多数问题上都与南方保持一致。与此同时，犹他州和新墨西哥州的州议会却将奴隶制合法化。

2. Despite this promising beginning, the agitation over slavery did not end. About 1,000 slaves escaped to freedom each year. Southern leaders viewed enforcement of the Fugitive Slave Act as a litmus test of the North's good faith in enforcing the Compromise of 1850.

尽管开局良好，但反对奴隶制的斗争并未结束。每年约有1000名奴隶逃往自由之地。南方领导人将《逃亡奴隶法》的执行情况视为检验北方是否真心实意执行1850年妥协案的试金石。

B. PUBLIC OPPOSITION

B. 公众反对

1. The Fugitive Slave Act intensified antislavery sentiment because it required Northerners to enforce slavery. In Boston, thousands of outraged abolitionists vainly attempted to prevent federal marshals from returning a fugitive slave to his master in Virginia.

《逃奴法》加剧了反奴隶制情绪，因为它要求北方人维护奴隶制。在波士顿，成千上万义愤填膺的废奴主义者徒劳地试图阻止联邦执法官将一名逃奴送回弗吉尼亚的主人身边。

2. Demonstrations like the one in Boston dramatized public resistance to enforcing the Fugitive Slave Act. At the same time, a clandestine network of conductors and safe houses known as the Underground Railroad helped escaped slaves flee to the North. Renowned as "The Moses of Her People," Harriet Tubman led more than 300 slaves to freedom.

2. 像波士顿那样的示威游行，凸显了公众对《逃亡奴隶法》的抵制。与此同时，一个由向导和安全屋组成的秘密网络——“地下铁路”——帮助逃亡奴隶逃往北方。被誉为“她的人民的摩西”的哈丽特·塔布曼，带领300多名奴隶获得了自由。

C. *UNCLE TOM' S CABIN*

C. 汤姆叔叔的小屋

1.The Fugitive Slave Act appalled Harriet Beecher Stowe. A dedicated abolitionist, Stowe wrote *Uncle Tom' s Cabin* to help her readers understand the morally intolerable impact of slavery upon family life.

《逃亡奴隶法》令哈里特·比彻·斯托感到震惊。作为一名坚定的废奴主义者，斯托创作了《汤姆叔叔的小屋》，以帮助读者理解奴隶制对家庭生活造成的道德上不可容忍的影响。

2.First published in book form in March 1852, *Uncle Tom' s Cabin* sold 300,000 copies within a year. It soon became an international sensation translated into 20 languages while selling 2.5 million copies worldwide.

《汤姆叔叔的小屋》于 1852 年 3 月首次以书籍形式出版，一年内售出 30 万册。它很快风靡全球，被翻译成 20 种语言，并在全球售出 250 万册。

3.*Uncle Tom' s Cabin* intensified antislavery sentiment in the North, and by contrast, aroused deep resentment in the South.

3 《汤姆叔叔的小屋》加剧了北方的反奴隶制情绪，与之相反，却在南方引起了深深的愤慨。

III. TURNING POINTS IN AMERICAN HISTORY: THE KANSAS-NEBRASKA ACT

三 美国历史上的转折点：堪萨斯-内布拉斯加法案

A.CONTEXT

A. 背景

1.As 1854 began, most Americans believed that the Missouri Compromise line provided a permanent agreement for separating free and slave territory in the Louisiana Purchase. At that time, the Republican Party did not exist and Democrats sympathetic to the South controlled the White House and Congress. But all this was about to dramatically and irrevocably change.

1854 年初，大多数美国人认为密苏里妥协案划定的边界线为路易斯安那购地案中自由州和蓄奴州的划分提供了永久性的协议。当时，共和党尚未成立，同情南方的民主党人掌控着白宫和国会。但这一切即将发生翻天覆地的、不可逆转的改变。

2.As the slavery issue receded, political leaders and the public focused on the need for a transcontinental railroad to facilitate the movement of people and goods across the nation. While everyone agreed on the need for a transcontinental railroad, cities such as New Orleans, St. Louis, and Chicago vigorously competed for the lucrative position of becoming the eastern terminus for the project.

随着奴隶制问题的淡化，政治领袖和公众的注意力转向了修建一条横贯大陆的铁路，以促进人员和货物在全国范围内的流动。虽然所有人都认同修建横贯大陆铁路的必要性，但像新奥尔良、圣路易斯和芝加哥这样的城市却竞相争夺成为该项目东部终点站这一利润丰厚的职位。

B.THE KANSAS-NEBRASKA ACT

B. 《堪萨斯-内布拉斯加法案》

1.As the senator from Illinois, Stephen A. Douglas wanted Chicago to be the eastern terminus of the transcontinental railroad. In order to achieve his objective, Douglas had to first persuade Congress to organize the Nebraska Territory and then persuade Southern senators to support giving this prize to a Northern city.

作为伊利诺伊州的参议员，斯蒂芬·A·道格拉斯希望芝加哥成为横贯大陆铁路的东部终点站。为了实现他的目标，道格拉斯首先必须说服国会成立内布拉斯加领地，然后说服南方参议员支持将这一宝贵资源授予北方城市。

2.On January 23, 1854, Douglas introduced a bill that would organize two territories, Kansas and Nebraska. Both territories were north of the line banning slavery. In order to win Southern support, Douglas added an enticing amendment repealing the Missouri Compromise.

1854年1月23日，道格拉斯提出一项法案，旨在组建堪萨斯和内布拉斯加两个地区。这两个地区都位于禁止奴隶制的州界线以北。为了赢得南方各州的支持，道格拉斯提出了一项极具诱惑力的修正案，废除了《密苏里妥协案》。

3.Douglas' s bill included a proposal calling for popular sovereignty granting the people of Kansas and Nebraska the sole right to allow or forbid slavery.

3道格拉斯的法案包括一项提案，呼吁实行人民主权，赋予堪萨斯州和内布拉斯加州人民允许或禁止奴隶制的唯一权利。

4.Douglas predicted that his bill would "raise a hell of a storm." However, he believed that passions would subside when the public recognized that climate and soil conditions in the Great Plains would serve as permanent barriers to the expansion of plantation crops and slavery into Kansas and Nebraska. Given these geographic conditions, settlers would inevitably use popular sovereignty to remain free.

道格拉斯预言他的法案会“掀起轩然大波”。但他相信，当公众认识到大平原的气候和土壤条件将永久阻碍种植园作物和奴隶制向堪萨斯州和内布拉斯加州扩张时，这种情绪就会平息下来。鉴于这些地理条件，定居者必然会利用人民主权来维护自身的自由。

5.After a prolonged and bitter debate, Congress passed the Kansas-Nebraska Act on May 22, 1854. President Pierce signed it into law eight days later. "Few events," wrote historian David M. Potter, "have swung American history away from its charted course so suddenly and so sharply as the Kansas-Nebraska Act."

经过漫长而激烈的辩论，国会于1854年5月22日通过了《堪萨斯-内布拉斯加法案》。八天后，皮尔斯总统签署该法案使其生效。历史学家大卫·M·波特写道：“很少有事件像《堪萨斯-内布拉斯加法案》那样，如此突然而剧烈地改变美国历史的既定走向。”

C.MOMENTOUS CONSEQUENCES

C. 重大后果

1.The Kansas-Nebraska Act broke the uneasy truce between the North and the South. Indignant Northern Democrats denounced the act as a violation of the Missouri

Compromise' s “sacred pledge” to ban slavery north of the 36° 30' line.

1 《堪萨斯-内布拉斯加法案》打破了南北之间脆弱的休战局面。愤怒的北方民主党人谴责该法案违反了《密苏里妥协案》中禁止在北纬 36°30 ' 线以北实行奴隶制的 “神圣誓言” 。

2.Kansas marked the first important test of popular sovereignty. Within a short time, “Bleeding Kansas” became a battleground between rival proslavery and antislavery settlers.

堪萨斯战役标志着人民主权的第一次重要考验。在很短的时间内，“血腥堪萨斯”就成为了支持奴隶制和反对奴隶制的定居者之间对立的战场。

3.The Democrats and Whigs had formed a Second Party System that dominated American politics from the 1830s to the early 1850s. The furor over the Kansas-Nebraska Act and the violence in Kansas led to the demise of the Whig Party.

3民主党和辉格党组成了第二政党体系，从19世纪30年代到50年代初主导了美国政治。堪萨斯-内布拉斯加法案引发的轩然大波以及堪萨斯州的暴力事件导致了辉格党的消亡。

4.The Kansas-Nebraska Act galvanized a spontaneous outpouring of popular opposition in the North that led to the formation of the Republican Party in 1854. Within a short time, Whigs, antislavery Democrats, Free Soilers, and former Know-Nothings joined the rapidly growing Republican coalition. The rise of the Republican Party began a new Third Party System that dominated American politics until the 1896 presidential election.

《堪萨斯-内布拉斯加法案》激起了北方民众自发的反对浪潮，最终促成了1854年共和党的成立。不久之后，辉格党人、反奴隶制民主党人、自由土地党人和前 “一无所知党” 成员也加入了迅速壮大的共和党联盟。共和党的崛起开启了新的第三党体系，这一体系主导了美国政坛直至1896年总统大选。

5.The Kansas-Nebraska Act dealt a severe blow to Douglas' s presidential aspirations. At the same time, it revitalized Abraham Lincoln' s political career. Realizing that his opposition to the Kansas-Nebraska Act had gone beyond the confines of Whig policy, Lincoln declared himself a Republican.

5 《堪萨斯-内布拉斯加法案》对道格拉斯的总统梦造成了沉重打击。与此同时，它也重振了亚伯拉罕·林肯的政治生涯。林肯意识到他对《堪萨斯-内布拉斯加法案》的反对已经超越了辉格党政策的范畴，于是宣布自己加入共和党。

Make sure that you understand the consequences of the Kansas-Nebraska Act. APUSH test writers can use this watershed act to generate either a long-essay turning point question or a short-essay three-part listing question.

务必了解堪萨斯-内布拉斯加法案的后果。APUSH 考试命题者可以利用这项具有里程碑意义的法案，设计出一篇长篇论述题或一篇三段式列举题。

IV. THE DRED SCOTT CASE, 1857

四 德雷德·斯科特案，1857 年

A.THE CASE

A. 案件概述

1.Dred Scott was a slave who belonged to John Emerson, an army surgeon assigned to a post in Missouri. When the Army transferred Emerson from the slave state of Missouri to the free state of Illinois, he took Scott with him as a servant. The pair then moved to the Wisconsin Territory, an area where the Missouri Compromise expressly forbade slavery.

