

UNIT 9 第九单元

PERIOD 9 第九期

1980 – PRESENT 1980年至今

KEY CONCEPTS 关键概念

KEY CONCEPT 9.1 关键概念 9.1

A newly ascendant conservative movement achieved several political and policy goals during the 1980s and continued to strongly influence public discourse in the following decades.

20 世纪 80 年代，新兴的保守主义运动取得了多项政治和政策目标，并在接下来的几十年里继续对公共话语产生重大影响。

KEY CONCEPT 9.2 关键概念 9.2

Moving into the 21st century, the nation experienced significant technological, economic, and demographic changes.

进入21世纪，该国经历了重大的技术、经济和人口变化。

KEY CONCEPT 9.3 关键概念 9.3

The end of the Cold War and new challenges to U.S. leadership forced the nation to redefine its foreign policy and role in the world.

冷战的结束和美国领导地位面临的新挑战迫使美国重新定义其外交政策和世界角色。

Chapter 30

第三十章

THE REAGAN – BUSH ERA

里根-布什时代

1980–1992

I. REAGAN AND THE CONSERVATIVE RESURGENCE

我 里根与保守主义的复兴

A.CONTEXT

A. 背景

1.Lyndon Johnson crushed Barry Goldwater in the 1964 presidential election. LBJ' s overwhelming victory seemed to usher in a new age of liberal dominance and conservative

retreat.

1964年总统大选中，林登·约翰逊击败了巴里·戈德华特。约翰逊的压倒性胜利似乎预示着自由主义主导和保守主义退却的新时代的到来。

2.Despite surface appearances, an unanticipated series of historic events and demographic forces revived the conservative movement. By the 1980 presidential election, a previously unconnected coalition of Sun Belt conservatives, evangelical Christians, and blue-collar “Reagan Democrats” converged to elect Ronald Reagan.

2. 尽管表面看来并非如此，但一系列意想不到的历史事件和人口结构变化使保守主义运动复兴。到1980年总统大选时，此前互不相干的阳光地带保守派、福音派基督徒和蓝领“里根民主党人”联盟联合起来，最终推选罗纳德·里根当选总统。

B.THE RISE OF THE SUN BELT

B. 太阳带的崛起

1.First recognized during the 1950s and '60s, the population and influence of the Sun Belt continued to grow during the 1970s. Led by California, Florida, and Texas, the Sun Belt's population surged past the older industrial regions in the North and East.

阳光地带最早在20世纪50年代和60年代被人们所认识，其人口和影响力在70年代持续增长。在加利福尼亚州、佛罗里达州和德克萨斯州的引领下，阳光地带的人口迅速超过了北部和东部的老工业区。

2.The Sun Belt states included a prosperous suburban population voicing increasingly strong opposition to intrusive government regulations and rising taxes. The Sun Belt conservatives formed what historian Lisa McGirr calls “the ground forces of the conservative revival.”

2.阳光地带各州拥有富裕的郊区人口，他们对政府过度干预和不断上涨的税收越来越强烈地表示反对。阳光地带的保守派人士构成了历史学家丽莎·麦吉尔所说的“保守主义复兴的基层力量”。

3.The Electoral College reflected the Sun Belt's rising political power. For example, California's number of electoral votes rose from 32 in 1960 to 45 in 1980, the most of any state.

3. 选举人团制度反映了阳光地带日益增长的政治影响力。例如，加利福尼亚州的选举人票数从1960年的32张增加到1980年的45张，成为各州中最多的。

C.THE RISE OF THE NEW RIGHT

C. 新右翼的崛起

1.During the 1964 presidential campaign, Barry Goldwater argued that the liberal welfare state created by the New Deal should be reversed. Goldwater's message survived his defeat. While New Left activists criticized the Great Society for not being bold enough, conservative political activists decried the program for enlarging the welfare state.

1964年总统竞选期间，巴里·戈德华特主张应该推翻罗斯福新政所建立的自由主义福利国家。戈德华特的这一理念在他败选后依然影响深远。尽管新左派活动家批评“伟大社会”计划不够大胆，但保守派政治活动家则谴责该计划扩大了福利国家的规模。

2. Political observers called the growing conservative movement the New Right. By 1980, New Right political operatives honed a message calling for states' rights, a more limited federal government, and free-market economic policies.

政治观察家将日益壮大的保守主义运动称为新右派。到 1980 年，新右派政治人士精心炮制出一套主张各州权利、限制联邦政府权力以及推行自由市场经济政策的纲领。

D. THE RISE OF THE RELIGIOUS RIGHT

D. 宗教右翼的崛起

1. The counterculture's attack on traditional values, the newly vocal gay rights movement, and the assertiveness of radical feminists all alarmed evangelical Christians. In addition to these concerns, two key Supreme Court decisions mobilized what became known as the Religious Right. In *Engel v. Vitale* (1962), the Court ruled that local officials violated the separation of church and state by composing a school prayer and encouraging its recitation in the public schools. Eleven years later, in *Roe v. Wade*, the Court guaranteed women the right to an abortion.

反主流文化对传统价值观的冲击、新兴的同性恋权利运动以及激进女权主义者的强势姿态，都令福音派基督徒感到不安。除了这些担忧之外，最高法院的两项关键判决也促成了后来被称为宗教右翼的势力的崛起。在“恩格尔诉维塔莱案”（1962 年）中，最高法院裁定地方官员编写学校祈祷文并鼓励公立学校学生背诵，违反了政教分离原则。11 年后，在“罗诉韦德案”中，最高法院保障了女性堕胎的权利。

2. By the mid-1970s, over a quarter of adult Americans identified themselves as born-again Christians. Led by Jerry Falwell and Pat Robertson, a new generation of evangelical ministers used popular television programs to voice the growing perception that the erosion of traditional values was causing a serious moral decline. In 1979, Falwell formed the Moral Majority to advance the conservative agenda and defeat liberal politicians.

到 20 世纪 70 年代中期，超过四分之一的美国成年人自称是重生基督徒。在杰里·福尔韦尔和帕特·罗伯逊的带领下，新一代福音派牧师利用热门电视节目表达了一种日益增长的观点，即传统价值观的衰落正在导致严重的道德沦丧。1979 年，福尔韦尔组建了“道德多数派”，旨在推进保守主义议程并击败自由派政客。

E. THE RISE OF REAGAN

E. 里根的崛起

1. Ronald Reagan was born in 1911 in rural Illinois. He graduated from Eureka College and then worked as a radio announcer and sportscaster before beginning a Hollywood movie career. Although never a major star, Reagan did perform in fifty-three movies between 1937 and 1953. These years in front of a camera helped Reagan develop a comfortable stage presence that would become a political asset during the age of television.

罗纳德·里根于 1911 年出生于伊利诺伊州乡村。他毕业于尤里卡学院，之后曾担任电台播音员和体育评论员，随后开始了他的好莱坞电影生涯。尽管从未成为一线明星，里根在 1937 年至 1953 年间出演了 53 部电影。这些年的镜头前经历帮助里根培养了沉稳的舞台表现力，这在电视时代成为他政治生涯的一大优势。

2. When Reagan's movie career ended, he became the genial host of the popular television program *The General Electric Theater*. As the voice of the General Electric Company, Reagan's political views shifted to the right.

2 里根的电影生涯结束后，他成为广受欢迎的电视节目《通用电气剧场》的和蔼可亲的主持人。作为通用电气公司的代言人，里根的政治观点转向了右翼。

3. In 1964, Reagan delivered a forceful television speech on behalf of Barry Goldwater. The speech established Reagan as a rising leader in the conservative movement. In 1966, he won the first of two terms as governor of California. Reagan's promise to restore order at the Berkeley University campus placed him in the forefront of the reaction against the counterculture.

1964 年，里根代表巴里·戈德华特发表了一篇措辞强硬的电视演讲。这次演讲确立了里根在保守主义运动中冉冉升起的领袖地位。1966 年，他赢得了加利福尼亚州州长的首个任期，并连任两届。里根承诺恢复伯克利大学校园的秩序，这使他成为反主流文化运动的领军人物。

4. In the 1980 presidential campaign, Reagan offered voters an optimistic vision of America's future. His self-assurance and solid conservative credentials united a victorious coalition that swept him to an overwhelming victory. The new president confidently called upon America to "begin an era of national renewal."

1980 年总统竞选期间，里根向选民描绘了一幅美国未来充满希望的蓝图。他的自信和坚实的保守派背景团结了一个强大的联盟，最终助他取得了压倒性胜利。这位新总统自信地呼吁美国“开启国家复兴的新时代”。

The conservative resurgence has already generated multiple-choice questions and a DBQ. Be prepared to answer a short-answer or long-essay question on this important Framework topic.

保守主义的复兴已经催生了多项选择题和论述题。请准备好回答一道关于这一重要框架主题的简答题或论述题。

II. REAGAN'S ECONOMIC PROGRAM

一 里根的经济计划

A. CONTEXT

A. 背景

1. President Reagan inherited a combination of rising unemployment and inflation known as stagflation. Less than three weeks after taking office, he told the nation, "We're in the worst economic mess since the Great Depression."

里根总统接手的是一个失业率上升和通货膨胀同时加剧的滞胀局面。上任不到三周，他就告诉全国人民：“我们正处于自大萧条以来最严重的经济困境。”

2. Reagan opposed the use of a New Deal-type program to revive the economy. Instead, he reversed generations of progressive thought by declaring, "Government is not the solution

to our problems. Government is the problem.”

里根反对采用类似新政的方案来振兴经济。相反，他颠覆了几代人的进步思想，宣称：“政府不是解决问题的办法，政府本身就是问题。”

B.REAGANOMICS

B. 里根经济学

1.Reagan called upon Congress to sharply reduce government funding of social and welfare programs. He argued that these cuts would help curb federal spending and fight inflation. Reagan also asked Congress to enact a three-year 25 percent cut in personal and corporate tax rates.

里根呼吁国会大幅削减政府对社会福利项目的拨款。他认为，这些削减将有助于控制联邦支出并抑制通货膨胀。里根还要求国会通过一项为期三年、个人所得税和企业所得税税率降低25%的法案。

2.Reagan believed these tax cuts would stimulate economic growth. According to supply-side economic theory, falling tax rates would encourage consumers to buy more goods and corporations to hire more workers.

里根认为这些减税措施将刺激经济增长。根据供给侧经济理论，税率下降会鼓励消费者购买更多商品，并促使企业雇用更多员工。

3.Reporters promptly labeled the president’ s supply-side economic program Reaganomics. Reagan skillfully used television speeches to build public support for his program. The president’ s success earned him the nickname the “Great Communicator.” Within a few months, Congress passed Reagan’ s budget and tax cuts.

记者们迅速将总统的供给侧经济政策称为“里根经济学”。里根巧妙地利用电视演讲来争取公众对其政策的支持。总统的成功为他赢得了“伟大的沟通者”的美誉。几个月内，国会就通过了里根的预算案和减税法案。

C.UNDERSTANDING CAUSATION: CONSEQUENCES OF REAGANOMICS

C. 理解因果关系：里根经济学的后果

1.Reaganomics failed to produce immediate results. Instead of reviving, the economy sank into a steep recession as unemployment climbed to over 10 percent. Despite the difficult beginning, Reagan urged the public “to stay the course.”

里根经济学未能立即奏效。经济不但没有复苏，反而陷入了严重的衰退，失业率攀升至10%以上。尽管开局艰难，里根仍敦促公众“坚持到底”。

2.Reagan’ s confidence proved to be justified. America enjoyed a sustained period of economic growth from 1982 to 1988. During this time the economy added more than 17 million jobs and inflation dropped to single digits.

里根的自信最终被证明是正确的。从1982年到1988年，美国经历了持续的经济增长期。在此期间，经济新增了超过1700万个就业岗位，通货膨胀率降至个位数。

3.However, Reaganomics also produced troubling long-term problems. Despite deep cuts in social programs, federal spending continued to escalate as the defense budget soared to

new heights to counter the perceived Soviet threat. Because of Reagan's massive tax cuts, the government took in less money and had to borrow heavily to pay its bills. Under Reagan, the national debt of the United States tripled from about \$900 billion to \$2.6 trillion. Once the world's biggest lender, the United States had become its largest debtor.

然而，里根经济学也带来了令人担忧的长期问题。尽管社会福利项目大幅削减，但联邦支出却持续攀升，国防预算飙升至新高，以应对当时人们所认为的苏联威胁。由于里根大规模减税，政府收入减少，不得不大量举债来支付账单。在里根执政期间，美国国债从约9000亿美元暴增至2.6万亿美元，翻了三倍。美国曾是世界上最大的债权国，如今却成了最大的债务国。

III. REAGAN AND THE COLD WAR

三 里根与冷战

A.CONTEXT

A. 背景

1.Reagan became president at a particularly pivotal time in the Cold War. Détente failed to deter Soviet aggression. In late 1979, the Red Army invaded Afghanistan to support a pro-Soviet puppet government. The following year, Polish workers formed an independent labor union called Solidarity. Led by Lech Walesa, Solidarity demanded greater freedom for the Polish people. Instead of permitting a more open society, Polish authorities, backed by Moscow, arrested Walesa and abolished Solidarity.

里根就任总统时正值冷战的关键时期。缓和政策未能阻止苏联的侵略。1979年末，苏联红军入侵阿富汗，支持一个亲苏傀儡政权。次年，波兰工人成立了一个名为“团结工会”的独立工会。在莱赫·瓦文萨的领导下，“团结工会”要求波兰人民享有更大的自由。然而，波兰当局在莫斯科的支持下，非但没有允许社会更加开放，反而逮捕了瓦文萨并取缔了“团结工会”。

2.Reagan refused to accept the widespread belief that the Cold War was a permanent geopolitical reality and that the Soviet Union was an indestructible adversary. He had a deep aversion for communism, believing it denied basic human rights. Even more importantly, Reagan had a life-long conviction that the United States was an exceptional nation with a mission to use its power and influence to advance the cause of freedom.

里根拒绝接受当时普遍存在的观点，即冷战是永久的地缘政治现实，苏联是不可战胜的对手。他对共产主义深恶痛绝，认为共产主义剥夺了基本人权。更重要的是，里根终其一生都坚信，美国是一个特殊的国家，肩负着利用自身实力和影响力推进自由事业的使命。

B.THE “EVIL EMPIRE”

B. “邪恶帝国”

1.The collapse of détente chilled relations between the United States and the Soviet Union. Shortly after taking office, President Reagan charged that the Soviets were aggressors who “reserve unto themselves the right to commit any crime, to lie, and to cheat.” Using a well-known term from the popular *Star Wars* movie series, he later called the Soviet Union

“an evil empire” responsible for the renewal of Cold War tensions.

缓和政策的破裂导致美苏关系骤然降温。里根总统上任不久便指责苏联是侵略者，并称其“有权犯下任何罪行、撒谎和欺骗”。他后来借用热门电影《星球大战》系列中的一句名言，将苏联称为“邪恶帝国”，并指责其应对冷战局势的再度紧张负责。

2.The Soviet actions in Afghanistan and Poland convinced many Americans that the United States needed a much more aggressive approach in the Cold War. The Reagan Doctrine met this need by pledging the United States would oppose the global influence of the Soviet Union by supporting anti-communist movements. For example, the Reagan administration supplied Afghan fighters with sophisticated anti-aircraft Stinger missiles. The president also sent U.S. troops into the small Caribbean island nation of Grenada to oust a pro-Marxist government that appeared to be forging ties with Russian and Cuba.

苏联在阿富汗和波兰的行动使许多美国人确信，美国在冷战中需要采取更加积极的策略。里根主义正是为了满足这一需求，承诺美国将通过支持反共运动来对抗苏联的全球影响力。例如，里根政府向阿富汗武装人员提供了先进的“毒刺”防空导弹。总统还派遣美军进入加勒比海岛国格林纳达，推翻了一个似乎正在与俄罗斯和古巴建立联系的亲马克思主义政府。

3.The Reagan Doctrine led to a massive military buildup. Between 1980 and 1985, U.S. defense budgets increased from \$144 billion to \$295 billion. In 1983, President Reagan proposed a Strategic Defense Initiative as an added check on Soviet nuclear capability. Reagan envisioned creating a space-based missile defense system capable of striking down nuclear missiles before they could reach the United States. The press promptly called Reagan's plan “Star Wars,” by then a popular cultural reference point.

3. 里根主义导致了大规模的军事扩张。1980年至1985年间，美国国防预算从1440亿美元增至2950亿美元。1983年，里根总统提出战略防御倡议，旨在进一步遏制苏联的核能力。里根设想建立一个天基导弹防御系统，能够在核导弹抵达美国之前将其拦截。媒体迅速将里根的计划称为“星球大战”，这在当时已成为一个流行的文化符号。

C. “NEW THINKING”

C. “新思维”

1.Reagan's military buildup forced the Soviets into an expensive arms race they could not afford. Mikhail Gorbachev, the new Soviet leader, concluded his country's troubled economy could no longer bear the cost of an accelerating arms race with the United States. Shortly after taking power in 1985, he announced his intention to pursue a foreign policy based on “new thinking.”

里根的军事扩张迫使苏联陷入一场代价高昂的军备竞赛，而苏联根本无力承担。新任苏联领导人米哈伊尔·戈尔巴乔夫认为，苏联岌岌可危的经济已无法承受与美国不断升级的军备竞赛所带来的代价。1985年上台后不久，他便宣布将奉行基于“新思维”的外交政策。

2.Reagan's assertive policies did not rule out tactical flexibility. He tested Gorbachev's commitment to stressing diplomacy over force in a series of five summit meetings. In December 1987, Gorbachev became the first Soviet leader in 14 years to visit the United States. The two leaders opened a new era in superpower relations by signing the Intermediate Nuclear Forces (INF) Treaty banning nuclear missiles with ranges of 300 to 3,400 miles. This marked the first time Washington and Moscow agreed to eliminate an

entire class of nuclear weapons.

