

UNIT 4 第四单元

PERIOD 4 第四时期

1800 – 1848

KEY CONCEPTS 关键概念

KEY CONCEPT 4.1 关键概念 4.1

The United States began to develop a modern democracy and celebrated a new national culture, while Americans sought to define the nation's democratic ideals and change their society and institutions to match them.

美国开始发展现代民主制度，并颂扬新的民族文化，同时美国人努力定义国家的民主理想，并改变他们的社会和制度以与之相符。

KEY CONCEPT 4.2 关键概念 4.2

Innovations in technology, agriculture, and commerce powerfully accelerated the American economy, precipitating profound changes to U.S. society and to national and regional identities.

技术、农业和商业的创新极大地促进了美国经济的发展，给美国社会以及国家和地区认同带来了深刻的变化。

KEY CONCEPT 4.3 关键概念 4.3

The U.S. interest in increasing foreign trade and expanding its national borders shaped the nation's foreign policy and spurred government and private initiatives.

美国对增加对外贸易和扩大国界的兴趣塑造了美国的对外政策，并推动了政府和私人部门的各项举措。

Chapter 9

第九章

THE EARLY REPUBLIC 早期共和国

1800–1828

I. THE JEFFERSON PRESIDENCY, 1801–1809

我 杰斐逊总统任期，1801–1809年

A.THE REVOLUTION OF 1800

A. 1800 年革命

1.Thomas Jefferson and James Madison organized and led the Democratic-Republican Party. Jefferson narrowly defeated John Adams in the election of 1800, thus ending the

Federalist decade.

托马斯·杰斐逊和詹姆斯·麦迪逊组织并领导了民主共和党。杰斐逊在1800年的选举中以微弱优势击败了约翰·亚当斯，从而结束了联邦党人的十年。

2.The election of 1800 is often called “the Revolution of 1800” because there was a peaceful transfer of political power from the defeated Federalists to the victorious Democratic-Republicans.

1800 年的选举通常被称为 “1800 年革命”，因为政治权力从战败的联邦党人和平地移交给了胜利的 Democratic-Republicans.

3.In his inaugural address, Jefferson stressed that the “essential principles” of American government were above party politics. Striking a conciliatory tone, he reminded his fellow countrymen, “We are all Republicans; we are all Federalists.”

3杰斐逊在就职演说中强调，美国政府的“基本原则”高于党派政治。他以和解的语气提醒他的同胞们：“我们都是共和党人；我们都是联邦党人。”

4.The Democratic-Republicans dominated the First Party Era as Jefferson and his fellow Virginians, James Madison and James Monroe, won six consecutive presidential elections. The Federalists disappeared on the national level in 1816.

4. 在第一党派时代，民主共和党占据主导地位，杰斐逊和他的弗吉尼亚同乡詹姆斯·麦迪逊和詹姆斯·门罗连续六次赢得总统选举。联邦党在1816年从国家层面消失。

B.JEFFERSONIAN DEMOCRACY

B. 杰斐逊式民主

1.Jefferson promised to replace formal ceremonies that characterized the Federalist administration with what he called “republican simplicity.” For example, White House guests were encouraged to shake hands with the president rather than bowing as had been the Federalist practice.

杰斐逊承诺用他所谓的“共和式的简朴”来取代联邦党政府时期繁复的礼仪。例如，白宫来宾被鼓励与总统握手，而不是像联邦党人那样鞠躬。

2.Republican simplicity meant more than just a new code of presidential etiquette. In his inaugural address, Jefferson promised “a wise and frugal government.” Believing that the government governs best that governs least, Jefferson cut the budget, fired federal tax collectors, eliminated the tax on whiskey, and reduced both the army and the navy.

2共和党的简朴理念不仅仅意味着一套新的总统礼仪规范。杰斐逊在就职演说中承诺建立一个“明智而节俭的政府”。他认为，政府干预越少，治理效果越好，因此他削减了预算，解雇了联邦税务官，取消了威士忌税，并缩减了陆军和海军的规模。

3.Jefferson wanted America to become an agrarian republic. He strongly believed that yeoman farmers exemplified virtue and independence from the corrupting influences of cities, bankers, financiers, and industrialists.

3杰斐逊希望美国成为一个农业共和国。他坚信，自耕农体现了美德，并且能够免受城市、银行家、金融家和实业家的腐蚀性影响。

C.THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE, 1803

C. 1803 年路易斯安那购地案

1. Westerners depended upon the Mississippi River to ship their goods to New Orleans where they were reloaded aboard oceangoing vessels for shipment to the East Coast or to foreign ports.

西部人依靠密西西比河将货物运到新奥尔良，在那里货物被重新装载到远洋船只上，运往东海岸或外国港口。

2. In 1803, the French leader, Napoleon Bonaparte, offered to sell the entire Louisiana Territory, including New Orleans, to the U.S. for just \$15 million.

1803年，法国领导人拿破仑·波拿巴提出以1500万美元的价格将整个路易斯安那领地（包括新奥尔良）卖给美国。

3. Jefferson now faced a dilemma. He recognized that Napoleon's offer was too good to refuse. However, as a strict constructionist Jefferson worried that the Constitution did not give Congress the power to purchase new territory.

3杰斐逊现在面临一个两难的境地。他意识到拿破仑的提议实在太诱人，不容拒绝。然而，作为一名严格的宪法解释主义者，杰斐逊担心宪法并没有赋予国会购买新领土的权力。

4. Jefferson's advisors argued that the President's power to make treaties gave him the implied power to purchase territory. Fearing that the capricious Napoleon might change his mind, Jefferson relented and the Senate overwhelmingly approved the Louisiana Purchase.

4杰斐逊的顾问们辩称，总统缔结条约的权力也赋予了他购买领土的隐含权力。由于担心反复无常的拿破仑会改变主意，杰斐逊最终让步，参议院以压倒性多数批准了路易斯安那购地案。

5. The Louisiana Purchase doubled the size of the U.S. Jefferson optimistically believed that the purchase would help fulfill his vision of America as an agrarian republic that would become an Empire of Liberty. Ironically, the lands acquired in the Louisiana Purchase later sparked a divisive sectional dispute over the spread of slavery into the western territories.

5. 路易斯安那购地使美国的领土面积翻了一番。杰斐逊乐观地认为，这次购地将有助于实现他将美国建成一个农业共和国，最终成为自由帝国的愿景。具有讽刺意味的是，路易斯安那购地所获得的土地后来引发了一场关于奴隶制向西部领土扩张的分裂性地区争端。

6. Jefferson sponsored the Lewis and Clark expedition to explore the Louisiana Territory. The expedition mapped the upper reaches of the Missouri River, explored the Columbia River, strengthened America's claim to the Oregon Territory, and increased general scientific knowledge about Northwest America.

6杰斐逊资助了刘易斯和克拉克探险队探索路易斯安那领地。这次探险绘制了密苏里河上游的地图，探索了哥伦比亚河，巩固了美国对俄勒冈领地的主权声索，并增进了人们对北美西北部的科学认识。

D. *MARBURY v. MADISON*

D. 马伯里诉麦迪逊

1.As Chief Justice of the Supreme Court from 1801 to 1835, John Marshall issued a number of landmark decisions that strengthened the power of the federal government, upheld the supremacy of federal law over state legislatures, and promoted business enterprise.

1801 年至 1835 年，约翰·马歇尔担任最高法院首席大法官期间，作出了一系列具有里程碑意义的判决，加强了联邦政府的权力，维护了联邦法律对州立法机构的至高无上地位，并促进了商业发展。

2.Marshall established the principle of judicial review in the famous case of *Marbury v. Madison*. Judicial review gave the Supreme Court the power to declare unconstitutional a governmental action found to violate some provision of the Constitution.

2 马歇尔在著名的 *马伯里诉麦迪逊案* 中确立了司法审查原则。司法审查赋予最高法院权力，可以宣布违反宪法某些规定的政府行为违宪。

APUSH test writers will not expect you to recall the details of Marbury v. Madison, but they will expect you to know that the case established the principle of judicial review. This power gave the Supreme Court the authority to make definitive rulings on the meaning of the Constitution.

APUSH 考试的出题者不会期望你记住马伯里诉麦迪逊案的细节，但他们会期望你了解该案确立了司法审查原则。这项权力赋予了最高法院对宪法含义做出最终裁决的权力。

E.THE EMBARGO OF 1807

E. 1807 年的禁运

1.Although he was an ardent supporter of the French Revolution, Jefferson continued Washington' s policy of neutrality.

1虽然杰斐逊是法国大革命的热情支持者，但他延续了华盛顿的中立政策。

2.In 1807, Jefferson persuaded Congress to pass an Embargo Act stopping all exports of American goods to Europe. Jefferson hoped the embargo would enable the United States to avoid being drawn into the ongoing conflict between Great Britain and France.

1807年，杰斐逊说服国会通过了一项禁运法案，停止所有美国商品向欧洲的出口。杰斐逊希望这项禁运能够使美国避免卷入英国和法国之间持续不断的冲突。

3.As in the Louisiana Purchase, Jefferson once again drew upon the loose constructionist doctrine of implied powers. He argued that the government' s power to regulate commerce could be used to justify imposing an embargo.

在路易斯安那购地案中，杰斐逊再次运用了宽松解释主义的默示权力理论。他认为，政府监管商业的权力可以用来证明实施禁运的合理性。

4.The embargo proved to be very unpopular with New England shippers. Ironically, it had the unforeseen effect of promoting manufacturing in the region.

4. 这项禁运令在新英格兰的托运人中非常不受欢迎。具有讽刺意味的是，它却产生了意想不到的效果，促进了该地区的制造业发展。

II. UNDERSTANDING CAUSATION: THE WAR OF 1812

二 了解起因：1812年战争

A. CAUSES

A. 原因

1. Both Jefferson and his successor James Madison followed a policy of neutrality hoping to avoid war with either Great Britain or France. However, the British policy of impressing American seamen and forcing them into the Royal Navy outraged Americans. Led by Henry Clay and John C. Calhoun, a group of "War Hawks" in Congress demanded war with Britain as the only recourse to defend American honor.

杰斐逊及其继任者詹姆斯·麦迪逊都奉行中立政策，希望避免与英国或法国开战。然而，英国强征美国海员加入皇家海军的政策激怒了美国民众。在亨利·克莱和约翰·C·卡尔霍恩的领导下，国会中的一群“鹰派”要求与英国开战，认为这是捍卫美国荣誉的唯一途径。

2. The War Hawks also hoped to drive Britain from Canada and remove Indians from the frontier.

2. 鹰派也希望将英国人赶出加拿大，并将印第安人从边境地区驱逐出去。

B. CONSEQUENCES

B. 后果

1. The War of 1812 restored American pride and reaffirmed the young republic's independence. It also ensured Canada's independence from the United States.

1812年战争重振了美国的民族自豪感，重申了这个年轻共和国的独立。它也确保了加拿大脱离美国的独立。

2. The British defeat dealt a severe blow to Indians living in the Midwest by depriving them of their strongest ally.

2 英国的战败给居住在中西部的印第安人带来了沉重打击，使他们失去了最强大的盟友。

3. On January 8, 1815, American forces led by General Andrew Jackson won a decisive battle defending New Orleans from British attack. The victory transformed Jackson into a national hero.

1815年1月8日，由安德鲁·杰克逊将军率领的美军在保卫新奥尔良免受英军进攻的决定性战役中取得胜利。这场胜利使杰克逊成为民族英雄。

4. While Jackson was preparing to defend New Orleans, a group of disgruntled Federalists were meeting in Hartford, Connecticut, to oppose the war and discuss ways of limiting the power of the federal government. The Hartford Convention released its report as news of Jackson's victory spread across the country. The Hartford Convention contributed to the

demise of the Federalist Party by making its leaders appear to be unpatriotic.

4. 当杰克逊准备保卫新奥尔良时，一群心怀不满的联邦党人在康涅狄格州哈特福德市集会，反对战争并商讨如何限制联邦政府的权力。随着杰克逊胜利的消息传遍全国，哈特福德会议发表了报告。哈特福德会议使联邦党的领导人显得不爱国，从而加速了联邦党的衰落。

5.The War of 1812 interrupted trade, thus contributing to the process of industrialization begun by the Embargo Act of 1807.

1812 年战争中断了贸易，从而促进了 1807 年禁运法案开始的工业化进程。

6.The War of 1812 intensified a new spirit of nationalism. A newly “federalized” President Madison now supported re-chartering the National Bank and increasing tariffs to protect America’ s “infant” industries from foreign competition.

1812 年战争加剧了新的民族主义精神。新近“联邦化”的麦迪逊总统支持重新特许国家银行，并提高关税以保护美国“新兴”产业免受外国竞争。

III. JAMES MONROE AND THE ERA OF GOOD FEELINGS

三 詹姆斯·门罗与美好时光

A.A SURGE OF NATIONALISM

A. 民族主义的兴起

1.James Monroe overwhelmed his Federalist opponent in the 1816 presidential election. He was then reelected in 1820 without opposition.

1816 年总统选举中，詹姆斯·门罗以压倒性优势击败了联邦党对手。1820 年，他再次当选，没有遇到任何竞争对手。

2.Monroe’ s presidency began with a surge of nationalism. One Boston newspaper captured the optimistic spirit of the time when it proclaimed that Monroe’ s election marked the beginning of an “Era of Good Feelings.”

2|门罗的总统任期始于民族主义的兴起。波士顿一家报纸捕捉到了当时的乐观精神，宣称门罗的当选标志着“美好时代的开始”。

B.THE AMERICAN SYSTEM

B. 美国体系

1.Sponsored by Henry Clay, the American System supported the national bank to promote economic stability, called for a tariff to raise revenue and protect American industries, and endorsed a program of federal support for internal improvements or transportation projects to unite the country.

1. 由亨利·克莱倡导的美国体系支持国家银行以促进经济稳定，呼吁征收关税以增加收入和保护美国工业，并支持联邦政府支持内部建设或交通项目以团结国家的计划。

2.Clay’ s American System was similar to Alexander Hamilton’ s economic vision. Both programs favored a strong federal government to strengthen the Union by promoting

commerce and stimulating economic growth.

克莱的美国体系与亚历山大·汉密尔顿的经济愿景相似。这两个方案都主张建立一个强大的联邦政府，通过促进商业和刺激经济增长来巩固联邦。

C.JUDICIAL NATIONALISM

C. 司法民族主义

1.The Marshall Court continued to render landmark decisions that opposed states' rights and strengthened the power of the federal government.