德雷德·斯科特是约翰·爱默生的奴隶，爱默生是一名驻扎在密苏里州的陆军外科医生。当军队将爱默生从蓄奴州密苏里调往自由州伊利诺伊时，他带上了斯科特，让她做自己的仆人。之后，两人搬到了威斯康星领地，根据《密苏里妥协案》，该地区明确禁止奴隶制。

2.When Emerson died, Scott returned to Missouri where he was placed under the authority of his former master's wife. Helped by abolitionists, Scott sued for his freedom. He contended that living in a free state and a free territory made him a free man.

2爱默生去世后，斯科特回到密苏里州，被安置在他前主人的妻子管辖之下。在废奴主义者的帮助下，斯科特提起诉讼，争取自由。他辩称，生活在自由州和自由领地使他成为一个自由人。

B.THE DECISION

B. 决定

1.Led by Chief Justice Roger B. Taney, the Supreme Court ruled that neither slaves nor free blacks were citizens in the political community created by the Constitution. Taney declared that slaves were "chattel property ... so far inferior that they have no rights which the white man is bound to respect."

在首席大法官罗杰·B·托尼的领导下，最高法院裁定，奴隶和自由黑人都不是宪法所建立的政治共同体的公民。托尼宣称，奴隶是“动产……地位如此低下，以至于白人没有义务尊重他们的权利”。

2.The Court ruled that as a constitutionally protected form of property, slaves could be taken into any state or territory. The decision therefore declared the Missouri Compromise to be unconstitutional. This marked the first time the Supreme Court struck down an act of Congress since the *Marbury v. Madison* decision in 1803.

2. 法院裁定，奴隶作为一种受宪法保护的财产形式，可以被带到任何州或领地。因此，该裁决宣布《密苏里妥协案》违宪。这是自1803年马伯里诉麦迪逊案以来，最高法院首次推翻国会法案。

C.UNDERSTANDING CAUSATION: CONSEQUENCES OF THE *DRED SCOTT* DECISION

C. 理解因果关系：德雷德·斯科特案判决的后果

1.The *Dred Scott* decision invalidated the Missouri Compromise. It also cast doubt on the validity of popular sovereignty.

1. 德雷德·斯科特案的判决使密苏里妥协案无效，也使人们对人民主权的合法性产生了怀疑。

2.The decision worsened sectional tensions. It strengthened the Southern view that the Constitution safeguarded slavery. It strengthened the Northern view that a relentless Slave

Power intended to impose slavery upon the entire nation.

2. 这一决定加剧了南北之间的紧张关系。它强化了南方各州的观点，即宪法保障了奴隶制。它也强化了北方各州的观点，即一个无情的奴隶主势力意图将奴隶制强加于整个国家。

3.The decision invalidated the Republican Party' s platform pledge opposing the extension of slavery into the territories. Although this initially appeared to be a serious setback, Republicans redoubled their efforts to win the presidency. They promised that a victory would enable them to change the composition of the Southern dominated Supreme Court and reverse the *Dred Scott* decision.

3. 该裁决使共和党反对将奴隶制扩展到各领地的纲领承诺失效。尽管这最初看似是一次严重的挫折，但共和党人加倍努力争取总统大选。他们承诺，如果赢得大选，他们将能够改变南方各州主导的最高法院的组成，并推翻德雷德·斯科特案的判决。

D.MAKING CONNECTIONS: AFRICAN AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP

D. 建立联系：非裔美国公民身份

1.The Thirteenth Amendment overturned the *Dred Scott* decision.

第十三修正案推翻了德雷德·斯科特案的判决。

2.In modern times, the Court has ruled that the Thirteenth Amendment prohibits any action that recognizes a “badge” or “condition” of slavery, such as housing discrimination and certain forms of employment discrimination.

2在现代，法院裁定第十三修正案禁止任何承认奴隶制“标志”或“状态”的行为，例如住房歧视和某些形式的就业歧视。

V.

五 THE UNION IN PERIL 联邦岌岌可危

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A.JOHN BROWN' S RAID ON HARPERS FERRY, 1859

A. 约翰·布朗袭击哈珀斯费里，1859 年

1.John Brown' s doomed raid on Harpers Ferry set off a wave of fear throughout the slaveholding South. As rumors of slave insurrections swept across the region, frightened Southerners suppressed all criticism of slavery. Southern “fire eaters” incorrectly linked John Brown to the now-hated Republican Party.

约翰·布朗对哈珀斯费里的失败袭击，在蓄奴的南方引发了恐慌。随着奴隶起义的谣言席卷整个地区，惊恐的南方人压制了一切对奴隶制的批评。南方的激进分子错误地将约翰·布朗与当时令人憎恶的共和党联系起来。

2.Although his raid was a military failure, John Brown' s capture, trial, and execution mesmerized the nation. His death aroused great sympathy in the North where he became an antislavery martyr celebrated in the song “John Brown' s Body.” Perplexed and angered Southerners accused the North of lionizing a fiend who intended to instigate a

bloody slave rebellion.

尽管约翰·布朗的袭击以军事失败告终，但他的被捕、审判和处决却震惊了全国。他的死在北方激起了极大的同情，他被奉为反奴隶制烈士，并被传唱为歌曲《约翰·布朗之歌》。南方人感到困惑和愤怒，指责北方将一个意图煽动血腥奴隶起义的恶魔奉为英雄。

B.THE ELECTION OF 1860

B. 1860 年大选

1.Unable to bridge the division over slavery, the Democratic Party split into two factions. Northern Democrats nominated Stephen A. Douglas on a platform promising congressional noninterference with slavery. Deep South Democrats nominated John C. Breckinridge on a platform calling for a national slave code that would protect slavery in the territories.

由于无法弥合奴隶制问题上的分歧，民主党分裂成两大派系。北方民主党人提名斯蒂芬·A·道格拉斯，其竞选纲领承诺国会不干预奴隶制。南方民主党人则提名约翰·C·布雷肯里奇，其竞选纲领呼吁制定一部全国性的奴隶法典，以保护各领地的奴隶制。

2.Republicans sensed that they had an excellent opportunity to defeat the divided Democrats. The Lincoln-Douglas debates transformed Abraham Lincoln into a nationally known figure. The party nominated Lincoln on the third ballot.

共和党人意识到他们有绝佳的机会击败四分五裂的民主党。林肯-道格拉斯辩论使亚伯拉罕·林肯成为全国知名人物。共和党在第三轮投票中提名林肯为总统候选人。

3.The Republican platform stated that slavery would continue to be protected in the states where it already existed. However, the Republican Party firmly opposed the expansion of slavery into the western territories.

3. 共和党纲领声明，在已有奴隶制的州，奴隶制将继续受到保护。然而，共和党坚决反对将奴隶制扩张到西部领土。

4.Lincoln won the election by carrying all 18 free states. He did not win a single state in the South.

林肯赢得了大选，因为他赢得了全部18个自由州。他在南方各州一个州都没赢。

C.THE CRITTENDEN COMPROMISE

C. 克里滕登妥协方案

1.Lincoln's election prompted South Carolina and six other Deep South states to secede from the Union.

林肯当选总统促使南卡罗来纳州和其他六个南部内陆州脱离联邦。

2.In a final desperate effort to save the Union, Senator John Crittenden of Kentucky proposed a binding constitutional amendment to extend the Missouri Compromise line to the West coast.

2. 为了挽救联邦，肯塔基州参议员约翰·克里滕登做出了最后的孤注一掷的努力，提出了一项具有约束力的宪法修正案，将密苏里妥协案的界线延伸到西海岸。

3.Lincoln rejected the Crittenden Compromise because it violated the Republican Party' s steadfast position against the further extension of slavery into the Western territories. The nation thus continued on an inexorable path to disunion and a bloody Civil War.

林肯拒绝了克里滕登妥协案，因为它违背了共和党反对将奴隶制进一步扩展到西部领土的坚定立场。因此，国家继续走上一条不可避免地走向分裂和血腥内战的道路。

Chapter 16

第十六章

THE CIVIL WAR 内战

1861-1865

I.

我 THE SECESSION CRISIS 分裂危机

。

A.THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA

A. 美利坚联盟国

1.Led by South Carolina, seven Deep South states seceded before Lincoln took office on March 4, 1861. These seven cotton belt states left the Union because they believed Lincoln was an enemy of the South and its slave system.

1861 年 3 月 4 日林肯就职之前，以南卡罗来纳州为首的七个南部深州脱离了联邦。这七个棉花带州离开联邦是因为他们认为林肯是南方及其奴隶制度的敌人。

2.The seven seceded states sent delegates to Montgomery, Alabama, where they founded the Confederate States of America. The delegates adopted a constitution based upon states' rights and elected Jefferson Davis of Mississippi as president.

2. 七个脱离联邦的州派遣代表前往阿拉巴马州蒙哥马利，在那里建立了美利坚联盟国。代表们通过了一部以州权为基础的宪法，并选举密西西比州的杰斐逊·戴维斯为总统。

B.LINCOLN TAKES CHARGE

B. 林肯接管指挥权

1.Lincoln faced a grave crisis. In his inaugural address he struck a conciliatory tone by repeating his pledge not "to interfere with the institution of slavery in the states where it exists." Lincoln reminded the seceded states, "We are not enemies, but friends."

林肯面临着一场严峻的危机。在他的就职演说中，他重申了自己“不干涉各州奴隶制制度”的承诺，以此表达了和解的立场。林肯提醒脱离联邦的各州：“我们不是敌人，而是朋友。”

2.Lincoln nonetheless denied that states had any lawful right to leave the Union, insisting "the Union of these states is perpetual." The issue of civil war therefore lay, he said, with the people of the South: "The Government will not assail you. You can have no conflict,

without being yourselves the aggressors.”

然而，林肯否认各州有任何合法权利脱离联邦，并坚称“这些州的联盟是永久的”。因此，他说，内战的问题在于南方人民：“政府不会攻击你们。除非你们自己成为侵略者，否则就不会有冲突。”

C.FORT SUMTER

C. 萨姆特堡

1.The nation’s attention swiftly became riveted to the sixty-nine Union soldiers stationed at Fort Sumter in Charleston Harbor. On April 6th, Lincoln notified the governor of South Carolina that he intended to resupply the Union garrison with food. Six days later, before the supply ships arrived, Confederate guns opened fire on Fort Sumter. The shelling continued for 34 hours before the Union forces lowered their flag. One day later, Lincoln called upon the loyal states to supply 75,000 militiamen to subdue the rebellion.