里根的强硬政策并未排除战术上的灵活性。他通过五次峰会考验了戈尔巴乔夫坚持以外交手段而非武力解决问题的决心。1987年12月，戈尔巴乔夫成为14年来首位访问美国的苏联领导人。两位领导人签署了《中程核力量条约》，禁止射程在300至3400英里之间的核导弹，开启了超级大国关系的新纪元。这是华盛顿和莫斯科首次就消除一整类核武器达成一致。

D.MAKING CONNECTIONS: PRESIDENTIAL SPEECHES AT THE BERLIN WALL

D. 建立联系：总统在柏林墙的演讲

1.On June 26, 1963, President Kennedy delivered a speech in West Berlin in which he resolutely proclaimed, "All free men, wherever they may live, are citizens of Berlin, and therefore, as a free man, I take pride in the words, 'Ich bin ein Berliner.'" Kennedy's speech underscored America's support for West Berlin just 22 months after the construction of the Berlin Wall.

1963年6月26日，肯尼迪总统在西柏林发表讲话，坚定地宣称：“所有自由人，无论他们生活在何处，都是柏林公民，因此，作为一个自由人，我为‘我是柏林人’这句话感到自豪。”肯尼迪的讲话强调了美国在柏林墙建成仅22个月后对西柏林的支持。

2.On June 12, 1987, President Reagan delivered a speech in West Berlin in which he resolutely proclaimed, "Mr. Gorbachev, tear down this wall!" Reagan's speech underscored America's support for freedom and human rights. Later in his speech, Reagan predicted the "[wall] cannot withstand faith; it cannot withstand truth. The wall cannot withstand freedom."

1987年6月12日，里根总统在西柏林发表讲话，他坚定地宣称：“戈尔巴乔夫先生，推倒这堵墙！”里根的讲话凸显了美国对自由和人权的支持。在讲话的后半部分，里根预言：“（这堵墙）挡不住信念；挡不住真理。这堵墙挡不住自由。”

IV. BUSH AND THE END OF THE COLD WAR

四 布什与冷战的结束

A.CONTEXT

A. 背景

1.Vice President George H. W. Bush proved to be a strong presidential candidate. Supported by Sun Belt voters, he easily defeated Massachusetts Governor Michael Dukakis. 副总统乔治·H·W·布什证明自己是一位强劲的总统候选人。在阳光地带选民的支持下，他轻松击败了马萨诸塞州州长迈克尔·杜卡基斯。

2.As Bush took office, the winds of change continued to sweep across Eastern Europe. The Polish government legalized Solidarity in April 1989. Just four months later, Polish voters elected a non-communist prime minister, marking the first time since the Russian Revolution a communist regime had been peacefully turned out of office.

布什就任总统之际，变革之风继续席卷东欧。1989年4月，波兰政府将团结工会合法化。仅仅四个月后，波兰选民就选出了一位非共产主义总理，这是自俄国革命以来，共产主义政权首次被和平推翻。

B. "THE WALL IS GONE!"

B. “墙没了！”

1.A stunning series of historic events quickly followed the Polish elections. Emboldened by Gorbachev's refusal to use military force to support repressive Eastern European regimes, East Germans began holding huge protest demonstrations to demand freedom and democracy.

波兰大选之后，一系列令人震惊的历史事件迅速发生。由于戈尔巴乔夫拒绝动用武力支持东欧的压迫政权，东德人受到鼓舞，开始举行大规模抗议示威，要求自由和民主。

2.The unthinkable occurred on November 9, 1989, when a new East German leader opened the Berlin Wall. As an amazed world watched on television, jubilant Berliners slammed hammers into the wall, smashing the despised symbol of communist oppression into small concrete souvenirs. Less than one year later, the United States, Soviet Union, and the nations of Europe accepted German reunification.

1989年11月9日，一件不可思议的事情发生了：东德新领导人推倒了柏林墙。全世界震惊地通过电视屏幕目睹了这一幕，欢欣鼓舞的柏林市民挥舞着铁锤砸向柏林墙，将这象征着共产主义压迫的耻辱之物砸成了小小的混凝土碎片。不到一年后，美国、苏联和欧洲各国都接受了德国的统一。

C.THE COLLAPSE OF THE SOVIET UNION

C. 苏联解体

1.The winds of change soon battered the Soviet Union. As central controls loosened, nationalist groups in the fourteen republics surrounding the Russian Republic demanded greater control over their internal affairs. Gorbachev watched helplessly as his authority weakened and his popularity plummeted.

变革之风很快席卷了苏联。随着中央控制的放松，俄罗斯共和国周边十四个加盟共和国的民族主义团体要求对内政拥有更大的控制权。戈尔巴乔夫眼睁睁地看着自己的权威削弱，支持率暴跌，却无能为力。

2.On December 25, 1991, Gorbachev resigned his position as the leader of a country that ceased to exist. Fifteen independent republics, the largest of which was Russia, replaced the now defunct Soviet Union.

1991年12月25日，戈尔巴乔夫辞去了他作为已不复存在的国家领导人的职务。十五个独立的加盟共和国，其中最大的是俄罗斯，取代了已经解体的苏联。

D.THE NEW WORLD ORDER

D. 新世界秩序

1.President Bush hailed the collapse of the Soviet Union as the beginning of what he called a "new world order."

布什总统称赞苏联解体是他所谓的“新世界秩序”的开始。

2.Bush echoed ideas expressed by President Wilson during the First World War when he pledged to work for "a world in which freedom and respect for human rights find a home

among all nations.”

布什总统重申了威尔逊总统在第一次世界大战期间表达的思想，他承诺致力于“建立一个所有国家都享有自由和尊重人权的世界”。

V. CRISIS IN THE PERSIAN GULF

五 波斯湾危机

A.CONTEXT

A. 背景

1.Cold War relations between the United States and the Soviet Union were often tense, but nonetheless stable. The Soviet Union left the United States as the world’ s only superpower. It also left the United States searching for a new foreign policy.

冷战时期，美苏关系虽然时常紧张，但总体上保持稳定。苏联解体后，美国成为世界上唯一的超级大国，同时也迫使美国寻求新的外交政策。

2.President Bush wanted America to support a “new world order” based upon international cooperation. A crisis in the Persian Gulf tested this goal.

布什总统希望美国支持以国际合作为基础的“新世界秩序”。波斯湾危机考验了这一目标。

B.SADDAM HUSSEIN AND KUWAIT

萨达姆·侯赛因和科威特

1.On August 2, 1990, Iraqi President Saddam Hussein shocked the world by ordering his army to invade neighboring Kuwait. Catching the oil-rich emirate by surprise, Iraq’ s army easily overran Kuwait.

1990年8月2日，伊拉克总统萨达姆·侯赛因下令军队入侵邻国科威特，震惊了世界。伊拉克军队出其不意地攻占了科威特，这个石油资源丰富的酋长国几乎毫无防备。

2.Conquering Kuwait was part of a much larger plan. Hussein dreamed of becoming the Middle East’ s most powerful Arab leader. Kuwait owned almost 10 percent of the world’ s proven oil reserves. Since Iraq also had 10 percent, taking Kuwait would double its oil reserves. Hussein would then be in a position to intimidate Saudi Arabia and dominate the global oil market.

征服科威特只是更大计划的一部分。侯赛因梦想成为中东最有权势的阿拉伯领导人。科威特拥有全球近 10% 的已探明石油储量。由于伊拉克也拥有 10% 的石油储量，拿下科威特将使其石油储量翻一番。届时，侯赛因将有能力威慑沙特阿拉伯，并主导全球石油市场。

C.BUSH RESPONDS

C. 布什的回应

1.President Bush recognized that the United States could not allow any nation to dominate the Persian Gulf and thus control the world’ s oil supply. He also argued that the United

States had to stand up to Iraq to deter other would-be aggressors.

布什总统认识到，美国不能允许任何国家控制波斯湾，从而控制世界石油供应。他还认为，美国必须挺身对抗伊拉克，以威慑其他潜在的侵略者。

2.Bush successfully forged an international coalition to stop Hussein. The UN Security Council passed a resolution demanding that Iraq withdraw its forces by January 15, 1991. When Hussein refused, Bush ordered a massive air offensive called Operation Desert Storm that destroyed Iraq's air defense centers and cut its supply lines.

布什成功组建了国际联盟来阻止萨达姆·侯赛因。联合国安理会通过决议，要求伊拉克在1991年1月15日前撤出其军队。萨达姆·侯赛因拒绝后，布什下令发动了代号为“沙漠风暴”的大规模空袭，摧毁了伊拉克的防空中心并切断了其补给线。

3.The ground assault began on February 24, 1991. In the largest land operation since World War II, coalition forces smashed through Iraqi defenses and liberated Kuwait.

地面进攻始于1991年2月24日。这是二战以来规模最大的陆地行动，联军突破了伊拉克的防御，解放了科威特。

D.AFTERMATH OF THE PERSIAN GULF WAR

D. 海湾战争的后果

1.Despite winning an overwhelming military victory, President Bush chose not to press for Hussein's removal from power. This decision would have fateful consequences a dozen years later.

尽管取得了压倒性的军事胜利，布什总统却选择不推动萨达姆·侯赛因下台。这一决定在十二年后产生了影响深远的后果。

2.Victory in the Persian Gulf War lifted Bush's approval rating to nearly 90 percent. However, Bush could not maintain this lofty level as dissatisfaction with his decision to raise taxes eroded public support. Helped along by a brief but sharp recession in 1990-91, Bill Clinton ended the Reagan-Bush era in the 1992 presidential election, returning the Democrats to the White House.

海湾战争的胜利使布什的支持率飙升至近90%。然而，由于民众对其增税决定的不满，布什未能维持如此高的支持率。1990-91年短暂而严重的经济衰退进一步加剧了这一局面，最终，比尔·克林顿在1992年总统大选中击败里根-布什，结束了里根-布什时代，民主党重返白宫。

The Reagan presidency has generated questions on every APUSH exam. However, don't neglect to study the end of the Cold War and the beginning of a new world order under President George H.W. Bush.

里根总统任期一直是美国历史 AP 考试的考题重点。但是，也不要忽视对冷战结束和老布什总统时期新世界秩序开端的学习。

Chapter 31

第 31 章

KEY EVENTS AND TRENDS IN POST-COLD WAR AMERICA

后冷战时代美国的关键事件和趋势

1993–2001

I.

我 THE CLINTON PRESIDENCY 克林顿总统任期

。

A.NAFTA

A. 北美自由贸易协定

1.President Clinton was a strong proponent of free trade. He successfully lobbied Congress to approve the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). The agreement united the U.S., Mexico, and Canada in a common market without trade barriers.

克林顿总统是自由贸易的坚定支持者。他成功游说国会批准了《北美自由贸易协定》（NAFTA）。该协定将美国、墨西哥和加拿大联合起来，建立了一个没有贸易壁垒的共同市场。

2.NAFTA critics warned that free trade would cost American workers their jobs as companies moved factories to Mexico. Once in Mexico, the factories hired inexpensive workers, imported duty-free materials and equipment and then exported finished products back to the United States. American labor leaders vehemently protested, arguing that NAFTA sent 700,000 American jobs to Mexico between 1993 and 2011.

北美自由贸易协定（NAFTA）的批评者警告说，自由贸易会导致美国工人失业，因为企业会将工厂迁往墨西哥。这些工厂一旦落户墨西哥，就会雇用廉价工人，进口免税的原材料和设备，然后将成品出口回美国。美国劳工领袖对此强烈抗议，他们认为，1993年至2011年间，NAFTA导致70万个美国工作岗位流失到墨西哥。

B.HEALTH-CARE REFORM

B. 医疗改革

1.President Clinton hoped to extend the nation's social safety net to the forty million Americans who lacked health insurance.

克林顿总统希望将国家的社会保障网扩展到四千万没有医疗保险的美国人。

2.A task force led by First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton produced a 1,300-page plan guaranteeing coverage to every American. Congressional opponents defeated the plan arguing that it was too bureaucratic, complex, and costly.

由第一夫人希拉里·罗德姆·克林顿领导的第二修正案工作组制定了一份长达1300页的计划，旨在保障每位美国公民的医疗保险。但国会反对者以该计划过于官僚、复杂且成本高昂为由，最终否决了该计划。

C.WELFARE REFORM

C. 福利改革

1.Led by Newt Gingrich, the Republicans regained control of both houses of Congress in 1994. President Clinton recognized the electorate' s increasingly conservative outlook. In a 1996 radio address to the nation, he echoed President Reagan' s opposition to the growth of federal regulations by declaring, "The era of big government is over . . ."

1994年，在纽特·金里奇的领导下，共和党重新掌控了国会两院。克林顿总统意识到选民的政治倾向日益保守。在1996年的一次全国广播讲话中，他呼应了里根总统反对联邦监管扩张的立场，宣称“大政府时代已经结束了.....”

2.The Welfare Reform Bill reflected Clinton' s willingness to work with Republican leaders in Congress. The bill ended the fifty-year federal guarantee of assistance to families with dependent children by making deep cuts in welfare grants and requiring able-bodied welfare recipients to find employment.

2.《福利改革法案》体现了克林顿与国会共和党领导人合作的意愿。该法案通过大幅削减福利金并要求有劳动能力的福利领取者寻找工作，终止了联邦政府对有子女家庭长达五十年的援助保障。

D.PEACEKEEPING IN BOSNIA AND KOSOVO

D. 波斯尼亚和科索沃的维和行动

1.Clinton was the first American president since Truman who did not have to face Cold War tensions with the Soviet Union.

克林顿是自杜鲁门以来第一位不必面对与苏联冷战紧张局势的美国总统。

2.Post–Cold War problems in the former Yugoslavia tested American diplomacy. Following the fall of its communist government, Yugoslavia fragmented into ethnically diverse and increasingly hostile regions. Muslims, Croats, and Serbians in Bosnia fought a bloody civil war. President Clinton ordered American air strikes to prevent the Serbs from continuing their campaign of ethnic cleansing. The air campaign led to a cease-fire followed by a peace agreement secured by American mediation.

冷战后，前南斯拉夫的问题考验了美国的外交能力。随着共产主义政权的垮台，南斯拉夫分裂成种族多元且敌对情绪日益加剧的地区。波斯尼亚的穆斯林、克罗地亚人和塞尔维亚人爆发了血腥的内战。克林顿总统下令美国进行空袭，以阻止塞尔维亚人继续其种族清洗行动。空袭促成了停火，随后在美国的斡旋下达成了和平协议。

3.The end of the civil war in Bosnia did not prevent violence from continuing in the former Yugoslavia. In 1999, Serbian leader Slobodan Milošević launched a vicious campaign of ethnic cleansing to purge Kosovo of its Albanian inhabitants. Responding to global outrage, the United States and its NATO allies launched a successful aerial assault on Serbia. An agreement signed in June 1999 placed Kosovo under UN supervision, with NATO troops acting as peacekeepers.

3. 波斯尼亚内战的结束并未阻止暴力在前南斯拉夫的持续。1999年，塞尔维亚领导人斯洛博丹·米洛舍维奇发动了一场残酷的种族清洗运动，企图将科索沃的阿尔巴尼亚族居民全部清除。面对国际社会的强烈谴责，美国及其北约盟国对塞尔维亚发动了成功的空袭。1999年6月签署的一项协议将科索沃置于联合国监督之下，北约部队则作为维和部队驻守。

E.AN ECONOMIC BOOM

E. 经济繁荣

1.Sparked by the computer and Internet revolutions, the American economy roared to life during the late 1990s. As unemployment fell to 4.8 percent, approval ratings for President Clinton soared to nearly 60 percent.

1. 受计算机和互联网革命的推动，美国经济在 20 世纪 90 年代末蓬勃发展。随着失业率下降到 4.8%，克林顿总统的支持率飙升至近 60%。

2.America' s booming economy produced surging tax revenues and a budget surplus. Americans confidently looked forward to continued peace and prosperity.

美国经济蓬勃发展，税收收入激增，预算出现盈余。美国民众满怀信心地期待着和平与繁荣的持续。

II. TURNING POINTS IN AMERICAN HISTORY: THE 9/11 ATTACKS

一 美国历史上的转折点：9/11袭击事件

A.CONTEXT

A. 背景

1.Governor George W. Bush of Texas, the son of the former president, won a razor-thin victory over Vice President Gore in the 2000 election. Bush promised to be “a compassionate conservative” who would focus on domestic issues such as educational reform.

1. 前总统之子、德克萨斯州州长乔治·W·布什在 2000 年大选中以微弱优势击败副总统戈尔。布什承诺要做一位“富有同情心的保守派”，并将专注于教育改革等国内问题。

2.On Monday, September 10, 2001, air travel in the United States was still relatively stress-free. Passengers could share greetings or goodbyes with friends and families at the boarding gate. Neither the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) nor full-body scanners existed. Very few Americans could identify the Taliban, Al-Qaeda, or Osama bin Laden. All of this and much more would change the next day.

2001 年 9 月 10 日，星期一，美国的航空旅行还相对轻松。乘客可以在登机口与亲朋好友互道问候或道别。当时既没有运输安全管理局（TSA），也没有全身扫描仪。很少有美国人能认出塔利班、基地组织或奥萨马·本·拉登。所有这一切以及更多的事情，都将在第二天发生改变。

B.SEPTEMBER 11, 2001

B. 2001 年 9 月 11 日

1.On the morning of September 11, 2001, nineteen Islamic militant terrorists hijacked four U.S. airliners. The terrorists slammed two planes into the twin towers of the World Trade Center in New York City and a third into the Pentagon. The fourth plane crashed on a field in southern Pennsylvania after heroic passengers attacked the hijackers. The attacks claimed the lives of almost 3,000 innocent victims and first responders.