1马歇尔法院继续做出具有里程碑意义的判决，反对各州的权利，加强联邦政府的权力。

2.In *McCulloch v. Maryland*, the Court struck down a Maryland law taxing a branch of the Second Bank of the United States. The decision established the supremacy of federal laws over state laws. Marshall declared the National Bank constitutional by confirming the right of Congress to utilize its implied powers.

在麦卡洛克诉马里兰州一案中，最高法院推翻了马里兰州一项对美国第二银行分支机构征税的法律。该判决确立了联邦法律高于州法律的原则。马歇尔大法官通过确认国会行使其隐含权力，宣布国家银行合宪。

3.In *Gibbons v. Ogden*, the Court declared that only Congress has the constitutional power to regulate interstate commerce. The decision established the commerce clause as a key mechanism for the expansion of federal power.

3. 在吉本斯诉奥格登案中，最高法院宣布只有国会才拥有监管州际贸易的宪法权力。该判决确立了商业条款作为联邦权力扩张的关键机制。

D.THE MONROE DOCTRINE

D. 门罗主义

1.In his final message to Congress on December 2, 1823, Monroe announced a new American foreign policy toward Latin America.

1823年12月2日，门罗在向国会发表的最后咨文中宣布了美国对拉丁美洲的新外交政策。

2.Monroe's unilateral declaration of principles stated that republican governments in the Americas were different and separate from the monarchical systems in Europe. As the protector of republican institutions, the United States would not tolerate the creation of new European colonies in the Western Hemisphere. Monroe further demanded that the European powers stay out of the internal affairs of the newly independent American nation.

门罗单方面发表的原则声明指出，美洲的共和政体与欧洲的君主制政体截然不同。作为共和制度的捍卫者，美国绝不容忍在西半球建立新的欧洲殖民地。门罗还要求欧洲列强不要干涉新独立的美国内政。

3.In return, Monroe promised that the United States would not interfere with any established European colonies in the Western Hemisphere or in the internal affairs of any

European nation.

3作为回报，门罗承诺美国不会干涉西半球任何已建立的欧洲殖民地，也不会干涉任何欧洲国家的内政。

4.The Monroe Doctrine had little effect at the time. The European powers refrained from interfering in the New World because of the power of British warships, not the eloquence of Monroe' s words.

4. 当时的门罗主义几乎没有产生任何影响。欧洲列强之所以没有干涉新大陆，是因为英国军舰的强大实力，而不是因为门罗雄辩的言辞。

E.MAKING CONNECTIONS: U.S. POLICY TOWARD LATIN AMERICA

E. 建立联系：美国对拉丁美洲的政策

1.Monroe' s declaration was a sign of America' s growing self-confidence in the Era of Good Feelings. First called the Monroe Doctrine in 1852, the principles Monroe proclaimed became the cornerstone of American foreign policy in the Western Hemisphere.

门罗的宣言标志着美国在“美好时代”日益增长的自信。门罗于1852年首次提出的“门罗主义”原则，成为美国在西半球外交政策的基石。

2.Theodore Roosevelt also worried about European intervention in Latin America. In December 1904, Roosevelt updated the Monroe Doctrine declaring that “flagrant cases of wrongdoing” in Central America and the Caribbean “may force the United States to exercise an international police power.” Known as the Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine, this unilateral declaration changed the Monroe Doctrine from a statement against the intervention of European powers in the affairs of the Western Hemisphere to a justification of the unrestricted American right to regulate affairs in the Caribbean and Central America.

西奥多·罗斯福也担忧欧洲列强干预拉丁美洲事务。1904年12月，罗斯福更新了门罗主义，宣称中美洲和加勒比地区“公然的违法行为”可能“迫使美国行使国际警察权”。这一被称为“罗斯福对门罗主义的补充”的单方面声明，将门罗主义从反对欧洲列强干预西半球事务的声明，转变为美国拥有不受限制地管理加勒比和中美洲事务的权利的辩护。

IV. TURNING POINTS IN HISTORY: THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE

四 历史上的转折点：密苏里妥协案

A.CONTEXT

A. 背景

1.The spirit of nationalism brought Americans together. But a debate over the extension of slavery into the Louisiana Territory sparked a divisive spirit of sectionalism.

民族主义精神将美国人团结起来。但关于奴隶制是否应扩展到路易斯安那领地的辩论却引发了分裂性的地区主义情绪。

2.When George Washington took office in 1789, the North and South were roughly equal in wealth and population. However, with each passing decade the North steadily outgained

the South in population growth. By 1819, the free states in the North had 105 representatives in the House compared with just 81 representatives for the South.

1789年乔治·华盛顿就任总统时，南北双方的财富和人口大致相当。然而，随着时间的推移，北方的人口增长速度稳步超过南方。到1819年，北方自由州在众议院拥有105名代表，而南方仅有81名代表。

3.While the North controlled a solid majority of votes in the House, the Senate was evenly but precariously balanced between 11 free and 11 slave states.

3. 虽然北方在众议院控制了绝对多数席位，但参议院的席位却在11个自由州和11个蓄奴州之间保持着势均力敌但岌岌可危的平衡。

B. "A SACRED PACT"

B. "神圣的契约"

1.In 1819, the territory of Missouri applied for statehood as a slave state. The Northern controlled House of Representatives responded by passing the Tallmadge Amendment prohibiting the further introduction of slaves into Missouri and providing for the gradual emancipation of the 10,000 slaves already in the territory.

1819年，密苏里领地申请成为蓄奴州。北方控制的众议院对此作出回应，通过了《塔尔马奇修正案》，禁止进一步向密苏里州引入奴隶，并规定逐步解放该领地已有的1万名奴隶。

2.Outraged Southerners believed that the Tallmadge Amendment threatened the future of the plantation system while also implying an attack on the Southern way of life. Although the Senate rejected the Tallmadge Amendment, the issue of extending slavery into the western territories ignited a passionate sectional debate that shattered the harmony of the Era of Good Feelings.

2. 愤怒的南方人认为，《塔尔马奇修正案》不仅威胁到种植园制度的未来，也意味着对南方生活方式的攻击。尽管参议院否决了《塔尔马奇修正案》，但将奴隶制扩展到西部领土的问题引发了一场激烈的地区性辩论，打破了“美好时代”的和谐。

3.House Speaker Henry Clay promoted a compromise that settled the dispute by admitting Missouri as a slave state and Maine as a free state. In addition, the Missouri Compromise prohibited slavery in the remaining portion of the Louisiana Purchase north of latitude 36° 30'. Many in the North viewed the 36° 30' line as "a sacred pact" that should never be broken.

众议院议长亨利·克莱促成了一项妥协方案，该方案通过接纳密苏里州为蓄奴州、缅因州为自由州来解决争端。此外，密苏里妥协案还禁止在路易斯安那购地案剩余部分（北纬 36°30' 以北）实行奴隶制。北方许多人将北纬 36°30' 线视为“神圣的契约”，绝不可违背。

C. "A FIRE BELL IN THE NIGHT"

C. "夜里的火警铃声"

1.Before the Missouri controversy, many thoughtful Southern leaders acknowledged that slavery was a necessary evil inherited from their colonial ancestors. But a new generation of

Southern leaders increasingly began to defend slavery as a positive good.

在密苏里争议之前，许多有识之士都承认奴隶制是殖民时期先辈遗留下来的必要之恶。但新一代南方领导人却日益开始为奴隶制辩护，认为它是一种积极的善。

2.While Southerners defended slavery, many in the North began to fear that the institution posed a threat to free labor and industrial expansion. A small but vocal group of critics also began to question the morality of slavery.

2. 尽管南方人为奴隶制辩护，但北方许多人开始担心奴隶制会对自由劳动力和工业扩张构成威胁。一小群但声音响亮的批评者也开始质疑奴隶制的道德性。

3.The Missouri Compromise temporarily defused the political crisis over slavery. However, the debate foreshadowed the sectional controversies that dominated American political life in the 1840s and 1850s. The Congressional power struggle that produced the Missouri Compromise created “the North” and “the South” as rival political sections.

3.《密苏里妥协案》暂时缓和了奴隶制问题的政治危机。然而，这场辩论预示着19世纪40年代和50年代主导美国政治生活的地区性争议。促成《密苏里妥协案》的国会权力斗争，将“北方”和“南方”划分为对立的政治区域。

4.An alarmed Thomas Jefferson sensed the future peril when he wrote, “This momentous question, like a fire bell in the night, awakened and filled me with terror.”

4托马斯·杰斐逊感到震惊，他预感到了未来的危险，他写道：“这个重大的问题，就像夜里的警钟，惊醒了我，让我感到恐惧。”

V. THE END OF THE ERA OF GOOD FEELINGS

五 美好时光的终结

A.THE ELECTION OF 1824

A. 1824 年大选

1.The Era of Good Feelings proved to be brief. The contentious debate over slavery and the return of partisan political factions within the Democratic-Republican Party eroded the consensus on national goals that had been the hallmark of the Monroe presidency.

1.美好时光短暂。围绕奴隶制的激烈辩论以及民主共和党内党派政治派系的回归，削弱了门罗总统任期内以国家目标共识为标志的局面。

2.In 1824, four regional candidates vied for the presidency. Andrew Jackson received more popular and electoral votes than his rivals John Quincy Adams, William Crawford, and Henry Clay. Since Jackson did not receive a majority of the electoral votes, the election went to the House of Representatives, which voted by states.

1824年，四位地区候选人角逐总统职位。安德鲁·杰克逊获得的普选票和选举人票均超过了他的竞争对手约翰·昆西·亚当斯、威廉·克劳福德和亨利·克莱。由于杰克逊没有获得多数选举人票，选举结果交由众议院决定，众议院按州进行投票。

3.As Speaker of the House, Clay occupied a unique position of power. Clay despised Jackson as a “military chieftain” who was unfit for office. Although Clay was not

personally close to Adams, the two men were both nationalists who supported the American System. Clay's influence prevailed and Adams won the presidency.

作为众议院议长，克莱拥有独特的权力地位。克莱鄙视杰克逊，认为他是个“军事首领”，不适合担任总统。尽管克莱与亚当斯私交不深，但两人都是支持美国体制的民族主义者。克莱的影响力最终占了上风，亚当斯赢得了总统大选。

4.Shortly after winning the House vote, Adams named Clay his new Secretary of State. Jackson's outraged supporters promptly accused Adams and Clay of a "corrupt bargain" that thwarted the will of the people by cheating Jackson out of the presidency.

4. 赢得众议院投票后不久，亚当斯任命克莱为新任国务卿。杰克逊的支持者们对此感到愤怒，立即指责亚当斯和克莱达成了一项“腐败交易”，通过欺骗手段剥夺了杰克逊的总统职位，从而违背了人民的意愿。

Be prepared for a short-answer question asking you to define the Era of Good Feelings and provide evidence supporting why this is and is not an appropriate historic label for the period between 1816 and 1824.

请准备好回答一个简答题，要求你定义“美好时代”，并提供证据来支持为什么这是或不是 1816 年至 1824 年这段时期的合适历史标签。

B.THE DISAPPOINTING PRESIDENCY OF JOHN Q. ADAMS

B. 约翰·Q·亚当斯令人失望的总统任期

1.A confirmed nationalist, Adams hoped to accomplish great projects. He championed an ambitious program of internal improvements and called upon Congress to establish a national university and build an astronomical observatory in Washington.

作为一名坚定的民族主义者，亚当斯希望完成伟大的工程。他倡导一项雄心勃勃的内部建设计划，并呼吁国会建立一所国立大学，并在华盛顿建造一座天文台。

2.Adams' presidency proved to be disappointing. Although he possessed a brilliant intellect, Adams lacked personal charm and a common touch. His alleged political deal with Clay tarnished his presidency. Jackson's fervent supporters in Congress undermined the Adams presidency by voting down most of his proposals. They eagerly looked forward to the presidential election of 1828 when they fully expected the popular will to prevail.

亚当斯的总统任期令人失望。尽管他才智过人，却缺乏个人魅力和亲民作风。他与克莱之间所谓的政治交易玷污了他的总统形象。杰克逊在国会的狂热支持者否决了亚当斯的大部分提案，从而削弱了他的总统地位。他们热切期盼着1828年的总统大选，并坚信届时民意将占上风。

Chapter 10

第十章

THE AGE OF JACKSON 杰克逊时代

1828–1844

I. 我 THE RISE OF JACKSON 杰克逊的崛起

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A.CONTEXT

A. 背景

1.To his legion of admirers, Andrew Jackson provided an example of what an able and ambitious man born without privileges might become.

1对于他的众多仰慕者来说，安德鲁·杰克逊树立了一个榜样，说明一个出身卑微却有能力和抱负的人可以取得怎样的成就。

2.Jackson was born in 1767 to a family of poor Scotch-Irish immigrants living in the back country of North Carolina. Forced to make his own way in life, Jackson moved to Tennessee where he became a lawyer and a successful land speculator.

杰克逊于 1767 年出生于北卡罗来纳州内陆一个贫困的苏格兰-爱尔兰移民家庭。被迫自谋生路的杰克逊搬到了田纳西州，在那里他成为了一名律师和成功的土地投机商。

3.Although he was a man of uncommon ability, Jackson nonetheless projected a common touch. He became Tennessee's first representative in Congress and also served the state in the Senate.

3尽管杰克逊才华横溢，但他依然保持着平易近人的作风。他成为田纳西州第一位国会众议员，也曾代表该州担任参议员。

4.Jackson won his greatest acclaim as a military hero. He defeated the Creek Indians and triumphed over the British at the Battle of New Orleans. He earned the nickname "Old Hickory" because he seemed as tough as the hardest of American hardwood trees.

杰克逊作为军事英雄赢得了最高的赞誉。他击败了克里克印第安人，并在新奥尔良战役中战胜了英国人。他获得了“老胡桃木”的绰号，因为他看起来就像美国最坚硬的硬木树一样坚韧。

B.THE ELECTION OF 1828

B. 1828 年大选

1.The First Party System provided political stability by allowing peaceful transfers of power from one set of elite leaders to another. Because of property qualifications, very few white males—and no women, enslaved Africans, or Native Americans—actually voted.