全国的目光迅速聚焦在驻扎在查尔斯顿港萨姆特堡的69名联邦士兵身上。4月6日，林肯通知南卡罗来纳州州长，他打算为联邦驻军补充粮食。六天后，在补给船抵达之前，南方邦联的炮火向萨姆特堡开火。炮击持续了34个小时，直到联邦军队降下旗帜。一天后，林肯号召效忠联邦的各州提供75000名民兵镇压叛乱。

2.The firing on Fort Sumter and Lincoln’s call for troops persuaded Virginia, Arkansas, Tennessee, and North Carolina to join the Confederacy. The Confederate Congress meeting in Montgomery welcomed these states and moved its capital to Richmond, Virginia. The noted Civil War historian Bruce Catton underscored the significance of this move when he wrote, “American history has known few events more momentous than the secession of Virginia, which turned what started out to be a simple suppression of a rebellion into a four-year cataclysm.”

2 萨姆特堡炮击事件和林肯的征兵令促使弗吉尼亚州、阿肯色州、田纳西州和北卡罗来纳州加入南部邦联。在蒙哥马利召开的南部邦联国会欢迎这些州的加入，并将首都迁至弗吉尼亚州的里士满。著名内战史学家布鲁斯·卡顿强调了这一举动的重要性，他写道：“在美国历史上，很少有比弗吉尼亚州脱离联邦更为重大的事件，它使原本只是对叛乱的简单镇压演变成一场持续四年的浩劫。”

D.THE BORDER STATES

D. 边境州

1.Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri were all slaveholding Border States that remained in the Union.

特拉华州、马里兰州、肯塔基州和密苏里州都是蓄奴的边境州，它们都留在了联邦内。

2.Kentucky provided industrial and agricultural resources that proved vital to the Union. Lincoln recognized Kentucky’s strategic importance when he declared, “I hope to have God on my side, but I must have Kentucky.”

肯塔基州提供的工业和农业资源对联邦至关重要。林肯认识到肯塔基州的战略重要性，他曾宣称：“我希望上帝与我同在，但我必须拥有肯塔基州。”

E.MAKING CONNECTIONS: MILITARISM

E. 建立联系：军国主义

1.Militarism, the glorification of armed strength, quickly won support in both the North and the South. To many people, splendid uniforms, waving flags, and rousing songs all seemed the purest forms of patriotism. People on both sides believed their armies would win a quick and decisive victory. This proved to be an illusion as the Civil War lasted four years and claimed over 620,000 lives.

军国主义，即对武力的崇尚，迅速在南北双方都获得了支持。对许多人来说，华丽的制服、飘扬的旗帜和激昂的歌曲似乎都是爱国主义最纯粹的体现。双方都相信自己的军队会迅速取得决定性的胜利。然而，事实证明这只是一种错觉，内战持续了四年，夺去了超过62万人的生命。

2.Like Americans in 1861, Europeans in 1914 also forgot the horrors of war. In August 1914, armies in Europe marched off to battle convinced that the war would be short and glorious. Few foresaw the horrors ahead as the First World War toppled empires and claimed the lives of a whole generation of young men including over 100,000 Americans.

就像1861年的美国人一样，1914年的欧洲人也忘记了战争的恐怖。1914年8月，欧洲各国的军队奔赴战场，坚信战争会是短暂而辉煌的。很少有人预料到即将到来的惨状：第一次世界大战摧毁了帝国，夺去了整整一代年轻人的生命，其中包括超过10万美国人。

II. MAKING COMPARISONS: THE BALANCE OF FORCES

二 进行比较：力量平衡

A.THE NORTH

A. 北方

1.Advantages 1. 优势

a.The North enjoyed a significant population advantage. In 1861, the 23 states in the Union had a population of about 22 million people. In contrast, the 11 Confederate states had just 9 million people, 4 million of whom were slaves.

a. 北方拥有显著的人口优势。1861年，联邦23个州的人口约为2200万。相比之下，南方邦联11个州的人口仅为900万，其中400万是奴隶。

b.The North enjoyed an enormous advantage in industrial capacity. The Union produced over 90 percent of the nation's manufactured goods. In addition, the Union had far more wagons, horses, ships, and miles of railroad track.

b. 北方在工业能力方面拥有巨大优势。联邦生产了全国90%以上的制成品。此外，联邦还拥有数量远超南方的马车、马匹、轮船和铁路里程。

c.The North enjoyed a significant advantage in presidential leadership. Lincoln proved to be an inspiring leader and a forceful commander-in-chief. He successfully held the Republican Party together despite its internal conflicts.

c. 北方在总统领导层方面拥有显著优势。林肯是一位鼓舞人心的领袖，也是一位强有力的领导人。尽管共和党内部存在冲突，但他成功地维系了共和党的团结。

d.Northern farms produced 140 million bushels of wheat, seven times the harvest in the South. Because of crop failures and drought in Europe, wheat supplanted cotton as the nation' s most important export.

d. 北方农场生产了 1.4 亿蒲式耳小麦，是南方产量的七倍。由于欧洲作物歉收和干旱，小麦取代棉花成为美国最重要的出口产品。

2.Disadvantages 2.缺点

a.When the war began, the North lacked an able group of military commanders. Lincoln had to frequently replace generals as he searched for commanders who could rival those of the South.

a. 战争爆发之初，北方缺乏一批能干的军事指挥官。林肯不得不频繁更换将领，寻找能够与南方将领匹敌的人才。

b.At first, the North did not enjoy a consensus on its war aims. While Lincoln' s announced goal was to save the Union, abolitionists argued that the Union should also abolish slavery. At the same time, a vocal group of "Copperheads" called for a negotiated peace.

b. 起初，北方在战争目标上并未达成共识。林肯宣称的目标是维护联邦的统一，而废奴主义者则认为联邦也应该废除奴隶制。与此同时，一群被称为“铜头蛇”的激进分子呼吁通过谈判实现和平。

B.THE SOUTH

B. 南方

1.Advantages 1. 优势

a.The South enjoyed the advantage of fighting a defensive war to protect its homeland. It only needed to hold back the invading Union armies and wait for Northern public opinion to tire of fighting a prolonged and costly war.

a. 南方享有以防御战保卫本土的优势。它只需要阻挡入侵的联邦军队，然后等待北方民意厌倦旷日持久且代价高昂的战争即可。

b.The South boasted a strong military tradition that produced an exceptional group of experienced commanders, including Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson.

b. 南方拥有强大的军事传统，培养出了一批杰出的经验丰富的指挥官，包括罗伯特·E·李和斯通沃尔·杰克逊。

c.Great Britain and France imported three-quarters of their cotton from the South. Southern leaders confidently, but inaccurately, predicted that a cotton famine would cause massive unemployment that would force these two European powers to recognize the Confederacy and break the Union blockade.

c. 英国和法国从南方进口了四分之三棉花。南方领导人自信地预测，棉花饥荒将导致大规模失业，从而迫使这两个欧洲强国承认南方邦联并打破联邦的封锁，但这一预测并不准确。

2.Disadvantages 2.缺点

a.The disparities in population, industrial capacity, and railroad mileage meant that the South could not sustain a prolonged war.

a. 人口、工业能力和铁路里程方面的差距意味着南方无法维持一场持久战。

b.Jefferson Davis proved to be an ineffective political and military leader. He frequently quarreled with his Cabinet and failed to implement a consistent military strategy.

b. 杰斐逊·戴维斯被证明是一位无能的政治和军事领袖。他经常与内阁成员发生争执，并且未能实施连贯的军事战略。

c.The Confederacy was founded on the principle of states' rights. But the South needed a strong central government to conduct an efficient war effort. Independent-minded Confederate governors often frustrated the Davis government's attempts to raise the money and troops it needed to fight the war.

c. 南方邦联建立在州权原则之上。但南方需要一个强有力的中央政府来有效地进行战争。一些独立自主的南方邦联州长经常阻挠戴维斯政府筹集战争所需的资金和军队。

Antietam is the Civil War battle most likely to generate test questions. The Union's narrow victory convinced England and France to remain neutral while enabling Lincoln to issue the Emancipation Proclamation.

安提耶坦战役是美国内战中最有可能出现在考题中的战役。联邦军的险胜使英国和法国决定保持中立，同时也让林肯得以颁布《解放奴隶宣言》。

III. THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION

三 《解放奴隶宣言》

A. "CONTRABAND OF WAR"

A. "战争违禁品"

1.The Civil War disrupted plantation life throughout the South. As Federal forces pushed into the Confederacy, fugitive slaves sought refuge behind Union lines.

内战扰乱了南方各地的种植园生活。随着联邦军队推进到南方邦联境内，逃亡的奴隶们纷纷寻求在联邦防线后方避难。

2.Union generals labeled the escaped slaves "contraband of war" —enemy property that could be legitimately seized according to international law. The 1861 Confiscation Act authorized Union troops to seize all Confederate property including slaves.

联邦将军们将逃亡奴隶称为“战争违禁品”——敌方财产，根据国际法可以合法没收。1861年的《没收法》授权联邦军队没收所有南方邦联财产，包括奴隶。

3.Radical Republicans persuaded Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia and to exclude it from all federal territories.

3. 激进共和党人说服国会废除哥伦比亚特区的奴隶制，并将奴隶制排除在所有联邦领土之外。

B.EMANCIPATION

B. 解放

1.President Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation on New Year' s Day, 1863. The Proclamation was not a law passed by Congress. Instead, it was based on the President' s constitutional authority as commander-in-chief of the armed forces.

1863年元旦，林肯总统签署了《解放奴隶宣言》。该宣言并非国会通过的法律，而是基于总统作为武装部队总司令的宪法权力。

2.The Emancipation Proclamation only freed slaves living in states that rebelled against the Union. It did not free slaves in the Union-controlled Border States.

2《解放奴隶宣言》只解放了居住在反抗联邦的各州的奴隶，并没有解放联邦控制下的边境州的奴隶。

3.Slavery was not completely abolished until the ratification of the Thirteenth Amendment on December 6, 1865.

直到 1865 年 12 月 6 日第十三修正案获得批准，奴隶制才被彻底废除。

C.IMPORTANCE

C. 重要性

1.The Emancipation Proclamation strengthened the Union' s moral cause. The Civil War was now widened into a crusade against slavery. Advancing Union troops thus became liberators who freed human beings from slavery.