2001年9月11日清晨，19名伊斯兰极端恐怖分子劫持了四架美国客机。恐怖分子驾驶两架飞机撞向纽约世界贸易中心双子塔，第三架撞向五角大楼。第四架飞机在宾夕法尼亚州南部的一片田野坠毁，此前机上英勇的乘客与劫机者展开搏斗。此次袭击造成近3000名无辜民众和救援人员丧生。

2.The tragic events on 9/11 stunned the country and shaped new realities for America' s foreign policy and domestic life.

29/11 的悲剧事件震惊了全国，并为美国的外交政策和国内生活塑造了新的现实。

C.THE WAR ON TERROR: AFGHANISTAN

C. 反恐战争：阿富汗

1.President Bush vowed the United States would “hunt down and punish those responsible for these cowardly acts.” Bush did not have to wait long to learn who was responsible for the 9/11 attacks. Within a short time, Osama bin Laden released videotapes claiming responsibility on behalf of his terrorist organization Al-Qaeda.

布什总统誓言美国将“追捕并惩罚那些对这些懦弱行径负责的人”。布什很快就得知了9·11袭击事件的幕后黑手。不久之后，奥萨马·本·拉登就发布了视频，代表其恐怖组织基地组织声称对此事负责。

2.President Bush' s promised “war on terrorism” began in Afghanistan where the Taliban regime protected bin Laden and his Al-Qaeda terrorists. In early October 2001, the United States launched a massive military assault, driving the Taliban from power but failing to capture bin Laden.

布什总统承诺的“反恐战争”始于阿富汗，当时塔利班政权庇护着本·拉登及其基地组织恐怖分子。2001年10月初，美国发动大规模军事行动，推翻了塔利班政权，但未能抓获本·拉登。

3.Despite its auspicious beginning, the war in Afghanistan continued as Taliban and other insurgent groups waged guerrilla war against American forces and the new Afghan government. On May 2, 2011, Navy SEALs killed bin Laden in Abbottabad, Pakistan.

尽管阿富汗战争开局良好，但塔利班和其他叛乱组织对美军和阿富汗新政府发动游击战，战争仍在继续。2011年5月2日，美国海军海豹突击队在巴基斯坦阿伯塔巴德击毙了本·拉登。

D.THE WAR ON TERROR: IRAQ

D. 反恐战争：伊拉克

1.On January 29, 2002, President Bush gave a State of the Union address identifying Iraq as part of an “axis of evil” that included Iran and North Korea. The president later claimed that Saddam Hussein had been secretly amassing weapons of mass destruction. After some debate, both houses of Congress voted to authorize the use of military force in Iraq.

2002 年 1 月 29 日，布什总统发表国情咨文，将伊拉克列为包括伊朗和朝鲜在内的“邪恶轴心”的一部分。总统随后声称萨达姆·侯赛因一直在秘密囤积大规模杀伤性武器。经过一番辩论，国会两院投票授权对伊拉克使用武力。

2.On March 29, 2003, U.S. forces launched a powerful “shock and awe” air assault that crippled Iraq' s air defenses and command-and-control centers. Less than three weeks later, American-led ground forces marched unopposed into Baghdad as Saddam Hussein fled the capital. The Iraqi dictator was captured 9 months later and executed by hanging on

December 30, 2006.

2003年3月29日，美军发动了一次威力强大的“震慑”空袭，重创了伊拉克的防空系统和指挥控制中心。不到三周后，以美国为首的地面部队兵不血刃地进入巴格达，萨达姆·侯赛因被迫逃离首都。这位伊拉克独裁者在9个月后被捕，并于2006年12月30日被处以绞刑。

3. Restoring order and rebuilding Iraq's shattered economy proved to be far more difficult than the Bush administration anticipated. Within a short time, sectarian violence between Shiite and Sunni Muslims threatened the American goal of creating a stable Iraqi government.

3. 恢复秩序和重建伊拉克支离破碎的经济远比布什政府预想的要困难得多。在很短的时间内，什叶派和逊尼派穆斯林之间的教派冲突就威胁到了美国建立伊拉克稳定政府的目标。

4. The United States deployed approximately 2 million men and women to fight in Afghanistan and Iraq. The wars in these two countries claimed the lives of more than 6,000 American soldiers and left over 44,000 wounded.

4. 美国向阿富汗和伊拉克派遣了约200万男女军人作战。这两场战争造成超过6000名美国士兵丧生，超过44000人受伤。

E. MAKING CONNECTIONS: OUTSPOKEN CRITICS OF AMERICAN WARS

E. 建立联系：美国战争的直言不讳的批评者

1. America has had a long line of outspoken critics who opposed the nation's wars. For example, Abraham Lincoln and Henry David Thoreau criticized the Mexican-American War, Jane Addams and Mark Twain denounced the annexation of the Philippines, and Senators Wayne Morse and Ernest Gruening voted against the Tonkin Gulf Resolution.

美国历史上不乏直言不讳的批评家，他们反对国家发动的战争。例如，亚伯拉罕·林肯和亨利·戴维·梭罗批评了美墨战争，简·亚当斯和马克·吐温谴责了吞并菲律宾的行为，参议员韦恩·莫尔斯和欧内斯特·格鲁宁投票反对了东京湾决议。

2. Although the public and Congress strongly supported the invasion of Afghanistan, many questioned the wisdom of invading Iraq. West Virginia Senator Robert Byrd warned that while the United States could win a decisive military victory, it would then face a long and costly "second war" to "win the peace in Iraq." Although Byrd failed to persuade a majority of his colleagues, his prediction proved to be prescient.

尽管公众和国会强烈支持入侵阿富汗，但许多人质疑入侵伊拉克的明智性。西弗吉尼亚州参议员罗伯特·伯德警告说，虽然美国可能赢得决定性的军事胜利，但随后将面临一场漫长而代价高昂的“第二次战争”，以“赢得伊拉克的和平”。尽管伯德未能说服大多数同僚，但他的预言最终被证明是极具先见之明的。

Be prepared for a possible short-answer question asking you to compare and contrast primary source views supporting and opposing the Iraq War.

准备好回答一个简答题，该题要求你比较和对比支持和反对伊拉克战争的原始资料观点。

F.THE WAR ON TERROR: IMPACT ON AMERICAN LIFE

F. 反恐战争：对美国生活的影响

1.President Bush signed the USA PATRIOT Act into law on October 26, 2001. Designed to strengthen national security, the law gave the federal government broad powers to combat terrorism by making it easier for law enforcement agencies to search the medical, telephone, financial, and even library records of suspected terrorists. Critics argued that the law's new security measures often conflicted with America's traditional respect for civil liberties.

2001年10月26日，布什总统签署了《美国爱国者法案》。该法案旨在加强国家安全，赋予联邦政府广泛的反恐权力，使执法机构更容易搜查恐怖嫌疑人的医疗记录、电话记录、财务记录，甚至图书馆记录。批评人士认为，该法案的新安全措施常常与美国传统上尊重公民自由的原则相冲突。

2.The Homeland Security Act of 2002 combined or created over 200 government agencies into a new cabinet-level department. For example, the Transportation Security Administration (TSA), National Guard, and Secret Service were now all part of the new department.

2002 年《国土安全法》将 200 多个政府机构合并或创建为一个新的内阁级部门。例如，运输安全管理局 (TSA)、国民警卫队和特勤局现在都隶属于这个新部门。

3.Emergency broadcast tests, full-body scans at airports, sleeper cells, and lone-wolf attacks have all become part of the post-9/11 American psyche. Long accustomed to living in a secure homeland, Americans now know that despite their general happiness, the United States is no longer completely safe.

紧急广播测试、机场全身扫描、潜伏小组和独狼式袭击，这些都已成为9·11事件后美国人心理的一部分。长期以来习惯于生活在安全家园的美国人，如今意识到，尽管他们总体上感到幸福，但美国已不再完全安全。

III. TRANSFORMATION OF THE AMERICAN ECONOMY

三 美国经济转型

A.MILESTONES IN THE DIGITAL REVOLUTION

A. 数字革命中的里程碑

1.The computer age began in 1946 at the University of Pennsylvania when scientists demonstrated the computing power of ENIAC—the Electronic Numerical Integrator and Computer. Heralded by the press as a “Giant Brain,” ENIAC contained 17,460 vacuum tubes and filled a large room. It astounded observers by calculating the trajectory of an artillery shell in just 30 seconds, a speed 2,400 times faster than the 20 hours required for human computations. Mainframe computers soon became a common presence in American military bases, universities, and corporate research centers.

计算机时代始于 1946 年，当时宾夕法尼亚大学的科学家们展示了 ENIAC（电子数值积分计算机）的强大计算能力。ENIAC 被媒体誉为“巨型大脑”，它包含 17460 个真空管，占据了整整一个大房间。它仅用 30 秒就计算出了一枚炮弹的弹道轨迹，速度比人类 20 小时的计算速度快了 2400 倍，令在场观察者震惊不已。大型计算机很快便在美国军事基地、大学和企业研究中心普及开来。

2.The personal computer age began in June 1977 when the newly formed Apple Company first marketed its Apple II computer. Four years later, IBM launched its first PC or personal computer. Led by Apple and IBM, the new generation of computers used microprocessors that drastically reduced computer size while enabling users to read, write, and calculate at unprecedented speeds.

个人电脑时代始于 1977 年 6 月，当时新成立的苹果公司首次推出其 Apple II 电脑。四年后，IBM 推出了其首款个人电脑（PC）。在苹果和 IBM 的引领下，新一代电脑采用微处理器，大幅缩小了电脑体积，同时使用户能够以前所未有的速度进行读写和计算。

3.Prior to the early 1990s, individual computer operators could not make electronic connections with other users. Introduced during the mid-1990s, the Internet created a system of interconnected computers allowing individual users to share, seek, and compile information. Today, over 80 percent of Americans and almost 50 percent of the global population have access to an Internet connection.

3. 在 20 世纪 90 年代初期之前，个人电脑用户无法与其他用户建立电子连接。互联网于 20 世纪 90 年代中期问世，它创建了一个互联的计算机系统，使用户能够共享、查找和整理信息。如今，超过 80% 的美国人 and 近 50% 的全球人口都能接入互联网。

4.The smartphone revolution began on January 9, 2007, when Steve Jobs boldly proclaimed, "Today Apple is going to reinvent the phone." Jobs wasn't exaggerating. Apple's new iPhone began a revolution in mobile technology that is still transforming daily life throughout the world.

智能手机革命始于 2007 年 1 月 9 日，当时史蒂夫·乔布斯大胆宣称：“今天，苹果将重新定义手机。”乔布斯所言非虚。苹果公司推出的新款 iPhone 开启了移动技术革命，这场革命至今仍在改变着世界各地人们的日常生活。

B.GLOBALIZATON

B. 全球化

1.The digital revolution dramatically accelerated the global movement of goods, workers, and investment capital. The process by which the world's economies are becoming more integrated and interdependent is known as globalization.

数字革命极大地加速了全球商品、劳动力和投资资本的流动。世界经济日益一体化和相互依存的过程被称为全球化。

2.Fast-food restaurants provide a widely recognized example of globalization. For example, Subway has 43,985 stores in 112 countries while KFC serves customers in 20,500 locations in 125 countries.

快餐店是全球化的一个广为人知的例子。例如，赛百味在 112 个国家拥有 43985 家门店，而肯德基在 125 个国家拥有 20500 家门店。

3.Globalization has fostered a new era of global cooperation and cultural diffusion. For example, in 2014 McDonald's opened its first restaurant in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam. However, globalization has also intensified worldwide competition for low-cost sources of labor. As a result, 5 million manufacturing jobs have left the United States since 1999. For example, although Nike is headquartered in Beaverton, Oregon, it nonetheless contracts

with factories in China, Vietnam, Indonesia, and Mexico.

3. 全球化催生了全球合作与文化传播的新时代。例如，2014年，麦当劳在越南胡志明市开设了第一家餐厅。然而，全球化也加剧了全球对低成本劳动力资源的竞争。结果，自1999年以来，已有500万个制造业岗位流失到海外。例如，尽管耐克总部位于俄勒冈州比弗顿，但它仍然与中国、越南、印度尼西亚和墨西哥的工厂签订合同。

C.INCOME INEQUALITY

C. 收入不平等

1.In his January 2012 State of the Union message, President Obama argued that a widening gap between the nation' s top income earners and "a growing number of Americans [who] barely get by" poses "the defining issue of our time."

1奥巴马总统在 2012 年 1 月的国情咨文中指出，国家最高收入者与“越来越多的勉强糊口的美国人”之间日益扩大的差距，构成了“我们这个时代的决定性问题”。

2.Government statistics document a widening income inequality. Between 1980 and 2012, the share of aggregate income earned by the top 1 percent rose from 8.2 percent to 19.3 percent. During the same time, middle-class incomes stagnated, while the share of aggregate income earned by the lowest fifth fell from 4.2 percent to 3.2 percent.

政府统计数据显示，收入不平等现象日益加剧。1980年至2012年间，收入最高的1%人群所占总收入份额从8.2%上升至19.3%。与此同时，中产阶级收入停滞不前，而收入最低的五分之一人群所占总收入份额则从4.2%下降至3.2%。

3.Economists point to a number of possible causes of this expanding income gap. The increasing integration of the United States into the world economy has led to a declining number of high-paying manufacturing jobs. As a result, wages have stagnated for most Americans. In addition, these trends have led to a decline in union membership and thus the ability of unions to negotiate for higher wages.

经济学家指出，收入差距扩大可能有多种原因。美国与世界经济的融合程度不断加深，导致高薪制造业岗位减少。因此，大多数美国人的工资停滞不前。此外，这些趋势还导致工会会员人数下降，从而削弱了工会争取更高工资的能力。

D.MAKING CONNECTIONS: THE ROBOTICS REVOLUTION

D. 建立联系：机器人革命

1.The robotics revolution began during the 1980s when automobile companies first used industrial robots to automate their assembly lines. The robots performed repetitive and sometimes dangerous tasks with speed and precision. Their use enabled companies to lower costs and pass savings on to consumers.

机器人革命始于20世纪80年代，当时汽车公司首次使用工业机器人实现装配线的自动化。这些机器人能够快速、精确地完成重复性且有时危险的任务。它们的使用使公司能够降低成本，并将节省下来的费用让利给消费者。

2.The robotics revolution is now becoming a growing part of our everyday life. For example, ATM machines have transformed the banking experience while voice recognition technology enables travelers to make plane, car, and hotel reservations without the help of

a human representative. However, the robotics revolution is also eliminating millions of jobs without providing a safety net for displaced workers.

2. 机器人革命正日益成为我们日常生活的一部分。例如，自动取款机彻底改变了银行服务体验，而语音识别技术使旅客无需人工服务即可预订机票、租车和酒店。然而，机器人革命也导致数百万个工作岗位消失，却没有为失业工人提供任何保障。

Be prepared for a possible short-answer question asking you to describe three causes of the transformation of the American economy between 1980 and the present.

准备好回答一个简答题，题目要求你描述 1980 年至今美国经济转型的三个原因。

IV.

四 MAJOR DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS 主要人口趋势

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A.THE “GRAYING” BABY BOOMERS

A. “老龄化”的婴儿潮一代

1.Approximately one-fourth of all Americans are Baby Boomers born between 1946 and 1964. America’ s aging boomers are placing increasing pressure on the nation’ s health care programs and facilities. The growing number of retirees poses a threat to the long-term viability of Social Security.

大约四分之一的美国人是1946年至1964年间出生的婴儿潮一代。美国老龄化的婴儿潮一代给国家的医疗保健项目和设施带来了越来越大的压力。不断增长的退休人员数量对社会保障的长期可持续性构成了威胁。

2.Since the 1980s, many older citizens have chosen to retire to Sun Belt states in the South and West. A majority of Americans now live in the Sun Belt, with California, Texas, and Florida now ranking as America’ s three most populous states. The region’ s surging population growth has given Sun Belt states a greater voice in presidential elections and national political issues.

自20世纪80年代以来，许多老年人选择退休后居住在南部和西部的阳光地带各州。如今，大多数美国人居住在阳光地带，加利福尼亚州、德克萨斯州和佛罗里达州已成为美国人口最多的三个州。该地区人口的快速增长使阳光地带各州在总统选举和国家政治问题上拥有了更大的话语权。

B.THE GROWING IMPORTANCE OF THE MILLENNIALS

B. 千禧一代日益增长的重要性

1.Millennials comprise a demographic cohort of approximately 80 million people born between 1982 and 2002. In January 2016, the Pew Research Center announced that Millennials had surpassed Baby Boomers to become the nation’ s largest living generation.

1千禧一代是指1982年至2002年间出生的约8000万人。2016年1月，皮尤研究中心宣布，千禧一代已经超过婴儿潮一代，成为美国人口最多的群体。

2.Millennials are America’ s most highly educated, computer literate, and diverse group. Their generally tolerant views on issues ranging from gay marriage to multicultural

education are reshaping American life.

千禧一代是美国受教育程度最高、计算机素养最高、最多元化的群体。他们对从同性婚姻到多元文化教育等各种问题普遍持宽容的态度，这正在重塑美国的生活。

C.THE SURGING IMMIGRANT POPULATION

C. 移民人口激增

1.Immigration trends have always played an important role in American life. The present era is no exception. Between 1990 and 2010, over 20 million immigrants entered the United States, more than in any previous 20-year period.