第一政党制度通过允许权力从一组精英领导人和平地移交给另一组精英领导人，从而提供了政治稳定。由于财产资格的限制，实际上只有极少数白人男性——以及没有女性、被奴役的非洲人和美洲原住民——拥有投票权。

2.During the 1820s, state legislatures eliminated most property qualifications enabling a growing number of white males to vote. Led by Martin Van Buren, Jackson's supporters shrewdly launched a new style of campaigning that included parades, mass rallies, leaflets,

barbecues, and, of course, kissing babies.

19世纪20年代，各州立法机构取消了大部分财产资格限制，使得越来越多的白人男性获得了投票权。在马丁·范布伦的领导下，杰克逊的支持者们巧妙地发起了一种新的竞选方式，包括游行、群众集会、散发传单、烧烤，当然还有亲吻婴儿。

3.The 1828 presidential election featured a rematch between Jackson and John Quincy Adams. One passionate pro-Jackson newspaper editor captured the spirit of partisan politics by urging voters, "To the polls, to the polls! Let no one stay home. Let not a vote be lost." The appeal worked. Jackson swept the South and West and easily crushed Adams in both the popular and the electoral vote. His victory began a new era in American history.

1828 年的总统大选是杰克逊和约翰·昆西·亚当斯的再次对决。一位热情支持杰克逊的报纸编辑抓住了党派政治的精髓，他呼吁选民：“去投票！去投票！不要让任何人待在家里。不要让任何一张选票白白浪费。”这番呼吁奏效了。杰克逊横扫南部和西部，在普选和选举人票方面都轻松击败了亚当斯。他的胜利开启了美国历史的新纪元。

II. THE KEY TENETS OF JACKSONIAN DEMOCRACY

一 杰克逊式民主的关键原则

A.BELIEF IN THE COMMON MAN

A. 对普通人的信念

1.The Jacksonians had great respect for the common sense and abilities of the common man.

杰克逊主义者非常尊重普通人的常识和能力。

2.Admirers saw Jackson as a common man who represented the interests of the people.

2崇拜者认为杰克逊是一位代表人民利益的普通人。

B.EXPANDED SUFFRAGE

B. 扩大选举权

1.The Jacksonians enthusiastically supported the expansion of white male suffrage.

杰克逊主义者热情支持扩大白人男性选举权。

2.During the Federalist Era, caucuses of party leaders selected candidates. During the Jackson administration, nominating conventions replaced legislative caucuses.

2. 在联邦党人时代，党内领袖通过党团会议选出候选人。杰克逊执政时期，提名大会取代了立法党团会议。

C.PATRONAGE

C. 赞助

1.The Jacksonians supported patronage—the policy of rewarding political supporters with government positions.

1.杰克逊主义者支持恩庇制——即用政府职位来奖励政治支持者的政策。

2.Many Jacksonians believed that victorious candidates had a duty to reward their supporters and punish their opponents.

2许多杰克逊主义者认为，获胜的候选人有义务奖赏支持者并惩罚对手。

D.OPPOSITION TO PRIVILEGED ELITES

D. 反对特权精英

1.As champions of the common man, the Jacksonians despised the special privileges of the Eastern elites.

作为普通民众的拥护者，杰克逊主义者鄙视东部精英的特权。

2.Special privileges were anathema to a government dedicated to promoting and protecting the common man.

2. 特殊特权对于一个致力于促进和保护普通民众的政府来说是令人厌恶的。

III. THE TARIFF OF ABOMINATIONS AND THE NULLIFICATION CRISIS

三 可憎关税与无效化危机

A.THE TARIFF OF ABOMINATIONS

A. 可憎之物关税

1.Tariffs traditionally served the dual purposes of raising revenue and protecting American industry from European competitors. For example, the 1816 tariff averaged 25 percent of the value of imported goods. In 1828, Congress unexpectedly passed a protective tariff that pushed rates to over 50 percent of the value of imports.

关税历来具有双重目的：既能增加财政收入，又能保护美国工业免受欧洲竞争对手的冲击。例如，1816 年的关税平均占进口商品价值的 25%。1828 年，国会出人意料地通过了一项保护性关税法案，将税率推高至进口商品价值的 50%以上。

2.Led by South Carolina, the Southern states branded the hated law the “Tariff of Abominations.” Planters argued that while the industrial Northeast flourished, the South was forced to sell its cotton in an unprotected world market and buy imported goods at exorbitant rates.

2在南卡罗来纳州的带领下，南方各州将这项令人憎恶的法律称为“可憎的关税”。种植园主们辩称，虽然工业化的东北部蓬勃发展，但南方却被迫在不受保护的世界市场上出售棉花，并以过高的价格购买进口商品。

B.JOHN C. CALHOUN AND THE DOCTRINE OF NULLIFICATION

B. 约翰·C·卡尔霍恩与无效化原则

1.Vice President John C. Calhoun anonymously responded to the Tariff of Abominations by writing the “South Carolina Exposition and Protest.”

副总统约翰·C·卡尔霍恩匿名撰写了《南卡罗来纳州声明和抗议书》，以此回应了这项可憎的关税。

2. Calhoun drew upon states' rights arguments first formulated by Jefferson and Madison in the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions. Insisting that the Union was a compact of sovereign states, Calhoun argued that when a federal law exceeded the delegated powers of Congress, a state or states could declare the law "null and void" within their own borders.

2 卡尔霍恩借鉴了杰斐逊和麦迪逊在《肯塔基决议》和《弗吉尼亚决议》中首次提出的州权论点。卡尔霍恩坚持认为联邦是由主权州组成的契约，并辩称，当联邦法律超越国会授予的权力时，一个或多个州可以在其境内宣布该法律“无效”。

C. JACKSON AND THE FORCE BILL

C·杰克逊和《力量法案》

1. Inspired by Calhoun, the South Carolina legislature adopted an ordinance of nullification repudiating the Tariff of Abominations.

1 受卡尔霍恩的启发，南卡罗来纳州立法机构通过了一项废止法令，废除了《可憎关税》。

2. Jackson angrily denounced nullification as an "impractical absurdity" and warned South Carolina that "disunion by armed force is treason." He then demanded that Congress pass a "Force Bill" authorizing him to use the army to enforce federal laws in South Carolina.

杰克逊愤怒地谴责废止权是“不切实际的荒谬之举”，并警告南卡罗来纳州“以武力分裂国家是叛国罪”。随后，他要求国会通过一项“武力法案”，授权他动用军队在南卡罗来纳州执行联邦法律。

3. As tensions mounted, Henry Clay proposed a new compromise tariff that would gradually reduce duties over the next ten years. The compromise worked and South Carolina rescinded its nullification ordinance.

随着紧张局势加剧，亨利·克莱提出了一项新的妥协关税方案，该方案将在未来十年内逐步降低关税。这项妥协方案最终奏效，南卡罗来纳州撤销了其废止法令。

D. MAKING CONNECTIONS: NULLIFICATION AND SECESSION

D. 建立联系：无效化与分离

1. Calhoun did not advocate secession. Instead, he saw nullification as a viable option that would prevent disunion.

卡尔霍恩并不主张脱离联邦。相反，他认为废止法令是防止联邦分裂的可行方案。

2. Jackson may have sensed that he had not gone far enough in suppressing nullification. On his deathbed in 1845 he bitterly regretted that he had not executed Calhoun for treason. "My country," he said, "would have sustained me in the act, and his fate would

have been a warning to traitors in all time to come.”

杰克逊或许意识到自己在压制废止法令方面做得还不够彻底。1845年临终前，他痛心地后悔没有以叛国罪处决卡尔霍恩。“我的国家，”他说，“会支持我这样做，他的下场也会成为对后世所有叛徒的警示。”

3.Jackson’ s intuition proved to be prescient. During the 1850s, South Carolina “fire eaters” abandoned nullification and increasingly embraced the doctrine of secession as the best way to remedy their grievances.

杰克逊的直觉被证明是先见之明。在19世纪50年代，南卡罗来纳州的“激进派”放弃了无效化原则，并日益接受脱离联邦的理论，认为这是解决他们不满的最佳途径。

IV. JACKSON AND NATIVE AMERICANS

四 杰克逊与美洲原住民

A.THE INDIAN REMOVAL ACT, 1830

A. 1830 年《印第安人迁移法案》

1.In the late 1820s, approximately 125,000 Native Americans lived east of the Mississippi River. Although many Americans felt respect and admiration for the Indians, covetous white settlers surrounded their ancestral lands.

19世纪20年代末，大约有12.5万名美洲原住民居住在密西西比河以东。虽然许多美国人对印第安人抱有尊重和钦佩之情，但贪婪的白人定居者包围了他们的祖先土地。

2.In 1830, Congress passed the Indian Removal Act providing for the exchange of Indian lands in the East for government lands in the newly-established Indian Territory in what is today Oklahoma.

1830 年，国会通过了《印第安人迁移法案》，规定将东部的印第安人土地与新成立的印第安领地（即今天的俄克拉荷马州）的政府土地进行交换。

B.WORCESTER v. GEORGIA, 1832

B. 伍斯特诉佐治亚州，1832 年

1.The Cherokee legally challenged President Jackson’ s removal order. In *Worcester v. Georgia*, Chief Justice John Marshall upheld the Cherokee Nation’ s legal right to their land.

1. 切罗基人对杰克逊总统的迁徙令提起法律诉讼。在伍斯特诉佐治亚州一案中，首席大法官约翰·马歇尔维护了切罗基民族对其土地的合法权利。

2.The Supreme Court is dependent upon the President to enforce its decisions. As a famous Indian fighter, Jackson harbored a well-known animosity toward Native Americans. He responded to the *Worcester* decision by defiantly declaring, “John Marshall has made his

decision, now let him enforce it.”

2.最高法院的判决需要总统来执行。作为一名著名的印第安人战士，杰克逊对美洲原住民怀有众所周知的敌意。他对伍斯特判决的回应是挑衅地宣称：“约翰·马歇尔已经做出了他的决定，现在就让他去执行吧。”

C.THE TRAIL OF TEARS

C. 血泪之路

1.Jackson defied the Court’ s decision and pushed forward with his policy of moving the remaining eastern tribes west of the Mississippi.

1杰克逊无视法院的裁决，继续推行将剩余的东部部落迁往密西西比河以西的政策。

2.In 1838, about 7,000 troops led by General Winfield Scott began the forcible evacuation of some 17,000 Cherokee from their homes. About one-fourth of the Cherokees died from disease and exhaustion on an 800-mile route that came to be known as the Trail of Tears.

1838年，温菲尔德·斯科特将军率领约7000名士兵开始强行将约17000名切罗基人从他们的家园驱逐出去。在长达800英里的迁徙路线上，约有四分之一的切罗基人死于疾病和疲惫，这条路线后来被称为“血泪之路”。

The Trail of Tears has generated a number of APUSH exam questions. Be prepared to locate the trail on a map and analyze the famous painting “The Trail of Tears” by Robert Lindneux. The work depicts the suffering of the Cherokee people as stern blue-coated soldiers refuse to slow the forced march.

“血泪之路”是AP美国历史考试（APUSH）中的一个重要考点。请准备好在地图上找到这条路线，并分析罗伯特·林德纽克斯的著名画作《血泪之路》。这幅画描绘了切罗基人遭受的苦难，身着蓝色制服的士兵拒绝放慢强行军的步伐。

V.

五 THE BANK WAR 银行战争

、

A.JACKSON’ S VETO

A. 杰克逊的否决权

1.The Second Bank of the United States included a main office in Philadelphia and 25 branches in cities across the nation. Jackson and his supporters assailed the bank as a “monster” that concentrated special financial advantages in the hands of a few privileged people.

美国第二银行在费城设有总行，并在全国各地设有25家分行。杰克逊及其支持者抨击该银行是一个“怪物”，将特殊的金融优势集中在少数特权阶层手中。

2.The bank’ s 20-year charter was scheduled to expire in 1836. In July 1832, Jackson vetoed a bill that would have rechartered the bank. He denounced the bank as a vehicle used by

“the rich and powerful to bend the acts of government to their selfish purposes.”

2该银行的20年特许经营权原定于1836年到期。1832年7月，杰克逊否决了一项旨在重新授予该银行特许经营权的法案。他谴责该银行是“富人和权贵用来操纵政府行为以达到其自私目的的工具”。

B.CONSEQUENCES

B. 后果

1.Jackson’ s war against the bank played a key role in the creation of the new two-party system. Now known as the Democrats, Jackson’ s party opposed the bank. In contrast, a new party known as the Whigs (which included many former Federalists) supported the bank.

杰克逊对银行的抵制在新两党制的形成过程中发挥了关键作用。杰克逊所在的政党，即现在的民主党，反对银行。与之相反，一个名为辉格党（其中包括许多前联邦党人）的新政党则支持银行。

2.Without the bank’ s restraining policies, state-chartered banks flourished. Often poorly managed by inexperienced officials, these so-called “pet banks” flooded the country with paper currency, thus promoting a speculative bubble in western lands and transportation projects.

2. 由于缺乏银行的约束政策，国有银行蓬勃发展。这些所谓的“宠儿银行”往往由缺乏经验的官员管理不善，向全国大量投放纸币，从而助长了西部土地和交通项目的投机泡沫。

VI. THE RISE OF THE WHIGS

六 假发党的崛起

A. “KING ANDREW THE FIRST”

A. “安德鲁一世国王”

1.The South Carolina nullification crisis, the Indian Removal Act, and the battle over the national bank all provoked contentious national disputes.

1南卡罗来纳州废止危机、印第安人迁移法案和国家银行之争都引发了激烈的全国性争端。

2.Political opponents led by Henry Clay hated Jackson. They derisively called him “King Andrew the First” pointing to his dubious distinction of using the veto power more than all the previous presidents combined.

2. 以亨利·克莱为首的政治对手憎恨杰克逊。他们嘲讽地称他为“安德鲁一世国王”，指出他行使否决权的次数比之前所有总统加起来都多，这无疑是一项令人质疑的“殊荣”。

3.Jackson’ s rival left the Democratic Party and drew together in the newly-formed Whig Party.

3杰克逊的竞争对手离开了民主党，加入了新成立的辉格党。

APUSH exams typically include 2 to 3 political cartoons. Be sure to examine the famous cartoon entitled “King Andrew The First.” The cartoonist’ s point of view is

that Jackson is an arbitrary ruler whose political actions are unconstitutional. The Indian Removal Act and the bank veto provide evidence supporting this point of view. Jackson's policies led to the formation of the Whig party and the beginning of the Second Party System.