《解放奴隶宣言》强化了联邦的道德立场。内战由此演变为一场反对奴隶制的运动。推进的联邦军队因此成为了解放者，将人们从奴隶制中解救出来。

2.With slavery doomed, public opinion in Britain and France swung decisively behind the Union cause. The Emancipation Proclamation thus ended any chance that these two European powers would support the Confederacy.

随着奴隶制的终结，英国和法国的公众舆论果断地转向支持联邦。因此，《解放奴隶宣言》彻底断绝了这两个欧洲强国支持南方邦联的任何可能性。

D. "BLACKS IN BLUE"

D. "穿蓝衣的黑人"

1.The Emancipation Proclamation permitted blacks to join the Federal army. Frederick Douglass urged blacks to rally to the Union cause. "The iron gate of our prison," he told them, "stands half open."

《解放奴隶宣言》允许黑人加入联邦军队。弗雷德里克·道格拉斯敦促黑人团结起来支持联邦事业。他告诉他们：“我们监狱的铁门，”已经半开着。

2.Approximately 180,000 African Americans served in the Union army. Although these "blacks in blue" fought with great valor, they were paid less than white soldiers of equal

rank. More than 38,000 black soldiers lost their lives during the Civil War.

大约有18万非裔美国人在联邦军队服役。尽管这些“蓝衣黑人”英勇作战，但他们的薪水却比同级别的白人士兵低。内战期间，超过3.8万名黑人士兵阵亡。

E.MAKING CONNECTIONS: “A GREAT BEACON LIGHT OF HOPE”

E. 建立联系：“希望的灯塔”

1.Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. frequently used the Emancipation Proclamation as a point of historic reference. For example, he linked it to the “imperishable” and self-evident truths proclaimed in the Declaration of Independence that “electrified the free world.”

马丁·路德·金博士经常以《解放奴隶宣言》作为历史参照点。例如，他将其与《独立宣言》中宣扬的“永恒的”和不言而喻的真理联系起来，这些真理“激励了自由世界”。

2.Dr. King began his famous “I Have a Dream” speech by saying, “Five score years ago, a great American, in whose symbolic shadow we stand, signed the Emancipation Proclamation. This momentous decree came as a great beacon light of hope to millions of Negro slaves.” Dr. King reminded his vast audience that one hundred years later Negroes were still “crippled by the manacles of segregation and the chains of discrimination.” Less than one year later, Congress passed the Civil Rights Act barring discrimination in public facilities.

2. 金博士在他著名的《我有一个梦想》演讲开篇说道：“一百年前，一位伟大的美国人——我们今天就站在他的象征性阴影下——签署了《解放奴隶宣言》。这项意义重大的法令如同希望的灯塔，照亮了数百万黑奴的前路。”金博士提醒在场的广大听众，一百年后，黑人仍然“被种族隔离的枷锁和歧视的锁链束缚”。不到一年后，国会通过了《民权法案》，禁止在公共场所进行歧视。

IV. THE REPUBLICAN ECONOMIC AGENDA

四 共和党的经济议程

A.THE REPUBLICAN CONGRESS

A. 共和党国会

1.During the 1840s and 1850s, Southern congressmen repeatedly blocked tariff, railroad, banking, and land policies favored by the North and West.

19 世纪 40 年代和 50 年代，南方国会议员屡次阻挠北方和西部支持的关税、铁路、银行和土地政策。

2.The secession of the Southern states enabled the Republicans to dominate Congress. They promptly passed a series of landmark acts with far-reaching social and economic consequences.

南方各州的脱离使共和党得以控制国会。他们迅速通过了一系列具有里程碑意义的法案，产生了深远的社会和经济影响。

B.THE HOMESTEAD ACT, 1862

B. 1862 年宅地法

1.The Homestead Act enabled settlers to acquire a free tract of 160 acres of surveyed public land. Settlers acquired title to the land after five years of continuous residence.

1 《宅地法》使定居者能够获得160英亩已勘测的公共土地的免费地块。定居者在连续居住五年后获得土地所有权。

2.The Homestead Act opened the Great Plains to settlers. By 1935, 1.6 million homesteaders received 270 million acres of federal lands.

2 《宅地法》向定居者开放了大平原。到1935年，160万宅地拥有者获得了2.7亿英亩联邦土地。

C.THE MORRILL LAND-GRANT COLLEGE ACT, 1862

C. 1862 年莫里尔土地赠与学院法案

1.The act conveyed 30,000 acres of federal land per member of Congress from each state. The sales of the land provided funds to create colleges of "agriculture and mechanical arts."

该法案规定，每个州的国会议员可获得 30,000 英亩联邦土地。出售土地所得资金用于创建“农业和机械艺术”学院。

2.The land-grant colleges played an important role in promoting agriculture, engineering, and veterinary medicine.

2.赠地学院在促进农业、工程和兽医学的发展方面发挥了重要作用。

D.THE PACIFIC RAILROAD ACT, 1862

D. 1862 年太平洋铁路法案

1.Prior to the Civil War, Southern congressmen supported a transcontinental railroad that would link New Orleans with California.

1. 在内战之前，南方国会议员支持修建一条连接新奥尔良和加利福尼亚的横贯大陆铁路。

2.Following the outbreak of the Civil War, Congress approved a transcontinental route that would run along a north-central route linking Omaha, Nebraska, with Sacramento, California.

2. 内战爆发后，国会批准了一条横贯大陆的路线，该路线将沿着中北部路线延伸，连接内布拉斯加州的奥马哈和加利福尼亚州的萨克拉门托。

E.THE NATIONAL BANKING ACT OF 1863

E. 1863 年国家银行法

1.Banking policies had been a source of contention since the formation of the First National Bank in 1791. The rising cost of financing the Civil War highlighted the urgent need for a national currency and an orderly banking system.

自 1791 年第一国民银行成立以来，银行政策一直是争论的焦点。内战融资成本的上升凸显了建立国家货币和有序银行体系的迫切需要。

2.The National Banking Act of 1863 established a national banking system to provide a uniform currency. No additional important changes were made in the nation' s banking system until Congress passed the Federal Reserve Act in 1913.

1863 年的《国家银行法》建立了国家银行体系，以提供统一的货币。直到 1913 年国会通过《联邦储备法》之前，国家银行体系没有进行其他重大改革。

V. UNDERSTANDING CAUSATION: CONSEQUENCES OF THE CIVIL WAR

五 了解因果关系：内战的后果

A.FOR THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

A. 为联邦政府

1.The Civil War ended the long-held Southern principle of state sovereignty. States could no longer threaten to nullify a federal law or claim the right to secede.

内战终结了南方长期奉行的州主权原则。各州再也不能威胁废除联邦法律或声称有权脱离联邦。

2.The Civil War broadened the definition of federal power. The adoption of the Thirteenth Amendment affirmed the supreme power of the federal government to abolish slavery, ensure the liberty of all Americans, and act on matters affecting "the general welfare."

2. 内战扩大了联邦权力的定义。第十三修正案的通过确认了联邦政府的最高权力，即废除奴隶制、保障所有美国人的自由以及处理影响“公共福利”的事项。

B.FOR THE SOUTH

B. 对于南方

1.Prior to the Civil War, the Southern planter elite played a disproportionate role in national affairs. For example, a Southern slaveholder occupied the presidency during two-thirds of the years from 1789 to 1861. The Civil War ended this long era of power. No native of a Southern state occupied the White House for fifty years after 1861.

内战前，南方种植园主精英在国家事务中扮演着举足轻重的角色。例如，从1789年到1861年，南方奴隶主担任总统的时间长达三分之二。内战结束了这一漫长的权力时代。1861年后的五十年里，没有一位南方人入主白宫。

2.The South suffered devastating human losses. More than 258,000 Confederate soldiers died in the war. This constituted over 20 percent of the South' s adult white male population.

2南方遭受了毁灭性的人员伤亡。超过25.8万名南方邦联士兵在战争中丧生。这占南方成年白人男性人口的20%以上。

3.The South suffered devastating economic losses. In 1860, the South contributed 30 percent of the nation' s wealth. The Civil War destroyed Southern homes, crops, livestock, and railroad lines. In 1870, the South contributed just 12 percent of the nation' s wealth.

3. 南方遭受了毁灭性的经济损失。1860年，南方贡献了全国30%的财富。内战摧毁了南方的房屋、庄稼、牲畜和铁路。1870年，南方仅贡献了全国12%的财富。

4.The Civil War caused a severe reduction in the South' s political influence and economic prosperity. However, it left the region' s commitment to white supremacy unbroken. This would create a problem that would not be successfully confronted until the Civil Rights Movement in the 1950s and 1960s.

4. 内战导致南方政治影响力和经济繁荣严重削弱。然而，它并未动摇该地区对白人至上主义的坚持。这造成了一个问题，直到20世纪50年代和60年代的民权运动才得以成功解决。

C.FOR THE NORTH

C. 北方

1.The Civil War solidified the alliance of Northern business interests and Western farmers with the Republican Party.

1. 内战巩固了北方商业利益集团和西部农民与共和党的联盟。

2.The war accelerated the creation of powerful corporate enterprises. This enhanced the economic and political influence of a rising class of Northern "captains of industry."

战争加速了强大企业集团的建立。这增强了北方新兴“实业家”阶层的经济和政治影响力。

D.FOR WOMEN

D. 为女性

1.Women in both the Union and Confederacy accepted new responsibilities as more and more men left their homes and jobs to fight in the army. In the South, planters' wives and daughters learned how to manage their plantations. Women on smaller farms plowed the fields and harvested their crops. In the North, women took paying jobs in business and government.

随着越来越多的男性离开家乡和工作岗位参军，南北双方的女性都承担起了新的责任。在南方，种植园主的妻子和女儿们学会了如何管理种植园。小农场的妇女们则负责耕种和收割庄稼。在北方，女性则在商业和政府部门从事有偿工作。

2.Women pushed the boundaries of their traditional roles by serving as nurses. The North set up a training program for nurses under Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell, the first American woman to graduate from medical school. Clara Barton, who later founded the American Red Cross, helped overcome resistance to women working in military hospitals. Over 3,000 women served as nurses in Northern frontline hospitals.

2. 女性通过担任护士，突破了传统角色的界限。北方在伊丽莎白·布莱克威尔博士（美国第一位医学院毕业的女性）的领导下设立了护士培训项目。后来创立美国红十字会的克拉拉·巴顿帮助克服了女性在军医院工作的阻力。超过 3000 名女性在北方前线医院担任护士。

3.The Civil War did not remove barriers to sexual equality that had existed since the nation' s founding. However, it did broaden beliefs about what women could accomplish outside the home.