移民趋势在美国生活中一直扮演着重要角色。当今时代也不例外。1990年至2010年间，超过2000万移民进入美国，超过了以往任何一个20年时期。

2.America' s foreign-born population has surged from less than 5 percent in 1970 to nearly 13 percent today. The largest number of immigrants are arriving from Latin America and Asia. Immigration policy has emerged as a contentious issue that includes calls for new laws and even a wall along the Mexican border.

美国的外国出生人口比例已从1970年的不足5%飙升至如今的近13%。移民主要来自拉丁美洲和亚洲。移民政策已成为一个极具争议的问题，有人呼吁制定新的法律，甚至有人提议在美墨边境修建隔离墙。

Chapter 32

第 32 章

STRATEGIES FOR THE MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

多项选择题的解题策略

Your exam will have between 16 and 18 sets of multiple-choice questions. Each set will contain a stimulus prompt followed by 2, 3, or 4 questions. There are no sets with 1 or 5 questions. The majority of the stimulus prompts will use primary source passages and accounts written by modern historians. In addition, you will often be asked to evaluate a political cartoon, map, or graph.

您的考试将包含 16 至 18 组选择题。每组题目包含一个提示性文本，后接 2、3 或 4 道题。没有只有 1 道题或 5 道题的组。大多数提示性文本将使用现代历史学家撰写的原始资料和论述。此外，您通常还需要评估政治漫画、地图或图表。

Each of the 55 multiple-choice questions is worth 1 point. The multiple-choice section thus comprises 40 percent of 140 points on an APUSH exam. There is no guessing penalty, so be sure to answer each question.

55 道选择题每题 1 分。因此，选择题部分占 APUSH 考试总分 140 分的 40%。答错不扣分，所以务必回答每一道题。

The multiple-choice questions are not designed to test your ability to recall information from long lists of names, dates, and places. Instead, test writers focus on asking you to demonstrate your ability to use historical thinking skills such as contextualization,

causation, change and continuity over time, comparison, and argumentation. As a result, answers focus on your ability to identify key historic trends, patterns, and influential ideas.

选择题并非旨在测试你回忆冗长的人名、日期和地点列表的能力。相反，出题者更侧重于考察你运用历史思维技能的能力，例如情境化、因果关系、历史变迁与延续、比较和论证。因此，答案侧重于你识别关键历史趋势、模式和重要思想的能力。

A SAMPLE SET OF QUESTIONS BASED ON A PRIMARY SOURCE PASSAGE

基于原始文献的一组示例问题

"I long to hear that you have declared an independency—and by the way in the new Code of Laws which I suppose it will be necessary for you to make I desire you would Remember the Ladies, and be more generous and favorable to them than your ancestors. Do not put such unlimited power into the hands of the Husbands. Remember, all Men would be tyrants if they could. If particular care and attention is not paid to the Ladies, we are determined to foment a rebellion, and will not hold ourselves bound by any laws in which we have no voice or Representation."

"我渴望听到你们宣布独立的消息——顺便一提，在你们即将制定的新法典中（我想这应该是必要的），我希望你们能记住女性，比你们的祖先更加慷慨、更加善待她们。不要把如此无限的权力交给丈夫们。记住，如果可以的话，所有男人都会成为暴君。如果你们不特别关心和重视女性，我们决心发动叛乱，并且不会遵守任何我们没有发言权或代表权的法律。"

Abigail Adams, Letter to her husband

阿比盖尔·亚当斯致丈夫的信

John Adams, March 31, 1776

约翰·亚当斯，1776年3月31日

1. Which of the following issues of the period was Abigail Adams most directly concerned with in the excerpt?

1. 在节选中，阿比盖尔·亚当斯最直接关注的是当时的哪个问题？

(A) Widespread colonial opposition to the Stamp Act

(A) 殖民地普遍反对印花税法

(B) Growing colonial opposition to Paine's arguments in *Common Sense*

(B) 殖民地对潘恩在《常识》中的论点的反对日益加剧

(C) Growing colonial support for the principle of virtual representation

(C) 殖民地对虚拟代表原则的支持日益增长。

(D) The need to address the legal rights of married women

(D) 需要解决已婚妇女的合法权益问题

2.An implication of Adams' argument is that

2. 亚当斯论证的一个推论是：

(A)colonial women would demand a new "Code of Laws" that would include universal suffrage for all American women

(A) 殖民地妇女会要求制定一部新的“法典”，其中包括所有美国妇女的普选权。

(B)colonial women sought to benefit from republican ideals of equality and individual rights

(B) 殖民地妇女试图从共和主义的平等和个人权利理念中获益。

(C)colonial women would support a compromise with Great Britain to avoid a bloody war

(C) 殖民地妇女会支持与英国达成妥协，以避免一场血腥战争。

(D)colonial women would support a strict interpretation of the Constitution

(D) 殖民地妇女会支持对宪法的严格解释。

3.Which of the following best represents a logical extension of the ideas about government expressed in the excerpt?

3. 以下哪一项最能代表节选中表达的关于政府的观点的逻辑延伸？

(A)A weak federal government is needed to ensure the rights of the states.

(A) 需要一个弱势的联邦政府来保障各州的权利。

(B)A strong Supreme Court is needed to regulate interstate commerce.

(B) 需要一个强大的最高法院来规范州际贸易。

(C)A system of checks and balances is needed to prevent the abuse of power.

(C) 需要建立权力制衡机制，以防止滥用权力。

(D)An Electoral College is needed to prevent the direct election of the chief executive.

(D) 需要选举团来防止直接选举行政长官。

4.The ideas expressed in the excerpt have the most in common with ideas later expressed by

4. 这段摘录中表达的观点与后来由.....表达的观点最为相似。

(A)supporters of Andrew Jackson

(A) 安德鲁·杰克逊的支持者

(B)proponents of the Wilmot Proviso

(B) 威尔莫特条款的支持者

(C)signers of the Seneca Falls Declaration of Sentiments

(C) 塞内卡福尔斯情感宣言的签署者

(D)opponents of the League of Nations

(D) 国际联盟的反对者

A STEP-BY-STEP APPROACH 循序渐进的方法

STEP ONE: Carefully read the attribution line at the end of the excerpt.

第一步：仔细阅读摘录末尾的出处说明。

Most students begin by carefully reading the passage. Resist this temptation. Instead begin by focusing on the information in the attribution line at the end of the passage. The brief but vital information contained in the attribution provides the historic context for the passage. For example, the attribution line in the example on page 299 tells you three key facts. First, the passage is from a letter written by Abigail Adams to her husband John Adams. Second, Abigail wrote the letter at the end of March 1776, just 3 months before the signing of the Declaration of Independence. And third, Abigail is remembered as an advocate for the rights of colonial women.

大多数学生一开始都会仔细阅读文章。请克制住这种冲动。相反，应该先关注文章末尾的出处信息。出处信息虽然简短，却至关重要，它为文章提供了历史背景。例如，第299页示例中的出处信息就包含了三个关键事实。首先，这篇文章出自阿比盖尔·亚当斯写给她丈夫约翰·亚当斯的一封信。其次，阿比盖尔写这封信的时间是1776年3月底，也就是《独立宣言》签署前三个月。第三，阿比盖尔因其对殖民地妇女权利的倡导而为人所铭记。

These three facts are important historic clues that should focus your thinking. For example, what comes to mind when you think of Abigail Adams, women' s rights, and the year 1776? Your thoughts could include the impending Declaration of Independence and the potential role of women in the soon-to-be declared American republic.

这三个事实是重要的历史线索，应该能帮助你理清思路。例如，提到阿比盖尔·亚当斯、女性权利和1776年，你会想到什么？你可能会想到即将发表的《独立宣言》以及女性在即将成立的美利坚共和国中可能扮演的角色。

STEP TWO: Read the passage looking for the main ideas.

第二步：阅读文章，找出主要观点。

The passage is called a stimulus for a reason. Don' t overanalyze the passage. Instead read the passage noting how the author uses key words and facts to support a main idea. In this passage, Abigail Adams urges her husband to "Remember the Ladies." Adams' admonition to "be more generous to them than your ancestors" is a reference to the fact that colonial women had few legal rights independent of their husbands. For example, a colonial woman usually lost control of her property when she married.

这段文字之所以被称为“刺激材料”，是有原因的。不要过度分析这段文字。相反，阅读时要注意作者如何运用关键词和事实来支撑中心思想。在这段文字中，阿比盖尔·亚当斯敦促她的丈夫“记住女士们”。亚当斯告诫丈夫“要比你的祖先更慷慨地对待她们”，指的是殖民时期女性几乎没有独立于丈夫的法律权利。例如，殖民时期的女性一旦结婚，通常会失去对财产的控制权。

STEP THREE: Use the process of elimination.

第三步：运用排除法。

Many times your knowledge of the topic will enable you to quickly spot the correct answer. However, there are questions in which the correct answer will not jump out and say, “Here I am!” When this happens, don’t panic. Each APUSH multiple-choice question will contain answers that are clearly historically incorrect. For example, in Question 1 on page 300, you can eliminate answer choice (A) because the furor over the Stamp Act ended in 1766, ten years before Adams’ letter. You can eliminate choice (B) because *Common Sense* enjoyed widespread popular support for its defense of republican principles and call for political independence. And finally, you can eliminate choice (C) because the colonies rejected the principle of virtual representation. Using the process of elimination, the correct answer to Question 1 is clearly (D).

很多时候，你对相关主题的了解能让你迅速找到正确答案。然而，有些题目的正确答案并不会立刻跳出来告诉你：“我在这里！”遇到这种情况，不要慌张。每道 AP 美国历史选择题都会包含一些明显不符合史实的选项。例如，在第 300 页的第 1 题中，你可以排除选项(A)，因为围绕《印花税法》的争议在 1766 年就结束了，比亚当斯写信早了十年。你可以排除选项(B)，因为《常识》一书捍卫共和原则并呼吁政治独立，因此获得了广泛的民众支持。最后，你可以排除选项(C)，因为殖民地拒绝了虚拟代表制原则。通过排除法，第 1 题的正确答案显然是(D)。

It is important to remember that eliminating at least two answer choices means that you will have a 50-50 chance of correctly answering the question. With an educated guess, you should be able to answer at least 30 to 32 multiple-choice questions, thus earning half of the 63 to 65 points you need to score a 3.

记住，排除至少两个选项意味着你有50%的概率答对这道题。凭借合理的猜测，你应该至少能答对30到32道选择题，从而获得3分（63到65分）的一半。

STEP FOUR: Answer each question in the set.

第四步：回答题集中的所有问题。

You should now be ready to answer each question in the set. Here are the answers to questions 1–4:

现在你应该可以回答这组问题了。以下是第1-4题的答案：

Question 1: This question is based on the historical thinking skill of contextualization. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are all wrong because they are factually incorrect. Choice (D) is correct because Adams wanted her husband to write a new “Code of Laws” that would “Remember the Ladies.”

问题 1： 本题考察历史思维能力 contextualization.。选项 (A)、(B) 和 (C) 均错误，因为它们与事实不符。选项 (D) 正确，因为亚当斯希望她的丈夫制定一部新的“法律汇编”，以“顾及女性”。

Question 2: This question is based on the historical thinking skill of argumentation. Choice (A) is incorrect because women did not demand the suffrage until the Seneca Falls Convention over 70 years later. Choice (C) is incorrect because Adams clearly states that she longs “to hear that you have declared an independency.” Choice (D) is incorrect because the Constitution had not yet been written. Choice (B) is correct because Adams’ statement

shows an understanding of the connection between proclaiming a revolution based upon republican principles and extending them to **women**.

问题 2： 本题考察的是历史思维中的论证能力。选项(A)错误，因为女性直到 70 多年后的塞内卡福尔斯会议才要求获得选举权。选项(C)错误，因为亚当斯明确表示她渴望“听到你们宣布独立”。选项(D)错误，因为当时宪法尚未制定。选项(B)正确，因为亚当斯的表述表明她理解基于共和原则的革命宣言与将这些原则扩展到**女性之间的联系**。

Question 3: This question is based on the historical thinking skill of continuity and change over time. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are incorrect because the passage contains no evidence to support these answers. Choice (C) is correct because Adams asserts “all Men would be tyrants if they could.” Adams would support a system of checks and balances as a continuation of her apprehension of giving anyone “unlimited power.”

问题 3： 本题考察的是历史思维能力，即对历史延续性和变化的理解。选项(A)、(B)和(D)均不正确，因为文章中没有任何证据支持这些答案。选项(C)正确，因为亚当斯断言“如果可以，所有人都会成为暴君”。亚当斯支持权力制衡体系，这延续了她对赋予任何人“无限权力”的担忧。

Question 4: This question is based on the historical thinking skill of comparison. Adams is focused on a new “Code of Laws” that would include greater rights for women. Choice (A) is incorrect because Jackson’s supporters favored the suffrage for only white men. Choice (B) is incorrect because proponents of the Wilmot Proviso opposed the extension of slavery into the Western territories. Choice (D) is incorrect because the opponents of the League of Nations opposed entering into international organizations that would limit American autonomy. Choice (C) is correct because the signers of the Seneca Falls Declaration of Sentiments agreed with Adams’ conviction that America needed new laws recognizing the rights of women.

第四题： 本题考察的是历史思维中的比较能力。亚当斯致力于制定一部新的“法典”，旨在赋予女性更多权利。选项 (A) 错误，因为杰克逊的支持者只支持白人男性的选举权。选项 (B) 错误，因为威尔莫特条款的支持者反对将奴隶制扩展到西部领土。选项 (D) 错误，因为国际联盟的反对者反对加入会限制美国自治权的国际组织。选项 (C) 正确，因为《塞内卡福尔斯宣言》的签署者认同亚当斯的观点，即美国需要新的法律来承认女性的权利。

A SAMPLE SET OF QUESTIONS BASED ON A POLITICAL CARTOON

一组基于政治漫画的问题示例

Courtesy of the Library of Congress

图片由美国国会图书馆提供。

The Only Way to Handle It

唯一的处理方法

1.The image most clearly references which of the following conditions in America’s political climate in 1921?

1. 这幅图最清楚地反映了 1921 年美国政治气候的下列哪种情况？

(A) A growing commitment to Wilson's policy of moral diplomacy

(A) 对威尔逊道德外交政策日益增长的承诺

(B) A growing resurgence of nativist sentiment

(B) 本土主义情绪日益抬头

(C) A growing public opposition to the Ku Klux Klan

(C) 公众对三 K 党的反对日益增长

(D) A growing public support for women's suffrage

(D) 公众对妇女选举权的支持日益增长

2. Which of the following developments is the most direct effect of the situation portrayed in the image?

2. 下列哪项发展是图中所示情况最直接的影响？

(A) An increase in the proportion of Chinese immigrants

(A) 中国移民比例增加

(B) A decrease in the proportion of Mexican immigrants

(B) 墨西哥移民比例下降

(C) A decrease in the proportion of immigrants from Northern Europe

(C) 来自北欧的移民比例下降

(D) A decrease in the proportion of America's foreign-born population

(D) 美国外国出生人口比例下降

3. The cartoonist would most likely support

3. 这位漫画家很可能会支持

(A) the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti

(A) 萨科和范泽蒂的处决

(B) the strict enforcement of prohibition

(B) 严格执行禁令

(C) the National Origins Act of 1924

(C) 1924 年《国家起源法》

(D) the decision in the Scopes Trial

(D) 斯科普斯审判的判决

A STEP-BY-STEP APPROACH 循序渐进的方法

STEP ONE: Carefully examine the cartoon' s pictorial and textual elements.

第一步： 仔细检查漫画的图画和文字元素。

Begin your analysis in the cartoon' s upper left corner where a huge mass of Europeans are clamoring to enter a large funnel that will take them to a new land labeled "U.S.A." Now look at the figure of Uncle Sam standing on American soil at the funnel' s narrow end. Uncle Sam is inserting a gate labeled "3%" into the funnel. This action is curtailing the flood of people to a mere trickle.

分析从漫画左上角开始，那里一大群欧洲人正争先恐后地涌入一个巨大的漏斗，这个漏斗会将他们带到一片名为“美国”的新大陆。现在，请看站在漏斗窄端美国土地上的山姆大叔的形象。山姆大叔正在漏斗上安装一个标有“3%”的闸门。这一举动将原本汹涌的人流骤减至涓涓细流。

STEP TWO: Consider the cartoon' s historic context.

第二步： 考虑漫画的历史背景。

The cartoon was not published in a historic vacuum. During the 30 years before the cartoon was published, a massive wave of immigrants left Europe for America. These so-called New Immigrants came from small towns and villages in Southern and Eastern Europe. Nativists opposed the New Immigrants because they were heavily Catholic and Jewish and because they threatened to take away jobs by working for low wages. Note the papers in Uncle Sam' s left hand. They are probably the newly enacted Emergency Quota Act of 1921. The law restricted the number of immigrants admitted from any country to just 3 percent of the number of residents from that same country living in the United States as of the 1910 census.

这幅漫画并非凭空出现。在漫画发表前的三十年间，一股移民潮席卷欧洲，涌向美国。这些所谓的“新移民”来自南欧和东欧的小城镇和乡村。本土主义者反对这些新移民，因为他们大多信奉天主教和犹太教，而且他们低薪工作，威胁到本地人的工作机会。请注意山姆大叔左手拿着的文件。它们很可能是1921年新颁布的《紧急配额法案》。该法案将来自任何国家的移民人数限制在1910年人口普查中该国在美国居民人数的3%。

STEP THREE: Determine the cartoonist' s point of view.

第三步： 确定漫画家的观点。

Does the cartoonist support or oppose the Emergency Quota Act? The cartoon' s title, "The Only Way to Handle It," clearly indicates that the cartoonist supports the new law as a prudent way to prevent unlimited immigration from overwhelming American culture.