APUSH 考试通常会包含 2 到 3 幅政治漫画。务必仔细研究那幅名为《安德鲁一世国王》的著名漫画。漫画家的观点是，杰克逊是一位专断独行的统治者，其政治行为违宪。《印第安人迁移法案》和银行否决权都为这一观点提供了佐证。杰克逊的政策促成了辉格党的成立，并开启了美国第二政党体系。

B.THE ELECTION OF 1836

B. 1836 年大选

1.In 1836, the Democratic convention nominated Jackson's loyal Vice President, Martin Van Buren, for the presidency.

1836年，民主党大会提名杰克逊忠诚的副总统马丁·范布伦竞选总统。

2.Still not fully organized, the Whigs did not hold a convention. Instead, they ran three candidates, hoping to throw the election into the House of Representatives. The strategy failed as Van Buren won a solid electoral victory.

2. 由于组织尚未完全到位，辉格党没有召开党代表大会。相反，他们推出了三名候选人，希望将选举交由众议院决定。但这一策略失败了，范布伦赢得了压倒性的选举胜利。

C.MAKING CONNECTIONS: THE IMPACT OF HARD TIMES

C. 建立联系：艰难时期的影响

1.Van Buren's campaign benefitted from an economic boom that had created great prosperity during Jackson's second term. But just two months after he took office, a sudden drop in cotton prices combined with a failure of the wheat crop created a financial panic. As hard times quickly spread, states cancelled transportation projects and many of the new pet banks failed. The financial panic settled into a deep depression as wages fell and unemployment rose. The economic depression doomed Van Buren's presidency.

范布伦的竞选得益于杰克逊第二任期内经济的繁荣。然而，他上任仅两个月后，棉花价格暴跌，加上小麦歉收，引发了金融恐慌。随着经济困境迅速蔓延，各州纷纷取消交通项目，许多新成立的“宠儿”银行也宣告倒闭。随着工资下降和失业率上升，金融恐慌演变为严重的经济萧条。这场经济萧条最终导致范布伦总统任期的终结。

2.Like Van Buren, Herbert Hoover's 1928 presidential campaign benefitted from a prolonged but vulnerable economic boom. Just six months after he took office, a sudden collapse of stock prices created a financial panic that swept through the American economy. Hard times spread quickly as banks closed, businesses failed, and unemployment soared. The impact of hard times doomed Hoover's presidency as it had that of Van Buren a century before.

与范布伦一样，赫伯特·胡佛1928年的总统竞选也受益于一段持续时间长但脆弱不堪的经济繁荣时期。然而，他上任仅六个月后，股市暴跌引发了席卷美国经济的金融恐慌。随着银行倒闭、企业破产和失业率飙升，经济困境迅速蔓延。这场经济危机最终导致胡佛的总统任期走向终结，正如一个世纪前范布伦的总统任期一样。

D.THE LOG CABIN CAMPAIGN OF 1840

D. 1840 年的木屋战役

1. Feeling that they had no other choice, the Democrats once again turned to Van Buren as their presidential standard bearer.

1. 民主党人感到别无选择，再次推举范布伦作为他们的总统候选人。

2. Sensing victory, the Whigs nominated William Henry Harrison of Ohio. They emphasized his victory over the Indians in the 1811 Battle of Tippecanoe and blamed “Van Ruin” for the continuing economic slump. The strategy worked as Harrison and his running mate, John Tyler, won 234 electoral votes against just 40 for Van Buren.

辉格党预感到胜利在望，于是提名俄亥俄州的威廉·亨利·哈里森为总统候选人。他们着重强调哈里森在1811年蒂珀卡努战役中战胜印第安人的功绩，并将持续的经济衰退归咎于“范布伦”。这一策略奏效了，哈里森及其竞选伙伴约翰·泰勒赢得了234张选举人票，而范布伦仅获得40张。

3. Harrison’s election marked a triumph for a new democratic style of running political campaigns. Although Harrison’s father was a prominent Virginia planter who signed the Declaration of Independence, the Whigs adopted the log cabin and hard cider as campaign symbols to connect with the common man. Many historians consider the “log cabin and hard cider” campaign of 1840 the first “modern” election because both parties actively campaigned among the voting masses.

哈里森的当选标志着一种新的民主政治竞选模式的胜利。尽管哈里森的父亲是弗吉尼亚州一位显赫的种植园主，也是《独立宣言》的签署人，但辉格党却采用了小木屋和苹果酒作为竞选象征，以拉近与普通民众的距离。许多历史学家认为，1840年的“小木屋和苹果酒”竞选是第一次“现代”选举，因为两党都积极地在选民中开展竞选活动。

VII. MAKING COMPARISONS: THE WHIGS AND THE DEMOCRATS

七 进行比较：辉格党和民主党

A.THE WHIGS

A. 假发

1. The Whigs supported a strong federal government, a loose construction of the Constitution, the Second National Bank, and Clay’s American System.

辉格党支持强大的联邦政府、对宪法的宽松解释、第二国家银行和克莱的美国体系。

2. The Whigs opposed Andrew Jackson, the spoils system, Indian removal, and western expansion.

2 辉格党反对安德鲁·杰克逊、分赃制、印第安人驱逐和西部扩张。

3. Key leaders included Henry Clay and Daniel Webster. The Whigs drew their greatest support from small businessmen, professionals, manufacturers, and some Southern

planters.

三位主要领导人包括亨利·克莱和丹尼尔·韦伯斯特。辉格党的主要支持者包括小商人、专业人士、制造商和一些南方种植园主。

B.THE DEMOCRATS

B. 民主党

1.The Democrats supported states' rights, a strict construction of the Constitution, Indian removal, and western expansion.

1. 民主党人支持州权、严格解释宪法、印第安人迁移和西部扩张。

2.The Democrats opposed the Second National Bank and federal support for Clay's American System.

2民主党人反对第二国民银行和联邦政府对克莱美国体系的支持。

3.Key leaders included Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren. The Democrats drew their greatest support from Irish immigrants, poor farmers in the North and Midwest, small planters in the South, skilled and unskilled workers in cities and towns, and the "common man."

三位关键领导人包括安德鲁·杰克逊和马丁·范布伦。民主党的主要支持者包括爱尔兰移民、北方和中西部的贫困农民、南方的小种植园主、城镇的熟练和非熟练工人以及“普通民众”。

Chapter 11

第十一章

THE OLD SOUTH 旧南方

1800–1848

I.

我 THE COTTON KINGDOM 棉花王国

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A.THE COTTON GIN

A. 轧棉机

1.During the late 1700s, a series of technological developments revolutionized the textile industry in Great Britain. The new inventions enabled British factories to turn cotton fibers into a cloth that was cooler and more comfortable than wool. These advances created a seemingly insatiable demand for raw cotton.

18世纪后期，一系列技术发展彻底改变了英国的纺织业。这些新发明使英国工厂能够将棉纤维制成比羊毛更凉爽、更舒适的布料。这些进步造成了对原棉近乎无限的需求。

2.Southern farms could not meet the demand for raw cotton because of the difficulty of separating the fluffy cotton fiber from its sticky seeds. It required a full day for one laborer

to remove the seeds from a pound of cotton.

南方农场无法满足原棉的需求，因为将蓬松的棉纤维与粘稠的棉籽分离非常困难。一名工人需要整整一天的时间才能从一磅棉花中去除棉籽。

3.In 1793, Eli Whitney invented a machine that could perform this tedious chore. His cotton engine or “gin” enabled slaves to clean fifty times as much cotton as could be done by hand.

1793年，伊莱·惠特尼发明了一种可以完成这项繁琐工作的机器。他的棉花轧花机或“轧棉机”使奴隶们能够清洗的棉花量是手工清洗量的五十倍。

4.The cotton gin revolutionized the Southern economy. Cotton production soared from just 9,000 bales in 1791 to 987,000 in 1831 and 4 million in 1860. This represented a prodigious number since each bale contained 500 pounds of cotton!

轧棉机彻底改变了南方经济。棉花产量从 1791 年的 9,000 包飙升至 1831 年的 987,000 包，再到 1860 年的 400 万包。这是一个惊人的数字，因为每包棉花重达 500 磅！

B.KING COTTON

B. 棉花王

1.Cotton quickly became America’ s most valuable cash crop. By the 1840s, cotton production accounted for over half the value of all American exports.

棉花迅速成为美国最有价值的经济作物。到19世纪40年代，棉花产量占美国出口总值的一半以上。

2.The excessive cultivation of tobacco had depleted the soil in the Chesapeake states. Ambitious planters looked south and west for fertile new land. They found them in a vast region of fertile land stretching from Georgia to Louisiana. Known as the black belt because of its rich black soil, this region soon produced two-thirds of the world’ s supply of cotton. Proud Southern planters confidently boasted, “Cotton is King.”

2切萨皮克湾各州过度种植烟草耗尽了土壤养分。雄心勃勃的种植园主们向南向西寻找肥沃的新土地。他们在从佐治亚州到路易斯安那州绵延的一片广袤肥沃的土地上找到了理想之地。这片土地因其肥沃的黑土而被称为“黑带”，很快就生产了世界三分之二的棉花。自豪的南方种植园主们自信地宣称：“棉花为王。”

C.UNDERSTANDING CAUSATION: THE IMPACT OF THE COTTON ECONOMY

C. 理解因果关系：棉花经济的影响

1.Cotton irrevocably altered the South’ s attitude toward slavery. As the South became committed to a one-crop cotton economy, it also became committed to slavery. Of the 2.5 million slaves engaged in agriculture in 1850, 75 percent worked at cotton production.

棉花彻底改变了南方对奴隶制的态度。随着南方致力于发展单一作物棉花经济，它也开始支持奴隶制。1850年，从事农业的250万奴隶中，75%从事棉花生产。

2.The presence of slavery discouraged immigrants from moving to the South. In 1860 just 4.4 percent of the Southern population was foreign-born. Meanwhile, between 1844 and

1854 over 3 million European immigrants flooded into eastern seaports.

2奴隶制的存在阻碍了移民向南方迁移。1860年，南方人口中只有4.4%是外国出生的。与此同时，在1844年至1854年间，超过300万欧洲移民涌入东部海港。

3.As the South devoted more and more resources to growing cotton, the region lagged behind the North in trade and manufacturing. Southern cotton was primarily exported in Northern vessels. While Northern factories produced manufactured goods at an ever-increasing rate, Southern farmers purchased finished goods under a credit system that kept them in debt.

3随着南方投入越来越多的资源种植棉花，该地区在贸易和制造业方面落后于北方。南方棉花主要通过北方船只出口。北方工厂以不断增长的速度生产制成品，而南方农民却依靠信贷体系购买成品，这使他们长期负债累累。

4.The South' s commitment to growing cotton slowed urban growth. With the exception of New Orleans and Charleston, the South had few urban centers. Instead, most Southerners lived on widely dispersed farms and plantations.

南方对棉花种植的投入减缓了城市发展速度。除了新奥尔良和查尔斯顿之外，南方几乎没有其他城市中心。相反，大多数南方人居住在分散的农场和种植园里。

5.Taken together, the South' s reliance upon cotton and slaves and its slow rate of industrialization and urbanization removed it from the dynamic innovations taking place in the North and West. As these forces of change accelerated, the South became committed to preserving and defending its distinctive regional identity.

5总而言之，南方对棉花和奴隶的依赖，以及其缓慢的工业化和城市化进程，使其错失了北方和西部蓬勃发展的创新浪潮。随着这些变革力量的加速，南方开始致力于维护和捍卫其独特的地域特性。

II. WHITE SOCIETY IN THE OLD SOUTH

一 旧南方白人社会

A.PLANTERS

A. 种植者

1.Planters comprised just 4 percent of the South' s adult white male population. This small but powerful group owned more than half of all the slaves and harvested most of the region' s cotton and tobacco.

种植园主仅占南方成年白人男性人口的4%。这个人数不多但势力强大的群体拥有超过一半的奴隶，并收获了该地区大部分的棉花和烟草。

2.A wealthy elite, planters dominated Southern economic and social life. The image of a paternalistic planter who lived in a white-columned mansion came to embody a distinctive way of life that valued tradition, honor, and genteel manners.

2A 富裕的精英阶层，即种植园主，主导着南方经济和社会生活。居住在白色柱廊豪宅中的家长式种植园主形象，逐渐成为一种重视传统、荣誉和温文尔雅的独特生活方式的象征。

B.YEOMAN FARMERS

B. 约曼农场

1.The majority of white families in the antebellum South were independent yeoman farmers who owned few, if any, slaves.

1. 南北战争前的南方，大多数白人家庭都是独立的自耕农，他们很少拥有奴隶，甚至没有奴隶。

2.Although the South' s numerical majority, yeoman farmers did not set the region' s political and social tone. Instead, they deferred to the large planters since many aspired to become large planters themselves.

2虽然南方自耕农在人口数量上占多数，但他们并没有主导该地区的政治和社会走向。相反，他们往往服从大种植园主，因为许多自耕农都渴望成为大种植园主。

C.POOR WHITES

C. 贫穷的白人

1.As many as 25 to 40 percent of white Southerners were unskilled laborers who owned no land and no slaves. These "poor whites" often lived in the backwoods where they scratched out a meager living doing odd jobs.

1南方白人中有多达25%到40%是无地无奴的非熟练工人。这些“贫穷白人”常常生活在偏远地区，靠打零工勉强糊口。

2.Although they did not own slaves and frequently resented the aristocratic planters, poor whites nonetheless supported the South' s biracial social structure. The existence of slavery enabled even the most impoverished white to feel superior to black people. Poor whites, yeoman farmers, and planters all shared a sense of white supremacy that bridged class distinctions.

尽管贫穷白人并不拥有奴隶，而且常常对贵族种植园主心怀不满，但他们仍然支持南方多种族融合的社会结构。奴隶制的存在使得即使是最贫困的白人也能感受到自己优于黑人。贫穷白人、自耕农和种植园主都拥有一种超越阶级界限的白人至上主义观念。

Many students mistakenly believe that most white Southerners owned slaves. This is incorrect. It is important to remember that three-quarters of white Southern families owned no slaves.

许多学生误以为大多数南方白人拥有奴隶。这是不正确的。重要的是要记住，四分之三的南方白人家庭没有奴隶。

III. ASPECTS OF LIFE AMONG SLAVES IN THE OLD SOUTH

三 旧南方奴隶生活的方方面面

A.THE DOMESTIC SLAVE TRADE

A. 国内奴隶贸易

1.Congress outlawed the African slave trade in 1808. The spread of cotton plantations into the black belt caused a major change in the movement and distribution of slavery. In 1790, planters in Virginia and Maryland owned 56 percent of all enslaved Africans. Between 1800 and 1860, tobacco-depleted Chesapeake planters sold about one million slaves to planters in a region stretching from western Georgia to eastern Texas known as the Deep South.

