

# 014. 战时的南北变化, 与战后的重建

## Table of Contents

- [1. 解说](#)
  - [1.1. The War Behind the Lines 战线后方的战争 \(领导者比拼, 和经济动员\)](#)
    - [1.1.1. The Emancipation Proclamation 解放奴隶宣言](#)
    - [1.1.2. Wartime Diplomacy 战时外交](#)
    - [1.1.3. 战时, 北方的社会变化](#)
    - [1.1.4. 战时, 南方的社会变化](#)
  - [1.2. The Election of 1864 .](#)
  - [1.3. Reconstruction 重建 — "黑人奴隶新权利"的反复](#)
  - [1.4. Presidential Reconstruction 总统重建](#)
- [2. pure](#)
  - [2.1. The War Behind the Lines](#)
    - [2.1.1. The Emancipation Proclamation 解放奴隶宣言](#)
    - [2.1.2. Wartime Diplomacy](#)
    - [2.1.3. 战时, 北方的社会变化](#)
    - [2.1.4. 战时, 南方的社会变化](#)
  - [2.2. The Election of 1864](#)
  - [2.3. Reconstruction](#)
  - [2.4. Presidential Reconstruction](#)

---

## 1. 解说

## 1.1. The War Behind the Lines 战线后方的战争 (领导者比拼, 和经济动员)

Modern wars are not confined 限制 ; 限定 to the battlefield. Americans in the North and South 谓 contributed to the war effort unlike civilians of any previous conflict.

主 The political leaders in the Union and Confederacy each 谓 had battles of their own to wage (v.)进行 , 发动 ( 战争 , 运动 ) .

The Civil War would also require *a complete revolution in the economies* of both regions.

The results of such changes would not only determine the outcome of the war, but would utterly 完全地 , 彻底地 transform the new nation politically, socially, and economically.

现代战争不仅仅局限于战场。与以往任何冲突中的平民不同, 南北双方的美国人, 为战争做出了贡献。联邦和邦联的政治领导人, 各自都有自己的斗争要进行。内战还需要这两个地区的经济发生彻底的革命。这些变化的结果不仅会决定战争的结果, 而且会在政治、社会和经济上, 彻底改变这个新国家。

In the North, President Lincoln had been elected by a minority 少数 , 少数派 of voters in his first election and had to continually battle to win reelection.

COPPERHEADS, also known as "Peace" Democrats 谓 repeatedly thwarted (v.)阻止 ; 阻挠 ; 对...构成阻力 the President' s leadership initiatives 积极性 ; 主动权;倡议 ; 新方案.

In the South, Jefferson Davis was in no easier position. How could a government formed **on the basis of** states'

rights 谓 provide *the strong, centralized* 集中的；中央集权的 *leadership* necessary to prevail 击败，获胜 in war? Davis constantly had to fight with individuals and state legislatures for the power he needed to run the Confederate government.

在北方，林肯总统在第一次选举中，以少数选民的身份当选，必须不断争取连任。铜头党，也被称为“和平”民主党人，多次阻挠总统的领导举措。在南方，杰斐逊·戴维斯的处境也并不轻松。一个建立在国家权力基础上的政府，如何能够提供在战争中取胜所必需的强有力的、集中的领导呢？戴维斯不断地与个人和州立法机构争，夺管理“邦联政府”所需的权力。

#### Example 1. 案例 Copperhead

In the 1860s, the Copperheads, also known as Peace Democrats, were a faction of the Democratic Party in the Union who opposed the American Civil War and wanted an immediate peace settlement with the Confederates.

1860 年代，铜斑蛇党，也称为和平民主党，是联邦民主党中的一个派别，反对美国内战并希望立即与南部邦联达成和平解决方案。

#### thwart

原意为副词，来自古诺斯语 *thvert*，穿过，横过，来自 Proto-Germanic *\*thwerh*，扭转的，交叉的，置换自 PIE *\*terkw*，扭动，转动，来自 PIE *\*ter*，\*tere，弯，转，穿过，词源同 *turn*, *through*, *trans-*。后引申动词词义相反，阻止，阻挠等。

One of the most important challenges for each leader was foreign relations.

If the South could get Britain to support the Confederacy, then maybe, with the most powerful navy in the world, the British could break the Union blockade of Southern ports. This would provide the South with large markets for its

cotton and perhaps a source 来源；出处 of money large enough to finance the war.

Lincoln' s job, of course, was to prevent this at all costs.

A great game of diplomacy was under way 在进行中.

对于每位领导人来说，最重要的挑战之一是外交关系。如果南方能够让英国支持南方邦联，那么英国也许可以凭借世界上最强大的海军，打破"北方联邦"对南方港口的封锁。这将为南方提供巨大的棉花市场，或许还有足够的资金来源来资助战争。当然，林肯的工作就是不惜一切代价阻止这种情况发生。一场伟大的外交游戏正在进行中。

As the war progressed, a stark (a.) ( 指区别 ) 明显的，鲜明的；完全的；十足的 contrast 明显的差异；对比；对照 between the two economies emerged.

Both the North and the South experienced high rates of inflation, but the South' s rate was 80 times greater than in the North.

Labor shortages 劳动力短缺 occurred on both sides, as did *increasing class conflict* between the wealthy and the poor.

Since most of the battles in the Civil War took place in the South, great physical destruction was wrought (v.)使发生了，造成了（尤指变化） throughout the region, causing mass poverty and despair.

随着战争的进展，两个经济体之间，出现了鲜明的对比。北方和南方都经历了高通货膨胀率，但南方的通货膨胀率是北方的80倍。双方都出现了劳动力短缺，贫富之间的阶级冲突也日益加剧。由于内战中的大部分战斗发生在南方，整个南方地区遭受了巨大的物质破坏，造成了大规模的贫困和绝望。

#### Example 2. 案例

wrought

(v.) ( used only in the past tense仅用于过去时)( formal literary)[ VN]caused sth to happen, especially a change 使发生了，造成了（尤指变化）

HELP Wrought is an old form of the past tense of work .  
**wrought 是 work过去式的旧式。**

- This century wrought major changes in our society.本世纪给我们的社会带来了重大变革。
- The storm wrought havoc in the south.这场暴风雨在南方造成了巨大的灾害。 ——see also wreak

The war also brought significant new roles for Northern and Southern women at home and at work /as they replaced almost two million men going off 离开，离去 to war.

They plowed (v.)耕，犁 the fields and did jobs previously done only by the men.

Through organization and sheer (a.) ( 用来强调事物的大小、程度或数量 ) ;完全的；纯粹的；十足的 tenacity 顽强，执着 /they broadened their influence on many problems facing society.

战争还为北方和南方女性，在家庭和工作中，带来了重要的新角色，她们取代了近两百万奔赴战场的男性。她们耕田并做以前只有男人才能做的工作。通过组织和顽强的毅力，她们扩大了对社会面临的许多问题的影响力。

### Example 3. 案例 sheer

(a.)

1.[ only before noun]used to emphasize the size, degree or amount of sth ( 用来强调事物的大小、程度或数量 )

- The area is under threat from the sheer number of tourists using it.这一地区由于游客人数太多而面临威胁。
- We were impressed by the sheer size of the cathedral. 大教堂的宏大规模给我们留下了深刻的印象。

2.[ only before noun]complete and not mixed with anything else完全的；纯粹的；十足的

SYN utter

- The concert was sheer delight. 这场音乐会是一次十足的享受。

• I only agreed out of sheer desperation. 我一时情急才同意的。

Men were military nurses before this time. It was not considered proper 符合习俗（或体统）的；正当的；规矩的 for women **to tend (v.)**照顾，护理 to injured and dying (a.)临终的，垂死的 men, assisting (v.)协助 in operations 手术 and care. In fighting for this right, women earned respect and admiration 钦佩，赞美，欣赏 of generals 将军, politicians, and husbands.

They would use this success to continue to enlarge (v.) their role in the evolving（使）逐渐形成，逐步发展，逐渐演变 fabric（社会、机构等的）结构 of the nation.

在此之前，军队中的护士是男性担当的。人们认为妇女照顾受伤和垂死的男子、协助手术和护理是不合适的。在争取这一权利的过程中，妇女赢得了将军、政治家和丈夫的尊重和钦佩。他们将利用这一成功，继续扩大他们在不断发展的国家结构中的作用。

The Civil War presents a struggle between two societies, not merely two armies.

It showed how a predominantly 主要地；多数情况下 industrial society could prevail over 战胜，击败 an agricultural one.

It **demonstrated** like no previous war **that** 主 the efforts of all individuals 谓 matter (v.).

Lastly, although he would not live to see the results, the handling 处理，应付；操纵 of the Civil War is a testament 证据；证明 to *the wisdom* 智慧，才智, *determination* 决心，坚定 *and leadership* of Abraham Lincoln, arguably（常用于形容词比较级或最高级前）可论证地，按理 America's greatest President.

内战展现了两个社会之间的斗争，而不仅仅是两支军队之间的斗争。它展示了一个以工业为主的社会，如何战胜农业社会。与以往任何一场战争不同，它证明了所有人的努力都很重要。最后，尽管他(林肯)无法活着看到结果，但内战的处理，证明了亚伯拉罕·林肯（可以说是美国最伟大的总统）的智慧、决心和领导力。

---

### 1.1.1. The Emancipation Proclamation 解放奴隶宣言

Americans tend to think of the Civil War as being fought to end (v.) slavery.

Even one full year into the Civil War, the elimination of slavery was not a key objective 目标；目的 of the North.

Despite *a vocal* 大声表达的；直言不讳的 *Abolitionist* 废奴主义者 *movement* in the North, many people and many soldiers, in particular, opposed slavery, but did not favor (v.) emancipation 解放. They expected slavery to die on its own over time.

美国人倾向于认为，内战是为了结束“奴隶制”而进行的。即使内战已经过去一年，消除奴隶制也不是北方的主要目标。尽管北方的废奴运动声势浩大，但许多人民，特别是许多士兵反对奴隶制，但不赞成解放奴隶。他们预计奴隶制会随着时间的推移而自行消亡。

By mid-1862 Lincoln had come to **believe in** the need to end (v.) slavery.

Besides his disdain 鄙视，蔑视 for the institution 制度，习俗，he simply felt that the South could not come back into the Union after trying to destroy it.

The opposition Democratic Party 谓 threatened to turn itself into an antiwar party.

Lincoln's military commander, General George McClellan, was vehemently 激烈地；暴烈地；竭尽全力地 against

emancipation 解放.

主 Many Republicans who backed policies that forbid black settlement in their states 谓 were against granting (v.) blacks additional rights.

When Lincoln indicated 表明 ; 显示 he wanted to **issue a proclamation 正式的公告 , 宣言 of freedom** to his cabinet in mid-1862, they convinced 使确信 , 使信服 ; 说服 , 劝服 him he had to wait until the Union achieved a significant military success.

到1862年中期, 林肯开始相信终结奴隶制的必要性。除了他对这个制度的蔑视之外, 他只是觉得, 南方在试图摧毁联邦之后, 不可能再回到联邦中来。反对党民主党, 威胁要把自己变成一个反战政党。林肯的军事指挥官乔治·麦克莱伦将军, 强烈反对解放黑奴。许多支持禁止黑人在他们的州定居的政策共和党人, 反对给予黑人额外的权利。当林肯在1862年中期表示, 他想向他的内阁发表一份自由宣言时, 他们说服他, 他必须等到联邦取得重大军事胜利之后再做。

Example 4. 案例  
disdain

→ dis-, 不, 非, 使相反。-dain, 同-dign, 尊贵, 词源同dignity, decent.即使不尊贵, 蔑视。

That victory came in September at Antietam.