这位漫画家支持还是反对《紧急配额法案》？漫画的标题“唯一的处理方法”清楚地表明，漫画家支持这项新法律，认为这是防止无限制移民对美国文化造成冲击的审慎之举。

STEP FOUR: Answer each question in the set.

第四步： 回答题集中的所有问题。

You should now be ready to answer each question in the set. Here are the answers to questions 1–3:

现在你应该可以回答这组问题了。以下是第1-3题的答案：

Question 1: This question is based on the historical thinking skill of contextualization. Choice (A) is incorrect because as America embraced Harding' s policy of "normalcy," the nation turned its back on Wilson' s idealistic commitment to moral diplomacy. Choice (C) is incorrect because the Klan enjoyed growing public support in the early 1920s. Choice (D) is incorrect because the states ratified the Nineteenth Amendment granting women the suffrage before Congress passed the Emergency Quota Act of 1921. Choice (B) is correct because the massive wave of European immigration portrayed in the cartoon was generating a strong nativist movement.

问题 1： 本题考察历史思维能力contextualization.。选项(A)错误，因为当美国接受哈丁的“正常化”政策时，国家背弃了威尔逊对道德外交的理想主义承诺。选项(C)错误，因为三 K 党在 20 世纪初获得了越来越多的公众支持。选项(D)错误，因为各州在国会通过 1921 年紧急配额法案之前就批准了赋予妇女选举权的第十九修正案。选项(B)正确，因为漫画中描绘的欧洲移民潮正在催生一股强大的本土主义运动。

Question 2: This question is based on the historical thinking skill of causation. Choice (A) is incorrect because the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882 prohibited immigration from China, thus preventing an increase in the proportion of Chinese immigrants. Choice (B) is incorrect because the new immigration quotas did not apply to Mexico, thus allowing Mexican immigration to increase. Choice (C) is incorrect because the new quotas favored immigration from *Northern* Europe, thus allowing the proportion of immigrants from this region to increase. Choice (D) is correct because the quotas sharply reduced the overall immigration into the United States, thus reducing the proportion of America' s foreign-born population.

问题 2： 本题考察的是因果关系方面的历史思维能力。选项(A)错误，因为 1882 年的《排华法案》禁止中国移民，从而阻止了中国移民比例的增加。选项(B)错误，因为新的移民配额不适用于墨西哥，因此允许墨西哥移民增加。选项(C)错误，因为新的配额有利于*北欧*移民，从而允许来自该地区的移民比例增加。选项(D)正确，因为配额大幅减少了进入美国的整体移民数量，从而降低了美国外来人口的比例。

Question 3: This question is based on the historical thinking skill of comparison. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are all incorrect because the cartoon provides no direct evidence to support how the cartoonist would view the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti, the enforcement of prohibition, and the decision in the Scopes Trial. Choice (C) is correct because the cartoonist clearly favored the Emergency Quota Act of 1921. Given his support for immigration quotas, the cartoonist would most likely support the even more restrictive quotas in the National Origins Act of 1924.

问题 3： 本题考察的是历史思维中的比较能力。选项(A)、(B)和(D)均不正确，因为漫画中没有提供任何直接证据来支持漫画家对萨科和范泽蒂的处决、禁酒令的执行以及斯科普斯审判判决的看法。选项(C)正确，因为漫画家显然支持 1921 年的《紧急配额法案》。鉴于他对移民配额的支持，漫画家很可能也会支持 1924 年《国家起源法案》中更为严格的配额规定。

Chapter 33

第 33 章

PRACTICE MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

多项选择题练习

Practice with the following AP®-style questions. Then go online to access our timed, full-length practice exam at www.rea.com/studycenter.

请先练习以下 AP®风格的题目。然后访问 www.rea.com/studycenter，在线参加我们的限时完整版模拟考试。

Questions 1 and 2 refer to the excerpt below.

问题 1 和 2 参考以下摘录。

“For all the calamities that came in the long run, European contact at first offered American Indian peoples many opportunities and advantages. Old World technologies provided a range of trade goods that brought vast improvements to everyday life. . . . What was arguably the greatest contribution, however, was not made of metal but of flesh and blood—the horse. Its effects, especially on western tribes, were truly revolutionary. It altered their material lives, rearranged their relations with their environments, and fed a burst of power and affluence.”

尽管从长远来看，欧洲人的到来带来了诸多灾难，但最初也为美洲原住民提供了许多机遇和优势。旧世界的科技带来了种类繁多的贸易商品，极大地改善了他们的日常生活……然而，或许最伟大的贡献并非金属制品，而是血肉之躯——马。马的影响，尤其对西部部落而言，堪称革命性的。它改变了他们的物质生活，重塑了他们与环境的关系，并带来了前所未有的力量和财富。

— Elliott West, historian, 2009

——历史学家埃利奥特·韦斯特，2009年

1.The developments described by West most directly illustrate which of the following major historic trends in the Atlantic world?

1. 韦斯特所描述的发展最直接地体现了大西洋世界下列哪项主要历史趋势？

(A)The impact of the Columbian Exchange

(A) 哥伦布大交换的影响

(B)The spread of maize agriculture across North America

(B) 玉米农业在北美的传播

(C)The increasing conflict among European powers over access to New World trade routes

(C) 欧洲列强之间为争夺新世界贸易路线而日益加剧的冲突

(D)The use of the *encomienda* system to organize and regulate Native American labor

(D) 利用委任制组织和管理美洲原住民劳工

2.Which of the following most directly contributed to “the calamities” referenced in the excerpt?

2. 以下哪项对文中提到的“灾难”的发生最为直接？

(A) Significant population growth and economic development in many parts of Europe

(A) 欧洲许多地区人口显著增长，经济发展迅速。

(B) The growing dependence of Native American upon European goods

(B) 美洲原住民对欧洲商品的依赖日益加深

(C) Widespread epidemics of deadly diseases among New World peoples

(C) 新大陆居民中致命疾病的广泛流行

(D) The emergence of a racially mixed population in Spanish American colonies

(D) 西班牙美洲殖民地种族混杂人口的出现

Questions 3 to 5 refer to the excerpt below.

第 3 至 5 题参考以下摘录。

“We appeal to the country itself. . . by what cabal . . . the designs of many of those whom we call great men have been transacted and carried on, but let us trace these men in authority and favor to whose hands the dispensation of the country’ s wealth has been committed; let us observe the sudden rise of their estates [compared] with the quality in which they first entered this country. . . Now let us . . . see what sponges have sucked up the public treasure and wither it has not been privately contrived away by unworthy favorites and juggling parasites whose tottering fortunes have been repaired and supported at the public charge. . .

“我们向全国人民发出呼吁.....究竟是怎样的阴谋集团.....促成了许多我们称之为伟人的那些人的阴谋？让我们追溯一下这些掌权受宠之人，看看他们是如何将国家财富的分配权交到他们手中的；让我们看看他们的财富是如何迅速增长的，与他们最初进入这个国家时的境况相比.....现在让我们看看，究竟是哪些贪婪之徒吸干了公共财富，又有哪些不称职的宠臣和投机取巧之徒私自挥霍，而他们摇摇欲坠的财富却由公共资金来维持和扶持.....

— Nathaniel Bacon, “Manifesto,” 1676

——纳撒尼尔·培根，《宣言》，1676年

3. Which of the following types of evidence would best be used to support Bacon’ s argument in the excerpt?

3. 以下哪种类型的证据最适合用来支持培根在节选中的论点？

(A) Records documenting the increased use of enslaved Africans on Virginia tobacco plantations

(A) 记录了弗吉尼亚州烟草种植园中奴隶非洲人使用量增加的情况

(B) Debates in the House of Burgesses discussing the expansion of women’ s property rights

(B) 弗吉尼亚议会关于扩大妇女财产权的辩论

(C)Correspondence between indentured servants and their families in England

(C) 英国契约劳工与其家人之间的通信

(D)Tax records showing the changes in the average incomes of Virginia planters between 1650 and 1675

(D) 税务记录显示了 1650 年至 1675 年间弗吉尼亚州种植园主平均收入的变化

4.The events described in the excerpt contributed most directly to

4. 节选中描述的事件对以下方面的影响最为直接：

(A)intensified efforts to discover gold and other precious metals

(A) 加大力度勘探黄金和其他贵金属

(B)the decision to replace indentured servants with enslaved Africans

(B) 以非洲奴隶取代契约劳工的决定

(C)a shift from tobacco production to an economy based on shipbuilding and trade

(C) 经济结构从烟草生产转向以造船和贸易为基础的经济。

(D)the expansion of the suffrage to all white males

(D) 将选举权扩大到所有白人男性

5.Bacon most likely wrote his account in order to

5. 培根很可能是为了.....而撰写了他的记述。

(A)justify and explain his actions

(A) 为他的行为辩解并解释其原因

(B)promote an alliance between colonists in Virginia and colonists in New England

(B) 促进弗吉尼亚殖民者和新英格兰殖民者之间的联盟

(C)endorse the cultivation of sugar as a new cash crop

(C) 支持将糖作为新的经济作物进行种植

(D)propose a treaty of reconciliation with the Native American tribes

(D) 向美洲原住民部落提出和解条约

Questions 6 to 8 refer to the excerpt below.

第 6 题至第 8 题参考以下摘录。

"DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of the 22d of July . . . giving an account of the late barbarous massacre {of six freedmen} at the town of Hamburg, S.C. . . . The scene at Hamburg, as cruel, blood-thirsty, wanton, unprovoked, and uncalled for as it was, is only a repetition of the course which has been pursued in other Southern states within the last few years, notably in Mississippi and Louisiana. . . . There has never been a desire on the part of the North to humiliate the South. Nothing is claimed for one State that is not fully accorded to all others, unless it may be the right to kill Negroes and Republicans without fear of punishment and without loss of caste or reputation. . . . I will give every aid for which I can find law or constitutional power. A government that cannot give protection to life, property, and all guaranteed civil right (in this country, the greatest is an untrammelled ballot) to the citizen, is, in so far, a failure, and every energy of the oppressed should be exerted, always within the law and by constitutional means, to regain lost privileges and protection."

尊敬的先生：我已收到您 7 月 22 日的来信……信中描述了最近发生在南卡罗来纳州汉堡镇的野蛮屠杀事件（六名获释黑人遇害）……汉堡镇的惨剧，尽管残酷、嗜血、肆意妄为、毫无缘由，却只是近年来其他南方各州，特别是密西西比州和路易斯安那州所采取的行径的重演……北方从未想过要羞辱南方。除非是杀害黑人和共和党人而不必担心受到惩罚、不必担心失去身份或名誉，否则任何一个州都不能要求其他州不享有的权利……我将尽我所能，在法律或宪法赋予的权力范围内提供帮助。一个不能保护生命、财产和所有受保障的公民权利（在这个国家，最重要的权利是……）的政府，对公民而言，不受限制的投票权是一种失败，被压迫者应该竭尽全力，始终在法律和宪法的框架内，通过正当手段，重新获得失去的权利和保护。”

— President Ulysses S. Grant, Reply to the governor of South Carolina,

——尤利西斯·S·格兰特总统，《给南卡罗来纳州州长的答复》

July 26, 1876 1876年7月26日

6. Efforts by Republicans to establish a base for their party in the South after the Civil War failed because of

6. 内战结束后，共和党试图在南方建立党派基础的努力失败了，原因是：

(A) the emergence of the sharecropping system

(A) 分成制耕作制度的出现

(B) the U.S. Supreme Court decision in *Plessy v. Ferguson*

(B) 美国最高法院在普莱西诉弗格森案中的判决

(C) the allocation of scarce resources to building transcontinental railroads

(C) 将稀缺资源分配给修建横贯大陆的铁路

(D) the South' s determined resistance and the North' s waning resolve

(D) 南方的坚决抵抗和北方的决心减弱

7. The opinions expressed by President Grant would most likely have been endorsed by

7. 格兰特总统表达的观点很可能得到以下人士的赞同：

(A)Southern Redeemers

(A) 南方救赎者

(B)Southern Democrats

(B) 南方民主党人

(C)Radical Republicans

(C) 激进共和党人

(D)West Coast nativists

(D) 西海岸本土主义者

8.Which of the following was NOT a technique used in Southern states to disenfranchise African American voters?

8. 以下哪项不是南方各州用来剥夺非裔美国选民选举权的手段？

(A)Poll taxes

(A) 人头税

(B)Literacy tests

(B) 读写能力测试

(C)White primaries

(C) 白人初选

(D)Loyalty oaths

(D) 效忠誓言

Questions 9 to 11 refer to the following image from 1901.

第 9 题至第 11 题参考了 1901 年的以下图片。

Columbia' s Easter Bonnet 哥伦比亚的复活节帽子

Courtesy of the Library of Congress

图片由美国国会图书馆提供。

9.The cartoonist most likely supported

9. 这位漫画家很可能支持

(A)United States acquisition of overseas territories

(A) 美国取得海外领土

(B)a treaty limiting the naval arms race

(B) 限制海军军备竞赛的条约

(C)government policies favoring corporations

(C) 政府政策偏袒企业

(D)public relations campaigns encouraging women to join the armed forces

(D) 鼓励女性加入武装部队的公共关系活动

10.The image was created most directly in response to the

10. 这幅图像的创作最直接地回应了.....

(A)outbreak of World War I

(A) 第一次世界大战爆发

(B)transformation of the United States into an industrial society

(B) 美国向工业社会的转型

(C)the election of large numbers of women to political offices

(C) 大量女性当选政治职务

(D)United States victory in the Spanish-American War

(D) 美国在美西战争中的胜利

11.The situation depicted in the image contributed most directly to

11. 图中所示情况对以下方面的影响最为直接：

(A)the United States decision to suppress an independence movement in the Philippines

(A) 美国决定镇压菲律宾的独立运动。

(B)public opposition to United States imperialism

(B) 公众反对美国帝国主义

(C)the belief that the federal government should play a more active role in promoting economic growth

(C) 认为联邦政府应该在促进经济增长方面发挥更积极的作用

(D)the women' s suffrage movement

(D) 妇女选举权运动

Questions 12 to 15 refer to the excerpt below.

第 12 至 15 题参考以下摘录。

“While much is said about moneymaking, not enough is said about efficient, self-sacrificing toil of head and hand. Are not all these things worth striving for? The Niagara Movement proposes to gain these ends. . . . If we expect to gain our rights by nerveless acquiescence in wrong, then we expect to do what no other nation ever did. What must we do then? We must complain. Yes, plain, blunt complain, ceaseless agitation, unfailing exposure of dishonesty and wrong—this is the ancient, unerring way to liberty, and we must follow it.”

人们谈论赚钱很多，却很少谈及高效、无私奉献的脑力劳动和体力劳动。难道这些不值得我们为之奋斗吗？尼亚加拉运动旨在实现这些目标……如果我们指望通过对错误行为的默许来获得权利，那么我们就是在做其他任何国家都从未做过的事情。那么我们该怎么办？我们必须抗议。是的，直言不讳的抗议，持续不断的抗争，不遗余力地揭露不诚实和错误——这是通往自由的古老而可靠的道路，我们必须遵循它。

— W.E.B. Du Bois, “The Niagara Movement,” 1905

— WEB Du Bois , 《尼亚加拉运动》 , 1905 年

12.The beliefs expressed in the excerpt most directly challenged the prevailing idea in early twentieth century America that

12. 这段摘录中所表达的观点最直接地挑战了 20 世纪初美国盛行的观念，即：

(A)African Americans should migrate from the South to cities in the North and West

(A) 非裔美国人应该从南方迁往北方和西方的城市。

(B)separate but equal public facilities for African Americans were appropriate

(B) 为非裔美国人提供隔离但平等的公共设施是恰当的

(C)sharecropping was the best route to economic advancement

(C) 分成制耕作是实现经济发展的最佳途径

(D)African American voters should shift their allegiance to the Democratic Party

(D) 非裔美国选民应该转而效忠民主党

13.Which of the following developments in the second half of the twentieth century best represented the continuation of the ideas expressed in this excerpt?

13. 下列二十世纪下半叶的发展中，哪一项最能代表本文所表达思想的延续？

(A)An environmental movement focused on banning chemical insecticides

(A) 一场以禁止使用化学杀虫剂为重点的环保运动

(B)A religious movement focused on personal conversion and family values

(B) 一个以个人皈依和家庭价值观为中心的宗教运动

(C)A women’ s rights movement focused on challenging sex discrimination in the workplace

(C) 一场以挑战职场性别歧视为重点的妇女权利运动

(D)A peace movement focused on ending the Vietnam War

(D) 一场旨在结束越南战争的和平运动

14.The excerpt was a direct response to

14. 这段摘录是对.....的直接回应

(A)Ida B. Wells’ campaign against lynching

(A) 艾达·B·威尔斯反对私刑的运动

(B)Booker T. Washington’ s accommodationist policies

(B) 布克·T·华盛顿的妥协主义政策

(C)Theodore Roosevelt’ s Square Deal programs

(C) 西奥多·罗斯福的公平交易计划

(D)Susan B. Anthony’ s campaign for women’ s suffrage

(D) 苏珊·B·安东尼争取妇女选举权的运动

15.Du Bois’ ideas about “ceaseless agitation” are most consistent with which of the following?

15. 杜波依斯关于“持续不断的鼓动”的观点与下列哪一项最为一致？

(A)The controversy over flappers during the 1920s

(A) 20 世纪 20 年代关于“摩登女郎”的争议

(B)The migration of Oakies to California during the 1930s

(B) 20 世纪 30 年代橡树人向加利福尼亚的迁徙

(C)The wave of sit-in demonstrations during the early 1960s

(C) 20 世纪 60 年代初的静坐示威浪潮

(D)The Best Generation critique of American culture during the 1950s

(D) 20 世纪 50 年代“最好的一代”对美国文化的批判

Questions 16 and 17 refer to the excerpt below.