3. 内战并没有消除自建国以来就存在的性别平等障碍。然而，它确实拓宽了人们对女性在家庭之外所能取得成就的认知。

E.FOR THE FREED SLAVES

E. 致获释奴隶

1.The Civil War emancipated about 4 million slaves. However, existing laws still denied them legal equality and the right to vote.

1. 内战解放了约400万奴隶。然而，当时的法律仍然剥夺了他们法律上的平等和选举权。

2.Frederick Douglass succinctly described the plight of freed slaves: “He had neither money, property, nor friends. He was free from the old plantation, but he had nothing but the dusty road under his feet. ... He was turned loose, naked, hungry, and destitute to the open sky.”

弗雷德里克·道格拉斯简洁地描述了获释奴隶的困境：“他既没有钱，也没有财产，更没有朋友。他离开了旧种植园，但脚下只有尘土飞扬的道路……他被放逐到茫茫天空下，赤身裸体，饥寒交迫，一无所有。”

The Civil War was a pivotal turning point that can generate a long-essay question. Be sure you are familiar with the impact of the war on the federal government, South, North, women, and freed slaves.

内战是一个关键的转折点，可以引出一篇长篇论文题目。务必熟悉这场战争对联邦政府、南方、北方、妇女和获释奴隶的影响。

Chapter 17

第十七章

RECONSTRUCTION AND THE NEW SOUTH

重建与新南方

1865–1900

I. PRESIDENTIAL RECONSTRUCTION

我
总统重建。

A.LINCOLN’ S TEN PERCENT PLAN

A. 林肯的十分之一计划

1.Abraham Lincoln led the United States through a long and bloody Civil War. When the conflict finally ended, Lincoln faced the daunting challenge of overcoming Southern resentment, restoring the Union, and determining the meaning of black freedom.

亚伯拉罕·林肯带领美国度过了漫长而血腥的内战。当这场冲突最终结束时，林肯面临着克服南方怨恨、恢复联邦以及确定黑人自由意义的艰巨挑战。

2.Lincoln’ s Ten Percent Plan proposed a generous settlement. He offered a full pardon (except for high-ranking Confederate leaders) to Southerners who pledged loyalty to the Union and to the Constitution. Southern states in which 10 percent of the 1860 electorate

took such an oath and accepted emancipation would be restored to the Union.

林肯的“十分之一计划”提出了一项慷慨的解决方案。他承诺，只要南方各州的人民宣誓效忠联邦和宪法，即可获得全面赦免（高级南方邦联领导人除外）。凡在1860年选民中，有10%的人宣誓效忠并接受解放奴隶的南方各州，都将重新加入联邦。

3.Lincoln concluded his Second Inaugural Address by promising “malice toward none, with charity for all.” We will never know if Lincoln could have fulfilled his inspiring pledge. On April 14, 1865, John Wilkes Booth assassinated Lincoln while the president was watching a play at Ford’ s Theatre in Washington.

林肯在第二次就职演说结尾承诺“不怀恶意，博爱众生”。我们永远无法得知林肯是否能够兑现他这番鼓舞人心的承诺。1865年4月14日，约翰·威尔克斯·布斯在华盛顿福特剧院刺杀了正在观看演出的林肯总统。

B.THE THIRTEENTH AMENDMENT

B. 第十三修正案

1.Ratified on December 6, 1865, the Thirteenth Amendment formally abolished slavery and involuntary servitude.

1865 年 12 月 6 日批准的第十三修正案正式废除了奴隶制和非自愿奴役。

2.Lincoln believed that the freedmen should receive suffrage because their military contribution during the Civil War “demonstrated in blood their right to the ballot.” Lincoln felt confident that the states would fulfill this important responsibility.

林肯认为，获得自由的黑人应该享有选举权，因为他们在内战期间的军事贡献“用鲜血证明了他们拥有投票权的权利”。林肯相信各州会履行这一重要责任。

C.JOHNSON’ S PLAN

C• 约翰逊的计划

1.Lincoln’ s tragic death placed the burden of reconstructing the South on the untested shoulders of his former Vice President, Andrew Johnson.

林肯的不幸去世，将重建南方的重任落在了他之前的副总统安德鲁·约翰逊未经考验的肩膀上。

2.Johnson favored a swift return to political and racial normalcy. Like Lincoln, he offered amnesty to most Confederates who took an oath of loyalty to the Union. Whites in each Southern state could then elect delegates to a state convention. A state could reenter the Union when its convention repealed all secession laws, repudiated Confederate debts, and ratified the Thirteenth Amendment.

约翰逊主张迅速恢复政治和种族秩序的正常状态。与林肯一样，他赦免了大多数宣誓效忠联邦的南方邦联成员。南方各州的白人可以选举代表参加州代表大会。当州代表大会废除所有脱离联邦的法律、拒绝偿还南方邦联的债务并批准第十三修正案后，该州即可重新加入联邦。

3.Johnson did not support racial equality. His idea of racial normalcy was grounded in a firm belief in white supremacy. Declaring, “White men alone must manage the South,”

Johnson stood aside as former rebels regained political power across the South.

约翰逊并不支持种族平等。他所谓的种族正常化，根植于对白人至上的坚定信念。他宣称“南方必须由白人来管理”，并袖手旁观，任由昔日的叛乱分子在南方各地重新掌权。

II.

二 RADICAL RECONSTRUCTION 激进重建

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A.THE BLACK CODES

A. 黑色法典

1.Slavery left an entrenched legacy of prejudice and discrimination that would be difficult to eliminate. Unwilling to accept blacks as equals, Southern legislatures enacted laws known as Black Codes to limit the freedmen' s basic civil and economic rights.

奴隶制留下了根深蒂固的偏见和歧视，难以消除。南方各州立法机构不愿承认黑人与其他人平等，颁布了被称为“黑人法典”的法律，限制获得自由的黑人的基本公民权利和经济权利。

2.Black Codes continued the legal distinction between whites and blacks. For example, laws barred blacks from carrying weapons, marrying whites, assembling in groups, serving on juries, and pursuing any occupation other than agricultural work.

2.《黑人法典》延续了白人和黑人之间的法律区别。例如，法律禁止黑人携带武器、与白人通婚、集会、担任陪审员以及从事农业工作以外的任何职业。

B.THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1866

B. 1866 年民权法案

1.President Johnson did not object to the Black Codes. His lenient view of Reconstruction placed the president on a collision course with Congress.

约翰逊总统并未反对“黑人法典”。他对重建的宽容态度使他与国会产生了冲突。

2.Led by Thaddeus Stevens and Charles Sumner, Radical Republicans insisted on protecting the basic rights of the newly-freed blacks. Congress promptly passed the Civil Rights Act of 1866 declaring that blacks were American citizens who had the same rights as whites.

在撒迪厄斯·史蒂文斯和查尔斯·萨姆纳的领导下，激进共和党人坚持保护新近获得自由的黑人的基本权利。国会迅速通过了1866年《民权法案》，宣布黑人是美国公民，享有与白人相同的权利。

3.Johnson stunned Congress by vetoing the bill, claiming it was an unwarranted extension of federal power that would “foment discord among the races.” Johnson' s veto infuriated the Republicans who successfully overrode his veto. The struggle over the Black Codes and the Civil Rights Act marked the beginning of a contest of wills between Johnson and Congress.

约翰逊否决了这项法案，震惊了国会。他声称该法案是对联邦权力的无端扩张，会“煽动种族间的冲突”。约翰逊的否决激怒了共和党人，他们最终成功推翻了他的否决。围绕“黑人法典”和《民权法案》的斗争，标志着约翰逊与国会之间意志较量的开始。

C.THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT

C. 第十四修正案

1.The Republican majority in Congress feared that Johnson would not enforce the Civil Rights Act. They also worried that the courts would declare the law unconstitutional. These concerns prompted Congress to pass the Fourteenth Amendment in June 1866. Many constitutional scholars believe the Fourteenth Amendment is the most important addition to the Constitution since the Bill of Rights was ratified in 1791.

国会中的共和党多数派担心约翰逊总统不会执行《民权法案》。他们也担心法院会宣布该法案违宪。这些担忧促使国会在 1866 年 6 月通过了第十四修正案。许多宪法学者认为，自 1791 年《权利法案》获得批准以来，第十四修正案是宪法最重要的补充。

2.The Fourteenth Amendment defines national citizenship for the first time as extending to “all persons born or naturalized in the United States.”

2第十四修正案首次对国民身份进行了定义，将其扩展至“所有在美国出生或归化的人”。

3.The amendment gave the federal government responsibility for guaranteeing equal rights under the law to all Americans. The amendment prohibited the states from depriving “any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction equal protection of the laws.”

3. 该修正案赋予联邦政府保障所有美国人在法律面前人人平等的责任。该修正案禁止各州“未经正当法律程序剥夺任何人的生命、自由或财产；也不得拒绝在其管辖范围内任何人享有法律的平等保护”。

4.Making Connections: The Incorporation Doctrine

4.建立联系：合并原则

a.The Founders wrote the Bill of Rights to restrict the powers of the new national government. For example, the First Amendment begins by stating, “Congress shall make no laws . . .” Prior to the Fourteenth Amendment, the Supreme Court ruled that the Bill of Rights restrained only the national government, not states and cities.

a. 建国先贤们撰写《权利法案》是为了限制新成立的联邦政府的权力。例如，第一修正案开篇便规定：“国会不得制定任何法律.....”。在第十四修正案通过之前，最高法院裁定《权利法案》仅限制联邦政府的权力，而不涉及州和城市的权力。

b.In the 1925 *Gitlow v. New York* decision, the Supreme Court ruled that freedom of speech and press “were fundamental personal rights and liberties protected by the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment from impairment by the states.” This landmark decision began the development of the incorporation doctrine, the legal concept under which the Supreme Court has nationalized the Bill of Rights, by making most of its provisions applicable to the states through the Fourteenth Amendment.

b. 在 1925 年的吉特洛诉纽约州案中，最高法院裁定言论自由和出版自由“是受第十四修正案正当程序条款保护的基本个人权利和自由，不受各州侵犯”。这一里程碑式的判决开启了纳入原则的发展，最高法院正是依据这一法律概念，通过第十四修正案将权利法案的大部分条款适用于各州，从而使权利法案在全国范围内得到有效执行。

D.THE RECONSTRUCTION ACT OF 1867

D. 1867 年重建法案

1.The Fourteenth Amendment intensified the struggle for power between President Johnson and Congress. Saying that blacks were unfit to receive “the coveted prize” of citizenship, Johnson campaigned for Congressional candidates who supported his policies. His strategy backfired. Voters repudiated the president by giving his Republican opponents a solid two-thirds majority in both houses of Congress.