No foreign country wants to ally (v.)与.....结盟, 与.....联合 with a potential losing power.

By achieving victory, the Union demonstrated (v.)证明, 证实 ; 展示 ( 才能 ) to the British that the South may lose.

As a result, the British did not recognize (v.) ( 正式或在法律上 ) 认可 , 承认 the Confederate States of America, and Antietam became one of the war' s most important



diplomatic battles, as well as 和 , 以及 , 还有 one of the bloodiest.

Five days after the battle, Lincoln decided to issue the Emancipation Proclamation, effective (a.)生效的 ; 起作用的 January 1, 1863.

Unless the Confederate States returned to the Union by that day, he proclaimed (v.)宣布 ; 宣告 ; 声明 their slaves "**shall be** then, thenceforward 从那时 ; 此后 and forever **free**."

这场胜利, 于九月在安提坦取得。没有哪个国家愿意与潜在的失败国家结盟。通过取得胜利, 联邦向英国人表明南方可能会失败。结果, 英国不承认南方的美利坚联盟国, 安提特姆战役成为战争中最重要外交战役之一, 也是最血腥的战役之一。战役结束五天后, 林肯决定发布《解放奴隶宣言》, 于 1863 年 1 月 1 日生效。除非南部邦联各州在那一天回归联邦, 否则他宣布他们的奴隶“届时、从此以后将永远获得自由”。

It is sometimes said that *the Emancipation Proclamation* freed (v.) no slaves. In a way, this is true. The proclamation would only **apply to** the Confederate States, as an act to seize (v.) enemy resources. By freeing (v.) slaves in the Confederacy, Lincoln was actually freeing people he did not directly control.

The way he explained the Proclamation 谓 made it acceptable to much of the Union army. He emphasized emancipation as a way to shorten (v.) the war by taking Southern resources and hence reducing Confederate strength.

Even McClellan supported the policy as a soldier.

Lincoln **made** no *such offer of freedom* to the border states.

有时有人说《解放奴隶宣言》没有解放奴隶。在某种程度上, 这是真的。该宣言只适用于南方邦联, 作为夺取敌人资源的行动。通过解放邦

联的奴隶，林肯实际上解放了他没有直接控制的人。他解释《宣言》的方式，使大部分联邦军队都能接受。他强调解放奴隶是一种“缩短战争的方式，利用南方的资源，从而削弱邦联”的力量。甚至麦克莱伦在当兵时，也支持这项政策。林肯没有向边境各州提供这样的自由。

The Emancipation Proclamation created a climate where *the doom 死亡；毁灭；厄运；劫数 of slavery* was seen as one of the major objectives of the war.

Overseas, the North now seemed to have the greatest moral cause.

Even if a foreign government wanted to intervene 干预，干涉 on behalf of 代表（或代替）某人 the South, its population might object (v).

The Proclamation itself freed very few slaves, but it was *the death knell 丧钟；死亡的征兆；预示毁灭的事件* for slavery in the United States.

Eventually, the Emancipation Proclamation led to the proposal 提议；建议；动议 and ratification 批准，认可 of the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution, which formally abolished 废除，废止，取消 slavery throughout the land.

《解放奴隶宣言》创造了一种氛围，在这种氛围中，奴隶制的灭亡，被视为战争的主要目标之一。在海外，北方现在似乎拥有最伟大的道德事业。即使外国政府想要代表南方进行干预，其人民也可能会反对。《宣言》本身释放的奴隶很少，但它为美国的奴隶制敲响了丧钟。最终，《解放奴隶宣言》导致了宪法第十三修正案的提出和批准，正式废除了整个土地上的奴隶制。

---

### 1.1.2. Wartime Diplomacy 战时外交

Rebellions 叛乱，反叛 rarely succeed (v.) without foreign support. The North and South both sought British and

French support.

Jefferson Davis was determined to secure (v.) ( 尤指经过努力而 ) 获得 , 得到 ; 使安全 , 保护 such an alliance 联盟 , 结盟 with Britain or France for the Confederacy.

Abraham Lincoln knew this could not be permitted 允许 ; ( 使 ) 有可能.

A great chess match 国际象棋比赛 was about to begin.

没有外国的支持, 叛乱很少能成功。南北双方都寻求英国和法国的支持。杰斐逊·戴维斯决心为邦联与英国或法国, 建立这样的联盟。亚伯拉罕·林肯知道, 不能允许南方实现这一点。一场伟大的国际象棋比赛即将开始。

Cotton was a formidable weapon in Southern diplomacy 外交, 外交技巧.

Europe was **reliant (a.)**依赖的, 依靠的 on cotton 后定 grown in the South for their textile industry.

Over 75% of the cotton used by British 谓 came from states within the Confederacy.

棉花是南方外交中的强大武器。欧洲的纺织业依赖南方种植的棉花。英国使用的棉花 75% 以上, 都来自南部邦联内的各州。

By 1863, the Union blockade 谓 reduced British cotton

imports to 3% of their pre-war levels. Throughout Europe there was a "COTTON FAMINE 饥荒, 饥馑; 匮乏, 短缺."

There was also a great deal of money being made by British shipbuilders. The South needed fast ships to run (v.) the blockade 冲破封锁, 偷渡封锁线, which British shipbuilders were more than happy to furnish (v.)为 ( 房间或房屋 ) 配备家具 ; 提供, 供应.

到 1863 年, 北方联盟的封锁, 使英国棉花进口量减少至战前水平的 3%。整个欧洲出现了一场“棉花饥荒”。英国造船商也赚了很多钱。

南方需要航行快速的船只, 来突破封锁, 而英国造船商非常乐意提供这些船只。

France had reasons to support the South. NAPOLEON III saw an opportunity to get cotton and to restore 恢复 (某种情况或感受); 使复原 a French presence 出席, 存在 in America, especially in Mexico, by forging 锻造; 制作 an alliance.

法国有理由支持南方。拿破仑三世看到了一个获得棉花的机会, 并通过结盟来恢复法国在美洲, 特别是在墨西哥的存在。

But the North also had cards to play.

Crop 庄稼; 作物 failures in Europe in the early years of the war 谓 increased British dependency on Union wheat 小麦. In 1862, over one-half of British grain imports 谓 came from the Union.

The growth of other British industries such as the iron and shipbuilding 谓 offset (v.) 补偿, 抵销 the decline in the textile industry. British *merchant vessels* (大船; 轮船) 商船 were also carrying much of the trade between the Union and Great Britain, providing another source of income.

但北方也有牌可打。战争初期, 欧洲的农作物歉收, 增加了英国对美国北方联盟小麦的依赖。1862年, 英国一半以上的谷物进口, 来自美国北方联邦。英国其他工业如钢铁和造船业的增长, 抵消了纺织业的下滑。英国商船还承载着联邦和英国之间的大部分贸易, 提供了另一个收入来源。

The greatest problem for the South 谓 lay in its embrace of slavery, as the British took pride 自豪 (感); 自尊 (心) in their leadership 领导, 领导地位 of ending (v.) the trans-Atlantic slave trade.

To support a nation that had openly embraced slavery 谓 now seemed unthinkable.

After the Emancipation Proclamation, Britain was much less prepared to intervene 干预，干涉 on behalf of the South.

南方最大的问题在于其对奴隶制的拥护，因为英国人为自己在结束跨大西洋奴隶贸易方面的领导地位，而感到自豪。现在去支持一个公开接受奴隶制的国家，似乎是不可想象的。因此在《解放奴隶宣言》颁布后，英国不太愿意代表南方来进行干预。

The key for each side was **to convince** (v.)使确信，使信服 Europe **that** victory for its side was inevitable 必然发生的，不可避免的。

Early Southern victories **convinced** Britain **that** the North couldn't triumph against a foe 敌人，对头 后定 so large and so **opposed to** domination 控制，统治. This was a lesson 后定 **reminiscent (a.)**使回忆起（人或事） **of** the one learned by the British themselves in the Revolutionary War.

Yet, despite all its victories, the South never **struck** a decisive blow **to** the North. The British felt they must know that the South's independence was certain 确信；确定；无疑 before recognizing the Confederacy. The Southern loss at Antietam 谓 loomed large in the minds of European diplomats.

双方的关键是，让欧洲相信其自己一方的胜利是不可避免的。南方早期的胜利，让英国相信，北方无法战胜如此庞大、如此反对统治的敌人。这让人想起英国人自己在独立战争中得到的教训。然而，尽管取得了种种胜利，南方却从未能对北方造成决定性的打击。英国人认为，在承认南方邦联之前，他们必须知道南方的独立是确定无疑的。而南方在安提特姆的失败，给欧洲外交官留下了深刻的印象(不看好南方的阴影)。

Yet efforts did not stop.

Lincoln, his **SECRETARY OF STATE** 国务卿 WILLIAM SEWARD, and AMBASSADOR 大使，使节 CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS labored (v.) 努力做（困难的事） tirelessly to maintain (v.) British neutrality.

As late as 1864, Jefferson Davis proposed to release (v.) slaves in the South /if Britain would recognize the Confederacy.

然而努力并没有停止。林肯、他的国务卿威廉·苏厄德, 和大使查尔斯·弗朗西斯·亚当斯, 孜孜不倦地努力维持英国的中立。迟至 1864 年, 南方的总统杰斐逊·戴维斯 (Jefferson Davis) 提议, 如果英国承认南部邦联, 就释放南方的奴隶。

---

### 1.1.3. 战时, 北方的社会变化

After initial setbacks 挫折; 阻碍, most Northern civilians experienced an explosion of WARTIME PRODUCTION.

经过最初的挫折后, 大多数北方平民, 经历了战时生产的爆炸式增长。

During the war, coal and iron production reached their highest levels.

Merchant ship tonnage (表示船舶大小或载重量的) 吨位; (以吨计的) 总重量, 总吨数 peaked.

Traffic on the railroads and the Erie Canal rose over 50%.

战争期间, 煤炭和铁产量达到最高水平。商船吨位达到顶峰。铁路和伊利运河的交通量增长了 50% 以上。

Union manufacturers grew **so** profitable **that** many companies doubled or tripled their dividends 股息, 股利; 红利 to stockholders.

The newly rich 谓 built (v.) lavish homes and spent their money extravagantly 挥霍无度地 on carriages 四轮马车, silk clothing and jewelry.

There was a great deal of public outrage (n.) 愤怒; 义愤; 愤慨 that such conduct 行为, 举止 was unbecoming 不适当的, 不相称的; 不合身的, 不得体的 or even immoral in time of war.

What made this lifestyle even more offensive 无礼的，冒犯的；令人不快（讨厌）的 系 was that workers' salaries 工资；职员薪金 shrank (v.) in real terms 按实值计算 due to inflation. The price of beef, rice and sugar 谓 doubled from their pre-war levels, yet salaries rose only half as fast as prices — while companies of all kinds made record profits.

北方联邦领土上，制造商的利润增长如此之快，以至于许多公司向股东发放的股息，增加了一倍或三倍。新富们建造了豪华的住宅，并挥霍金钱购买马车、丝绸服装和珠宝。这种行为在战时是不恰当的，甚至是不道德的，引起了公众的极大愤慨。让这种生活方式更令人反感的是，**工人的实际工资因通货膨胀而缩水**。牛肉、大米和糖的价格比战前水平翻了一番，但工资上涨速度，仅为物价上涨速度的一半，而各类公司的利润却创下了纪录。

#### Example 5. 案例 terms

conditions that you agree to when you buy, sell, or pay for sth; a price or cost (交易的) 条件；价钱；费用

- to buy sth on easy terms (= paying for it over a long period) 按分期付款购买
- My terms are £ 20 a lesson. 每教一课书我收费20英镑。

Women' s roles changed dramatically during the war. Before the war, women of the North already had been prominent (a.)显眼的；显著的；突出的；重要的；著名的；杰出的 in a number of industries, including textiles, clothing and shoe-making.