第 16 题和第 17 题参考以下摘录。

Little boxes on the hillside,

山坡上的小盒子，

Little boxes made of ticky tacky

用劣质材料制成的小盒子

Little boxes on the hillside,

山坡上的小盒子，

Little boxes all the same. . . .

都是些小盒子.....

And the people in the houses

还有那些住在房子里的人

All went to the university.

他们都上了大学。

Where they were put in boxes

它们被装进了箱子里。

And they came out all the same. . . .

结果他们都一样.....

And they all play on the golf course

他们都打高尔夫球。

And drink their martinis dry

然后把他们的马提尼喝干

And they all have pretty children

她们的孩子都很漂亮。

And the children go to school,

孩子们去上学，

And the children go to summer camp

孩子们去参加夏令营

And then to the university

然后去大学

Where they are put in boxes

它们被装进箱子里。

And they come out all the same.

结果都一样。

— Malvina Reynolds, "Little Boxes," 1962

——玛尔维娜·雷诺兹，《小盒子》，1962年

16. Which of the following movements expressed ideas most similar to the ideas expressed in the excerpt?

16. 下列哪个运动表达的思想与节选中表达的思想最为相似？

(A) "Luck and pluck" novelists in the Gilded Age

(A) 镀金时代的“运气与勇气”小说家

(B) Muckrakers in the early 1900s

(B) 20 世纪初的揭丑记者

(C) Harlem Renaissance writers in the 1920s

(C) 20 世纪 20 年代哈莱姆文艺复兴时期的作家

(D) Beat writers in the 1950s

(D) 20 世纪 50 年代的垮掉派作家

17. The patterns described by Malvina Reynolds most directly illustrate which of the following major historic developments during the 1950s?

17. 马尔维娜·雷诺兹描述的模式最直接地说明了 20 世纪 50 年代的哪项重大历史发展？

(A) The growing impact of immigration from Latin America and Asia

(A) 来自拉丁美洲和亚洲的移民日益增长的影响

(B) The rise of McCarthyism

(B) 麦卡锡主义的兴起

(C) The impact of Great Society urban renewal programs

(C) “伟大社会”城市更新计划的影响

(D) The conformity and materialism of American culture

(D) 美国文化的顺从性和物质主义

Questions 18 and 19 refer to the excerpt below.

第 18 题和第 19 题参考以下摘录。

"The problem lay buried, unspoken for many years in the minds of American women . . . The suburban wife struggled with it alone. As she made the beds, shopped for groceries,

matched slipcover material, ate peanut butter sandwiches with her children, chauffeured Cub Scouts and Brownies, lay beside her husband at night—she was afraid to ask even of herself the silent question— ‘Is this all?’

“这个问题多年来一直深埋在美国女性的心中，无人提及……郊区主妇独自承受着这一切。当她铺床、买菜、挑选沙发套面料、和孩子们一起吃花生酱三明治、接送童子军和女童子军、晚上躺在丈夫身边时——她甚至不敢问自己那个无声的问题——‘这就是全部吗？’”

— Betty Friedan, *The Feminine Mystique*, 1963

——贝蒂·弗里丹，《女性的奥秘》，1963 年

18.The sentiments expressed in the excerpt most directly challenge the prevailing ideal in the 1950s and early 1960s that women should

18. 这段摘录表达的观点最直接地挑战了 20 世纪 50 年代和 60 年代初盛行的观念，即女性应该……

(A)focus their energies on the domestic sphere

(A) 将精力集中在家庭领域

(B)receive equal pay for equal work

(B) 同工同酬

(C)use fashion to challenge traditional gender roles

(C) 利用时尚挑战传统的性别角色

(D)teach their children to become informed and responsible citizens

(D) 教导他们的孩子成为有见识、有责任感的公民

19.Which of the following most shaped the patterns of behavior described in the excerpt?

19. 以下哪项对节选中描述的行为模式影响最大？

(A)Cold War anxieties

(A) 冷战焦虑

(B)The Supreme Court decision in *Brown v. Board of Education*

(B) 最高法院在布朗诉教育委员会案中的裁决

(C)Unprecedented economic prosperity

(C) 前所未有的经济繁荣

(D)The ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA)

(D) 批准《平等权利修正案》(ERA)

Questions 20 to 22 refer to the excerpt below.

第 20 至 22 题参考以下摘录。

I know it may not be fashionable to speak of patriotism or national destiny these days. But I feel it is appropriate to do so on this occasion. . . .

我知道如今谈论爱国主义或国家命运或许并不时髦。但我认为在这种场合谈论这些是合适的.....

Let historians not record that when America was the most powerful nation in the world we passed on the other side of the road and allowed the last hopes for peace and freedom of millions of people to be suffocated by the forces of totalitarianism. And so tonight to you, the great silent majority of my fellow Americans, I ask for your support. . . . Let us be united for peace. Let us also be united against defeat. Because let us understand: North Vietnam cannot defeat or humiliate the United States. Only Americans can do that.

让历史学家不要记载，当美国还是世界上最强大的国家时，我们却袖手旁观，任由数百万人民对和平与自由的最后希望被极权主义势力扼杀。所以今晚，我向你们——沉默的大多数美国同胞——请求你们的支持.....让我们团结起来，为了和平。让我们也团结起来，反对失败。因为我们必须明白：北越无法战胜或羞辱美国。只有美国人才能做到这一点。

— Richard Nixon, Address to the Nation,

——理查德·尼克松，《对全国的讲话》

November 3, 1969 1969年11月3日

20. Nixon's primary purpose in the excerpt was to

20. 节选中尼克松的主要目的是

(A) rally public support for his policy of détente

(A) 争取公众支持他的缓和政策

(B) rally public support for his policy of Vietnamization

(B) 争取公众支持他的越南化政策

(C) rally public support for his policy of bombing Cambodia

(C) 争取公众支持他轰炸柬埔寨的政策

(D) rally public support for his policy of executive privilege

(D) 争取公众支持其行政特权政策

21. Which of the following ideas most directly contributed to America's involvement in the conflict with North Vietnam?

21. 下列哪项思想最直接地促成了美国卷入与北越的冲突？

(A) The strategy of brinksmanship

(A) 边缘政策策略

(B)The concept of mutually assured destruction

(B) 相互确保摧毁的概念

(C)The growing fear of nationalist movements in Africa

(C) 非洲民族主义运动日益增长的恐惧

(D)The belief in the domino theory

(D) 对多米诺骨牌理论的信仰

22.Nixon' s address was delivered in response to

22. 尼克松的讲话是为了回应.....

(A)the emergence of the black power movement

(A) 黑人权力运动的兴起

(B)the increasing radicalization of the feminist movement

(B) 女权运动日益激进化

(C)a growing public debate over the rationale for the Vietnam War

(C) 公众对越南战争理由的辩论日益增多

(D)Cold War tensions in Berlin

(D) 柏林的冷战紧张局势

Questions 23 to 25 refer to the excerpt below.

第 23 题至第 25 题参考以下摘录。

"It was in suburbs such as Garden Grove, Orange County, [California] . . . that small groups of middle-class men and women met in their new tract homes, seeking to turn the tide of liberal dominance. Recruiting the like-minded, they organized study groups, opened 'Freedom Forum' bookstores, filled the rolls of the John Birch Society, entered school board races, and worked within the Republican Party, all in an urgent struggle to safeguard their particular vision of freedom and the American heritage.

"在加州橙县花园格罗夫等郊区.....一些中产阶级男女聚集在他们新建的住宅区里，试图扭转自由主义的统治局面。他们招募志同道合的人，组织学习小组，开设‘自由论坛’书店，加入约翰·伯奇协会，参加学校董事会竞选，并在共和党内开展工作，所有这些都是为了捍卫他们独特的自由愿景和美国传统而进行的紧急斗争。"

— Lisa McGirr, historian, *Suburban Warriors*:

——丽莎·麦吉尔，历史学家，《郊区战士》：

The Origins of the New American Right, 2015

美国新右翼的起源，2015年

23.The “middle-class men and women” referenced in the excerpt were part of which broader historical movement?

23. 文中提到的“中产阶级男女”属于哪个更广泛的历史运动？

(A)The emergence of a counterculture

(A) 反主流文化的兴起

(B)The rise of radical feminists

(B) 激进女权主义者的兴起

(C)The protests of the Civil Rights movement

(C) 民权运动的抗议活动

(D)The growth of the conservative movement

(D) 保守主义运动的发展

24.The “tide of liberal dominance” refers to all of the following EXCEPT

24. “自由主义主导的浪潮”指的是以下所有内容，除了：

(A)Great Society programs

(A) 伟大社会计划

(B)The emergence of environmental activism

(B) 环境行动主义的兴起

(C)The increasing participation of women in the labor force during the Second World War

(C) 第二次世界大战期间妇女劳动力参与率的不断提高

(D)Supreme Court decisions prohibiting officially sponsored prayer and Bible readings in the public schools

(D) 最高法院禁止在公立学校进行官方赞助的祈祷和圣经朗读的裁决

25.Which of the following ultimately became political allies of the Orange County men and women described in this excerpt?

25. 以下哪些人最终成为了本文节选中所描述的奥兰治县男女的政治盟友？

(A)Discontented blue-collar workers in the North

(A) 北方不满的蓝领工人

(B)Environmental activists in the Pacific Northwest

(B) 太平洋西北地区的环保人士

(C) Black Power protestors in urban ghettos

(C) 城市贫民窟的黑人权力抗议者

(D) Native American activists in South Dakota

(D) 南达科他州的美国原住民活动家

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS 答案和解释

1.(A) The Columbian Exchange refers to the exchange of plants, animals, and diseases between the New World and Europe following the discovery of America in 1492. The excerpt discusses examples of how the Columbian Exchange affected New World peoples.

1. (A) 哥伦布大交换是指 1492 年美洲被发现后，新世界与欧洲之间植物、动物和疾病的交换。摘录讨论了哥伦布大交换如何影响新世界人民的例子。

2.(C) Smallpox and other contagious European diseases decimated New World societies. Demographers estimate that the Native American population plummeted by as much as 90 percent in the first century of contact with Europeans.

2. (C) 天花和其他欧洲传染病重创了新大陆的社会。人口统计学家估计，在与欧洲人接触的第一个世纪里，美洲原住民人口锐减了多达 90%。

3.(D) Bacon charges that the “men in authority” are “sponges” and “parasites” whose fortunes have been supported by “the public charge.” Tax records from 1650 to 1675 would provide evidence to substantiate Bacon’s charges.

3. (D) 培根指责“当权者”是“寄生虫”和“海绵”，他们的财富依靠“公共负担”维持。1650 年至 1675 年的税务记录可以提供证据来证实培根的指控。

4.(B) Bacon’s Rebellion exposed tensions between impoverished former indentured servants and the privileged gentry. As planters became more wary of their former indentured servants, they turned to enslaved Africans as a more reliable and cost-effective source of labor.

4. (B) 培根起义暴露了贫困的前契约劳工与享有特权的乡绅之间的紧张关系。随着种植园主对他们以前的契约劳工越来越警惕，他们转而使用被奴役的非洲人作为更可靠、更经济的劳动力来源。

5.(A) As the leader of a rebellion, Bacon wrote his “Manifesto” to justify his actions and explain his opposition to colonial policies.

5. (A) 作为叛乱的领袖，培根撰写了《宣言》，以证明他的行为是正当的，并解释他反对殖民政策的原因。

6.(D) The massacre at Hamburg, South Carolina, and violence in Mississippi and Louisiana provide examples of determined Southern resistance. Grant’s failure to back up his words of support with forceful actions illustrate the North’s waning resolve. The Supreme Court decision in *Plessy v. Ferguson* occurred in 1896, two decades after Grant’s letter.

6. (D) 南卡罗来纳州汉堡大屠杀以及密西西比州和路易斯安那州的暴力事件，都体现了南方顽强抵抗的决心。格兰特未能以强有力的行动来支持他的支持，这表明北方的决心正在减弱。最高法院在普莱西诉弗格森案中的裁决是在 1896 年作出的，距离格兰特写信已经过去了二十年。

7.(C) Radical Republicans would endorse Grant' s condemnation of the violence in South Carolina. Southern Redeemers and Southern Democrats supported the end of Radical Reconstruction. West Coast nativists were focused on the status of Chinese immigrants in California.

7. (C) 激进共和党人赞同格兰特对南卡罗来纳州暴力事件的谴责。南方救赎派和南方民主党人支持结束激进重建。西海岸本土主义者则关注加利福尼亚州华人移民的地位。

8.(D) Redeemer governments used poll taxes, literacy tests, and white primaries to disenfranchise African American voters. Loyalty oaths were part of the McCarthy-era Red Scare. They were never used to disenfranchise African American voters.

8. (D) 救赎者政府利用人头税、文化程度测试和白人初选来剥夺非裔美国选民的选举权。效忠誓言是麦卡锡时代“红色恐慌”的一部分，从未被用来剥夺非裔美国选民的选举权。

9.(A) Columbia is a poetic alternative name for America. The cartoonist portrays Columbia as a female figure proudly adjusting an Easter bonnet, which is actually a battleship labeled "World Power." The battleship bonnet is spewing thick black smoke labeled "Expansion." The cartoonist uses this image to convey his support for America' s growing world power.

9. (A) 哥伦比亚是美国的另一种诗意别称。漫画家将哥伦比亚描绘成一位骄傲地整理复活节彩蛋帽的女性形象，而这顶帽子实际上是一艘标有“世界强权”字样的战舰。这艘战舰的帽子正喷吐着浓浓的黑烟，上面写着“扩张”。漫画家用这幅图来表达他对美国日益增长的世界强权的支持。

10.(D) Created in 1901, the image celebrates America' s victory in the Spanish-American War and the nation' s emergence as a world power.

10. (D) 这幅创作于 1901 年的画作，是为了庆祝美国在美西战争中取得胜利，以及美国崛起成为世界强国。

11.(A) The Treaty of Paris ceded the Philippines to the United States. The agreement aroused a powerful anti-imperialist movement to block ratification. The cartoonist clearly endorsed the treaty. After a heated debate, the Senate approved the Treaty of Paris. The United States was soon forced to use overwhelming military power to crush a Philippine independence movement.

11. (A) 《巴黎条约》将菲律宾割让给了美国。该条约引发了一场强大的反帝国主义运动，旨在阻止条约的批准。漫画家显然支持该条约。经过激烈的辩论，参议院最终批准了《巴黎条约》。美国很快被迫动用压倒性的军事力量镇压菲律宾的独立运动。

12.(B) Du Bois wrote this essay less than 10 years after the Supreme Court decision in *Plessy v. Ferguson* legalized the doctrine of "separate but equal." Du Bois called for "ceaseless agitation" to expose the accepted belief that segregated public facilities were appropriate.

12. (B) 杜波依斯写这篇文章时，距离最高法院在普莱西诉弗格森案中裁定“隔离但平等”原则合法化还不到 10 年。杜波依斯呼吁“不懈奋斗”，揭露当时普遍接受的关于公共设施实行种族隔离是合理性的观点。

13.(C) Both Du Bois and the women' s rights movement focused on fighting to end unjust discrimination directed against a specific group of people.

13. (C) 杜波依斯和妇女权利运动都致力于消除针对特定群体的不公正歧视。

14.(B) In 1895, Booker T. Washington delivered his famous Atlanta Compromise speech, urging African Americans to accept segregation and focus on programs of economic self-help. Du Bois forcefully rejected this policy of gradualism and accommodation.

14. (B) 1895 年，布克·T·华盛顿发表了著名的《亚特兰大妥协》演讲，敦促非裔美国人接受种族隔离，并专注于经济自立计划。杜波依斯强烈反对这种渐进主义和妥协政策。

15.(C) The sit-in demonstrations provide a powerful example of the use of “ceaseless agitation” to expose injustice.

15. (C) 静坐示威是利用“持续不断的抗议”来揭露不公正现象的一个有力例证。

16.(D) During the 1950s, Beat Generation writers such as Jack Kerouac scorned middle-class suburban life. Gilded Age “luck and pluck” novels such as the Horatio Alger stories celebrated America as the land of opportunity.

16. (D) 20 世纪 50 年代，像杰克·凯鲁亚克这样的“垮掉的一代”作家鄙视中产阶级的郊区生活。镀金时代的“运气和勇气”小说，例如霍雷肖·阿尔杰的故事，则将美国歌颂为充满机遇的土地。

17.(D) The endless rows of identical box homes embodied the conformity and materialism that dominated American culture during the 1950s.

17. (D) 一排排相同的方盒子房屋体现了 20 世纪 50 年代主导美国文化的循规蹈矩和物质主义。

18.(A) The 1950s witnessed a revival of the cult of domesticity. It glorified American women performing their “natural” roles as wives and mothers.

18. (A) 20 世纪 50 年代见证了家庭崇拜的复兴。它颂扬美国女性履行其作为妻子和母亲的“自然”角色。

19.(C) America’s unprecedented economic prosperity supported a suburban lifestyle that consigned educated women such as Betty Friedan to a monotonous routine of household chores.

19. (C) 美国前所未有的经济繁荣支撑着郊区生活方式，使像贝蒂·弗里丹这样的受过教育的女性只能从事单调乏味的家务劳动。

20.(B) After taking office, President Nixon began to implement a gradual policy known as Vietnamization whereby South Vietnamese troops replaced American combat forces. His address attempted to rally public support for this policy. Nixon did not initiate his policy of détente until his famous 1972 trips to China and Russia.