1808年，国会颁布法令，禁止非洲奴隶贸易。棉花种植园向黑人聚居区的扩张，导致奴隶的流动和分布发生了重大变化。1790年，弗吉尼亚州和马里兰州的种植园主拥有56%的非洲奴隶。1800年至1860年间，烟草资源枯竭的切萨皮克种植园主向从佐治亚州西部延伸至德克萨斯州东部的“深南部”地区的种植园主出售了约一百万名奴隶。

2.The domestic slave trade uprooted countless families. Despite forced separation and harsh living conditions, slaves maintained strong kinship networks while creating a distinct African American culture. Religion played a particularly important role. For example, spiritual songs enabled slaves to express their sorrows, joys, and hopes for a better life.

2. 国内奴隶贸易使无数家庭流离失所。尽管被迫分离，生活条件恶劣，奴隶们仍然维系着紧密的亲属关系网络，并创造了独特的非裔美国人文化。宗教在其中扮演了尤为重要的角色。例如，宗教歌曲使奴隶们能够表达他们的悲伤、喜悦以及对美好生活的期盼。

B.RESISTANCE

B. 抵抗力

1.Slaves tried to escape when they could. For example, in 1841, slaves being shipped from Norfolk, Virginia, to New Orleans forced the captain to sail to the Bahamas where Britain had abolished slavery in 1833.

奴隶们伺机逃跑。例如，1841年，从弗吉尼亚州诺福克运往新奥尔良的奴隶迫使船长驶往巴哈马群岛，英国已于1833年在那里废除了奴隶制。

2.Slave revolts were infrequent. With the exception of Nat Turner' s insurrection in 1831, vigilant planters successfully suppressed slave rebellions. Many slaves retaliated against their masters by slowing the pace of work, damaging equipment, and feigning illness.

奴隶起义并不常见。除了1831年纳特·特纳的起义之外，警惕的种植园主们成功地镇压了奴隶起义。许多奴隶通过放慢工作速度、破坏设备以及装病等方式报复他们的主人。

C.FREE BLACKS

C. 自由黑人

1.Not all blacks were slaves. By 1860, as many as 250,000 free blacks lived in the South. Many of these “free persons of color” were the descendants of men and women who had been freed by idealistic owners following the Revolutionary War. Others successfully purchased their freedom.

并非所有黑人都是奴隶。到1860年，南方有多达25万自由黑人。这些“自由有色人种”中，许多人是美国独立战争后被理想主义奴隶主解放的后裔。其他人则成功地赎回了自由身。

2.Free blacks occupied a precarious position in Southern society. For example, they were often subject to discriminatory laws that denied them property rights and forbade them

from working in certain professions and testifying against whites in court.

2. 在南方社会，自由黑人的地位岌岌可危。例如，他们经常受到歧视性法律的约束，这些法律剥夺了他们的财产权，禁止他们从事某些职业，也禁止他们在法庭上作证指控白人。

IV. MAKING COMPARISONS: ATTITUDES TOWARD SLAVERY IN THE OLD SOUTH

四 进行比较：旧南方对奴隶制的态度

A.SLAVERY AS A “NECESSARY EVIL”

A. 奴隶制作为一种“必要的恶”

1.During the late 1700s, many Southern leaders referred to slavery as a “necessary evil” inherited from their colonial past.

18 世纪后期，许多南方领导人将奴隶制称为从殖民历史中继承下来的“必要之恶”。

2.Leadng Southern statesmen such as Thomas Jefferson and James Monroe advocated a policy of gradually emancipating slaves while at the same time compensating their owners.

2. 托马斯·杰斐逊和詹姆斯·门罗等南方主要政治家主张逐步解放奴隶，同时补偿奴隶主。

B.SLAVERY AS A “POSITIVE GOOD”

B. 奴隶制作为一种“积极的善”

1.During the early 1830s slaveholders advanced a systematic argument to justify what they called “our peculiar institution.” The word “peculiar” did not mean odd or strange. Instead, it referred to something distinctive or characteristic of the Southern way of life.

19世纪30年代初期，奴隶主们提出了一套系统的论证来为他们所谓的“我们独特的制度”辩护。“独特”一词并非指古怪或奇怪，而是指南方生活方式的某种独特或特征。

2.First expressed by John C. Calhoun, the “positive good” argument insisted that slaves benefitted from a benign and paternalistic institution. They argued that well-cared-for slaves actually had lives that were as good or better than the lives of so-called wage slaves working in textile mills in New England.

2 “积极善”论证最早由约翰·C·卡尔霍恩提出，该论证坚持认为奴隶制是一种仁慈的、家长式的制度，奴隶从中受益。他们认为，受到良好照顾的奴隶的生活实际上与在新英格兰纺织厂工作的所谓“工资奴隶”的生活一样好，甚至更好。

3.Proslavery advocates pointed to citations in the Bible condoning slavery. They also used “scientific” theories of their day to create a false image of blacks as inferior people who required paternal white guardianship.

支持奴隶制的人引用《圣经》中认可奴隶制的经文。他们还利用当时的“科学”理论，捏造出黑人低人一等、需要白人父权监护的错误形象。

4.Planters warned that slavery was vital to the South’ s and to the nation’ s economy. They vowed to resist any attempt to interfere with their “peculiar institution.”

种植园主们警告说，奴隶制对南方乃至全国的经济都至关重要。他们誓言要抵制任何干涉他们“特殊制度”的企图。

APUSH exam writers often use quotes by John C. Calhoun and other Southern leaders to illustrate the “positive good” argument. This view contributed to increased sectional tensions between the North and the South during the 1850s.

美国历史 AP 考试的命题者经常引用约翰·C·卡尔霍恩和其他南方领导人的言论来阐释“积极的善”这一论点。这种观点加剧了 19 世纪 50 年代南北之间的地区紧张关系。

Chapter 12

第十二章

A BURST OF CHANGE 剧变

1815–1848

I. REVOLUTIONARY CHANGES IN AGRICULTURE

我 农业的革命性变革。

A.CONTEXT

A. 背景

1.As ambitious planters and their slaves poured into the Deep South ([Chapter 11](#)), a second wave of settlers pushed into the Ohio Valley and the Great Lakes region.

1 随着雄心勃勃的种植园主和他们的奴隶涌入美国南部腹地（[第 11 章](#)），第二波定居者涌入俄亥俄河谷和大湖区。

2.In 1800, just 387,000 settlers lived in the trans-Allegheny region. Twenty years later the number swelled to 2.4 million.

1800年，阿勒格尼山脉以东地区只有38.7万定居者。20年后，这一数字激增至240万。

B.TECHNOLOGICAL ADVANCES

B. 技术进步

1.Fertile but thickly matted soil awaited farmers arriving in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. They quickly discovered that iron plows that had worked well on East Coast farms proved unable to reliably clear the tough sticky Midwestern soil. John Deere’ s new polished steel-tipped plow solved the problem. Sharp and durable enough to slice through the soil, Deere’ s new plow enabled farmers to efficiently till their fields. Deere proved to be a talented publicist

as his new company soon sold over 10,000 steel plows a year.

俄亥俄州、印第安纳州和伊利诺伊州的农民们发现，肥沃但土壤却被厚厚的土层覆盖。他们很快发现，在东海岸农场行之有效的铁犁，在中西部地区却无法有效地清除坚硬粘稠的土壤。约翰·迪尔公司新推出的抛光钢尖犁解决了这个问题。迪尔的新型犁锋利耐用，足以轻松切入土壤，使农民能够高效地耕作。迪尔的宣传才能也得到了充分展现，他的新公司很快就实现了每年超过1万台钢犁的销量。

2.Midwestern farmers found that their land supported abundant wheat crops. However, they initially used hand-operated sickles that limited even the most industrious farmer to harvesting just a half-acre of wheat a day. In 1831, Cyrus McCormick invented a mechanical horse-drawn reaper that could harvest twelve acres of wheat a day.

2中西部地区的农民发现他们的土地非常适合种植小麦。然而，他们最初使用的是手动镰刀，即使是最勤劳的农民一天也只能收割半英亩的小麦。1831年，赛勒斯·麦考密克发明了一种马拉机械收割机，一天可以收割12英亩的小麦。

3.Like the cotton gin, the mechanical reaper revolutionized American agriculture. As golden fields of wheat spread across the Northwest, farmers could harvest and sell their crop to East Coast consumers. But first they had to get their produce to these distant markets.

3就像轧棉机一样，机械收割机彻底改变了美国农业。随着金色的麦田遍布西北地区，农民们可以收割庄稼，然后卖给东海岸的消费者。但首先，他们必须把农产品运到这些遥远的市场。

II. REVOLUTIONARY CHANGES IN TRANSPORTATION

二 交通运输领域的革命性变革

A.ROADS

A. 道路

1.The federal government began to finance construction of the National Road in 1811. When finally completed in 1837, the 620-mile road stretched from western Maryland to Vandalia in Illinois.

1811年，联邦政府开始资助修建国家公路。1837年，这条全长620英里的公路最终建成，从马里兰州西部一直延伸到伊利诺伊州的范达利亚。

2.Although the National Road represented a vast improvement over wilderness trails, land travel was still difficult, slow, and expensive. Covered wagons proved to be an inefficient and expensive way to transport wheat, corn, and other bulky Midwestern products across the mountains separating them from lucrative East Coast markets.

2虽然国道比荒野小径有了巨大的改善，但陆路旅行仍然困难、缓慢且昂贵。事实证明，用篷车将小麦、玉米和其他笨重的中西部产品运过阻隔它们与利润丰厚的东海岸市场的山脉，效率低下且成本高昂。

B.UNDERSTANDING CAUSATION: THE IMPACT OF THE ERIE CANAL

B. 了解因果关系：伊利运河的影响

1. Because of the difficulties of land transportation, Midwestern farmers used a circuitous route that took their produce down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to New Orleans where it was then loaded onto ships headed for East Coast port cities.

1 由于陆路运输困难，中西部农民采用了一条绕行路线，将他们的农产品沿着俄亥俄河和密西西比河运到新奥尔良，然后在那里装上开往东海岸港口城市的船只。

2. DeWitt Clinton, the governor of New York, had an audacious plan that reshaped American commerce. In 1817, crews began the construction of a canal connecting Albany on the Hudson River with Buffalo on Lake Erie. When it opened in 1825, the 363-mile-long Erie Canal created an all-water route that cut travel time from New York City to Buffalo from 20 days to just 6. Mule-drawn barges cut the cost of moving a ton of freight between these two cities from \$100.00 to \$5.00.

纽约州州长德威特·克林顿提出了一项大胆的计划，重塑了美国的商业格局。1817年，工人们开始修建一条连接哈德逊河畔奥尔巴尼和伊利湖畔布法罗的运河。这条全长363英里的伊利运河于1825年通车，开辟了一条全水路，将纽约市到布法罗的行程时间从20天缩短至仅6天。骡拉驳船的出现，使两城之间每吨货物的运输成本从100美元降至5美元。

3. The Erie Canal enabled farmers in upstate New York and in Ohio to send their wheat to New York harbor. At the same time, these once isolated farmers could now import clocks, mattresses, curtains, and even Long Island oysters at a fraction of their former cost. During the 1830s, the Erie Canal carried more freight than the Mississippi River.

3. 伊利运河使纽约州北部和俄亥俄州的农民能够将小麦运往纽约港。与此同时，这些曾经与世隔绝的农民现在能够以远低于以往的价格进口钟表、床垫、窗帘，甚至长岛牡蛎。19世纪30年代，伊利运河的货运量超过了密西西比河。

4. The Erie Canal transformed New York City into America's foremost commercial center. At the same time it tightened economic bonds between the North and the Old Northwest. The success of the Erie Canal inspired a decade-long mania for building canals that witnessed the construction of about 3,000 miles of new waterways.

4. 伊利运河使纽约市成为美国最重要的商业中心。与此同时，它也加强了北部和旧西北地区之间的经济联系。伊利运河的成功引发了长达十年的运河建设热潮，期间新建了约3000英里的水道。

C. STEAMBOATS

C. 汽船

1. The westward flowing Ohio River provided a convenient all-water route to the Mississippi and New Orleans. While reaching New Orleans was relatively straightforward, returning home was not. A farmer could travel north on horseback over the dangerous Natchez Trail. Most prudent people chose instead to ride back up the Mississippi on safe but slow-moving keelboats.

向西流淌的俄亥俄河提供了一条通往密西西比河和新奥尔良的便捷水路。虽然到达新奥尔良相对容易，但返回家乡却并非如此。农民可以骑马沿着危险的纳奇兹小径向北行进。大多数谨慎的人则选择乘坐安全但速度较慢的平底船沿密西西比河逆流而上。

2. In 1807, Robert Fulton revolutionized water travel by proving that steam could propel a ship. His steamship *Clermont* successfully puffed its way up the Hudson River from New

York City to Albany. Steamboats quickly became a common sight in East Coast harbors.

1807 年，罗伯特·富尔顿证明了蒸汽可以驱动船舶，从而彻底改变了水路运输。他的蒸汽船“克莱蒙特号”成功地从纽约市沿哈德逊河逆流而上，抵达奥尔巴尼。蒸汽船很快成为东海岸港口常见的景象。

3.Steamboats also revolutionized trade on the Mississippi River. In 1811, the steamboat *New Orleans* powered its way up the Mississippi to Natchez. Soon steamboats capable of traveling ten miles an hour brought two-way traffic to the Mississippi. By the 1840s, more than 1,000 steamboats were carrying freight and people on the Mississippi and its tributaries. New Orleans and St. Louis became great Mississippi ports while Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, and Louisville became major cities along the Ohio River.

汽船也彻底改变了密西西比河的贸易。1811 年，汽船“新奥尔良号”逆流而上，抵达纳奇兹。很快，时速可达十英里的汽船便为密西西比河带来了双向交通。到了 19 世纪 40 年代，超过 1000 艘汽船在密西西比河及其支流上运送货物和乘客。新奥尔良和圣路易斯成为密西西比河沿岸的重要港口，而匹兹堡、辛辛那提和路易斯维尔则发展成为俄亥俄河沿岸的主要城市。

D.RAILROADS

D. 铁路

1.The use of steam power also revolutionized land travel. During the 1820s, British engineers successfully built a railroad line connecting the port of Liverpool with the industrial city of Manchester.