With the conflict, there were great increases in employment of women in occupations 职业；行业,日常活动 ranging from government civil service to agricultural field work.

As men entered the Union army, women' s proportion of

the manufacturing work force 谓 went from one-fourth to one-third.

At home, women organized over one thousand *soldiers' aid societies*, rolled (v.) (使) 翻滚, 滚动 bandages for use (n.) in hospitals /and raised 筹募; 征集; 召集; 组建; 增加, 提高 (数量、水平等) millions of dollars to aid (v.) injured troops.

战争期间, 妇女的角色发生了巨大变化。战前, 北方妇女已在纺织、服装和制鞋等多个行业, 占据重要地位。由于战争需要, 从政府公务员, 到农业田间工作等各种职业的妇女就业人数, 大幅增加。随着男性加入联邦军队, 女性在制造业劳动力中的比例从四分之一上升到三分之一。在家里, 妇女们组织了一千多个士兵援助协会, 卷起绷带供医院使用, 并筹集了数百万美元, 来援助受伤的士兵。

Nowhere was their impact felt (v.) greater than in field hospitals 后定 close to the front.

主 Dorothea Dix, who led the effort 后定 to provide (v.) state hospitals for the mentally ill, 谓 was named the first superintendent 主管, 负责人 of women nurses /and set (v.) rigid guidelines.

CLARA BARTON, working in a patent 专利权; 专利证书 office, became one of the most admired nurses during the war and, as a result of her experiences, formed the AMERICAN RED CROSS.

没有什么地方, 比靠近前线的野战医院, 更能感受到他们的影响。多萝西娅·迪克斯 (Dorothea Dix) 领导了"为精神病患者提供州立医院"的运动, 她被任命为第一位女护士主管, 并制定了严格的指导方针。在专利局工作的克拉拉·巴顿 (CLARA BARTON), 成为战争期间最受尊敬的护士之一, 并凭借她的经历, 组建了"美国红十字会"。

Resentment 愤恨, 怨恨 of *the draft* 征募; 征兵 was another divisive 有争议的, 造成分裂的 issue.

In the middle of 1862, Lincoln called for 300,000 volunteer



soldiers.

Each state was given a quota 定额, 限额, and if it could not meet the quota, it had no recourse (n.)依靠; 依赖; 求助 but to DRAFT (v.)征召, 征召.....入伍 men into the state militia 民兵队伍.

Resistance 反对, 抵制; 抵抗, 反抗 was so great in some parts of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Wisconsin and Indiana that the army had to send in troops to keep order 维持秩序.

Tempers 脾气, 性情; 心情, 情绪 flared (v.) (短暂) 烧旺; (摇曳着) 燃烧; (火光) 闪耀; 突发; 加剧 further /over the provision 提供; 供给; 给养; 供应品 that allowed exemptions 免税额, 免除 for those who could afford (v.) to hire (v.) a substitute 代替者; 代替物; 代用品.

对征兵的不满, 是另一个引起分歧的问题。1862年中期, 林肯征召了30万名志愿兵。每个州都有配额, 如果达不到配额, 就只能征召男子加入"州民兵"。在宾夕法尼亚州、俄亥俄州、威斯康辛州, 和印第安纳州的一些地区, 抵抗力量非常强大, 军队不得不派遣军人维持秩序。对于"允许有能力聘请替代人员的人, 能享有'服兵役'豁免权"的条款, 人们的愤怒进一步加剧。

In 1863, facing a serious loss of manpower 人力; 人力资源; 劳动力 through casualties and expiration (文件、协议等的) 满期, 届期, 到期 of enlistments 征兵, 入伍, Congress authorized (v.)授权; 批准 the government to enforce CONSCRIPTION 征兵制; 征募; 征兵, resulting in riots 暴乱, 骚乱 in several states.

In July 1863, when draft offices 征兵办公室 were established in New York to bring new Irish workers into the military, mobs formed to resist 阻挡, 抵制; 抵抗.

At least 74 people were killed over three days.

The same troops that had just triumphantly 成功地; 耀武扬威

地 defeated Lee at Gettysburg 谓 were deployed to maintain order in New York City.

1863年，面对严重的人力损失，由于伤亡和征兵到期，“国会”授权“政府”强制征兵，导致几个州发生骚乱。1863年7月，当纽约成立征兵办公室，将新的爱尔兰工人纳入军队时，暴民们开始反抗。三天内至少有74人丧生。刚刚在葛底斯堡击败李将军的这支部队，就被部署到纽约来维持秩序。

---

#### 1.1.4. 战时, 南方的社会变化

After the initial months of the war, the South was plagued (v.)给...造成长时间的痛苦（或麻烦）；困扰；折磨；使受煎熬 with shortages of all kinds.

It started with clothing. As the first winter of the war approached（在距离或时间上）靠近，接近, the Confederate army needed wool 羊毛，动物毛 clothing to keep their soldiers warm. But the South did not produce much wool and the Northern blockade 谓 **prevented** much wool **from** being imported from abroad.

People all over the South donated their woolens 毛织品；毛料衣服 to the cause. Soon families at home were cutting blankets out of carpets.

战争最初几个月后，南方饱受各种物资短缺的困扰。一切从服装开始。随着战争第一个冬天的临近，南方联盟军队需要羊毛服装来为士兵保暖。但南方生产的羊毛并不多，北方的封锁也阻止了从国外进口大量羊毛。南方各地的人们都为这项事业捐赠了羊毛。很快，家里的家人就开始用地毯剪出毯子。

Almost all the shoes worn in the South were manufactured in the North. With the start of the war, shipments (n.)运输；运送；装运 of shoes ceased 中止；中断 and there would be few new shoes available for years.

The first meeting of Confederate and Union forces at Gettysburg 谓 arose (v.)发生；产生；出现 when Confederates were investigating 调查，侦查（某事） a supply of shoes in a warehouse.

南方几乎所有的鞋子都是在北方制造的。随着战争的爆发，鞋子的运输停止了，接下来几年将几乎没有新鞋可用。在葛底斯堡，邦联军队和北方军队的第一次会面，就是在南方邦联军队调查一个仓库里的鞋子供应时发生的。

Money was another problem. The South' s decision to print more money to pay for the war 谓 simply led to unbelievable increases in price of everyday items.

By the end of 1861, the overall rate of inflation was running 12% per month.

For example, salt was the only means to preserve meat at this time. Its price increased **from** 65¢ for a 200 pound bag in May 1861 **to** \$60 per sack 一袋（的量） only 18 months later.

Wheat, flour, corn meal 玉米面, meats of all kinds, iron, tin and copper became too expensive for the ordinary family. PROFITEERS（贸易）奸商，牟取暴利者 frequently bought up 尽量收购；全买 all the goods in a store to sell them back at a higher price.

It was an unmanageable 难以控制（或处理）的；无法对付的 situation. FOOD RIOTS occurred in Mobile 城市名, Atlanta and Richmond. Over the course of the war, inflation in the South caused prices to rise by 9000%.

钱是另一个问题。南方决定印更多的钱来支付战争费用，这导致了日常用品价格难以置信的上涨。到 1861 年底，总体通货膨胀率达到每月 12%。例如，盐是当时保存肉类的唯一手段。其价格从 1861 年 5 月

每袋 200 磅的 65 美分, 上涨到仅 18 个月后每袋 60 美元。小麦、面粉、玉米粉、各种肉类、铁、锡和铜, 对于普通家庭来说变得过于昂贵。**奸商经常买下商店里的所有商品, 然后以更高的价格出售。**这是一个难以控制的情况。莫比尔、亚特兰大和里士满发生食品骚乱。**战争期间, 南方的通货膨胀, 导致物价上涨了 9000%。**

Women' s roles changed dramatically. The absence of men meant that women were now heads of households.

Women staffed (v.)在...工作 ; 任职于 ; 为...配备职员 the Confederate government as clerks 办事员 ; 文书 and became schoolteachers for the first time.

Women at first were denied 拒绝 permission 准许 ; 许可 ; 批准 to work in military hospitals as they were exposed to "sights 后定 that no lady should see." But when casualties rose to the point 后定 that wounded men would die in the streets due to lack of attention, female nurses such as SALLY LOUISA TOMPKINS and KATE CUMMING would not be denied.

Indeed, by late 1862, the Confederate Congress enacted 制定 , 通过 , 颁布 ( 法令 ) a law permitting civilians 平民 in military hospitals, **giving preference 给...以优惠 ; 优待 to women.**

女性的角色发生了巨大的变化。男性的缺席, 意味着女性现在成为了一家之主。女性在南部邦联政府担任文员, 并首次成为学校教师。妇女最初被拒绝在军队医院工作, 因为她们会暴露在“任何女士不应该看到的景象”。但当伤亡人数上升到“伤员因缺乏照护而死在街头”时, 莎莉·路易莎·汤普金斯, 和凯特·卡明这样的女护士工作, 就不会再被拒绝了。事实上, 到 1862 年底, 南方联盟国会颁布了一项法律, 允许平民进入军队医院, 并优先考虑女性。

Example 6. 案例

GIVE (A) PREFERENCE TO SB/STH

to treat sb/sth in a way that gives them an advantage over other people or things 给...以优惠；优待  
• Preference will be given to graduates of this university. 这所大学的毕业生会获得优先考虑。

*The most unpopular act* of the Confederate government was the institution 建立；设立；制定 of a draft 征兵.

Loopholes (法律、合同等的) 漏洞, 空子 permitted a drafted man to hire (v.) a substitute, leading many wealthy men to avoid service.

When the Confederate Congress exempted (v.) 免除；豁免 anyone who supervised (v.) 监督；管理；指导；主管 20 slaves, dissension 意见分歧；(派性) 纷争；不和 exploded.

Many started to conclude that /it was "A RICH MAN' S WAR AND A POOR MAN' S FIGHT." This sentiment (基于情感的) 观点，看法；情绪 and the suffering of their families 谓 led many to desert 抛弃，离弃，遗弃 (某人) the Confederate armies.

邦联政府中最不受欢迎的行为, 是制定征兵制度。制度漏洞"允许应征入伍的人, 来雇用替代者为他们服兵役", 这导致许多富有的人能避免服军役。当南方"国会"豁免任何监管20名奴隶的人时, 不满情绪激增。许多人开始得出结论, 这是一场“本是富人发动的战争, 却让穷人去战斗。”这种情绪以及家庭的苦难, 导致许多人背弃了南方军队。

By November 1863, JAMES SEDDON, the Confederate Secretary of War said he could not account for 1/3 of the army.

After the fall of Atlanta, soldiers worried **more** about their families **than** staying to fight for their new country.

Much of the Confederate army started home /to pick up (为某人) 收拾，整理;重新开始；继续 the pieces of their shattered 破碎的；受到严重打击的 lives.

到 1863 年 11 月，南方邦联战争部长詹姆斯·塞登 (JAMES SEDDON) 表示，他无法掌控住 1/3 的军队的行动。亚特兰大陷落后，士兵们更多地担心他们的家人，而不是留下来为他们的国家而战。大部分南方联盟军队开始回家，收拾他们支离破碎的生活。

---

## 1.2. The Election of 1864 .

### 1864 年的选举

It is hard for modern Americans to believe that Abraham Lincoln, one of history's most beloved Presidents, was nearly defeated in his reelection attempt in 1864.