20. (B) 尼克松总统就职后，开始逐步推行一项被称为“越南化”的政策，即以越南军队取代美军作战部队。他发表讲话试图争取公众对这项政策的支持。尼克松直到 1972 年著名的访华访苏之旅才开始推行缓和政策。

21.(D) First articulated by President Eisenhower, the domino theory predicted that if one country fell to communism, its neighbors would become susceptible to communist influence and control. Cold War hawks predicted that the fall of South Vietnam would

inevitably lead to the fall of Southeast Asia.

21. (D) 多米诺骨牌理论最初由艾森豪威尔总统提出，该理论预测，如果一个国家沦陷于共产主义，其邻国也将容易受到共产主义的影响和控制。冷战鹰派预测，南越的沦陷将不可避免地导致东南亚的沦陷。

22.(C) During the fall of 1969, huge antiwar demonstrations protested Nixon' s gradual approach to ending the Vietnam War. Nixon called upon "the great silent majority" to support his policies and allow him to stay the course and achieve "peace with honor."

22. (C) 1969 年秋季，大规模反战示威游行抗议尼克松逐步结束越南战争的策略。尼克松呼吁“沉默的大多数”支持他的政策，让他能够坚持到底，实现“体面的和平”。

23.(D) Middle-class men and women living in Sun Belt communities such as Garden Grove formed a key part of the conservative movement that helped elect Ronald Reagan president in 1980.

23. (D) 居住在阳光地带社区（如花园格罗夫）的中产阶级男女，是保守主义运动的重要组成部分，该运动帮助罗纳德·里根在 1980 年当选总统。

24.(C) The Great Society, environmental activism, and Supreme Court decisions banning school prayer were all part of the "tide of liberal dominance" that prevailed during most of the 1960s. The patriotic participation of women in the labor force during World War II preceded the period of liberal dominance during the 1960s.

24. (C) “伟大社会”计划、环保运动以及最高法院禁止学校祈祷的裁决，都是 20 世纪 60 年代大部分时间盛行的“自由主义主导浪潮”的一部分。二战期间妇女爱国地参与劳动力市场，早于 20 世纪 60 年代的自由主义主导时期。

25.(A) The conservative coalition ultimately included discontented blue-collar workers known as "Reagan Democrats." Environmental activists, Black Power protesters, and Native American activists did not support the conservative agenda pioneered by the Orange County conservatives described in this excerpt.

25. (A) 保守派联盟最终包括了被称为“里根民主党人”的不满的蓝领工人。环保人士、黑人权力运动抗议者和美洲原住民活动家不支持本摘录中描述的奥兰治县保守派开创的保守派议程。

Chapter 34

第 34 章

STRATEGIES FOR THE SHORT-ANSWER QUESTIONS

简答题策略

Your APUSH exam will continue with a 40-minute section containing four short-answer questions covering topics from Native Americans before Columbus' s voyages to events and trends in the early twenty-first century. You are required to answer the first two questions. They will both cover material from Periods 3 to 8 (1754–1980). You will then answer the third OR the fourth question. Question 3 will cover Periods 1 to 5 (1491–1877),

while Question 4 will cover Periods 6 to 9 (1865–2010).

您的 APUSH 考试接下来将进行一个 40 分钟的考试部分，包含四道简答题，涵盖从哥伦布航行之前的美洲原住民到 21 世纪初的事件和趋势等主题。您必须回答前两题。这两题的内容均涵盖第三至第八时期（1754-1980 年）。之后，您需要回答第三题或第四题。第三题涵盖第一至第五时期（1491-1877 年），而第四题涵盖第六至第九时期（1865-2010 年）。

Question 1 features a pair of passages by dueling historians or contrasting contemporaries. Question 2 will ask you to analyze a political cartoon or historical poster. Both prompts are followed by a set of three very focused sub-questions. Questions 3 and 4 ask you to compare the similarities and differences between two major intellectual movements, geographic regions, political movements, or legislative programs. Each question includes three specific sub-questions.

第一题包含两位历史学家或同时代人物的两段论述。第二题要求你分析一幅政治漫画或历史海报。这两道题都包含三个非常具体的子问题。第三题和第四题要求你比较两个主要思想运动、地理区域、政治运动或立法方案的异同。每道题都包含三个具体的子问题。

The three short-answer questions are worth 28 points, or 20 percent of your total exam score. Each of the three sub-questions is worth 3.1 points.

这三道简答题共28分，占考试总分的20%。每道小题3.1分。

STRATEGY 1 策略 1

Use complete sentences to answer each sub-question. You will *not* be awarded points for using an outline or a bulleted list of points.

请用完整的句子回答每个子问题。使用提纲或要点列表作答将不予得分。

STRATEGY 2 策略二

Write succinct answers. You will be given one page for each of the three questions you choose to answer. Each page contains just 23 lines. Answers that exceed these limitations will not be scored.

请简明扼要地作答。您将获得一页纸的答题空间，用于回答您选择的三个问题。每页纸仅限23行。超出字数限制的答案将不予评分。

STRATEGY 3 策略 3

Each of the three sub-parts of a short-answer question is an all-or-nothing proposition. That is, you will either receive full credit for your answer or you will receive a zero. Remember, there is no guessing penalty. Since a blank space will receive a zero, always try to write a plausible answer.

简答题的三个小题都是非此即彼的，要么答对得满分，要么答错得零分。记住，没有猜测扣分。由于空白处会得零分，所以务必尽量写出一个合情合理的答案。

STRATEGY 4 策略 4

Most of the sub-questions can be answered in a variety of ways. Your goal is therefore not to find *the* answer. Instead, your goal is to find and write about *an* answer.

大多数问题都可以用多种方式回答。因此，你的目标不是找到答案，而是找到答案并加以阐述。

SHORT-ANSWER QUESTION 1: DUELING HISTORIANS

简答题 1：历史学家之争

Betraying the hopes of the world, breaking treaties and commitments, the Soviet government after World War II embarked on a new course of forcible expansion and aggression. In 1945 and 1946, Russia's neighbors in Europe and the Far East, their territory occupied by the Red Army at the end of the fighting, were transformed into a new kind of dependencies, so-called satellites, with the Communist Party in power. Although the United States and her Western allies protested this course, Moscow remained adamant, fully aware of the inability of the Western allies to prevent this process of expansion.

二战后，苏联政府背弃了世界的希望，撕毁了条约和承诺，走上了武力扩张和侵略的新道路。1945年和1946年，苏联在欧洲和远东的邻国——这些国家在战争结束时被红军占领——变成了新型的附属国，即所谓的卫星国，而苏联共产党则掌握了政权。尽管美国及其西方盟国对此表示抗议，但莫斯科依然我行我素，因为它完全清楚西方盟国无力阻止这一扩张进程。

— David J. Dallin, historian, *Dubious Victory*, 1973

——历史学家大卫·J·达林，《可疑的胜利》，1973年

It is pointless to try to place all the blame for the Cold War on either the Communist World or the so-called Free World. Can we blame dogs for being hostile to cats, or water for being incompatible with oil, or fire for reacting violently to gasoline?

试图将冷战的全部责任归咎于共产主义阵营或所谓的自由阵营是毫无意义的。我们能责怪狗对猫怀有敌意吗？能责怪水与石油不相容吗？能责怪火与汽油发生剧烈反应吗？

Communism, by the very nature of its closed society, has a built-in hostility to open-door capitalism—a hostility that existed from the beginning and will always exist as long as the two systems keep their basic identity and ideology. In this sense the Cold War has existed since 1917, when the Communists took over in Russia and proclaimed their undying hostility to the capitalist world. Basic frictions and suspicions were temporarily ignored during the anti-Hitler war, but they were always present; and circumstances in the postwar years increased the friction as each side sought to promote its ideologically directed aims. If the West feared Communist world revolution, the Soviet leaders feared, or professed to fear, capitalist encirclement. The Cold War came so naturally that its avoidance would have been more remarkable than its occurrence."

共产主义，就其封闭社会的本质而言，天生就对开放的资本主义抱有敌意——这种敌意从一开始就存在，只要这两个体系保持其基本特性和意识形态，这种敌意就将永远存在。从这个意义上讲，冷战自1917年共产党在俄国掌权并宣称其对资本主义世界永不磨灭的敌意以来就一直存在。在反希特勒战争期间，基本的摩擦和猜疑暂时被忽视，但它们始终存在；战后时期，随着双方都试图推进其意识形态目标，摩擦进一步加剧。如果说西方惧怕共产主义世界革命，那么苏联领导人则惧怕（或者说声称惧怕）资本主义的包围。冷战的出现如此自然，以至于避免冷战反而比它发生更令人惊讶。

— Thomas A. Bailey, historian, *Probing America's Past*, 1973

——托马斯·A·贝利，历史学家，《探究美国历史》，1973年

Using the excerpts above, answer (A), (B), and (C).

根据以上摘录，回答（A）、（B）和（C）问题。

(A) Briefly describe ONE major difference between Dallin' s and Bailey' s historical interpretations of the causes of the Cold War.

（A）简述达林和贝利对冷战起因的历史解释之间的一个主要区别。

(B) Briefly explain how ONE event or development from the period 1945–1953 that is not explicitly mentioned in the excerpts could be used to support Dallin' s argument.

（B）简要解释如何利用摘录中未明确提及的 1945 年至 1953 年期间的一项事件或发展来支持达林的论点。

(C) Briefly explain how ONE event or development from the period 1945–1953 that is not explicitly mentioned in the excerpts could be used to support Bailey' s argument.

（C）简要解释如何利用摘录中未明确提及的 1945 年至 1953 年期间的一项事件或发展来支持 Bailey 的论点。

ANSWERS: 答案：

(A) Dallin argues that the Soviet Union caused the Cold War by following a “new course of forcible expansion” and by deliberately “breaking treaties and commitments.” In contrast, Bailey argues that the Cold War was the inevitable result of irreconcilable differences between the United States and the Soviet Union.

（A）达林认为，苏联采取“新的武力扩张路线”并蓄意“撕毁条约和承诺”，从而引发了冷战。与之相反，贝利则认为，冷战是美国和苏联之间不可调和的分歧的必然结果。

(B) Soviet policy in Poland supports Dallin' s argument. Joseph Stalin broke his Yalta pledges by forbidding free elections in Poland and by installing a puppet or satellite communist regime. This intrusion into Eastern and Central Europe violated the principle of national self-determination and posed a real threat to Western Europe. As the leader of the Free World, the United States had to implement a policy of containment to block Soviet expansion.

（B）苏联在波兰的政策支持了达林的论点。约瑟夫·斯大林违背了他在雅尔塔会议上的承诺，禁止在波兰举行自由选举，并扶植了一个傀儡或卫星共产主义政权。这种对东欧和中欧的入侵违反了民族自决原则，并对西欧构成了真正的威胁。作为自由世界的领导者，美国不得不实施遏制政策来阻止苏联的扩张。

(C) The United States formed NATO to block Soviet expansion into Western Europe. The alliance provided American forces with strategic military bases that posed a deterrence to the Soviet Union. Russian leaders responded by forming the Warsaw Pact to defend their sphere of influence in Eastern Europe. The two rival alliances support Bailey' s argument that the Cold War was an inevitable result of rivalry between the opposing political and economic systems.

（C）美国组建北约是为了阻止苏联向西欧扩张。该联盟为美军提供了战略军事基地，对苏联构成了威慑。俄罗斯领导人则组建了华沙条约组织以捍卫其在东欧的势力范围。这两个敌对联盟印证了贝利的论点，即冷战是敌对政治和经济体系之间竞争的必然结果。

SHORT-ANSWER QUESTION 2: ANALYZING AN IMAGE

简答题2：图像分析

National Archives, 1943 国家档案馆，1943年

The image above was created in 1943 by the Office of War Information. It depicts workers at an integrated aircraft plant. Using the image, answer (A), (B), and (C).

上图由美国战时新闻办公室于 1943 年制作，描绘了一家综合飞机制造厂的工人。请根据图片回答（A）、（B）和（C）问题。

(A) Briefly describe ONE specific event or development that led to the historical situation depicted in the image.

（A）简述导致图中所示历史情况的一个具体事件或发展。

(B) Briefly describe how the image depicts the government's point of view about the role of African American workers during the Second World War.

（B）简述该图如何描绘政府对二战期间非裔美国工人角色的看法。

(C) Briefly explain ONE specific effect in the period from 1943 to 1953 of the development referenced by the image.

（C）简要解释图像所示发展在 1943 年至 1953 年期间产生的一个具体影响。

ANSWERS: 答案：

(A) In 1941, A. Philip Randolph and other African American leaders planned a march on Washington, D.C., to protest racial discrimination in defense industries. President Roosevelt avoided the march by issuing Executive Order 8802, prohibiting ethnic or racial discrimination in the nation's defense industry. The order marked the first time since Reconstruction that the federal government committed itself to opposing racial discrimination.

（A）1941 年，A·菲利普·伦道夫和其他非裔美国人领袖计划在华盛顿特区举行游行，抗议国防工业中的种族歧视。罗斯福总统颁布了第 8802 号行政命令，禁止在国家国防工业中存在种族或民族歧视，从而避免了这次游行。该命令标志着自重建时期以来，联邦政府首次承诺反对种族歧视。

(B) The image depicts a white and black worker working together to build an aircraft that will be used to defend America's way of life. The image underscores the important role African American workers are playing in the war effort.

（B）图中描绘了一名白人工人和一名黑人工人共同建造一架将用于保卫美国生活方式的飞机。这幅图突显了非裔美国工人在战争中发挥的重要作用。

(C) The image was part of the African American "Double V" campaign to achieve victory over fascism abroad and over racism at home. In the decades following the Second World War, the Double V campaign led to notable successes in the campaign to fight racial discrimination. For example, in 1947 Jackie Robinson became the first African American Major League Baseball player. The following year President Truman issued an executive

order abolishing racial discrimination in the U.S. Armed Forces.

(C) 这幅图像是非裔美国人“双 V”运动的一部分，旨在战胜国外的法西斯主义和国内的种族主义。在二战后的几十年里，“双 V”运动在反种族歧视运动中取得了显著的成功。例如，1947 年，杰基·罗宾逊成为第一位进入美国职业棒球大联盟的非裔美国人球员。次年，杜鲁门总统颁布行政命令，废除了美国武装部队中的种族歧视。

SHORT-ANSWER QUESTION 3: MAKING COMPARISONS

简答题3：进行比较

Answer (A), (B), and (C). Confine your response to the period from 1607 to 1776.

回答 (A)、(B) 和 (C)。答案范围限定在 1607 年至 1776 年之间。

(A) Briefly describe ONE specific difference between the British West Indies colonies and the Chesapeake colonies in the years between 1607 and 1776.

(A) 简述 1607 年至 1776 年间英属西印度群岛殖民地与切萨皮克殖民地的一个具体区别。

(B) Briefly describe ONE specific similarity between the British West Indies colonies and the Chesapeake colonies in the years between 1607 and 1776.

(B) 简述 1607 年至 1776 年间英属西印度群岛殖民地与切萨皮克殖民地的一个具体相似之处。

(C) Briefly describe ONE specific historical effect of the difference between the British West Indies colonies and the Chesapeake colonies in the years between 1607 and 1776.

(C) 简述 1607 年至 1776 年间，英属西印度群岛殖民地与切萨皮克殖民地之间的差异所产生的一个具体历史影响。

ANSWERS: 答案：

(A) The British West Indian sugar plantations created a society consisting of a fabulously wealthy planter elite, a vast population of enslaved Africans, and a small number of white foremen and managers. The Chesapeake tobacco plantations also produced a society dominated by a wealthy planter elite. However, the Chesapeake colonies had a much larger number of yeoman white farmers than did the British West Indies colonies.

(A) 英属西印度群岛的糖料种植园造就了一个由极其富有的种植园主精英、数量庞大的被奴役的非洲人以及少数白人工头和经理组成的社会。切萨皮克湾的烟草种植园也形成了一个由富裕种植园主精英主导的社会。然而，切萨皮克湾殖民地的自耕农白人数量远多于英属西印度群岛殖民地。

(B) Plantations devoted to producing cash crops dominated the economies of both the British West Indies and the Chesapeake colonies. Plantations in the British West Indies produced sugar, while those in the Chesapeake produced tobacco. Planters in both regions relied upon a large body of enslaved Africans.

(B) 种植园以生产经济作物为主导，是英属西印度群岛和切萨皮克殖民地经济的主要支柱。英属西印度群岛的种植园生产糖，而切萨皮克的种植园生产烟草。这两个地区的种植园主都依赖大量的非洲奴隶。

(C)The tobacco planters and white yeoman farmers in Virginia and Maryland supported the growing movement to declare independence from Great Britain. In contrast, the wealthy sugar planters in the West Indies remained loyal to the British Crown.

(C) 弗吉尼亚州和马里兰州的烟草种植园主和白人自耕农支持日益壮大的脱离英国独立的运动。与之相反，西印度群岛富有的糖料种植园主则仍然效忠于英国王室。

SHORT-ANSWER QUESTION 4: MAKING COMPARISONS

简答题 4：进行比较

Answer (A), (B), and (C).

答案为 (A)、(B) 和 (C)。

(A)Briefly describe ONE similarity between New Deal and Great Society objectives and programs.

(A) 简述新政和伟大社会的目标和计划之间的一个相似之处。

(B)Briefly describe ONE difference between New Deal and Great Society objectives and programs.

(B) 简述新政和伟大社会的目标和计划之间的一个区别。

(C)Briefly explain ONE reason for a difference between New Deal and Great Society objectives and programs.

(C) 简要解释新政和伟大社会的目标和计划之间存在差异的一个原因。

ANSWERS: 答案：

(A)Both the New Deal and the Great Society addressed the needs of America' s senior citizens. For example, the New Deal' s Social Security Act created a federal pension system funded by taxes on a worker' s wages and by an equivalent contribution by employers. The Great Society created the Medicare and Medicaid programs to address the pressing health care needs of America' s senior citizens.