第十四修正案加剧了约翰逊总统与国会之间的权力斗争。约翰逊声称黑人不配获得“令人垂涎的”公民权，并积极为支持其政策的国会候选人拉票。然而，他的策略适得其反。选民们否决了总统，共和党对手在国会两院都获得了稳固的三分之二多数席位。

2.The victorious Republicans promptly passed the Reconstruction Act of 1867 eliminating the state governments created by Johnson’s plan. It divided the South into five military districts, each under the command of a Union general. In order to be readmitted into the Union, a state had to approve the Fourteenth Amendment.

2. 获胜的共和党人迅速通过了1867年重建法案，废除了约翰逊计划建立的各州政府。该法案将南方划分为五个军区，每个军区由一名联邦将军指挥。各州若想重新加入联邦，必须批准第十四修正案。

3.Johnson vetoed the Reconstruction Act thus deepening his growing rift with Congress. Firmly in control of Capitol Hill, the Republicans overrode his veto.

约翰逊否决了重建法案，这加深了他与国会日益加剧的分歧。共和党牢牢掌控着国会山，推翻了他的否决。

E.THE IMPEACHMENT CRISIS

E. 弹劾危机

1.Congress escalated the struggle for power by passing the Tenure of Office Act. It required Senate consent for the removal of any official whose appointment had required Senate confirmation. Convinced the law was unconstitutional, Johnson fired Secretary of War Edwin Stanton, a leading Radical Republican ally.

国会通过《任期法案》，加剧了权力斗争。该法案规定，任何经参议院确认任命的官员，其免职都必须获得参议院的同意。约翰逊总统确信该法案违宪，于是解雇了战争部长埃德温·斯坦顿，后者是激进共和党的重要盟友。

2.Johnson’s provocative action prompted the Radical Republicans to pass a resolution declaring that the president should be impeached. On February 24, 1868, the Republican-dominated House of Representatives impeached Johnson for “high crimes and misdemeanors in office,” which included violating the Tenure of Office Act. After a tense trial, the Senate failed to convict Johnson by one vote.

约翰逊的挑衅行为促使激进共和党人通过决议，宣布应弹劾总统。1868年2月24日，共和党控制的众议院以“在任期间犯下重罪和轻罪”为由弹劾约翰逊，其中包括违反《任期法》。经过一场紧张的审判，参议院以一票之差未能定罪约翰逊。

3.Although Johnson escaped conviction, the trial crippled his presidency. Ten months later, voters sent the Union war hero Ulysses S. Grant to the White House. The Republicans completed their overwhelming victory by retaining two-thirds majorities in both houses of Congress.

尽管约翰逊最终逃脱了定罪，但审判却重创了他的总统任期。十个月后，选民们将联邦战争英雄尤利西斯·S·格兰特送入白宫。共和党人继续保持国会两院三分之二的多数席位，从而取得了压倒性胜利。

F.THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT

F. 第十五修正案

1.The Fifteenth Amendment marked the last of the three Reconstruction Amendments. Ratified on February 3, 1870, it forbade either the federal government or the states from denying citizens the right to vote on the basis of “race, color, or previous condition of servitude.”

第十五修正案是重建时期三项修正案中的最后一项。该修正案于 1870 年 2 月 3 日获得批准，禁止联邦政府或各州以“种族、肤色或以前的奴役状况”为由剥夺公民的投票权。

2.Taken together, the three Reconstruction Amendments constitute what modern historians call a “Second Founding.” The Republicans who wrote these amendments believed that the new constitutional provisions would fully protect the newly-freed slaves by granting them the liberties and legal equality promised in the Declaration of Independence.

2总而言之，这三项重建修正案构成了现代历史学家所称的“第二次建国”。起草这些修正案的共和党人认为，新的宪法条款将赋予新近获得自由的奴隶《独立宣言》中所承诺的自由和法律平等，从而充分保护他们。

3.Making Connections: Women’ s Suffrage

3.建立联系：妇女选举权

a.The Fifteenth Amendment left leading women’ s rights activists feeling outraged and abandoned. They angrily demanded to know why Congress granted the suffrage to ex-slaves and not to women. Julia Ward Howe and other leaders of the women’ s suffrage movement finally accepted that this was “the Negro’ s hour.” However, both Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton actively opposed passage of the Fifteenth Amendment.

a. 第十五修正案令当时的女权运动领袖们感到愤怒和被抛弃。她们愤怒地质问国会为何赋予前奴隶选举权，却不赋予女性选举权。朱莉娅·沃德·豪和其他妇女选举权运动的领袖最终接受了“黑人的时代”这一事实。然而，苏珊·B·安东尼和伊丽莎白·凯迪·斯坦顿都积极反对第十五修正案的通过。

b.During the early 1900s, the Progressive movement sharpened the nation’ s social conscience and motivated a new generation of suffragists. Led by Carrie Chapman Catt and Alice Paul, women organized rallies, signed petitions, and demonstrated in public marches. Their campaign of mounting pressure finally became irresistible. On June 4, 1919, Congress passed the Nineteenth Amendment stating that no citizen could be denied the right to

vote "on account of sex."

b. 20 世纪初，进步运动唤醒了美国的社会良知，并激励了新一代的妇女参政论者。在凯莉·查普曼·卡特和爱丽丝·保罗的领导下，妇女们组织集会、签署请愿书，并在公共游行中示威。她们不断施压，最终势不可挡。1919 年 6 月 4 日，国会通过了第十九修正案，规定任何公民不得“因性别”而被剥夺投票权。

The three Reconstruction Amendments have generated a significant number of APUSH exam questions. Be sure you can identify the short- and long-term consequences of each amendment.

三项重建修正案在 APUSH 考试中产生了大量考题。务必能够识别每项修正案的短期和长期影响。

III. RECONSTRUCTION IN THE SOUTH

三 南方重建

A. RADICAL REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENTS

A. 激进共和政府

1. The period when Republicans ruled the South is called Radical Reconstruction. The word "radical" underscores the Republicans' attempt to transform the South by extending civil and political equality to African Americans.

共和党统治南方的时期被称为激进重建时期。“激进”一词强调了共和党试图通过向非裔美国人提供公民和政治平等来改造南方。

2. The Fifteenth Amendment enabled African Americans to exercise political influence for the first time. This produced a significant change in voting patterns and office holding in the South. Freedmen provided about 80 percent of Republican votes in the South. Over 600 blacks served as state legislators in the new state governments. In addition, voters elected 14 blacks to the House of Representatives and 2 to the Senate. Black voters supported the Republican Party by loyally casting votes that helped elect Grant in 1868 and reelect him in 1872.

第十五修正案首次赋予了非裔美国人政治影响力。这显著改变了南方各州的投票模式和公职构成。获得自由的黑人贡献了南方共和党约80%的选票。超过600名黑人在新成立的州政府中担任州议员。此外，选民还选举了14名黑人进入众议院，2名进入参议院。黑人选民忠实地支持共和党，投票支持格兰特在1868年当选总统，并在1872年再次当选连任。

3. The Republicans launched an ambitious program of reforms. They started a public school system that included about 600,000 black students. They also built new hospitals and orphanages and began to reform the criminal justice system. Republican officials raised taxes to finance the construction of roads, bridges, and railroad lines.

3. 共和党人发起了一项雄心勃勃的改革计划。他们建立了一个公立学校系统，其中包括约60万名黑人学生。他们还兴建了新的医院和孤儿院，并开始改革刑事司法系统。共和党官员提高税收，以资助道路、桥梁和铁路的建设。

B.MAKING CONNECTIONS: BLACK COLLEGES

B. 建立联系：黑人学院

1.The growth of educational opportunities also led to the founding of a number of black colleges including Howard University in Washington, D.C., Morehouse College and Spelman College in Atlanta, Georgia, and Fisk University in Nashville, Tennessee.

教育机会的增长也促成了许多黑人学院的建立，包括位于华盛顿特区的霍华德大学、位于佐治亚州亚特兰大的莫尔豪斯学院和斯佩尔曼学院，以及位于田纳西州纳什维尔的菲斯克大学。

2.These historically black colleges later played a crucial role in training African American leaders who led the fight against segregation. For example, W.E.B. Du Bois and Ida B. Wells attended Fisk, Thurgood Marshall and Stokely Carmichael attended Howard, and Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., attended Morehouse.

这些历史上的黑人学院后来在培养领导反对种族隔离斗争的非裔美国人领袖方面发挥了至关重要的作用。例如，W.E.B.杜波依斯和艾达·B·韦尔斯就读于菲斯克大学，瑟古德·马歇尔和斯托克利·卡迈克就读于霍华德大学，而马丁·路德·金博士则就读于莫尔豪斯学院。

C.CRITICISM OF RECONSTRUCTION IN THE SOUTH

C. 对南方重建的批评

1.Critics complained that the new Republican state governments misused public funds by accepting absurdly high bids for contracts. In addition, Democrats charged that corrupt Republican politicians accepted kickbacks and bribes from construction and railroad companies.

批评人士抱怨说，新上任的共和党州政府滥用公共资金，接受了离谱的高价合同投标。此外，民主党人指责腐败的共和党政客收受建筑公司和铁路公司的回扣和贿赂。

2.White Southerners reserved their greatest scorn for carpetbaggers and scalawags. Carpetbaggers were Northerners who supposedly packed their belongings in a carpetbag suitcase and then headed south to seek power and profit. The much-maligned scalawags were Southerners who “betrayed” the South by supporting and then benefitting from Radical Republican policies.

南方白人最鄙视的是投机分子和南方叛徒。所谓投机分子，是指那些把家当装进手提箱，然后南下寻求权力和利益的北方人。而备受诟病的南方叛徒，则是那些支持激进共和党政策并从中获利，从而“背叛”南方的南方人。

D.UNDERSTANDING CAUSATION: THE END OF RECONSTRUCTION

D. 理解因果关系：重建的终结

1. “Slavery is not honestly dead.”

“奴隶制并没有真正消亡。”

a.In 1869, members of the American Antislavery Society gathered to celebrate the abolition of slavery, passage of the Reconstruction Amendments, and the beginning of racial justice in the South. Frederick Douglass, however, did not share their optimism. He warned his

listeners that “slavery is not honestly dead.” Douglass pointed out that slavery did not die because of moral convictions; it died because of overwhelming military force in a bloody civil war.