Yet by that summer, Lincoln himself feared he would lose. How could this happen? First, the country had not elected an incumbent 在职的，现任的 President for a second term since Andrew Jackson in 1832 — nine Presidents in a row 连续 had served just one term.

Also, his embrace of emancipation 解放 was still a problem for many Northern voters.

现代美国人很难相信，历史上最受爱戴的总统之一亚伯拉罕·林肯 (Abraham Lincoln)，在 1864 年的连任尝试中差点被击败。然而到了那个夏天，林肯本人担心自己会失败。怎么会发生这种事？首先，自 1832 年安德鲁·杰克逊以来，该国还没有选出过连任的现任总统 —— 连续九位总统都只担任过一个任期。此外，他对解放奴隶的拥护，仍然是许多北方选民会关心的一个问题。

Despite Union victories at Gettysburg and Vicksburg a year earlier, the Southern armies came back fighting with a vengeance 报复；报仇；复仇.

During three months in the summer of 1864, over 65,000 Union soldiers were killed, wounded, or missing-in-action. In comparison, there had been 108,000 Union casualties in the

first three years. General Ulysses S. Grant was being called The Butcher.

At one time during the summer, Confederate soldiers under JUBAL EARLY came within five miles of the White House.

尽管联邦军一年前, 在葛底斯堡, 和维克斯堡取得了胜利, 但南方军队却卷土重来。 1864 年夏天的三个月里, 超过 65,000 名联邦士兵, 在军事行动中阵亡、受伤或失踪。相比之下, 前三年联盟伤亡人数为 108,000 人。尤利西斯·S·格兰特将军被称为“屠夫”。夏天的某个时候, 朱巴尔·厄尔利 (JUBAL EARLY) 率领的南方联盟士兵, 甚至来到了距白宫不到五英里的地方。

Lincoln had much to contend (v.) (不得不) 处理问题, 对付困境 with.

He had staunch (a.)忠实的; 坚定的 opponents in the Congress.

Underground Confederate activities 谓 brought rebellion to parts of Maryland.

Lincoln's suspension 暂令停职 (或停学、停赛等) of *the WRIT* (法庭的) 令状, 书面命令 **OF HABEAS CORPUS** 人身保护令 was ruled unconstitutional (a.)违反宪法的 by Supreme Court Chief Justice Roger B. Taney — an order Lincoln refused to obey.

But worst of all, the war was not going well.

林肯有很多事情要应对。他在国会中有坚定的反对者。南方邦联在地下秘密活动, 给马里兰州部分地区带来了叛乱。最高法院首席法官罗杰·B·塔尼, 裁定林肯暂停人身保护令违宪, 但林肯拒绝遵守这一命令。但最糟糕的是, 战争进展并不顺利。

#### Example 7. 案例 Habeas corpus

(/ˈheɪbiəs ˈkɔːrpəs/; from Medieval Latin, lit. 'that you have the body') is a recourse in law by which a report can be made to a court in the events of unlawful detention or

imprisonment, requesting that the court order the person's custodian (usually a prison official) to bring the prisoner to court, to determine whether their detention is lawful.

人身保护令（拉丁语：Habeas Corpus，英语发音：/heɪbi:əs 'kɔrpəs/，中世纪拉丁文，字面意思为：“有身体”、“现身”；法律意思为：我们法庭命令你向我们呈现（被拘押者）本人”）是普通法系中对抗“非法拘禁”的补救措施，使人有机会向法庭控诉，并请求法庭命令被拘押者之“看管人”（通常为监狱官员）将“被拘押者”交送至法庭审查，以决定该人的拘押是否合法。

威廉·布莱克斯通描述其为“适用于各种非法拘禁的伟大而有效的令状”。**这是具有法院命令效力的传票；它是写给看管人（例如监狱官员）的，要求将囚犯带到法庭，并要求看管人出示授权证明，以便法庭确定看管人是否具有拘禁囚犯的合法权力。如果看管人越权，则囚犯必须获释。**

**任何囚犯或为其奔走的其他人，都可以向法院或法官请求“人身保护令”。**

囚犯以外的人寻求令状的一个原因是：被拘禁者可能被与外界隔离。

大多数大陆法系司法管辖区，为非法拘禁者提供类似的补救措施，但不总是被称为 Habeas Corpus。

人身保护令源自中世纪的英国。远在公元十二世纪，亨利二世为英格兰王时，便有签发类似效用的法庭手令。据丘吉尔所述，**亨利二世给予人民接受皇室裁判的机会。倘若有人被贵族法庭所拘押，英王可以向贵族发出手令，将受押者交予皇室法庭，受英王的审判。**至1640年英国首次通过人身保护的法例。1679年正式通过的人身保护条例定下签发保护令的细节。

人身保护令除了可向政府发出外，亦可向私人发出。

在英国的历史内，要求“人身保护令”的权利，曾数次被暂停或受限。在两次世界大战及处理北爱尔兰问题时，只要合乎国会法令，一般人仍然可以以维护国家稳定等诸多名义，被无限期拘押而不获审判。

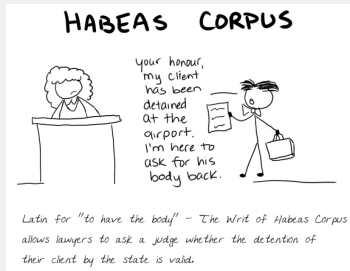
在美国，人身保护令被视为宪法重要的一环。**美国宪法内第一章第九段明确订明：人身保护的權利不能被暫緩，除非在叛亂或被入侵下，保護公眾安全所需而為之。**

**在美国内战期间，及内战后的重建期内，“人身保护令”曾经一度在**



**行政命令下暂停。**林肯总统在1861年暂停在马里兰州及部分中西部州份停止执行"人身保护令"。他的命令虽然曾被联邦法院判为非法，但林肯并没有理会。

在2001年以后的反恐战争中，美国总统下令将怀疑为恐怖份子的非美国公民非法战斗人员，无限期拘留。不少法律学者认为，这种做法违反给予"人身保护令"的权利。



Meanwhile the DEMOCRATIC PARTY SPLIT 分裂，使分裂（成不同的派别），with major opposition（强烈的）反对，反抗，对抗 from Peace Democrats, who wanted a negotiated peace at any cost. They chose as their nominee 被提名者，被任命者 George B. McClellan, Lincoln's former commander of the Army of the Potomac. Even Lincoln expected that McClellan would win.

与此同时，民主党处在分裂中，主要反对派是和平民主党人，他们希望不惜一切代价，通过谈判(而不是军事胜利)来实现和平。他们选择了林肯的前波托马克军团指挥官"乔治·麦克莱伦"（George B. McClellan）作为提名人。就连林肯也预计麦克莱伦会获胜。

The South was well aware of Union discontent 不满，不满足。Many felt that if the Southern armies could **hold out** 维持；坚持抵抗；幸存 until the election, 主 negotiations for Northern recognition of Confederate independence 谓 might begin.

南方很清楚北方联邦内部的不满。许多人认为，如果南方军队能够坚持到北方大选，"北方承认南部邦联独立"的谈判，可能就会展开。

Everything changed on September 6, 1864, when General Sherman seized Atlanta.

The war effort had turned decidedly 确实；肯定；显然 in the North' s favor and even McClellan now sought (v.) military victory.

1864 年 9 月 6 日，当谢尔曼将军占领亚特兰大时，一切都发生了变化。战争的努力显然对北方有利，甚至麦克莱伦现在也寻求军事胜利。

Two months later, Lincoln won the popular vote 普选票 that eluded ( 尤指机敏地 ) 避开，逃避，躲避 him in his first election.

He won the electoral college 选举人团 by 212 to 21 and the Republicans had won three-fourths of Congress.

A second term and the power to conclude the war 系 were now in his hands.

两个月后，林肯赢得了他在第一次选举中未能获得的民众选票。他以 212 比 21 赢得选举团，共和党赢得了国会四分之三的席位。第二任期的赢得，和结束战争的权力，现在掌握在他的手中。

---

### 1.3. Reconstruction 重建 — "黑人奴隶新权利"的反复

RECONSTRUCTION refers to 指的是 the period following the Civil War of rebuilding the United States. It was a time of great pain and endless questions.

On what terms ( 协议、合同等的 ) 条件，条款 would the Confederacy be allowed back into the Union? Who would establish the terms, Congress or the President? What was to be the place of freed blacks in the South? Did Abolition 奴隶制的废除 mean that black men would now enjoy the same status as white men? What was to be done with the

Confederate leaders, who were seen as traitors 叛徒，卖国贼 by *many in the North*?

"重建"是指内战后重建美国的时期。那是一段充满巨大痛苦和无尽疑问的时期。邦联在什么条件下才能重返联邦？谁来制定条款，是国会还是总统？南方被解放的黑人应该去哪里？废奴是否意味着"黑人现在将有与白人同等的地位"？被许多北方人视为叛徒的南方邦联领导人，现在该怎么处理？

Although the military conflict had ended, Reconstruction was in many ways still a war.

This important struggle was waged 进行；开始 by radical 激进的；极端的 northerners who wanted to punish the South and Southerners who desperately wanted to preserve their way of life.

尽管军事冲突已经结束，但"重建"在很多方面仍然是一场战争。这场重要的斗争，是由激进的北方人发起的，他们想要惩罚南方人和迫切希望保留自己生活方式的南方人。

Slavery, in practical terms 就...而言；在...方面, died with the end of the Civil War.

Three Constitutional amendments altered the nature of African-American rights.

The THIRTEENTH AMENDMENT formally abolished slavery in all states and territories.

The FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT prohibited states from **depriving** 剥夺；使丧失；使不能享有 any male citizen **of** equal protection under the law, regardless of race.

The FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT granted the right to vote to African-American males.

Ratification 批准，认可 of these amendments became a requirement 必要条件；必备的条件 for Southern states to be

readmitted (v.)重新接纳；允许再次加入 into the Union.  
Although these measures were positive steps toward racial equality, their enforcement 执行，实施 proved extremely difficult.

实际上，奴隶制随着内战的结束而消亡。三项宪法修正案，改变了非裔美国人权利的性质。第十三修正案，正式废除了所有州和领地的奴隶制。第十四修正案，禁止各州剥夺任何男性公民依法享有的平等保护，无论其种族如何。第十五修正案，赋予非裔美国男性投票权。批准这些修正案，成为南方各州重新加入联邦的必要条件。尽管这些措施是实现种族平等的积极步骤，但事实证明它们的执行极其困难。

The period of PRESIDENTIAL RECONSTRUCTION lasted from 1865 to 1867.

Andrew Johnson, as Lincoln's successor, proposed a very lenient ( 惩罚或执法时 ) 宽大的，宽容的，仁慈的 policy toward the South.

He pardoned 赦免；宽恕，原谅 most Southern whites, appointed provisional 临时的，暂时的 governors and outlined (v.)概述；略述 steps for the creation of new state governments.

Johnson felt that each state government could best decide how they wanted blacks to be treated.

Many in the North were infuriated (v.)激怒 that the South would be returning their former Confederate leaders to power.

They were also alarmed by Southern adoption ( 想法、计划、名字等的 ) 采用 of *Black Codes* that sought to maintain white supremacy 霸权，至高无上；优势.

Recently freed blacks found (v.) the postwar South very similar to the prewar South.