蒸汽动力的运用也彻底改变了陆路交通。19世纪20年代，英国工程师成功修建了一条连接利物浦港和工业城市曼彻斯特的铁路。

2.The Liverpool-Manchester Railway inspired business leaders in Baltimore to finance a pioneering railroad line. By 1832, the Baltimore and Ohio (B&O) Railroad extended 72 miles west of Baltimore.

2 利物浦-曼彻斯特铁路激励了巴尔的摩的商业领袖们投资修建一条开创性的铁路。到 1832 年，巴尔的摩和俄亥俄铁路（B&O 铁路）已向西延伸至巴尔的摩以西 72 英里处。

3.The B&O demonstrated that railroads were a cheaper and faster means of moving passengers and freight than canals. As “railroad fever” swept across the country, new lines connected major cities especially across the North.

3.巴尔的摩与俄亥俄铁路证明，铁路比运河更便宜、更快捷地运输乘客和货物。随着“铁路热潮”席卷全国，新的铁路线连接了各大城市，尤其是在北方地区。

4.The transformative impact of the railroad can be seen in the presidency of Andrew Jackson. Like other presidents before him, Jackson traveled to his inauguration in 1829 in a horse-drawn carriage. Eight years later he left Washington on a train.

4.铁路带来的变革性影响在安德鲁·杰克逊总统任期内可见一斑。与之前的其他总统一样，杰克逊在 1829 年就职典礼时乘坐马车前往。八年后，他离开华盛顿时乘坐的是火车。

III. REVOLUTIONARY CHANGES IN COMMUNICATIONS

三、通信领域的革命性变革

A.CONTEXT

A. 背景

1.Throughout history messages had been limited by how fast messengers could travel. For example, it took riders on horseback a week to deliver the news of Washington' s death in Arlington, Virginia, to New York City.

纵观历史，信息传递一直受到信使行进速度的限制。例如，骑马的人需要一周时间才能将华盛顿在弗吉尼亚州阿灵顿去世的消息送到纽约市。

2.Canals, steamboats, and railroads all shortened travel times enabling news to travel more quickly. For example, the Erie Canal reduced travel times from New York City to Ohio from 2 to 3 weeks to just one week.

运河、汽船和铁路都缩短了旅行时间，使新闻传播得更快。例如，伊利运河将纽约市到俄亥俄州的旅行时间从 2 到 3 周缩短到仅仅一周。

B.THE TELEGRAPH

B. 《每日电讯报》

1.Led by Benjamin Franklin' s pioneering work, electricity had long fascinated scientists and inventors. During the 1840s, several inventors made telegraph systems using wires that carried low-voltage currents. In 1844, Samuel F. B. Morse tapped out the first telegraph message in history over a line connecting Washington, D.C., to Baltimore.

在本杰明·富兰克林的开创性工作引领下，电力长期以来一直吸引着科学家和发明家。19 世纪 40 年代，一些发明家利用传输低压电流的电线制造了电报系统。1844 年，塞缪尔·F·B·莫尔斯通过连接华盛顿特区和巴尔的摩的线路，敲出了历史上第一条电报信息。

2.The telegraph allowed instant communications over vast distances. Soon telegraph poles ran alongside the new railroad tracks. The railroads carried passengers and freight; the telegraph carried news. Both worked at previously unprecedented speeds, linking the nation as never before.

2. 电报实现了远距离即时通讯。很快，电线杆就沿着新建的铁路线竖立起来。铁路运送乘客和货物；电报传递新闻。两者都以前所未有的速度运行，将全国各地连接起来。

C.MAKING CONNECTIONS: COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY

C. 建立联系：通信技术

1.The telegraph initially had little direct impact on most people' s daily lives. Owned by companies such as Western Union and operated by trained specialists, the telegraph enabled railroads to create efficient schedules for their trains. The telegraph also enabled businesses to obtain news about the price of goods in distant markets.

1. 电报最初对大多数人的日常生活几乎没有直接影响。电报由西联公司等企业拥有，并由训练有素的专业人员操作，使铁路公司能够制定高效的列车时刻表。电报也使企业能够获取远方市场商品价格的信息。

2. Each new communications technology has had a greater impact on society than the one before it. The telephone, radio, and television all created an instantaneous flow of voices and images around the world. Today, the digital revolution is creating a fast-paced global market that is reshaping the pace and quality of daily life around the world.

每一种新的通信技术对社会的影响都比之前的技术更大。电话、广播和电视都实现了声音和图像在全球范围内的即时流动。如今，数字革命正在创造一个快节奏的全球市场，重塑着世界各地人们的日常生活节奏和质量。

IV. REVOLUTIONARY CHANGES IN COMMERCE

四 商业领域的革命性变革

A. THE MARKET REVOLUTION

A. 市场革命

1. During the Era of Good Feelings, most Americans bought or bartered goods from friends and neighbors in a local economy.

1. 在美好年代，大多数美国人在当地经济中从朋友和邻居那里购买或交换商品。

2. The new network of roads, canals, steamship lines, and rail lines enabled merchants, farmers, and planters to reach consumers in other markets of the country. The term “market revolution” in antebellum America refers to the creation of a national economy that linked regions and people who were previously unable to access such a large market.

2. 新的公路、运河、轮船航线和铁路网络使商人、农民和种植园主能够接触到全国其他市场的消费者。在南北战争前的美国，“市场革命”一词指的是建立起一个连接此前无法进入如此庞大市场的地区和人群的全国性经济体系。

B. UNDERSTANDING CAUSATION: THE IMPACT OF THE MARKET REVOLUTION

B. 理解因果关系：市场革命的影响

1. Impact on the Northeast 1. 对东北地区的影响

a. Accelerated the rate of industrial growth beginning with textile mills in New England.

a. 加快了工业增长速度，从新英格兰的纺织厂开始。

b. Created a close trading relationship between the Northeast and the Midwest.

b. 在东北部和中西部之间建立了紧密的贸易关系。

c. Created a wealthy class of urban capitalists.

c. 造就了一个富裕的城市资本家阶层。

2. Impact on the Midwest 2. 对中西部的影响

a. Accelerated the migration of settlers into the Midwest.

a. 加速了移民向中西部地区的迁移。

b. Transformed Chicago into an important rail-center and distributor of agricultural products and machines to the West.

b. 将芝加哥转变为重要的铁路枢纽和西部农产品及机械分销中心。

c. Increased the production of cash crops such as wheat and corn.

c. 增加了小麦、玉米等经济作物的产量。

3. Impact on the South 3. 对南方的影响

a. Extended a plantation system based upon cotton and slavery southwestward into Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana.

a. 将以棉花和奴隶制为基础的种植园制度向西南方向扩展到阿拉巴马州、密西西比州和路易斯安那州。

b. Slowed the pace of urbanization and industrialization.

b. 减缓了城市化进程和industrialization.

c. Created an economy dominated by wealthy planters.

c. 建立了一个由富裕种植园主主导的经济体系。

The market revolution is a key development in the growth of the American economy. Be prepared to explain why the market revolution marks the beginning of industrialization in the United States.

市场革命是美国经济增长的关键发展阶段。请准备好解释为什么市场革命标志着美国工业化的开始。

V. REVOLUTIONARY CHANGES IN INDUSTRY

五 工业领域的革命性变革

A. THE BEGINNING OF THE FACTORY SYSTEM

A. 工厂制度的开端

1. The cotton gin, reaper, and growing use of steamships and railroads created an agricultural revolution in the South and Midwest. At the same time, new technologies spurred the rise of the factory system in New England.

轧棉机、收割机以及轮船和铁路的日益普及，给美国南部和中西部地区带来了农业革命。与此同时，新技术也促进了新英格兰地区工厂制度的兴起。

2. In 1790, Moses Brown built America's first textile mill in Pawtucket, Rhode Island. The pace of textile production, however, remained slow until the Embargo Act of 1807 and the War of 1812 stimulated domestic production.

1790年，摩西·布朗在罗德岛州波塔基特建造了美国第一家纺织厂。然而，直到1807年的禁运法案和1812年战争刺激了国内生产，纺织品的生产速度才有所加快。

3. In 1813, Francis Cabot Lowell and a group of investors known as the Boston Associates constructed a textile factory in Waltham, Massachusetts. The new mill used modern spinning machines and power looms to produce cheap cloth. Investors earned a 20 percent profit as sales soared from \$3,000 in 1814 to \$300,000 in 1823.

1813年，弗朗西斯·卡伯特·洛厄尔和一群被称为“波士顿合伙人”的投资者在马萨诸塞州沃尔瑟姆建造了一家纺织厂。这家新工厂使用现代化的纺纱机和动力织机生产廉价布匹。随着销售额从1814年的3000美元飙升至1823年的30万美元，投资者获得了20%的利润。

B. THE LOWELL EXPERIMENT

B. 洛厄尔实验

1. Inspired by the success of the Waltham mill, Francis Lowell built a model factory in a village renamed Lowell. Designed to avoid the drab conditions in English mill towns, Lowell featured clean redbrick factories and dormitories.

受沃尔瑟姆磨坊成功的启发，弗朗西斯·洛厄尔在一个名为洛厄尔的村庄建造了一座模范工厂。为了避免英国磨坊城镇单调乏味的环境，洛厄尔工厂拥有干净的红砖厂房和宿舍。

2. Lowell hired young New England farm women to work and live in his model town. The women worked 12 hours a day, 6 days a week. They lived together in boarding houses under the watchful eyes of older women who enforced mandatory church attendance and strict evening curfews.

洛厄尔雇佣了来自新英格兰的年轻农妇到他设计的模范小镇工作和生活。这些妇女每天工作12小时，每周工作6天。她们住在寄宿公寓里，受到年长妇女的监督，这些妇女强制她们参加教堂礼拜，并严格执行晚间宵禁。

3. The Lowell experiment worked well at first. By the early 1830s, young unmarried women from New England comprised the majority of the workers in Massachusetts' textile mills.

3 洛厄尔实验起初进展顺利。到19世纪30年代初，来自新英格兰的年轻未婚女性已成为马萨诸塞州纺织厂工人的主体。

C. LOWELL CHANGES

C. 洛厄尔的变化

1. Conditions at Lowell soon changed as a new generation of owners stressed efficiency and profit margins. In 1834 and 1836, the owners cut wages without reducing working hours.

随着新一代所有者强调效率和利润率，洛厄尔的情况很快发生了变化。1834年和1836年，所有者在不减少工时的前提下削减了工资。

2. The women responded by going out on strike. They unsuccessfully petitioned the Massachusetts legislature to pass a law enacting a 10-hour workday.

2. 这些妇女以罢工作为回应。她们向马萨诸塞州立法机构请愿，要求通过一项规定每天工作10小时的法律，但未能成功。

3. The strike convinced owners that the female workers were too troublesome. Factory owners increasingly hired impoverished Irish immigrants who were pouring into

Massachusetts.

3. 这次罢工让工厂主们确信女工们太麻烦了。工厂主们开始越来越多地雇用涌入马萨诸塞州的贫困爱尔兰移民。

D.INDUSTRIALIZATION AND URBANIZATION

D. 工业化和城市化

1.The factory system quickly spread from the textile industry to the production of shoes and guns.

1. 工厂制度迅速从纺织业扩展到鞋类和枪支的生产。

2.The rise of commerce and industry spurred the growth of cities as the population of places with 8,000 or more inhabitants jumped from 3 percent in 1790 to 16 percent in 1860. During this period, New York City became the first city in America to boast a population of more than a million people.

2. 商业和工业的兴起促进了城市的发展，人口超过 8000 人的地区的人口比例从 1790 年的 3% 跃升至 1860 年的 16%。在此期间，纽约市成为美国第一个拥有超过一百万人口的城市。

VI. REVOLUTIONARY CHANGES IN IMMIGRATION PATTERNS

六 移民模式的革命性变化

A.CONTEXT

A. 背景

1.Immigration to America slowed dramatically during the four decades between the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812. The French Revolution and the prolonged war between Great Britain and France reduced immigration to a trickle.

从独立战争到 1812 年战争的四十年间，移民美国的人数急剧下降。法国大革命和英国与法国之间旷日持久的战争使移民人数锐减。

2.The first great wave of nineteenth-century immigration took place between 1820 and 1860. During this period, 5 million people immigrated to America. While many immigrants came from England and Scandinavia, over two-thirds of the total came from Ireland and Germany.

19世纪第一次大规模移民浪潮发生在1820年至1860年间。在此期间，有500万人移民到美国。虽然许多移民来自英国和斯堪的纳维亚半岛，但超过三分之二的移民来自爱尔兰和德国。

B.MAKING COMPARISONS: IRISH AND GERMAN IMMIGRATION

B. 进行比较：爱尔兰和德国的移民

1.The Irish 1爱尔兰人

a.Desperate living conditions in Ireland made mass immigration inevitable. Beginning in 1845, a blight destroyed three successive potato crops. One million Irish died from

starvation and disease, while another 1.7 million immigrated to the United States.

a. 爱尔兰恶劣的生活条件使得大规模移民不可避免。从 1845 年开始，一场病害连续摧毁了三季马铃薯作物。一百万爱尔兰人死于饥饿和疾病，另有 170 万人移民到美国。

b. Most Irish immigrants settled in Northeastern port cities. By 1860, the Irish comprised over one-third of the population of New York City and Boston.

b. 大多数爱尔兰移民定居在东北部的港口城市。到 1860 年，爱尔兰人占纽约市和波士顿人口的三分之一以上。

c. Most Irish immigrants were forced to work in the lowest-paying, most demanding unskilled jobs. The percentage of Irish workers employed in the Lowell mills jumped from 8 percent in 1845 to 50 percent in 1860.

c. 大多数爱尔兰移民被迫从事收入最低、劳动强度最大的非技术性工作。洛厄尔工厂雇用的爱尔兰工人比例从 1845 年的 8% 跃升至 1860 年的 50%。

d. Irish voters supported the Democrats as the party of the “common man.” Irish bosses soon played a key role in the formation of big city political machines.

d. 爱尔兰选民支持民主党，认为它是“普通民众”的政党。爱尔兰裔大佬很快在大城市政治机器的形成中发挥了关键作用。

e. The Irish played a major role in the growth of the Catholic Church in the United States. The number of Catholic churches in America increased from 700 in 1840 to over 2,500 in 1860.

e. 爱尔兰人在美国天主教会的发展中发挥了重要作用。美国的天主教堂数量从 1840 年的 700 座增加到 1860 年的 2500 多座。

2. The Germans 2 德国人

a. Political instability and economic unrest prompted over 1.5 million Germans to immigrate to America between 1830 and 1860.

a. 1830 年至 1860 年间，政治不稳定和经济动荡促使超过 150 万德国人移民到美国。

b. German immigrants typically settled in rural areas in the Midwest rather than in East Coast port cities.

b. 德国移民通常定居在中西部农村地区，而不是东海岸港口城市。

c. German immigrants were a very diverse group that included exiled political refugees and displaced farmers. Although the majority of Germans were Protestants, about one-third were Catholics and a significant number were Jewish.

c. 德国移民群体构成非常多元化，其中包括流亡的政治难民和流离失所的农民。虽然大多数德国人信奉新教，但约有三分之一是天主教徒，还有相当一部分是犹太人。

C. MAKING CONNECTIONS: NATIVISM

C. 建立联系：本土主义

1.The great wave of Irish immigration sparked a nativist or anti-foreign reaction. Prejudiced employers posted “No Irish Need Apply” signs, while Protestant leaders complained that Irish-sponsored parochial schools would undermine support for public education.