1869 年，美国反奴隶制协会的成员们聚集在一起，庆祝奴隶制的废除、重建修正案的通过以及南方种族正义的开端。然而，弗雷德里克·道格拉斯并不认同他们的乐观态度。他警告听众，“奴隶制并没有真正消亡”。道格拉斯指出，奴隶制的消亡并非源于道德信念，而是因为一场血腥的内战中压倒性的军事力量。

b.Douglass’ s insight proved to be prescient. Two centuries of slavery created deeply rooted racial prejudices that Constitutional amendments could not eradicate. White Southerners bitterly resented Republican governments that repealed Black Codes and guaranteed voting rights to African Americans.

b. 道格拉斯的洞察力被证明极具先见之明。两个世纪的奴隶制造成了根深蒂固的种族偏见，宪法修正案无法根除这些偏见。南方白人对废除“黑人法典”并保障非裔美国人投票权的共和党政府深感愤恨。

2.The Ku Klux Klan 2. 三 K 党

a.The Ku Klux Klan began in Tennessee in 1866 and then quickly spread across the South. The Klan sought to maintain white supremacy by aiding the revival of the Democratic Party and by overthrowing of Radical Republicans.

a. 三 K 党于 1866 年起源于田纳西州，随后迅速蔓延至整个南方。三 K 党试图通过帮助民主党复兴和推翻激进共和党人来维护白人至上主义。

b.Anonymous Klansmen dressed in white robes and pointed cowls burned black homes, schools, and churches and committed hundreds of murders. The Klan lynched as many as 400 African Americans between 1868 and 1871.

b. 匿名三 K 党成员身穿白色长袍，头戴尖顶斗篷，焚烧黑人房屋、学校和教堂，并犯下数百起谋杀案。1868 年至 1871 年间，三 K 党私刑处死了多达 400 名非裔美国人。

c.The Klan’ s reign of terror worked. Political intimidation and violence helped weaken Republican governments. By 1876, Democrats replaced Republicans as governors and state legislators in eight of the eleven former Confederate states. Only South Carolina, Louisiana, and Florida remained under Republican control.

c. 三 K 党的恐怖统治奏效了。政治恐吓和暴力削弱了共和党政府。到 1876 年，在 11 个前南方邦联州中的 8 个州，民主党取代共和党成为州长和州议员。只有南卡罗来纳州、路易斯安那州和佛罗里达州仍由共和党控制。

3.The Erosion of Northern Support

3.北方支持的削弱

a.Radical Republicans had long been the driving force behind the program to reconstruct Southern society. Sympathy for the freedmen began to wane as these leaders died or left office. A new generation of “politicos” began to focus their attention on Western

expansion, Indian wars, tariffs, and the construction of transcontinental railroads.

a. 激进共和党人长期以来一直是南方社会重建计划的推动力量。随着这些领导人的去世或卸任，人们对获得自由的黑人的同情开始减弱。新一代的“政治家”开始将注意力集中在西部扩张、印第安战争、关税以及修建横贯大陆铁路上。

b. President Grant showed little enthusiasm for Reconstruction. His administration soon became distracted by scandals. In addition, a business panic in 1873 followed by a crippling economic depression further undermined public support for Reconstruction.

b. 格兰特总统对重建缺乏热情。他的政府很快就被丑闻缠身。此外，1873 年的商业恐慌以及随之而来的严重经济萧条进一步削弱了公众对重建的支持。

4. The Compromise of 1877 4. 1877 年妥协案

a. The presidential election of 1876 created a potential constitutional crisis when Democratic candidate Samuel Tilden won the popular vote over his Republican rival Rutherford B. Hayes. However, the outcome remained unclear because of disputed electoral votes from three Southern states.

a. 1876 年的总统选举引发了一场潜在的宪政危机，民主党候选人塞繆尔·蒂尔登赢得了普选票，击败了共和党对手拉瑟福德·B·海斯。然而，由于南方三个州的选举人票存在争议，选举结果仍不明朗。

b. Congress created an electoral commission to determine which candidate would receive the disputed electoral votes. As tensions mounted, Democrat and Republican leaders reached an agreement known as the Compromise of 1877. The Democrats agreed to support Hayes. In return, Hayes and the Republicans agreed to withdraw all federal troops from the South, appoint at least one Southerner to the cabinet, and grant federal funds for internal improvements in the South.

b. 国会设立了一个选举委员会，以确定哪位候选人将获得有争议的选举人票。随着紧张局势加剧，民主党和共和党领导人达成了一项协议，即 1877 年妥协案。民主党同意支持海斯。作为交换，海斯和共和党同意从南方撤出所有联邦军队，任命至少一名南方人进入内阁，并拨款用于南方的内部建设。

c. The Compromise of 1877 ended Reconstruction. Republican governments in Louisiana and South Carolina quickly collapsed as Southern Democrats proclaimed a return to “home rule” and white supremacy.

c. 1877 年妥协案结束了重建时期。路易斯安那州和南卡罗来纳州的共和党政府迅速垮台，南方民主党人宣布恢复“地方自治”和白人至上主义。

IV.

四 THE NEW SOUTH 新南方

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A. HENRY GRADY' S VISION

A. 亨利·格雷迪的愿景

1. Henry Grady, editor of the *Atlanta Constitution*, called for a “New South” that would be home to thriving cities, bustling factories, and rewarding business opportunities.

《亚特兰大宪法报》的编辑亨利·格雷迪呼吁建立一个“新南方”，使其成为繁荣的城市、熙熙攘攘的工厂和丰厚的商业机会的家园。

2.Grady inspired a new generation of Southern leaders who strove to fulfill his vision of building a more diversified Southern economy.

格雷迪激励了新一代南方领导人，他们努力实现他关于建设更加多元化的南方经济的愿景。

B.THE INDUSTRIAL SOUTH

B. 工业化的南方

1.Investors recognized that the South's ready supply of cheap labor, low taxes, and proximity to vast cotton fields created ideal conditions for building a profitable textile industry. Cotton mills soon flourished in small towns across the Piedmont region of North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. By 1900, the South had about 400 cotton mills employing 100,000 workers.

投资者们意识到，南方丰富的廉价劳动力、低税收以及毗邻广袤棉田的地理优势，为建立利润丰厚的纺织业创造了理想条件。棉纺厂很快在北卡罗来纳州、南卡罗来纳州和佐治亚州皮埃蒙特地区的城镇蓬勃发展。到1900年，南方拥有约400家棉纺厂，雇佣了10万名工人。

2.James Buchanan Duke launched one of the South's great industrial successes when he founded the American Tobacco Company. By 1900, Duke's company produced 80 percent of the cigarettes manufactured in the United States.

2詹姆斯·布坎南·杜克创立了美国烟草公司，开启了南方工业史上最伟大的成功之一。到1900年，杜克的公司生产了美国80%的香烟。

3.During the 1870s and '80s, Birmingham, Alabama, quickly became a major industrial center and manufacturing hub. The city's thriving iron and steel mills led boosters to proclaim their city "The Pittsburgh of the South."

19世纪70年代和80年代，阿拉巴马州伯明翰迅速发展成为重要的工业中心和制造业枢纽。该市蓬勃发展的钢铁厂使支持者们宣称他们的城市是“南方的匹兹堡”。

C.THE LIMITS OF DEVELOPMENT

C. 发展的局限性

1.Despite pockets of industrial development, Grady's dream of a diversified Southern economy remained elusive.

尽管南方出现了一些工业发展区域，但格雷迪关于南方经济多元化的梦想仍然难以实现。

2.In 1900, two-thirds of all Southern men still earned their living in farming. At that time, the average income in the South was only 40 percent of that in the North.

1900年，南方三分之二的男性仍然以务农为生。当时，南方的平均收入只有北方的40%。

V.

五 SOUTHERN AGRICULTURE 南方农业

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A.DEPENDENCE UPON COTTON

A. 对棉花的依赖

1.Cotton continued to be the South' s most important cash crop. Between 1870 and 1900, the number of acres devoted to cotton production doubled as production soared to almost 10 million bales.

棉花仍然是南方最重要的经济作物。1870年至1900年间，棉花种植面积翻了一番，产量也飙升至近1000万包。

2.The Southern economy became increasingly vulnerable to fluctuations in the global price of cotton. During the 1890s, a global glut of cotton caused a 50 percent drop in prices that shook the Southern economy as debts and unemployment rose.

2南方经济越来越容易受到全球棉花价格波动的影响。19世纪90年代，全球棉花供应过剩导致价格下跌50%，这给南方经济带来了巨大冲击，债务和失业率也随之上升。

B.SHARECROPPING

B. 分成制耕作

1.Cotton planters continued to own most of the land, while landless blacks were forced to sell their labor. During the 1860s, cotton planters and blacks formed a new labor system called sharecropping. Under this arrangement, blacks (and some whites) exchanged their labor for the use of land, tools, and seed. The croppers typically gave the landowner half of the crop as payment for using his property.

棉花种植园主仍然拥有大部分土地，而无地黑人则被迫出卖劳动力。19世纪60年代，棉花种植园主和黑人建立了一种新的劳动制度，称为分成制。在这种制度下，黑人（以及一些白人）用他们的劳动力换取土地、工具 and 种子的使用权。佃农通常会将收成的一半交给地主，作为使用其土地的报酬。

2.In addition to beginning with a debt to the landowner, sharecroppers had to borrow food, clothing, and other supplies from local storekeepers. These merchants then took a lien or mortgage on the crops.

2除了一开始就欠地主的债之外，佃农还必须向当地店主借食物、衣服和其他用品。这些店主随后会对农作物行使留置权或抵押权。

C.A CYCLE OF DEBT AND POVERTY

C. 债务与贫困的恶性循环

1.Sharecropping did not lead to economic independence. Facing interest rates as high as 50 percent, sharecroppers became entrapped in a seemingly endless cycle of debt and poverty.

佃农制并没有带来经济独立。面对高达50%的利率，佃农陷入了看似无休止的债务和贫困循环中。

2.Sharecropping offered little hope for black or white tenants. During the 1890s, the problem of perpetual debt produced a harvest of discontent that led to the formation of

farmers' alliances and the beginning of the black migration out of the South.