"总统重建"时期, 从1865年, 持续到1867年。安德鲁·约翰逊作为林肯的继任者, 提出了对南方非常宽松的政策。他赦免了大多数南方白人, 任命了临时州长, 并概述了创建新"州政府"的步骤。约翰逊认为, 每个州政府, 最好可以决定他们希望黑人受到怎样的对待。许多北方人对"南方将让他们的前南方邦联领导人, 来重新掌权", 而感到愤怒。他们还对"南方采用旨在维护白人至上的黑人法典", 而感到震惊。最近**获得自由的黑人发现, 战后的南方, 与战前的南方非常相似。**

#### Example 8. 案例

##### lenient

→ 来自拉丁语lenis, 温和的, 宽容的, 词源同 let, lassitude.

##### Black Codes

黑人法令是指美国经历南北战争后, 战败的南部邦联各州为了让“白种人优越”得以继续, 颁行的许多歧视黑人的法律。黑人法令主要在1865年和1866年颁发。

北部州的反对促进了重建时期的到来以及后来《宪法第十四、十五条修正案》的通过。

1865年-1877年的重建时期期间, 废除了很多的黑人法令, 但在重建时期后, 南部各州又多少恢复了黑人法令。一直到1964年, 美国通过《民权法案》后, 各种黑人法令才被真正废止。

The CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS 国会选举 OF 1866 brought RADICAL 激进的; 极端的 REPUBLICANS to power. They wanted to punish the South, and **to prevent** the ruling class 统治阶层; 统治阶级 **from** continuing in power. They passed the MILITARY RECONSTRUCTION ACTS OF 1867, which divided the South into five military districts and outlined how the new governments would be designed.

Under federal bayonets 枪刺; 刺刀, blacks, including those who had recently been freed, received the right to vote, hold political offices, and become judges 法官; 审判员 and police

chiefs 首领. They held positions that formerly belonged to Southern Democrats.

Many in the South were aghast (a.)吓呆的，惊骇的；吃惊的.

President Johnson vetoed all the Radical initiatives (重要的) 法案; 倡议, but Congress overrode (v.)推翻 him each time.

强调句 **It was** the Radical Republicans **who** impeached 弹劾 President Johnson in 1868.

The Senate, by a single vote, failed to convict 定罪，宣判..... 有罪 him, but his power to hinder 阻碍，妨碍 radical reform was diminished 减少；削弱.

1866 年的国会选举, 让激进派共和党人上台。他们想要惩罚南方, 并阻止"南方原来的统治阶级"继续掌权。他们通过了 1867 年军事重建法案, 将南方划分为五个军区, 并概述了新政府的设计方式。在联邦的刺刀下, 黑人, 包括最近获得自由的黑人, 都获得了投票权、担任政治职务、成为法官和警察局长的权利。他们担任的职位, 以前属于南方民主党。许多南方人都惊呆了。约翰逊总统否决了所有激进倡议, 但国会也每次都否决了他。1868年弹劾约翰逊总统的, 是激进共和党人。参议院以一票之差, 未能对他定罪, 但他阻碍激进改革的权力, 却被削弱了。

#### Example 9. 案例

aghast

→ 前缀a-, 加强。-ghast同ghost, 见鬼了。

Not all supported the Radical Republicans. Many Southern whites could not accept the idea that former slaves could not only vote but hold office.

It was in this era that the Ku Klux Klan 三K党 was born. A reign 任期；当政期 of terror was aimed both at local Republican leaders as well as at blacks 后定 seeking to assert their new political rights. Beatings, lynchings 以私刑处死, and

massacres, were all in a night' s work for the clandestine (a.)  
暗中从事的；保密的；秘密的 Klan.

Unable to protect themselves, Southern blacks and  
Republicans looked to Washington for protection.

After ten years, Congress and the radicals 激进分子 谓 grew  
**weary (a.) (对...) 不再感兴趣，不再热心，感到不耐烦 of**  
federal involvement in the South. The WITHDRAWAL OF  
UNION TROOPS IN 1877 brought renewed attempts to strip  
African-Americans of their newly acquired rights.

并非所有人都支持激进的共和党人。许多南方白人不能接受"前奴隶不  
仅可以投票，而且可以担任公职"的想法。三k党就是在这个时代诞生  
的。他们的恐怖行动，既针对当地的共和党领导人，也针对寻求"维护其  
新政治权利"的黑人。殴打、私刑和屠杀，都是秘密的三k党一夜之间的  
勾当。由于无法保护自己，南方黑人和共和党人，向华盛顿政府寻求保  
护。十年后，国会和激进派，对联邦介入南方感到厌倦。1877年联邦  
军队的撤出，引发了南方"剥夺非裔美国人新近获得的权利"的新尝试。

---

Example 10. 案例  
clandestine

---

来自PIE\*kel,遮盖，隐藏，词源同cellar,hole.在词源上与clan 没有  
任何关。

---

## 1.4. Presidential Reconstruction 总统重建

In 1864, Republican Abraham Lincoln chose Andrew Johnson,  
a Democratic senator from Tennessee, as his Vice Presidential  
candidate. Lincoln was looking for Southern support. He  
hoped that by selecting Johnson he would appeal to  
Southerners who never wanted to leave the Union.

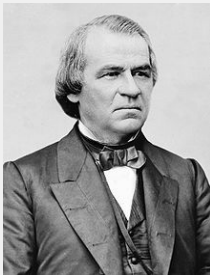
1864年，共和党人亚伯拉罕·林肯，选择来自田纳西州的民主党参议员安德鲁·约翰逊，作为副总统候选人。林肯正在寻求南方的支持。他希望通过选择约翰逊，能够吸引那些从未想过离开联邦的南方人。

Following Lincoln' s assassination 暗杀，行刺, Johnson' s views now mattered (v.)事关紧要；要紧；有重大影响 a great deal.

Would he follow Lincoln' s moderate approach to reconciliation 调解；和解? Would he support limited black suffrage 选举权；投票权 as Lincoln did? Would he follow the Radical Republicans and be harsh and punitive 惩罚性的；刑罚的；处罚的 toward the South?

林肯遇刺后，约翰逊的观点变得非常重要。他会追随林肯温和的和解方针吗？他会像林肯那样支持有限的黑人选举权吗？他会追随激进共和党，对南方采取严厉和惩罚性的态度吗？

Andrew Johnson 安德鲁·约翰逊



他主张尽快让脱离联邦的南方州份回归，为此不惜放弃保护刚刚解放的黑奴，此举与共和党主导的国会严重冲突，在1868年众议院决定弹劾总统之际达到高潮，最后参议院以一票之差裁定约翰逊罪名不成立。

田纳西等南方蓄奴州扯旗造反组建美利坚联盟国，但约翰逊坚定支持联邦，得知故乡州分家单过后，其他参议员全部辞职，只有他例外。

约翰逊根据"自愿意愿"实施总统重建，要求脱离联邦的州举办制宪大会，并选举改革民事政府。南方各州大批昔日领导人再度上台，



**通过"黑人法令"剥夺自由民的公民自由。**

**共和党国会议员拒绝坐视，想方设法阻止南方州份议员进入国会，并以进步立法对抗"州政府"。总统否决此类国会法案，国会又推翻否决。他任内共有15次否决被国会推翻，比其他总统都多。连赋予黑奴公民身份的第十四条修正案，约翰逊都反对。**

约翰逊极力反对联邦政府保障黑人权利，如此立场，导致史学家普遍认为他在历任总统中，口碑位居倒数。

The Radical Republicans believed blacks were entitled 使享有权利；使符合资格 to the same political rights and opportunities as whites. They also believed that the Confederate leaders should be punished /for their roles in the Civil War.

Leaders like Pennsylvania REPRESENTATIVE THADDEUS STEVENS and Massachusetts SENATOR CHARLES SUMNER 谓 vigorously 精神旺盛地，有力地，活泼地；坚决地 opposed Andrew Johnson' s lenient 仁慈的，宽大的 policies. A great political battle was about to unfold.

激进共和党认为，黑人有权享有与白人相同的政治权利和机会。他们还认为，南方邦联领导人应该因其在内战中所扮演的角色而受到惩罚。宾夕法尼亚州众议员撒迪厄斯·史蒂文斯，和马萨诸塞州参议员查尔斯·萨姆纳等领导人，强烈反对总统安德鲁·约翰逊的宽松政策。一场伟大的政治斗争即将展开。

Americans had long been suspicious (a.)感觉可疑的；怀疑的 of the federal government playing too large a role in the affairs of state.

But the Radicals felt that /主 extraordinary 不平常的；不一般的；特别的；临时的 times 谓 called for direct intervention in state affairs and laws 后定 designed to protect the emancipated (a.v.)被解放的 blacks.

At the heart of their beliefs was the notion 概念，想法 that

blacks must be given a chance to compete 竞争, 对抗 in a free-labor economy.

In 1866, this activist Congress also ① introduced 推行; 实施; 采用 a bill to extend the life 存在期; (某物的) 寿命; 有效期 of *the Freedmen' s Bureau* ② and began work on a CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

美国人长期以来一直怀疑, 联邦政府在国家事务中扮演过大的角色。但激进派认为, 非常时期, 就是需要"直接干预国家事务"和"旨在保护被解放的黑人的法律"。他们信仰的核心是, 黑人必须有机会在自由劳动力经济中竞争。1866年, 这位积极分子, 在国会还提出了一项延长自由民局寿命的法案, 并开始制定"民权法案"。

#### Example 11. 案例 *Freedmen' s Bureau*

难民、自由民及弃置土地局 ( Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands ) 简称自由民局 ( *Freedmen' s Bureau* ), 是美国联邦政府于1865年3月3日设立的一个参与南北战争后美国南部重建工作的机构。

原本美国国会规定自由民局运作至1866年, 后来国会内的美国共和党人又让自由民局延长运作至1872年。

On March 3, 1865, Congress passed "An Act to establish a Bureau for the Relief ( 不快过后的 ) 宽慰, 轻松; 解脱 of Freedmen and Refugees 难民" to provide food, shelter 庇护处; 居所; 住处, clothing, medical services, and land to displaced (a.) 无家可归的; 位移的; 被取代的 Southerners, including newly freed African Americans.

*The Freedmen' s Bureau* was to operate "during the present war of rebellion 叛乱, 反抗, and for one year thereafter 其后, 此后," and also established schools, supervised 监督 contracts between freedmen and employers, and managed confiscated ( 尤指作为惩罚 ) 没收, 把...充公 or abandoned 被抛弃的; 废弃的 lands.

The battle to establish the *Freedmen' s Bureau*, and then to extend the legislation 法规, 法律; 立法, 制订法律 one year later, was a major factor in the struggle between President

Andrew Johnson and Radical Republicans in Congress **over** Reconstruction and the role of the federal government in **integrating** (使) 合并, 成为一体 four million newly emancipated 被解放的 African Americans **into** the political life of the nation.

1865 年 3 月 3 日, 国会通过了《建立自由民和难民救济局的法案》, 为流离失所的南方人 (包括新获得自由的非裔美国人) 提供食物、住所、衣服、医疗服务和土地。自由民局将在 “当前的叛乱战争期间, 及其后一年” 内运作, 并建立学校, 对 “自由民与雇主之间的合同” 进行监督, 并管理 “被没收或废弃的土地”。建立自由民局的斗争, 以及一年后延长立法的斗争, 是安德鲁·约翰逊总统和国会激进共和党之间, 斗争的一个主要主题。斗争的内容就是两点: ① 关于 “重建”, ② 联邦政府在整合 400 万新解放的非洲人融入美国政治生活方面, 该起何种作用。

---

confiscate

→ con-, 强调。-fisc, 篮子, 钱篓, 词源同 basket, fiscal.