1爱尔兰移民的大规模涌入引发了本土主义或反外来情绪。抱有偏见的雇主张贴了“爱尔兰人勿扰”的告示，而新教领袖则抱怨说，爱尔兰人资助的教会学校会削弱人们对公共教育的支持。

2.Convinced that the Irish would never assimilate into American life, nativists formed groups with the political goal of restricting immigration and making naturalization a much longer process. During the 1850s, a political party known as the Know-Nothings demanded laws that would allow only native-born Americans to hold political office.

2. 由于坚信爱尔兰人永远无法融入美国社会，本土主义者们组建团体，其政治目标是限制移民，并大幅延长入籍程序。19 世纪 50 年代，一个名为“一无所知党”（Know-Nothings）的政党要求制定法律，规定只有美国本土出生的人才能担任公职。

3.The Know-Nothings marked the beginning of a recurring pattern of nativist opposition to immigration. During the late 1890s and early 1900s, a wave of so-called “New Immigrants” from southern and eastern Europe sparked a new outburst of nativism. Members of the Immigrant Restriction League believed that the New Immigrants posed a threat to the American way of life because they were racially inferior to Anglo-Saxons. Nativist opposition became so strong that in 1924 Congress passed a law severely cutting the flow of immigration into the United States.

3. “一无所知党”标志着本土主义反对移民的模式开始反复出现。19世纪90年代末和20世纪初，来自南欧和东欧的所谓“新移民”浪潮引发了新一轮的本土主义浪潮。移民限制联盟的成员认为，这些新移民对美国的生活方式构成威胁，因为他们在种族上劣于盎格鲁-撒克逊人。本土主义的反对声浪如此之高，以至于1924年国会通过了一项法律，大幅削减了进入美国的移民数量。

APUSH exams often include a chart depicting immigration patterns from 1820 to 1860. Questions typically ask students to discuss the causes and consequences of Irish and German immigration to the United States.

APUSH 考试通常会包含一张图表，描绘 1820 年至 1860 年的移民模式。考题通常会要求学生讨论爱尔兰人和德国人移民到美国的原因和后果。

Chapter 13

第十三章

RELIGION, REFORM, AND ROMANTICISM

宗教、改革与浪漫主义

1815–1848

I. TURNING POINTS IN AMERICAN HISTORY: THE SECOND GREAT AWAKENING

我 美国历史上的转折点：第二次大觉醒

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A.CONTEXT

A. 背景

1.The religious fervor ignited by the First Great Awakening declined as colonial rebellion led to revolution and the eventual ratification and inauguration of the new Constitution dominated American public life.

1.第一次大觉醒运动所点燃的宗教热情随着殖民地叛乱演变为革命而逐渐消退，最终新宪法的批准和颁布主导了美国的公共生活。

2.During the early 1800s, a new wave of intense religious feeling called the Second Great Awakening swept across much of the country. Thousands of people attended emotionally charged camp meetings featuring appeals to faith and conversion by charismatic preachers.

19世纪初，一股被称为第二次大觉醒的强烈宗教浪潮席卷了美国大部分地区。成千上万的人参加了充满激情的露天集会，魅力四射的传教士们呼吁人们信仰和皈依基督教。

B. “MORAL FREE AGENTS”

B. “道德自由主体”

1.Devout Puritans accepted the Calvinist belief that original sin doomed humanity to a predestined membership in either a small group of “the elect” or a much larger mass of “the damned.” In contrast, Second Great Awakening preachers such as Charles Grandison Finney emphasized that each individual was a “moral free agent” who could chart his or her own spiritual course in life.

虔诚的清教徒接受了加尔文主义的观点，认为原罪使人类注定要么成为少数“选民”的一员，要么成为数量庞大的“受诅咒者”的一员。与之相反，第二次大觉醒运动的传教士，如查尔斯·格兰迪森·芬尼，强调每个人都是“道德自由意志者”，可以规划自己的人生精神道路。

2.The Second Great Awakening freed Protestants from the Calvinist doctrine of humanity's innate depravity. Instead, a merciful and loving God granted people free will and therefore the freedom to do good. The Second Great Awakening inspired a belief in perfectionism—faith in the human ability to consciously build a just society.

第二次大觉醒运动使新教徒摆脱了加尔文主义关于人性本恶的教义。取而代之的是，一位仁慈慈爱的上帝赋予了人类自由意志，从而赋予了人类行善的自由。第二次大觉醒运动激发了人们对完美主义的信仰——相信人类有能力自觉地建立一个公正的社会。

C.THE BURNED-OVER DISTRICT

C. 烧毁区

1.Central and western New York became known as the “Burned-Over District” because of the particularly fervent revivals that crisscrossed the region.

1.纽约中部和西部地区因席卷该地区的狂热复兴运动而被称为“烧毁区”。

2.The Burned-Over District was the birthplace of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, or the Mormons. Joseph Smith provided the initial leadership that galvanized this

new faith.

2. 烧毁区是耶稣基督后期圣徒教会（又称摩门教）的诞生地。约瑟·史密斯提供了最初的领导，巩固了这一新信仰。

D.IMPORTANCE OF THE SECOND GREAT AWAKENING

D. 第二次大觉醒的重要性

1.The Second Great Awakening was a predominantly Christian movement that altered the religious landscape of America. The Congregationalists in New England and the Anglicans in Virginia dominated religious life in colonial America. During the Second Great Awakening these faiths receded. Energized by passionate itinerant ministers, membership in the Baptist and Methodist churches surged.

第二次大觉醒运动是一场以基督教为主的运动，它改变了美国的宗教格局。在殖民地时期，新英格兰的公理会教徒和弗吉尼亚的圣公会教徒主导着美国的宗教生活。在第二次大觉醒运动期间，这些教派逐渐衰落。在充满热情的巡回牧师的激励下，浸信会和卫理公会的信徒人数激增。

2.The Second Great Awakening witnessed the birth of a distinctive black church in America. Most enslaved Africans gravitated to the Baptist and Methodist faiths. By the middle of the nineteenth century, white and black Baptist and Methodist denominations constituted two-thirds of the Protestant ministers and churches in America.

第二次大觉醒运动见证了美国一个独特的黑人教会的诞生。大多数被奴役的非洲人倾向于浸信会和卫理公会。到十九世纪中叶，白人和黑人的浸信会和卫理公会教派占美国新教牧师和教会总数的三分之二。

3.The Second Great Awakening inspired converts to believe in the possibility of improving their own lives and addressing social problems. It was a short step from the Second Great Awakening' s emphasis upon spiritual progress to a belief in social progress. For example, a convert who pledged to give up alcohol could then be persuaded to work for temperance in his or her community.

第二次大觉醒运动激励皈依者相信他们有能力改善自身生活并解决社会问题。从第二次大觉醒运动强调精神进步到相信社会进步，这只是一个很短的过渡。例如，一个发誓戒酒的皈依者，就可能被说服在其所在社区从事禁酒工作。

4.The optimistic belief that Christians have an obligation to improve their society generated a number of reform movements. Denied roles in politics and the new market economy, many women found that they could make a difference by championing social change. Reformers worked to improve public education, promote better care for the mentally ill, limit the sale of alcoholic beverages, abolish slavery, and expand women' s rights.

4. 基督徒有义务改善社会的乐观信念催生了一系列改革运动。许多女性在政治和新兴市场经济中被剥夺了话语权，她们发现可以通过倡导社会变革来发挥作用。改革者致力于改善公共教育、促进对精神病患者的更好照护、限制酒精饮料的销售、废除奴隶制以及扩大妇女权利。

5.The Second Great Awakening played an important role in the ongoing democratization of public life in the early republic. The involvement of Protestants in their churches paralleled the increasing involvement of citizens in their government. Jacksonian democracy and the Second Great Awakening both expressed and reinforced the spirit of egalitarianism shaping

American culture.

第二次大觉醒运动在早期共和国公共生活的持续民主化进程中发挥了重要作用。新教徒参与教会事务的程度与公民日益参与政府事务的程度相呼应。杰克逊式民主和第二次大觉醒运动都体现并强化了塑造美国文化的平等主义精神。

II.

二 REFORM MOVEMENTS 改革运动

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A. EDUCATIONAL REFORM

A. 教育改革

1. Horace Mann sponsored many reforms in Massachusetts including a longer school year, higher pay for teachers, and a larger public school system. As a result of his tireless work, Mann is often called the "Father of the Common School Movement."

霍勒斯·曼恩在马萨诸塞州发起了多项改革，包括延长学年、提高教师工资和扩大公立学校规模。由于他孜孜不倦的努力，曼恩常被称为“公立学校运动之父”。

2. Emma Willard was an early advocate of women's education. She founded Troy Female Seminary, America's first woman's school of higher education.

2 艾玛·威拉德是女性教育的早期倡导者。她创办了特洛伊女子学院，这是美国第一所女子高等教育学校。

3. America's public school children learned about literature from a series of textbooks called *McGuffey Readers*. Also known as *Eclectic Readers*, the books featured stories illustrating the virtues of patriotism, hard work, and honesty.

美国公立学校的孩子们通过一套名为《麦格菲读本》的教科书学习文学。这套书也被称为《博采众长读本》，书中讲述的故事阐释了爱国主义、勤奋和诚实的品德。

B. THE MENTALLY ILL

B. 精神病患者

1. Dorothea Dix launched a crusade to create special hospitals for the mentally ill. An indefatigable champion of reform, Dix travelled more than 10,000 miles and visited almost every state.

多萝西娅·迪克斯发起了一场运动，旨在建立专门收治精神病人的医院。作为一位不知疲倦的改革倡导者，迪克斯行程超过10000英里，几乎走遍了美国的每个州。

2. Dix and other reformers created the first generation of American mental asylums. By the 1850s there were special hospitals in 28 states.

迪克斯和其他改革者创建了美国第一代精神病院。到19世纪50年代，已有28个州建立了专门的精神病院。

C. THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT

C. 禁酒运动

1. In the early 1800s, America had over 14,000 distilleries producing 25 million gallons of alcoholic beverages each year. By 1830, Americans drank 5 gallons of alcohol per capita.

19世纪初，美国有超过14000家酿酒厂，每年生产2500万加仑的酒精饮料。到1830年，美国人均酒精消费量为5加仑。

2. The temperance movement was a widespread campaign to convince Americans to consume less alcohol. Founded in 1826, the American Society for the Promotion of Temperance soon boasted 5,000 state and local temperance groups. Their campaign against “Demon Rum” worked. By the mid-1840s, Americans drank just 2 gallons of alcohol per capita.

禁酒运动是一场旨在劝说美国人减少酒精消费的广泛运动。成立于1826年的美国禁酒促进协会很快便拥有了5000个州和地方禁酒组织。他们反对“魔鬼朗姆酒”的运动取得了成功。到19世纪40年代中期，美国人均酒精消费量仅为2加仑。

D. MAKING CONNECTIONS: REFORM MOVEMENTS

D. 建立联系：改革运动

1. Antebellum reform featured a number of voluntary organizations. Inspired by the Second Great Awakening, many reformers strove to eradicate sin from American society.

内战前的改革涌现出许多志愿组织。受第二次大觉醒运动的启发，许多改革者致力于根除美国社会的罪恶。

2. The reform impulse did not vanish from American life. Populists, Progressives, New Dealers, and advocates of the Great Society all sponsored programs designed to address social problems. For example, the Progressives focused on a broad range of problems including the consequences of industrialization, urbanization, and immigration. While the antebellum reformers emphasized voluntary reform organizations, the Progressives wanted government to play an active role in solving social problems and improving the quality of American life.

2 改革的呼声并未从美国生活中消失。民粹主义者、进步主义者、新政支持者以及“伟大社会”的倡导者都曾发起旨在解决社会问题的计划。例如，进步主义者关注的问题范围广泛，包括工业化、城市化和移民带来的后果。虽然战前改革者强调自愿性改革组织，但进步主义者希望政府在解决社会问题和提高美国人民生活质量方面发挥积极作用。

III. THE CRUSADE AGAINST SLAVERY

三 反对奴隶制的十字军东征

A. THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY

A. 美国殖民协会

1. Founded in 1817, the American Colonization Society (ACS) advocated the gradual abolition of slavery combined with the goal of returning freed slaves to Africa. Although ACS members opposed slavery, many were openly racist and believed that blacks could not

be integrated into American society.

美国殖民协会（ACS）成立于 1817 年，主张逐步废除奴隶制，并力求将获释奴隶遣返回非洲。尽管 ACS 成员反对奴隶制，但许多人公开持有种族主义观点，认为黑人无法融入美国社会。

2.The ACS was instrumental in founding the colony of Liberia on the west coast of Africa. However, the Society's gradual approach could never resolve the problem of slavery. By 1860, the ACS helped approximately 12,000 freed blacks migrate to Liberia. At that time there were about 4 million slaves in the South.