2.分成制耕作制度对黑人和白人佃农来说都几乎没有希望。19世纪90年代，长期负债问题引发了农民的不满，最终导致农民联盟的形成以及黑人开始离开南方。

VI. THE RESTORATION OF WHITE SUPREMACY

六 白人至上主义的复辟

A.THE REDEEMERS

A. 救赎者

1.The end of Reconstruction left political control in the South in the hands of a group of white Democratic Party leaders known collectively as "Redeemers" because they "redeemed" or saved the region from Republican rule.

1. 重建时期结束后，南方的政治控制权落入了一群被称为“救赎者”的白人民主党领导人手中，因为他们将该地区从共和党的统治下“救赎”或拯救了出来。

2.The Redeemers included merchants, financiers, and politicians who promoted economic growth based upon industrialization and railroad expansion. At the same time, they also supported policies intended to restore a social system based upon white supremacy.

2. 救赎者联盟成员包括商人、金融家和政治家，他们提倡以工业化和铁路扩张为基础的经济增长。与此同时，他们也支持旨在恢复以白人至上主义为基础的社会制度的政策。

B.THE DISENFRANCHISEMENT OF BLACK VOTERS

B. 黑人选民被剥夺选举权

1.The Fifteenth Amendment prohibited states from denying anyone the right to vote because of race. Redeemer governments used literacy tests and poll taxes to evade the amendment. For example, poll taxes ranged from \$1.00 in Georgia to \$3.00 in Florida. Voters who skipped an election found that the tax accumulated from one election to the next.

第十五修正案禁止各州以种族为由剥夺任何人的投票权。一些“救赎者”政府利用文化程度测试和人头税来规避该修正案。例如，佐治亚州的人头税为 1 美元，佛罗里达州则为 3 美元。那些缺席选举的选民发现，人头税会从一次选举累积到下一次选举。

2.The Redeemers' tactics worked. During the 1890s, the number of black voters plummeted. For example, in 1896, 130,000 blacks were registered to vote in Louisiana. Just four years later the number plunged to 5,320. By the early 1900s, African Americans had effectively lost their political rights in the South.

2. 救赎者的策略奏效了。19世纪90年代，黑人选民人数骤降。例如，1896年，路易斯安那州有13万黑人登记投票。仅仅四年后，这一数字就骤降至5320人。到20世纪初，非裔美国人在南方实际上已经失去了政治权利。

C. "SEPARATE BUT EQUAL"

C. “隔离但平等”

1.The Civil Rights Act of 1875 guaranteed blacks “full and equal enjoyment” of public facilities. As more and more white Southerners rejected the idea of racial equality, Southern towns and companies began to enact Jim Crow laws mandating racial segregation in public facilities.

1875 年《民权法案》保障黑人“充分和平等地享有”公共设施。随着越来越多的南方白人拒绝接受种族平等的理念，南方城镇和公司开始颁布吉姆·克劳法，强制在公共设施中实行种族隔离。

2.In the 1883 *Civil Rights Cases*, the Supreme Court ruled that the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment only applied to state action and could not be used to regulate the behavior of private individuals or private organizations.

2 在 1883 年的民权案件中，最高法院裁定第十四修正案的平等保护条款仅适用于国家行为，不能用于规范私人或私人组织的行为。

3.In 1896, the Supreme Court carried the logic of legal segregation a significant step further. In *Plessy v. Ferguson*, the Court upheld segregation by approving “separate but equal” railroad facilities for African Americans.

1896 年，最高法院将种族隔离的法律逻辑向前推进了一大步。在普莱西诉弗格森案中，法院批准为非裔美国人提供“隔离但平等”的铁路设施，从而维护了种族隔离制度。

4.*Plessy v. Ferguson* allowed Jim Crow segregation laws to spread across the South. Within a few years, state and local statutes required segregated schools, restaurants, and hotels. Ubiquitous signs mandating “Whites only” or “Colored” appeared on restroom doors, above water fountains, and inside stores.

4. 普莱西诉弗格森案使得吉姆·克劳种族隔离法得以在南方蔓延。短短几年内，州和地方法律就要求学校、餐馆和酒店实行种族隔离。随处可见“仅限白人”或“有色人种”的标语出现在洗手间门上、饮水机上方和商店内。

D.MAKING CONNECTIONS: SEGREGATED PUBLIC SCHOOLS

D. 建立联系：种族隔离的公立学校

1.*Plessy v. Ferguson* sanctioned a pattern of court-supported segregation that lasted almost 60 years. Segregated schools in the South were consistently inferior and underfunded compared with schools attended by white students.

1. 普莱西诉弗格森案确立了一种由法院支持的种族隔离模式，这种模式持续了近 60 年。南方各州的种族隔离学校与白人学生就读的学校相比，一直处于劣势，资金也严重不足。

2.In 1954, the Supreme Court, led by Chief Justice Earl Warren, overturned *Plessy v. Ferguson*. Basing its decision in *Brown v. Board of Education* on the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment, the Court concluded that “in the field of public education the doctrine of separate but equal has no place. Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal.” The decision helped galvanize the modern Civil Rights Movement. Led by Dr. King, civil rights activists began to demand “Freedom Now!”

1954 年，最高法院在首席大法官厄尔·沃伦的领导下，推翻了普莱西诉弗格森案的判决。在布朗诉教育委员会案中，法院依据第十四修正案的平等保护条款作出裁决，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是不平等的。”这一裁决极大地推动了现代民权运动。在马丁·路德·金博士的领导下，民权活动家们开始高呼“立即获得自由！”

VII. MAKING COMPARISONS: BOOKER T. WASHINGTON AND W.E.B. DU BOIS

七 进行比较：布克·T·华盛顿和韦伯·杜波依斯

A.CONTEXT

A. 背景

1.African Americans living in the South had to adjust to the oppressive reality of white supremacy and Jim Crow laws. Many chose to “walk a quiet life” shielded by a mask of public deference. Excluded from the dominant white society, African Americans increasingly turned to black churches as centers of community life.

生活在南方的非裔美国人不得不适应白人至上主义和吉姆·克劳法的压迫性现实。许多人选择“过着平静的生活”，表面上表现得顺从。被主流白人社会排斥在外的非裔美国人，越来越多地将黑人教堂视为社区生活的中心。

2.The resurgence of racism forced African American leaders to speak out. Booker T. Washington and W.E.B. Du Bois offered very different approaches to finding a place in Southern society.

种族主义的死灰复燃迫使非裔美国人领袖们挺身而出。布克·T·华盛顿和 W·E·B·杜波依斯提出了截然不同的在南方社会中寻找立足之地的方法。

B.BOOKER T. WASHINGTON

B·布克·T·华盛顿

1.Believed that white racism was a consequence of slavery.

1. 认为白人种族主义是奴隶制的后果。

2.Advocated black economic self-help. Washington called upon African Americans to master trades. He believed that economic progress would earn white respect and gradually overcome racism.

2. 倡导黑人经济自力更生。华盛顿呼吁非裔美国人掌握一门手艺。他相信经济进步将赢得白人的尊重，并逐步消除种族主义。

3.Supported accommodation to white society. In his Atlanta Compromise Speech, Washington offered a conciliatory approach welcomed by his white audience: “In all things purely social we can be as separate as the fingers, yet one as the hand in all things essential to mutual progress.”

3.支持对白人社会的妥协。在《亚特兰大妥协》演讲中，华盛顿提出了一种受到白人听众欢迎的和解方案：“在所有纯粹的社会事务上，我们可以像手指一样彼此分离，但在所有对共同进步至关重要的事情上，我们可以像一只手一样团结一致。”

4.Supported vocational education. Washington helped found Tuskegee Institute in Alabama to provide industrial education for African American students.

4.支持职业教育。华盛顿帮助在阿拉巴马州创办了塔斯基吉学院，为非裔美国学生提供工业教育。

5. Opposed public political agitation to challenge Jim Crow segregation. Washington recognized that African Americans faced a wall of discrimination that could only be overcome by gradual and patient progress. He believed that political rights would follow economic success.

5. 华盛顿反对公开的政治运动来挑战吉姆·克劳种族隔离制度。他认识到，非裔美国人面临着一道歧视之墙，只有通过循序渐进、耐心努力才能克服。他相信，经济上的成功终将带来政治权利。

C.W.E.B. DU BOIS

C. WEB DU BOIS

1. Believed white racism was the cause of slavery and the primary reason why African Americans were forced into a subordinate position in American society.

1. 认为白人种族主义是奴隶制的根源，也是非裔美国人被迫在美国社会中处于从属地位的主要原因。

2. Advocated the intellectual development of a “talented tenth” of the African American population. The talented tenth would become a vanguard of influential leaders who would fight for social change.

2. 倡导对非裔美国人中“十分之一的精英”进行智力发展。这十分之一的精英将成为推动社会变革的先锋领袖。

3. Supported legal action to oppose Jim Crow segregation. Du Bois helped found the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The NAACP adopted a strategy of using lawsuits in federal courts to fight Jim Crow segregation.

3. 支持采取法律行动反对吉姆·克劳种族隔离制度。杜波依斯帮助创立了全国有色人种协进会（NAACP）。NAACP 采取的策略是利用联邦法院的诉讼来对抗吉姆·克劳种族隔离制度。

4. Opposed Booker T. Washington’s policy of gradualism and accommodation. In *The Souls of Black Folk*, Du Bois called upon African Americans to “insist continually, in season and out of season, that voting is necessary to modern manhood, that color discrimination is barbarism, and that black boys need education as well as white boys.”

4. 反对布克·T·华盛顿的渐进主义和妥协政策。在《黑人的灵魂》一书中，杜波依斯呼吁非裔美国人“无论何时何地都要坚持，投票是现代男子气概的必要条件，肤色歧视是野蛮行径，黑人男孩和白人男孩一样需要接受教育。”

5. Believed that economic success would only be possible if African Americans first won political rights. Du Bois therefore advocated a strategy of “ceaseless agitation” and litigation to achieve equal rights.

5. 他认为，只有非裔美国人首先赢得政治权利，经济上的成功才有可能实现。因此，杜波依斯主张采取“不懈的鼓动”和诉讼策略来争取平等权利。

AP® test writers expect students to be able to compare and contrast the views of Booker T. Washington and W.E.B. Du Bois. Be sure that you can cite specific events that illustrate Washington’s accommodationist program and Du Bois’s commitment to

“ceaseless agitation.”

AP® 考试出题人希望学生能够比较和对比布克·T·华盛顿和 W·E·B·杜波依斯的观点。请务必引用具体事件来说明华盛顿的妥协主义纲领和杜波依斯“不懈斗争”的理念。

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