---

Civil Rights Act of 1866

1866 年民权法案. 它的主要目的是在美国内战之后, 保护在美国出生, 或带到美国的非洲人后裔的公民权利。  
该法案于 1866 年由国会通过, 并被美国总统安德鲁·约翰逊否决。  
1866 年 4 月, 国会再次通过支持第十三修正案的法案, 约翰逊再次否决该法案, **但两院三分之二多数推翻了否决权, 使其无需总统签署即可成为法律。**

President Johnson stood in opposition. He vetoed *the Freedmen' s Bureau Bill*, claiming that it would bloat (v.) (使) 膨胀, 肿胀 the size of government. He vetoed (v.) 否决; 禁止 *the Civil Rights Bill* rejecting (v.) 拒绝接受; 不予考虑 that blacks have the "same rights of property and person" as whites.

约翰逊总统表示反对。他否决了《自由民局法案》, 声称该法案会导致政府规模膨胀。他否决了《民权法案》, 拒绝承认黑人与白人拥有 “相同的财产和人身权利”。

### 自由民局

"自由民局"是美国历史上第一个联邦福利机构，其全称为“难民、自由民，及被遗弃土地管理局”，隶属陆军部。它是1865年3月3日距离内战结束十多天时建立的，主要任务是战后监督，和处理内战期间一切被遗弃的土地，处理与难民及自由民（内战中被解放的黑奴）相关的一切问题。

### bloat

→ 词源同ball, 球，鼓起来的。

Moderate Republicans were appalled at Johnson's racism 种族主义，种族偏见；种族歧视. They joined with the Radicals to overturn (v.)推翻，撤销（判决等）Johnson's Civil Rights Act veto. This marked the first time in history that a major 主要的；重要的；大的 piece of legislation was overturned. The Radicals hoped that the Civil Rights Act would lead to an active federal judiciary（统称）审判人员；司法部；司法系统 with courts enforcing (v.)实施，执行（法律、规章）；强迫，迫使 rights.

温和的共和党人，对约翰逊的种族主义感到震惊。他们与激进派一起，推翻了"约翰逊对民权法案的否决"。这标志着历史上第一次重大立法被推翻。激进派希望《民权法案》能够建立一个积极的联邦司法机构，并由法院执行权利。

Congress then turned its attention to amending the Constitution.

In 1867 they approved the far-reaching 影响深远的，波及广泛的 Fourteenth Amendment, which **prohibited**（通过法律、条例等）禁止；阻止，使不可能 "states **from** abridging 删节，节略（书籍、剧本等）equality before the law."

The second part of the Amendment provided for a reduction 减少；缩小；降低 of a state' s representatives 代表；代表他人者 if suffrage 选举权；投票权 was denied.

Republicans, in essence 本质上，实质上, offered the South a choice — accept black enfranchisement (n.)给（某人）选举权；给予自治权；解放，释放 **or** lose (v.) congressional representation.

A third clause （法律文件的）条款 **barred** (v.) ex-Confederates **from** holding (v.) state or national office.

国会随后将注意力转向修改宪法。1867年，他们通过了影响深远的“第十四修正案”，禁止“各州剥夺‘法律面前人人平等的权利’”。修正案的第二部分规定，如果一个州中，黑人的选举权被剥夺，就减少该州在国会的代表人数。实质上，共和党给了南方一个选择——要么接受黑人选举权，要么失去国会代表席位。第三条条款，则禁止“前南方的邦联成员”担任州或国家公职。

#### Example 12. 案例

##### suffrage

→ 来自拉丁语 suffragium,投票，投票权，支持，来自 suffragari,投票，给予支持，来自 sub,在下，向上，-frag,碎开，碎片，词源同 break,fragment.来自古希腊古罗马时期用碎瓦片碎骨片投票的习俗。比较 ostracism,用碎骨片投票驱逐。

##### enfranchise

→ en-, 进入，使。franchise, 选举权，词源同free.

Emboldened 使有胆量，使有信心 by the work of the Fourteenth Amendment and by local political victories in the 1866 elections, the Republicans went on to introduce the Reconstruction Act of 1867. This removed (v.) the right 后定 to vote (v.) and seek (v.) office by "leading rebels."

Now the SOUTHERN UNIONISTS — Southerners who supported the Union during the War — became the new Southern leadership.

The Reconstruction Act also **divided** the South **into** five military districts under commanders empowered (v.)授权；给予（某人）权力 to employ (v.) the army to protect black property and citizens.

在第十四修正案的作用, 和1866年地方政治选举的胜利的鼓舞下, 共和党人继续提出了1867年重建法案。这项法案取消了“领导叛乱分子”者的投票权和竞选公职的权利。现在, 在战争期间支持“北方联邦”的南方联合主义者, 成为了新的南方领导人。《重建法案》还将南方划分为五个军区, 指挥官有权动用军队保护黑人财产和公民。

The first two years of Congressional Reconstruction 谓 saw Southern states rewrite (v.) their Constitutions and the ratification 批准, 认可 of the Fourteenth Amendment. Congress seemed fully in control.

One thing **stood (v.) in the way** 妨碍,阻碍 — it was President Johnson himself. Radical leaders employed 应用；运用；使用 an extraordinary 不平常的；不一般的；非凡的；卓越的 Constitutional remedy 处理方法；改进措施；补偿 to clear (v.) the impediment 妨碍, 障碍；障碍 — Presidential impeachment 弹劾.

国会重建的头两年, 见证了南方各州重写宪法, 并批准了第十四修正案。国会似乎完全掌控一切。但有件事阻碍了这一进程——那就是约翰逊总统本人。激进领导人采用了一种非凡的宪法补救措施, 来清除障碍——弹劾总统。

In the spring of 1868, Andrew Johnson became the first President to be IMPEACHED.

The heavily (ad.)装满（或装载）重物的；重载的 Republican *House of Representatives* 众议院 brought 11 articles（协议、

契约的 ) 条款 , 项 of impeachment against Johnson.

Many insiders 内部人员 knew that /the Congress was looking for any excuse ( 正当的 ) 理由 , 借口 to **rid** (v.)摆脱 ; 丢弃 ; 扔掉 themselves **of** an uncooperative 不合作的 ; 不配合的 President.

1868 年春 , 安德鲁·约翰逊成为第一位遭到弹劾的总统。共和党占多数的众议院, 对约翰逊提出了 11 项弹劾条款。许多内部人士都知道, 国会正在寻找任何借口, 来摆脱不合作的总统。

#### Example 13. 案例

##### RID SB/STH OF SB/STH

( formal ) to remove sth that is causing a problem from a place, group, etc. 去除 ; 清除

- Further measures will be taken **to rid** our streets **of** crime. 将采取进一步的措施来防止街头犯罪。

##### GET 'RID OF SB/STH

to make yourself free of sb/sth that is annoying you or that you do not want; to throw sth away 摆脱 ; 丢弃 ; 扔掉

- Try and get rid of your visitors before I get there.在我到达之前, 想办法把你的客人打发走。

Impeachment **refers to** 指的是 the process 步骤 , 程序 后定 specified (v.)指定 ; 详细说明 in the Constitution for trial 审判 , 审理 and removal from office of any federal official **accused of** misconduct.

It has two stages.

The House of Representatives **charges** (v.) the official (n.)要员 ; 官员 ; 高级职员 **with** articles of impeachment.

"TREASON 叛国罪 , 通敌罪, BRIBERY, OR OTHER HIGH CRIMES AND MISDEMEANORS 轻罪 ; 品行不端" are defined as impeachable offenses 犯罪.

Once charged by the House, the case goes before the Senate for a trial.

弹劾是指宪法规定的程序——“审判和罢免任何被指控行为不当的联邦官员”。它有两个阶段。众议院以弹劾条款，指控该官员。“叛国罪、贿赂罪，或其他重罪和轻罪”，被定义为可弹劾的罪行。一旦“众议院”提出指控，此案将提交“参议院”审理。

In 1867, Congress passed the Reconstruction Act, which EDWIN STANTON, as Secretary of War, was charged (v.) 赋予... 职责（或任务）；使... 承担责任（或任务） with enforcing. Johnson opposed the Act and tried to remove Stanton — in direct violation of the TENURE（尤指重要政治职务的）任期，任职 OF OFFICE ACT.

Nine of the articles of impeachment 谓 related to Johnson's removal of Stanton 人名.

Another two **charged** (v.) Johnson **with** disgracing (v.) 使丢脸；使蒙受耻辱 Congress.

1867 年，国会通过了《重建法案》，并由战争部长“埃德温·斯坦顿”负责执行。约翰逊反对该法案，并试图罢免斯坦顿——这直接违反了《任期法》。其中九项弹劾条款与“约翰逊罢免斯坦顿”有关。另外，有两人指控约翰逊侮辱国会。

#### Example 14. 案例 charge

[VN] ~ sb with sth : ( usually passive 通常用于被动语态 ) ( formal ) to give sb a responsibility or task 赋予... 职责（或任务）；使... 承担责任（或任务）

#### TENURE OF OFFICE ACT

*The Tenure*（尤指重要政治职务的）任期，*任职 of Office Act* was a United States federal law, in force 已生效；在实施中 from 1867 to 1887, that was intended to restrict (v.) the power of the president to remove certain office-holders without the approval of the U.S. Senate.



The law was enacted March 2, 1867, over the veto of President Andrew Johnson. It purported (v.)自称；标榜 to deny the president the power to remove any executive officer who had been appointed by the president with the advice and consent of the Senate, unless the Senate approved the removal during the next full session of Congress.

《任期法》是一部美国联邦法律，于 1867 年至 1887 年生效，旨在限制总统在未经美国参议院批准的情况下罢免某些公职人员的权力。该法律于 1867 年 3 月 2 日经安德鲁·约翰逊总统否决后颁布。它旨在否认总统有权罢免总统在参议院建议和同意下任命的任何行政官员，除非参议院在下届国会全体会议期间批准罢免。

Congress repealed (v.)废止 the act in its entirety in 1887, 20 years after the law was enacted.

1887 年，即该法颁布 20 年后，国会完全废除了该法。

Johnson's defense was simple: only a clear violation of the law warranted (v.)使有必要；使正当；使恰当 his removal.

约翰逊的辩护很简单：只有他明显违反法律，才能将他免职。

#### Example 15. 案例 warrant

(v.) ( formal ) to make sth necessary or appropriate in a particular situation 使有必要；使正当；使恰当

• Further investigation is clearly warranted. 进一步调查显然是必要的。

But as with politics, things are rarely simple. Other factors came into play 开始起作用.

Since there was no Vice President at the time, the next in line for the Presidency was BENJAMIN WADE, a Radical unpopular (a.) with businessmen and moderates.

And **along with** 除...以外（还）；与...同样地 legal wrangling  
（长时间的）争吵，争辩, assurance 保证；担保 was given  
[from Johnson' s backers] that the Radicals' Southern  
policies would be accepted.

但就像政治一样，事情很少是简单的。其他因素也起了作用。由于当时没有副总统，下一个总统候选人是本杰明·韦德，一个不受商人和温和派欢迎的激进分子。除了法律上的争论，约翰逊的支持者保证，激进派的南方政策将被接受。

Example 16. 案例

along with sb/sth

in addition to sb/sth; in the same way as sb/sth 除...以外  
（还）；与...同样地

• She lost her job when the factory closed, **along with**  
hundreds of others. 工厂倒闭时，她和成百上千的其他人一样  
失去了工作。

wrangle

→ 来自PIE\*wrench, 弯，转，来自PIE\*wergh的鼻音形式，词源同  
wring, wriggle。引申词义纠缠，扭打，争吵。

In May of 1868, 35 Senators voted to convict (v.)定罪；宣判...  
有罪, one vote short of the required 2/3 majority.