2. 美国黑人协会在西非海岸建立利比里亚殖民地的过程中发挥了重要作用。然而，该协会采取的渐进式方法始终无法解决奴隶制问题。到1860年，美国黑人协会帮助大约12000名获释黑人移居利比里亚。当时，美国南方约有400万奴隶。

B.WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON: "I WILL BE HEARD"

B·威廉·劳埃德·加里森：“我的声音将被听到”

1.William Lloyd Garrison was a mild-looking reformer who at first supported the ACS's gradual approach to ending slavery. But Garrison's youthful appearance belied his strong moral convictions. His contact with slavery in Baltimore transformed him into a radical abolitionist who believed that slavery was a cruel, brutal, and sinful institution that should be immediately abolished.

威廉·劳埃德·加里森是一位外表温和的改革家，起初他支持美国奴隶制协会逐步废除奴隶制的策略。但加里森年轻的外表掩盖了他坚定的道德信念。他在巴尔的摩亲身经历奴隶制后，转变为一位激进的废奴主义者，他认为奴隶制是一种残酷、野蛮且罪恶的制度，应该立即废除。

2.As Garrison's views became more militant, he resolved to move to Boston and begin his own antislavery newspaper, *The Liberator*. On New Year's Day 1831, the 26-year-old Garrison published an open letter rejecting moderation and compromise. He boldly denounced slave owners as oppressors who defended an immoral institution that contradicted the Declaration of Independence's self-evident truth that all men are created equal.

随着加里森的观点日趋激进，他决定移居波士顿，创办自己的反奴隶制报纸《解放者》。1831 年元旦，26 岁的加里森发表了一封公开信，拒绝温和与妥协。他大胆地谴责奴隶主是压迫者，他们捍卫的是一种不道德的制度，这与《独立宣言》中“人人生而平等”这一不言自明的真理背道而驰。

3.Garrison defiantly promised, "I will not retreat a single inch—AND I WILL BE HEARD!" Although *The Liberator* had a modest circulation, Garrison's uncompromising call for immediate and uncompensated emancipation helped galvanize anti-slavery sentiment in the Northeast. In 1833, Garrison co-founded the American Anti-Slavery Society. Within just five years, it claimed to have 250,000 members and 1,350 local affiliates.

加里森坚定地承诺：“我寸步不让——我的声音必将响彻四方！”尽管《解放者报》发行量不大，但加里森毫不妥协地呼吁立即无偿解放奴隶，这极大地鼓舞了东北地区的反奴隶制情绪。1833 年，加里森与他人共同创立了美国反奴隶制协会。短短五年内，该协会就拥有了 25 万名会员和 1350 个地方分支机构。

C.FREDERICK DOUGLASS: "I STOLE THIS HEAD"

C·弗雷德里克·道格拉斯：“我偷了这个头颅”

1. Born a slave in Maryland, Frederick Douglass escaped from bondage in 1838 when he was just twenty-one. Recruited by William Lloyd Garrison, Douglass became a gifted orator who captivated anti-slavery audiences with his authentic stories about the horrors of slavery. For example, he told a spellbound audience in Massachusetts, "I appear before this immense assembly this evening as a thief and a robber. I stole this head, these limbs, this body from my master and ran off with them."

弗雷德里克·道格拉斯出生于马里兰州，是一名奴隶。1838 年，年仅 21 岁的他逃离了奴役。在威廉·劳埃德·加里森的招募下，道格拉斯成为了一位才华横溢的演说家，他用讲述奴隶制恐怖经历的真实故事深深打动了反奴隶制听众。例如，他在马萨诸塞州向一群如痴如醉的听众说道：“今晚，我是一个窃贼和强盗的身份出现在这众多听众面前。我从我的主人那里偷走了这颗头颅、这些四肢和这具身体，然后带着它们逃走了。”

2. Douglass was also a compelling writer. In 1845 he published his *Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass* describing his brutal fight with a slave driver and dramatic escape to the North. In 1847, he founded the *North Star*, an influential anti-slavery newspaper.

道格拉斯也是一位极具魅力的作家。1845 年，他出版了《弗雷德里克·道格拉斯自传》，书中描述了他与奴隶主的残酷斗争以及戏剧性的逃往北方的经历。1847 年，他创办了《北极星报》，这是一份极具影响力的反奴隶制报纸。

3. Douglass' s eloquent speeches and writings played an important role in persuading a growing number of Northerners that slavery was evil and that its further spread into the western lands should be halted.

3 道格拉斯雄辩的演讲和著作在说服越来越多的北方人相信奴隶制是邪恶的，并且应该阻止奴隶制进一步向西部地区蔓延方面发挥了重要作用。

Frederick Douglass is part of an important group of African American leaders that includes Booker T. Washington, W.E.B. Du Bois, Marcus Garvey, Malcolm X, and Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. APUSH exam writers typically devote a multiple-choice or short-answer question to one or more of these key historic figures.

弗雷德里克·道格拉斯是重要的非裔美国领袖群体的一员，该群体还包括布克·T·华盛顿、W·E·B·杜波依斯、马库斯·加维、马尔科姆·X 和马丁·路德·金博士。APUSH 考试的命题者通常会用一道选择题或简答题来考察这些重要的历史人物。

IV. WOMEN AND THE FIRST STIRRINGS OF REFORM

四 妇女与改革的最初萌芽

A.CONTEXT

A. 背景

1. The new American republic promoted equality and political democracy. However, women could not vote, hold office, or serve on juries. In addition, married women were denied rights to own and manage property, to form contracts, and to exercise legal control over children.

1. 新成立的美利坚共和国倡导平等和政治民主。然而，女性没有投票权、担任公职或担任陪审员的权利。此外，已婚妇女被剥夺了拥有和管理财产、签订合同以及对子女行使法律监护权的权利。

2. Prior to the Industrial Revolution many men and women worked together as an economic unit on small family farms. As the Industrial Revolution gained momentum, it encouraged a division of labor between home and work. While men held jobs in a competitive market economy, the home became the appropriate place or “sphere” for a woman.

在工业革命之前，许多男女在小型家庭农场共同劳作，组成一个经济单位。随着工业革命的蓬勃发展，家庭和工作之间的劳动分工也日益明显。男性在竞争激烈的市场经济中从事各种工作，而家庭则成为女性的专属空间或“领域”。

B. THE CULT OF DOMESTICITY

B. 家庭崇拜

1. The cult of domesticity idealized women in their roles as wives and mothers. As a nurturing mother and faithful spouse, the wife created a home that was a “haven in a heartless world.” The home thus became a refuge from the world rather than a productive economic unit.

家庭崇拜将女性理想化为妻子和母亲的角色。作为慈爱的母亲和忠诚的伴侣，妻子创造了一个“冷酷世界中的避风港”。因此，家成为了逃离尘世的庇护所，而不是一个生产性的经济单位。

2. The cult of domesticity created a cultural ideal that best applied to upper- and middle-class white families that could afford to maintain separate spheres for their work life and for their home life. There was a wide gap between the ideals of the cult of domesticity and the harsh realities faced by women working in factories and on the frontier. Enslaved black women were completely excluded from any hope of participating in the cult of domesticity.

2. 家庭崇拜创造了一种文化理想，这种理想最适用于那些有能力将工作和家庭生活分开的中上层白人家庭。家庭崇拜的理想与在工厂和边疆地区工作的女性所面临的残酷现实之间存在着巨大的鸿沟。被奴役的黑人女性则完全被排除在参与家庭崇拜的任何希望之外。

APUSH test writers often use pictures to see if students can identify and explain the concept of the cult of domesticity. The pictures typically feature a middle-class mother surrounded by her children. Her husband stands to the side watching as his wife instructs their children in music and literature.

APUSH 考试的出题者经常使用图片来考察学生是否能够识别并解释“家庭崇拜”的概念。这些图片通常描绘一位中产阶级母亲被孩子们围绕着的场景。她的丈夫站在一旁，看着妻子指导孩子们学习音乐和文学。

C. THE SENECA FALLS CONVENTION

C. 塞内卡福尔斯会议

1. During the 1830s and 1840s many women dedicated themselves to working for the abolition of slavery. Led by Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott, a small but determined group of feminists realized that they were also the victims of injustice. The anti-slavery movement thus helped spark a demand for equal rights for women.

在19世纪30年代和40年代，许多女性致力于废除奴隶制。在伊丽莎白·凯迪·斯坦顿和卢克丽霞·莫特的领导下，一小群意志坚定的女权主义者意识到她们也是不公正待遇的受害者。因此，反奴隶制运动激发了人们对女性平等权利的诉求。

2.Stanton and Mott issued a call for a convention to meet in Seneca Falls, New York, “to discuss the social, civil, and religious condition and rights of women.” On July 19, 1848, approximately 300 delegates, including Frederick Douglass, met inside the Wesleyan Chapel to conduct America’s first convention devoted to women’s rights.

2斯坦顿和莫特呼吁在纽约州塞内卡福尔斯召开一次大会，“讨论妇女的社会、公民和宗教状况及权利”。1848年7月19日，包括弗雷德里克·道格拉斯在内的约300名代表在卫斯理教堂内举行了美国第一次专门讨论妇女权利的大会。

3.After meeting for two days, the convention issued a “Declaration of Sentiments and Resolutions.” Written primarily by Stanton, the Declaration opened by declaring, “We hold these truths to be self-evident that all men and women are created equal.”

3经过两天的会议，大会发表了《情感与决议宣言》。该宣言主要由斯坦顿撰写，开篇便宣称：“我们认为这些真理是不言而喻的，即所有男人和女人生而平等。”

4.The convention unanimously passed resolutions calling for greater divorce and child custody rights, equal opportunities in education, and the right to retain property after marriage. However, a contentious debate erupted over a controversial resolution calling for the extension of the suffrage to women. Douglass made a key speech emphasizing that the right to participate in government is a fundamental principle of equality, from which all other rights would follow. His speech swayed the delegates and the Stanton-Douglass position narrowly prevailed.

4. 大会一致通过决议，呼吁扩大离婚和子女监护权、提供平等的教育机会以及保障婚后财产保留权。然而，一项关于赋予妇女选举权的争议性决议引发了激烈的辩论。道格拉斯发表了关键演讲，强调参与政府的权利是平等的基本原则，其他一切权利都由此而来。他的演讲影响了代表们，斯坦顿-道格拉斯的立场最终以微弱优势胜出。

D.MAKING CONNECTIONS: FEMINISM

D. 建立联系：女权主义

1.The Seneca Falls Convention marked the beginning of the women’s rights movement in the United States. The resolutions passed at Seneca Falls formed the agenda for what historians call first-wave feminism. The first-wave agenda was fulfilled in 1920 when Congress passed the Nineteenth Amendment granting women the right to vote.

塞内卡福尔斯会议标志着美国妇女权利运动的开端。塞内卡福尔斯会议通过的决议构成了历史学家所称的第一波女权主义运动的纲领。1920年，国会通过了赋予妇女投票权的第十九修正案，第一波女权主义运动的纲领得以实现。

2.A second wave of feminism began in the United States in the early 1960s. Sparked by Betty Friedan’s book *The Feminist Mystique*, the revived feminist movement focused on a new range of issues including workplace discrimination, domestic violence, and reproductive rights.

2. 第二波女权主义浪潮始于20世纪60年代初的美国。受贝蒂·弗里丹的著作《女权主义的奥秘》的启发，复兴的女权主义运动关注了一系列新的问题，包括职场歧视、家庭暴力和生殖权利。

V. ROMANTICISM AND AMERICAN CULTURE

五 浪漫主义与美国文化

A.FROM DEISM TO ROMANTICISM

A. 从自然神论到浪漫主义

1.Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, and many other leading late eighteenth century American intellectuals were Deists. "Deism" is the belief that God created the world but then allowed it to operate through the laws of nature. These natural laws could be discovered by human reason and expressed in mathematical formulas.

托马斯·杰斐逊、本杰明·富兰克林以及许多其他十八世纪末美国杰出的知识分子都是自然神论者。“自然神论”认为上帝创造了世界，但随后允许世界按照自然规律运行。这些自然规律可以通过人类理性发现，并用数学公式表达出来。

2.During the 1820s and ' 30s, artists and writers in Europe and America began to rebel against Deism' s logical and well-ordered world. "Feeling is all!" became the guiding spirit of a new generation of Romantic painters and poets. The Romantic Movement' s emphasis upon emotion reinforced the Second Great Awakening' s emphasis upon the intense expression of spiritual feelings.

19世纪20年代和30年代，欧美艺术家和作家开始反抗自然神论逻辑严密、秩序井然的世界观。“情感至上！”成为新一代浪漫主义画家和诗人的指导精神。浪漫主义运动对情感的强调，强化了第二次大觉醒运动对强烈表达精神情感的重视。

B.TRANSCENDENTALISM

B. 超验主义

1.The Transcendentalists were a small but influential group of writers and thinkers who lived in and around Boston. The leading Transcendentalists included Ralph Waldo Emerson, Henry David Thoreau, and Margaret Fuller (a brilliant woman who died at an early age in a shipwreck).

超验主义者是一群生活在波士顿及其周边地区的作家和思想家，人数虽少但影响力巨大。超验主义者的代表人物包括拉尔夫·沃尔多·爱默生、亨利·大卫·梭罗和玛格丽特·富勒（一位才华横溢的女性，英年早逝，死于海难）。

2.The Transcendentalists believed that God lived within each individual. Each person possessed an inner soul or spirit and thus a capacity to find spiritual truth.

2. 超验主义者认为上帝存在于每个人的内心。每个人都拥有内在的灵魂或精神，因此都具备发现精神真理的能力。

3.The Transcendentalists believed that truth could be found in nature. They viewed communion with nature as a religious experience that enlightened their souls. For example, Thoreau turned away from the artificiality of "civilized" life and lived for two years in a cabin at the edge of Walden Pond near Concord.

3. 超验主义者认为真理可以在自然中找到。他们将与自然的交流视为一种能够启迪灵魂的宗教体验。例如，梭罗摒弃了“文明”生活的矫揉造作，在康科德附近的瓦尔登湖畔的小屋里生活了两年。

C.THE HUDSON RIVER SCHOOL

C. 哈德逊河画派

1.The Hudson River School was America' s first native school of art. Its members concentrated on painting landscapes that portrayed America' s natural beauty.

哈德逊河画派是美国第一个本土艺术流派。其成员专注于描绘美国自然美景的风景画。

2.For two famous examples of Hudson River School art, see *The Oxbow* by Thomas Cole and *The Rocky Mountains, Lander' s Peak* by Albert Bierstadt.

2. 哈德逊河画派的两个著名例子是托马斯·科尔的 《牛轭湖》 和阿尔伯特·比尔施塔特的 《落基山脉，兰德峰》 。

□