Seven Republican Senators **had jumped party lines** and  
found Johnson not guilty.

Johnson dodged (v.)闪开；躲开；避开 a bullet and was able to  
serve out 完成（任期、监禁期等）his term.

It would be 130 years before another President — BILL  
CLINTON — would be impeached.

1868年5月，35名参议员投票判定约翰逊有罪，比所需的2/3多数票少一票。七名共和党参议员超越党派界限，认定约翰逊无罪。约翰逊躲过一劫，得以完成任期。130年后，另一位总统——比尔·克林顿——才被弹劾。

Emancipated (a.)被解放的 blacks began finding the new world looking much like the old world. 主 Pressure to return to plantations 种植园 谓 increased.

主 Poll taxes 人头税, violence at the ballot box, and literacy tests 谓 kept African-Americans from voting — sidestepping (v.)横跨一步躲过；侧移一步闪过;回避，规避（问题等） the 15th Amendment.

然而，获得解放的黑人，开始发现新世界与旧世界非常相似。返回种植园的压力增加。人头税、投票箱暴力，和识字测试，使非裔美国人无法投票——回避了第十五修正案。

#### Example 17. 案例

##### Poll tax

A poll tax, also known as **head tax** or **capitation** 人头税；按人收费；每人均摊费, is a tax 后定 levied (v.)征收；征（税） as a fixed sum on every liable （在法律上）有责任的，有义务的 individual (typically every adult), without reference (n.) to 谈及；涉及 income or resources.

人头税. 是对每个责任个人（通常是每个成年人）征收的固定金额的税，不考虑收入或资源。

人头税是累退税，这意味着某人的收入越高，税收占收入的比例就越低：例如，对 10,000 美元的收入征收 100 美元的税，税率为 1%，而对 500 美元的收入征收 100 美元的税，税率为 20%。

在美国，投票人头税（缴纳该税是选举投票的先决条件）被用来剥夺贫困选民和少数族裔选民的选举权（尤其是在重建之后）。

Slavery was over. The struggle for equality had just begun.

奴隶制结束了。争取平等的斗争才刚刚开始。

## 2. pure

## 2.1. The War Behind the Lines

Modern wars are not confined to the battlefield. Americans in the North and South contributed to the war effort unlike civilians of any previous conflict. The political leaders in the Union and Confederacy each had battles of their own to wage. The Civil War would also require a complete revolution in the economies of both regions. The results of such changes would not only determine the outcome of the war, but would utterly transform the new nation politically, socially, and economically.

In the North, President Lincoln had been elected by a minority of voters in his first election and had to continually battle to win reelection. COPPERHEADS, also known as "Peace" Democrats repeatedly thwarted the President's leadership initiatives. In the South, Jefferson Davis was in no easier position. How could a government formed on the basis of states' rights provide the strong, centralized leadership necessary to prevail in war? Davis constantly had to fight with individuals and state legislatures for the power he needed to run the Confederate government.

One of the most important challenges for each leader was foreign relations. If the South could get Britain to support the Confederacy, then maybe, with the most powerful navy in the world, the British could break the Union blockade of Southern ports. This would provide the South with large markets for its cotton and perhaps a source of money large enough to finance the war. Lincoln's job, of course, was to

prevent this at all costs. A great game of diplomacy was under way.

As the war progressed, a stark contrast between the two economies emerged. Both the North and the South experienced high rates of inflation, but the South's rate was 80 times greater than in the North. Labor shortages occurred on both sides, as did increasing class conflict between the wealthy and the poor. Since most of the battles in the Civil War took place in the South, great physical destruction was wrought throughout the region, causing mass poverty and despair.

The war also brought significant new roles for Northern and Southern women at home and at work as they replaced almost two million men going off to war. They plowed the fields and did jobs previously done only by the men. Through organization and sheer tenacity they broadened their influence on many problems facing society.

Men were military nurses before this time. It was not considered proper for women to tend to injured and dying men, assisting in operations and care. In fighting for this right, women earned respect and admiration of generals, politicians, and husbands. They would use this success to continue to enlarge their role in the evolving fabric of the nation.

The Civil War presents a struggle between two societies, not merely two armies. It showed how a predominantly industrial society could prevail over an agricultural one. It

demonstrated like no previous war that the efforts of all individuals matter. Lastly, although he would not live to see the results, the handling of the Civil War is a testament to the wisdom, determination and leadership of Abraham Lincoln, arguably America's greatest President.

---

### **2.1.1. The Emancipation Proclamation 解放奴隶宣言**

Americans tend to think of the Civil War as being fought to end slavery. Even one full year into the Civil War, the elimination of slavery was not a key objective of the North. Despite a vocal Abolitionist movement in the North, many people and many soldiers, in particular, opposed slavery, but did not favor emancipation. They expected slavery to die on its own over time.

By mid-1862 Lincoln had come to believe in the need to end slavery. Besides his disdain for the institution, he simply felt that the South could not come back into the Union after trying to destroy it. The opposition Democratic Party threatened to turn itself into an antiwar party. Lincoln's military commander, General George McClellan, was vehemently against emancipation. Many Republicans who backed policies that forbid black settlement in their states were against granting blacks additional rights. When Lincoln indicated he wanted to issue a proclamation of freedom to his cabinet in mid-1862, they convinced him he had to wait until the Union achieved a significant military success.

That victory came in September at Antietam. No foreign country wants to ally with a potential losing power. By achieving victory, the Union demonstrated to the British that the South may lose. As a result, the British did not recognize the Confederate States of America, and Antietam became one of the war's most important diplomatic battles, as well as one of the bloodiest. Five days after the battle, Lincoln decided to issue the Emancipation Proclamation, effective January 1, 1863. Unless the Confederate States returned to the Union by that day, he proclaimed their slaves "shall be then, thenceforward and forever free."

It is sometimes said that the Emancipation Proclamation freed no slaves. In a way, this is true. The proclamation would only apply to the Confederate States, as an act to seize enemy resources. By freeing slaves in the Confederacy, Lincoln was actually freeing people he did not directly control. The way he explained the Proclamation made it acceptable to much of the Union army. He emphasized emancipation as a way to shorten the war by taking Southern resources and hence reducing Confederate strength. Even McClellan supported the policy as a soldier. Lincoln made no such offer of freedom to the border states.

The Emancipation Proclamation created a climate where the doom of slavery was seen as one of the major objectives of the war. Overseas, the North now seemed to have the greatest moral cause. Even if a foreign government wanted to intervene on behalf of the South, its population might object. The Proclamation itself freed very few slaves, but it

was the death knell for slavery in the United States. Eventually, the Emancipation Proclamation led to the proposal and ratification of the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution, which formally abolished slavery throughout the land.

---

### **2.1.2. Wartime Diplomacy**

Rebellions rarely succeed without foreign support. The North and South both sought British and French support. Jefferson Davis was determined to secure such an alliance with Britain or France for the Confederacy. Abraham Lincoln knew this could not be permitted. A great chess match was about to begin.

Cotton was a formidable weapon in Southern diplomacy. Europe was reliant on cotton grown in the South for their textile industry. Over 75% of the cotton used by British came from states within the Confederacy.

By 1863, the Union blockade reduced British cotton imports to 3% of their pre-war levels. Throughout Europe there was a "COTTON FAMINE." There was also a great deal of money being made by British shipbuilders. The South needed fast ships to run the blockade, which British shipbuilders were more than happy to furnish.

France had reasons to support the South. NAPOLEON III saw an opportunity to get cotton and to restore a French



presence in America, especially in Mexico, by forging an alliance.

But the North also had cards to play. Crop failures in Europe in the early years of the war increased British dependency on Union wheat. In 1862, over one-half of British grain imports came from the Union. The growth of other British industries such as the iron and shipbuilding offset the decline in the textile industry. British merchant vessels were also carrying much of the trade between the Union and Great Britain, providing another source of income.

The greatest problem for the South lay in its embrace of slavery, as the British took pride in their leadership of ending the trans-Atlantic slave trade. To support a nation that had openly embraced slavery now seemed unthinkable. After the Emancipation Proclamation, Britain was much less prepared to intervene on behalf of the South.

The key for each side was to convince Europe that victory for its side was inevitable. Early Southern victories convinced Britain that the North couldn't triumph against a foe so large and so opposed to domination. This was a lesson reminiscent of the one learned by the British themselves in the Revolutionary War. Yet, despite all its victories, the South never struck a decisive blow to the North. The British felt they must know that the South's independence was certain before recognizing the Confederacy. The Southern loss at Antietam loomed large in the minds of European diplomats.

Yet efforts did not stop. Lincoln, his SECRETARY OF STATE WILLIAM SEWARD, and AMBASSADOR CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS labored tirelessly to maintain British neutrality. As late as 1864, Jefferson Davis proposed to release slaves in the South if Britain would recognize the Confederacy.

---

### **2.1.3. 战时, 北方的社会变化**

After initial setbacks, most Northern civilians experienced an explosion of WARTIME PRODUCTION.

During the war, coal and iron production reached their highest levels. Merchant ship tonnage peaked. Traffic on the railroads and the Erie Canal rose over 50%.

Union manufacturers grew so profitable that many companies doubled or tripled their dividends to stockholders. The newly rich built lavish homes and spent their money extravagantly on carriages, silk clothing and jewelry. There was a great deal of public outrage that such conduct was unbecoming or even immoral in time of war. What made this lifestyle even more offensive was that workers' salaries shrank in real terms due to inflation. The price of beef, rice and sugar doubled from their pre-war levels, yet salaries rose only half as fast as prices — while companies of all kinds made record profits.

Women' s roles changed dramatically during the war. Before the war, women of the North already had been prominent in a number of industries, including textiles, clothing and shoe-

making. With the conflict, there were great increases in employment of women in occupations ranging from government civil service to agricultural field work. As men entered the Union army, women' s proportion of the manufacturing work force went from one-fourth to one-third. At home, women organized over one thousand soldiers' aid societies, rolled bandages for use in hospitals and raised millions of dollars to aid injured troops.

Nowhere was their impact felt greater than in field hospitals close to the front. Dorothea Dix, who led the effort to provide state hospitals for the mentally ill, was named the first superintendent of women nurses and set rigid guidelines. CLARA BARTON, working in a patent office, became one of the most admired nurses during the war and, as a result of her experiences, formed the AMERICAN RED CROSS.

Resentment of the draft was another divisive issue. In the middle of 1862, Lincoln called for 300,000 volunteer soldiers. Each state was given a quota, and if it could not meet the quota, it had no recourse but to DRAFT men into the state militia. Resistance was so great in some parts of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Wisconsin and Indiana that the army had to send in troops to keep order. Tempers flared further over the provision that allowed exemptions for those who could afford to hire a substitute.

In 1863, facing a serious loss of manpower through casualties and expiration of enlistments, Congress authorized

the government to enforce CONSCRIPTION, resulting in riots in several states. In July 1863, when draft offices were established in New York to bring new Irish workers into the military, mobs formed to resist. At least 74 people were killed over three days. The same troops that had just triumphantly defeated Lee at Gettysburg were deployed to maintain order in New York City.

---

#### **2.1.4. 战时, 南方的社会变化**

After the initial months of the war, the South was plagued with shortages of all kinds. It started with clothing. As the first winter of the war approached, the Confederate army needed wool clothing to keep their soldiers warm. But the South did not produce much wool and the Northern blockade prevented much wool from being imported from abroad. People all over the South donated their woollens to the cause. Soon families at home were cutting blankets out of carpets.

Almost all the shoes worn in the South were manufactured in the North. With the start of the war, shipments of shoes ceased and there would be few new shoes available for years. The first meeting of Confederate and Union forces at Gettysburg arose when Confederates were investigating a supply of shoes in a warehouse.

Money was another problem. The South's decision to print more money to pay for the war simply led to unbelievable increases in price of everyday items. By the end of 1861, the

overall rate of inflation was running 12% per month. For example, salt was the only means to preserve meat at this time. Its price increased from 65¢ for a 200 pound bag in May 1861 to \$60 per sack only 18 months later. Wheat, flour, corn meal, meats of all kinds, iron, tin and copper became too expensive for the ordinary family. PROFITEERS frequently bought up all the goods in a store to sell them back at a higher price. It was an unmanageable situation. FOOD RIOTS occurred in Mobile, Atlanta and Richmond. Over the course of the war, inflation in the South caused prices to rise by 9000%.

Women's roles changed dramatically. The absence of men meant that women were now heads of households. Women staffed the Confederate government as clerks and became schoolteachers for the first time. Women at first were denied permission to work in military hospitals as they were exposed to "sights that no lady should see." But when casualties rose to the point that wounded men would die in the streets due to lack of attention, female nurses such as SALLY LOUISA TOMPKINS and KATE CUMMING would not be denied. Indeed, by late 1862, the Confederate Congress enacted a law permitting civilians in military hospitals, giving preference to women.

The most unpopular act of the Confederate government was the institution of a draft. Loopholes permitted a drafted man to hire a substitute, leading many wealthy men to avoid service. When the Confederate Congress exempted anyone who supervised 20 slaves, dissension exploded. Many started

to conclude that it was "A RICH MAN' S WAR AND A POOR MAN' S FIGHT." This sentiment and the suffering of their families led many to desert the Confederate armies.

By November 1863, JAMES SEDDON, the Confederate Secretary of War said he could not account for 1/3 of the army. After the fall of Atlanta, soldiers worried more about their families then staying to fight for their new country. Much of the Confederate army started home to pick up the pieces of their shattered lives.

---

## **2.2. The Election of 1864**

It is hard for modern Americans to believe that Abraham Lincoln, one of history' s most beloved Presidents, was nearly defeated in his reelection attempt in 1864. Yet by that summer, Lincoln himself feared he would lose. How could this happen? First, the country had not elected an incumbent President for a second term since Andrew Jackson in 1832 — nine Presidents in a row had served just one term. Also, his embrace of emancipation was still a problem for many Northern voters.

Despite Union victories at Gettysburg and Vicksburg a year earlier, the Southern armies came back fighting with a vengeance. During three months in the summer of 1864, over 65,000 Union soldiers were killed, wounded, or missing-in-action. In comparison, there had been 108,000 Union casualties in the first three years. General Ulysses S. Grant was being called The Butcher. At one time during the

summer, Confederate soldiers under JUBAL EARLY came within five miles of the White House.

Lincoln had much to contend with. He had staunch opponents in the Congress. Underground Confederate activities brought rebellion to parts of Maryland. Lincoln's suspension of the WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS was ruled unconstitutional by Supreme Court Chief Justice Roger B. Taney — an order Lincoln refused to obey. But worst of all, the war was not going well.

Meanwhile the DEMOCRATIC PARTY SPLIT, with major opposition from Peace Democrats, who wanted a negotiated peace at any cost. They chose as their nominee George B. McClellan, Lincoln's former commander of the Army of the Potomac. Even Lincoln expected that McClellan would win.

The South was well aware of Union discontent. Many felt that if the Southern armies could hold out until the election, negotiations for Northern recognition of Confederate independence might begin.

Everything changed on September 6, 1864, when General Sherman seized Atlanta. The war effort had turned decidedly in the North's favor and even McClellan now sought military victory.

Two months later, Lincoln won the popular vote that eluded him in his first election. He won the electoral college by 212 to 21 and the Republicans had won three-fourths of

Congress. A second term and the power to conclude the war were now in his hands.

---

## **2.3. Reconstruction**

RECONSTRUCTION refers to the period following the Civil War of rebuilding the United States. It was a time of great pain and endless questions. On what terms would the Confederacy be allowed back into the Union? Who would establish the terms, Congress or the President? What was to be the place of freed blacks in the South? Did Abolition mean that black men would now enjoy the same status as white men? What was to be done with the Confederate leaders, who were seen as traitors by many in the North?

Although the military conflict had ended, Reconstruction was in many ways still a war. This important struggle was waged by radical northerners who wanted to punish the South and Southerners who desperately wanted to preserve their way of life.

Slavery, in practical terms, died with the end of the Civil War. Three Constitutional amendments altered the nature of African-American rights. The THIRTEENTH AMENDMENT formally abolished slavery in all states and territories. The FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT prohibited states from depriving any male citizen of equal protection under the law, regardless of race. The FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT granted the right to vote to African-American males. Ratification of these amendments became a requirement for Southern



states to be readmitted into the Union. Although these measures were positive steps toward racial equality, their enforcement proved extremely difficult.

The period of PRESIDENTIAL RECONSTRUCTION lasted from 1865 to 1867. Andrew Johnson, as Lincoln's successor, proposed a very lenient policy toward the South. He pardoned most Southern whites, appointed provisional governors and outlined steps for the creation of new state governments. Johnson felt that each state government could best decide how they wanted blacks to be treated. Many in the North were infuriated that the South would be returning their former Confederate leaders to power. They were also alarmed by Southern adoption of Black Codes that sought to maintain white supremacy. Recently freed blacks found the postwar South very similar to the prewar South.

The CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS OF 1866 brought RADICAL REPUBLICANS to power. They wanted to punish the South, and to prevent the ruling class from continuing in power. They passed the MILITARY RECONSTRUCTION ACTS OF 1867, which divided the South into five military districts and outlined how the new governments would be designed. Under federal bayonets, blacks, including those who had recently been freed, received the right to vote, hold political offices, and become judges and police chiefs. They held positions that formerly belonged to Southern Democrats. Many in the South were aghast. President Johnson vetoed all the Radical initiatives, but Congress overrode him each time. It was the Radical Republicans who impeached President

Johnson in 1868. The Senate, by a single vote, failed to convict him, but his power to hinder radical reform was diminished.

Not all supported the Radical Republicans. Many Southern whites could not accept the idea that former slaves could not only vote but hold office. It was in this era that the Ku Klux Klan was born. A reign of terror was aimed both at local Republican leaders as well as at blacks seeking to assert their new political rights. Beatings, lynchings, and massacres, were all in a night's work for the clandestine Klan. Unable to protect themselves, Southern blacks and Republicans looked to Washington for protection. After ten years, Congress and the radicals grew weary of federal involvement in the South. The WITHDRAWAL OF UNION TROOPS IN 1877 brought renewed attempts to strip African-Americans of their newly acquired rights.

---

## **2.4. Presidential Reconstruction**

In 1864, Republican Abraham Lincoln chose Andrew Johnson, a Democratic senator from Tennessee, as his Vice Presidential candidate. Lincoln was looking for Southern support. He hoped that by selecting Johnson he would appeal to Southerners who never wanted to leave the Union.

Following Lincoln's assassination, Johnson's views now mattered a great deal. Would he follow Lincoln's moderate approach to reconciliation? Would he support limited black

suffrage as Lincoln did? Would he follow the Radical Republicans and be harsh and punitive toward the South?

The Radical Republicans believed blacks were entitled to the same political rights and opportunities as whites. They also believed that the Confederate leaders should be punished for their roles in the Civil War. Leaders like Pennsylvania REPRESENTATIVE THADDEUS STEVENS and Massachusetts SENATOR CHARLES SUMNER vigorously opposed Andrew Johnson' s lenient policies. A great political battle was about to unfold.

Americans had long been suspicious of the federal government playing too large a role in the affairs of state. But the Radicals felt that extraordinary times called for direct intervention in state affairs and laws designed to protect the emancipated blacks. At the heart of their beliefs was the notion that blacks must be given a chance to compete in a free-labor economy. In 1866, this activist Congress also introduced a bill to extend the life of the Freedmen' s Bureau and began work on a CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

President Johnson stood in opposition. He vetoed the Freedmen' s Bureau Bill, claiming that it would bloat the size of government. He vetoed the Civil Rights Bill rejecting that blacks have the "same rights of property and person" as whites.

Moderate Republicans were appalled at Johnson' s racism. They joined with the Radicals to overturn Johnson' s Civil Rights Act veto. This marked the first time in history that a

major piece of legislation was overturned. The Radicals hoped that the Civil Rights Act would lead to an active federal judiciary with courts enforcing rights.

Congress then turned its attention to amending the Constitution. In 1867 they approved the far-reaching Fourteenth Amendment, which prohibited "states from abridging equality before the law." The second part of the Amendment provided for a reduction of a state's representatives if suffrage was denied. Republicans, in essence, offered the South a choice — accept black enfranchisement or lose congressional representation. A third clause barred ex-Confederates from holding state or national office.

Emboldened by the work of the Fourteenth Amendment and by local political victories in the 1866 elections, the Republicans went on to introduce the Reconstruction Act of 1867. This removed the right to vote and seek office by "leading rebels." Now the SOUTHERN UNIONISTS — Southerners who supported the Union during the War — became the new Southern leadership. The Reconstruction Act also divided the South into five military districts under commanders empowered to employ the army to protect black property and citizens.

The first two years of Congressional Reconstruction saw Southern states rewrite their Constitutions and the ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment. Congress seemed fully in control. One thing stood in the way — it was

President Johnson himself. Radical leaders employed an extraordinary Constitutional remedy to clear the impediment — Presidential impeachment.

In the spring of 1868, Andrew Johnson became the first President to be IMPEACHED. The heavily Republican House of Representatives brought 11 articles of impeachment against Johnson. Many insiders knew that the Congress was looking for any excuse to rid themselves of an uncooperative President.

Impeachment refers to the process specified in the Constitution for trial and removal from office of any federal official accused of misconduct. It has two stages. The House of Representatives charges the official with articles of impeachment. "TREASON, BRIBERY, OR OTHER HIGH CRIMES AND MISDEMEANORS" are defined as impeachable offenses. Once charged by the House, the case goes before the Senate for a trial.

In 1867, Congress passed the Reconstruction Act, which EDWIN STANTON, as Secretary of War, was charged with enforcing. Johnson opposed the Act and tried to remove Stanton — in direct violation of the TENURE OF OFFICE ACT. Nine of the articles of impeachment related to Johnson's removal of Stanton. Another two charged Johnson with disgracing Congress.

Johnson's defense was simple: only a clear violation of the law warranted his removal.

But as with politics, things are rarely simple. Other factors came into play. Since there was no Vice President at the time, the next in line for the Presidency was BENJAMIN WADE, a Radical unpopular with businessmen and moderates. And along with legal wrangling, assurance was given from Johnson's backers that the Radicals' Southern policies would be accepted.

In May of 1868, 35 Senators voted to convict, one vote short of the required 2/3 majority. Seven Republican Senators had jumped party lines and found Johnson not guilty. Johnson dodged a bullet and was able to serve out his term. It would be 130 years before another President — BILL CLINTON — would be impeached.

Emancipated blacks began finding the new world looking much like the old world. Pressure to return to plantations increased. Poll taxes, violence at the ballot box, and literacy tests kept African-Americans from voting — sidestepping the 15th Amendment.

Slavery was over. The struggle for equality had just begun.

---