(A) 罗斯福新政和伟大社会计划都关注了美国老年人的需求。例如，罗斯福新政的《社会保障法》建立了一个联邦养老金体系，其资金来源包括工人工资税和雇主等额缴款。伟大社会计划则创建了医疗保险和医疗补助计划，以满足美国老年人迫切的医疗保健需求。

(B)The New Deal did not directly confront racial injustice. For example, Civilian Conservation Corps camps were often racially segregated. In contrast, the Great Society directly addressed the legacy of Jim Crow segregation. For example, the landmark Civil Rights Act of 1964 banned discrimination in public facilities, while the Voting Rights Act of 1965 ended literacy tests and other devices used to prevent African Americans from voting.

(B) 罗斯福新政并未直接解决种族不公问题。例如，民间资源保护队营地往往实行种族隔离。相比之下，“伟大社会”计划则直接着手解决吉姆·克劳种族隔离制度遗留的问题。例如，具有里程碑意义的 1964 年《民权法案》禁止在公共设施中存在歧视，而 1965 年的《投票权法案》则终止了识字测试和其他用于阻止非裔美国人投票的手段。

(C)FDR and his “brain trust” advisors designed the New Deal to confront a grave economic crisis. As a result, the New Deal focused on programs designed to provide economic relief, recovery, and reform. In contrast, LBJ conceived the Great Society during a period of unprecedented economic prosperity. As a result, the Great Society did not have to address a severe banking crisis and instead focused on an “unconditional War on Poverty.”

(C) 罗斯福及其“智囊团”顾问设计新政是为了应对严重的经济危机。因此，新政的重点在于提供经济救济、促进经济复苏和改革。相比之下，约翰逊总统在经济空前繁荣的时期构想了“伟大社会”计划。因此，“伟大社会”计划无需应对严重的银行业危机，而是专注于“无条件消除贫困”。

Chapter 35

第 35 章

STRATEGIES FOR THE DOCUMENT-BASED ESSAY QUESTION

基于文献的论文题的答题策略

After completing the short-answer questions, you will have a well-deserved 10-minute break. When you return to your desk, your exam will resume with the document-based essay question (DBQ).

完成简答题后，您将有 10 分钟的休息时间。回到座位后，考试将继续进行，首先是文献论述题（DBQ）。

The DBQ is an essay question requiring you to interpret and analyze seven brief primary source documents. The documents are typically excerpts from letters, newspapers, speeches, diaries, official decrees, and even songs. In addition, the DBQ often includes a statistical table, map, political cartoon, or a work of art.

DBQ（文献分析题）是一道论述题，要求你解读和分析七份简短的原始文献。这些文献通常是信件、报纸、演讲稿、日记、官方法令甚至歌曲的节选。此外，DBQ 通常还会包含统计表格、地图、政治漫画或艺术作品。

The College Board recommends that you devote 60 minutes to the DBQ. It typically requires about 15 minutes to read the documents, organize your thoughts, determine a thesis, and create an outline for your essay. You will then have about 45 minutes to write your DBQ essay.

美国大学理事会建议您用 60 分钟完成 DBQ（文献分析题）。通常需要大约 15 分钟阅读文献、整理思路、确定论点并撰写论文提纲。之后您将有大约 45 分钟的时间撰写 DBQ 论文。

Your DBQ can earn up to seven rubric points. Each rubric point is worth 5 exam points. So a perfect score of 7 is worth 35 points, or 25 percent of your total exam score. It is important to remember that earning five of the seven possible rubric points will keep you on pace to earn an overall score of 5 on your APUSH exam.

你的 DBQ（文档分析题）最多可获得 7 个评分标准分。每个评分标准分值 5 分。因此，满分 7 分等于 35 分，占你总分的 25%。重要的是要记住，获得 7 个评分标准分中的 5 分，就能确保你在 APUSH 考试中获得 5 分的总分。

THE DBQ SCORING RUBRIC DBQ 评分标准

The APUSH DBQ scoring rubric is divided into the following four categories:

APUSH DBQ 评分标准分为以下四个类别：

1.THESIS — 1 POINT

1. 论点 — 1 个要点

- Responds to the prompt with a historically defensible thesis/claim that establishes your basic argument.
- 针对提示，提出一个在历史上站得住脚的论点/主张，以此确立你的基本论点。
- Consists of one or more sentences located in one place; can be written as part of the introduction or the conclusion.
- 由一个或多个位于同一位置的句子组成；可以作为引言或结论的一部分。

2.CONTEXTUALIZATION — 1 POINT

2. 情境化——1 分

- Describes a broader historic context relevant to the prompt.
- 描述与题目相关的更广泛的历史背景。
- Places the prompt in its proper historic setting.
- 将提示置于其恰当的历史背景中。
- Connects the prompt to broader historical events or trends occurring before or during the prompt' s time frame.
- 将提示与提示时间范围之前或期间发生的更广泛的历史事件或趋势联系起来。

3.EVIDENCE: DOCUMENT CONTENT — 1 OR 2 POINTS

3. 证据：文件内容——1 或 2 分

- Uses the content of at least THREE documents to address the topic of the prompt (1 point).
- 使用至少三份文件的内容来阐述提示的主题（1 分）。

OR 或者

- Supports an argument using at least SIX documents. Response must provide an accurate description and not just quotes from the documents (2 points).
- 论证时需引用至少六份文件。回答必须提供准确的描述，而不仅仅是引用文件内容（2 分）。

3A.EVIDENCE: BEYOND THE DOCUMENTS — 1 POINT

3A . 证据：文件之外的证据——1 分

- Uses at least one additional piece of specific and relevant historical evidence beyond what is found in the documents or in the contextualization paragraph.
- 除了文件或背景介绍段落中提供的证据外，还使用了至少一条具体且相关的历史证据。
- Explains, supports, or helps prove the thesis argument.
- 解释、支持或帮助证明论文论点。

4.ANALYSIS AND REASONING: SOURCING — 1 POINT

4. 分析与推理：信息来源——1 分

- Explains the significance of the author' s point of view, the author' s purpose, historic context, or audience for at least THREE of the documents.
- 解释至少三份文献中作者的观点、作者的目的、历史背景或受众的意义。
- Applies just one of these criteria to each document. For example, you can describe the point of view of one document and the intended audience of a second document.
- 每份文档仅应用其中一个标准。例如，您可以描述一份文档的观点，以及另一份文档的目标受众。

4A.ANALYSIS AND REASONING: COMPLEXITY — 1 POINT

4A . 分析与推理：复杂性 — 1 分

- Demonstrates a *complex understanding* of the historical development that is the focus of the prompt using evidence to corroborate (reinforce), qualify, or modify an argument that addresses the question.
- 运用证据来证实（加强）、限定或修改与问题相关的论点，从而展现出对提示所关注的历史发展的深刻理解。
- Complex understanding can be accomplished in a variety of ways including:
 - 理解复杂概念可以通过多种方式实现，包括：
 - explaining both similarities and differences, or explaining both continuity and change, or explaining multiple causes, or explaining both causes and effects;
 - 解释相似之处和不同之处，或者解释连续性和变化，或者解释多种原因，或者解释原因和结果；
 - explaining relevant and insightful connections within and across periods;
 - 解释时期内部和时期之间的相关且有见地的联系；
 - confirming the validity of an argument by corroborating multiple perspectives across themes;
 - 通过从多个主题的角度相互印证，来证实论点的有效性；

—qualifying or modifying an argument by considering diverse or alternative viewpoints or evidence.

— 通过考虑不同的或替代的观点或证据来限定或修改论点。

A SAMPLE DBQ AND ANNOTATED ESSAY

一篇示例 DBQ 及注释文章

Practice is the key to performing well on the DBQ. The following sample DBQ is designed to illustrate how to use a guided set of seven strategies that can be applied to any DBQ.

练习是攻克 DBQ 的关键。以下 DBQ 示例旨在说明如何运用一套七种策略，这些策略适用于任何 DBQ 题目。

1.BEGIN BY CAREFULLY READING THE ASSIGNMENT.

1. 首先仔细阅读作业要求。

Begin by carefully reading the assignment. Here is a sample assignment that asks you to use the historical reasoning process of describing and evaluating patterns of change and continuity over time.

首先请仔细阅读作业要求。以下是一个示例作业，要求你运用历史推理方法，描述和评估历史发展过程中变化与延续的模式。

Analyze major changes and continuities in the lives of African Americans who migrated from the rural South to urban areas in the North during the period 1900 to 1930.

分析 1900 年至 1930 年间，从南方农村迁徙到北方城市地区的非裔美国人的生活发生了哪些重大变化和延续性变化。

2.CAREFULLY EXAMINE EACH OF THE SEVEN DOCUMENTS.

2. 仔细检查这七份文件。

Your next step is to read, analyze, and organize the following seven documents:

下一步，你需要阅读、分析并整理以下七份文件：

Document 1: Editorial by the editor of the *Richmond Times*, 1900

文件 1：1900 年《里士满时报》编辑的社论

It is necessary that this principle [racial segregation] be applied in every relation of Southern life. God Almighty drew the color line and it cannot be obliterated. The Negro must stay on his side of the line and the white man must stay on his side, and the sooner both races recognize this fact and accept it, the better it will be for both.

种族隔离原则必须贯彻到南方生活的方方面面。上帝划定了种族界限，这条界限无法抹去。黑人必须坚守自己的界限，白人也必须坚守自己的界限。两个种族越早认识到并接受这一事实，对双方就越有利。

Document 2: Southern African American folk saying, 1910s

文献 2：1910 年代美国南部非裔美国人的民间谚语

De white man he got ha' f de crop

那个白人拿走了半块庄稼。

Boll-Weevil took de res' .

棉铃象鼻虫占领了 de res'.

Ain' t got no home,

无家可归，

Ain' t got no home.

无家可归。

Document 3: Originally published by the white-owned *Athens Daily Banner* in Georgia on September 7, 1917. Reprinted by the black-owned *Chicago Defender* on September 15, 1917, under the headline, "Read This, Then Laugh."

文件 3：最初由白人拥有的佐治亚州雅典每日旗帜报于 1917 年 9 月 7 日发表。1917 年 9 月 15 日，黑人拥有的芝加哥卫报以“读完这篇文章，然后大笑吧”为标题转载了这篇文章。

Investigation by state and federal officials into the Negro exodus situation has brought to the conclusion that the greatest disturbing element which has yet entered Georgia is the circulation of the Negro newspaper known as *The Chicago Defender* which has agitated the Negroes to leave the South on the word picture of equality with the whites, the freedom of hotels, theaters and other places of public amusement on an equal basis with the white people and "equality of citizenship" in the North and East.

州和联邦官员对黑人外流情况的调查得出结论：迄今为止进入佐治亚州的最令人不安的因素是《芝加哥卫报》的发行，该报煽动黑人离开南方，因为报纸描绘了与白人平等、与白人平等地享有酒店、剧院和其他公共娱乐场所的自由以及在北方和东部享有“公民权平等”的美好前景。

Document 4: Dwight Thompson Farnham, Northern white efficiency expert, article titled "Negroes as a Source of Industrial Labor," *Industrial Management*, August 1918

文件 4：德怀特·汤普森·法纳姆，北方白人效率专家，题为《黑人作为工业劳动力来源》的文章，《工业管理》，1918 年 8 月

A certain amount of segregation is necessary at times to preserve the peace. This is especially true when Negroes are first introduced into a plant. It is a question if it is not always best to have separate wash rooms and the like. In places where different races necessarily come into close contact and in places where inherited characteristics are especially accentuated, it is better to keep their respective folkways from clashing wherever

possible.

为了维护和平，有时一定程度的隔离是必要的。尤其是在黑人首次进入工厂时更是如此。是否应该始终设置单独的洗手间等设施，这值得商榷。在不同种族必然密切接触的地方，以及遗传特征尤为突出的地方，最好尽可能避免不同族群习俗的冲突。

Document 5: Lizzie Miles, African American singer, lyrics to the song "Cotton Belt Blues," 1923

文件 5：莉齐·迈尔斯（Lizzie Miles），非裔美国歌手，歌曲《棉花带布鲁斯》（Cotton Belt Blues）的歌词，1923 年

Look at me. Look at me.

看着我。看着我。

And you see a gal.

然后你看到一个女孩。

With a heart bogged down with woe.

心中充满悲伤。

Because I' m all alone,

因为我孤身一人，

Far from my Southern home.

离我南方的家乡很远。

Dixie Dan. That' s the man.

迪克西·丹。就是他。

Took me from the Land of Cotton

它带我离开了棉花之乡。

To that cold, cold minded North.

致那冷酷无情的北方。

Threw me down. Hit the town.

把我扔下车。去城里逛逛。

And I' ve never seen him henceforth.

从那以后，我就再也没见过他。

Just cause I trusted. I' m broke and disgusted.

就因为我信任了你。我现在身无分文，而且感到无比恶心。

I got the Cotton Belt Blues.

我得了棉带忧郁症。

Document 6: U.S. Bureau of the Census, "Population of the 100 Largest Cities and Other Urban Places in the U.S.: 1790–1990."

文件 6：美国人口普查局，“美国 100 个最大城市和其他城市地区的人口：1790-1990 年”。

AFRICAN AMERICANS AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION OF SELECTED U.S. CITIES, 1900–1970

1900-1970年美国部分城市非裔美国人口比例

CITY 城市	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970
Chicago 芝加哥	1.8	2.0	4.1	6.9	8.2	13.6	22.9	32.7
Detroit 底特律	1.4	1.2	4.1	7.7	9.2	16.2	28.9	43.7
Los Angeles 洛杉矶	2.1	2.4	2.7	3.1	4.2	8.7	13.5	17.9
New York City 纽约市	1.8	1.9	2.7	4.7	6.1	9.5	14.0	21.1
Philadelphia 费城	4.8	5.5	7.4	11.3	13.0	18.2	26.4	33.6
St. Louis 圣路易斯	6.2	6.4	9.0	11.4	13.3	17.9	28.6	40.9

Document 7: Alain LeRoy Locke, *The New Negro*, 1925

文件 7：阿兰·勒罗伊·洛克，《新黑人》，1925 年

If we were to offer a symbol of what Harlem has come to mean in the short span of twenty years it would be another statue of liberty on the landward side of New York. It stands for a folk-movement which in human significance can be compared only with the pushing back of the Western frontier in the first half of the last century, or the waves of immigration which have swept in from overseas in the last half. Numerically far smaller than either of these movements, the volume of migration is such nonetheless that Harlem has become the greatest Negro community the world has known—without counterpart in the South or in Africa. But beyond this, Harlem represents the Negro's latest thrust toward Democracy. . . In Harlem, Negro life is seizing upon its first chances for group expression and self-determination.

如果要用一个象征来概括哈莱姆区在短短二十年间所取得的成就，那便是纽约内陆的另一座自由女神像。它代表着一场意义深远的民众运动，其规模堪比上世纪上半叶西部边疆的扩张，或是下半叶席卷而来的海外移民浪潮。尽管哈莱姆区的移民规模远小于这两次运动，但其数量之庞大，足以使其成为世界上规模最大的黑人社区——在南方乃至非洲都找不到与之匹敌的。不仅如此，哈莱姆区还代表着黑人争取民主的最新努力……在哈莱姆区，黑人正抓住机会，展现其群体性，并……

3.CREATE AN ORGANIZATIONAL CHART.

3. 创建组织结构图。

Many students find it very helpful to organize the documents by placing them into a chart. Your first column should always be labeled Point of View. For this assignment your next two columns should focus on Continuity and Change. Here is an example of what your chart

could look like:

许多学生发现将文档整理成表格非常有帮助。第一列应该始终标记为“观点”。对于本次作业，接下来的两列应分别侧重于“延续性”和“变化”。以下是表格示例：

	Point of View 观点看法	Continuity 连续性	Change 改变
Document 1 文件1	White segregationist newspaper editor 白人种族隔离主义报纸编辑	Defends the color line and white supremacy 维护种族界限和白人至上主义	
Document 2 文件2	Expresses sharecropper woes 表达佃农的困境	Cycle of poverty and debt continues 贫困和债务的恶性循环仍在继续	
Document 3 文件3	White-owned Southern newspaper and the black-owned <i>Chicago Defender</i> 白人拥有的南方报纸和黑人拥有的《芝加哥卫报》		North offers new opportunity and new civic equality 北方提供了新的机遇和新的公民平等
Document 4 文件4	White efficiency expert in the North 北方白人效率专家	Limited segregation in the workplace 工作场所的隔离程度有限	
Document 5 文件5	African American singer 非裔美国歌手	Broke and disgusted in the North 北方的破产者和厌恶者	
Document 6 文件6	US Bureau of the Census 美国人口普查局		Major increase in the percentage of blacks living in selected Northern cities 北方部分城市黑人居民比例大幅上升
Document 7 文件7	Major Harlem Renaissance writer 哈莱姆文艺复兴时期的主要作家		Harlem represents a new “thrust towards Democracy.” 哈莱姆区代表着一股“迈向民主的新动力”。

4.WRITE AN OPENING PARAGRAPH THAT ESTABLISHES THE HISTORIC CONTEXT OF THE EVENT.

4. 写一段开头段落，介绍事件的历史背景。

Your opening paragraph is an excellent place to establish the historic context for the event specified in your DBQ assignment. Remember that the contextualization point will contribute almost 5 points to your total exam score. Here is a sample introductory paragraph that establishes the context for the Great Migration:

你的开头段落是为 DBQ 作业中指定的事件建立历史背景的绝佳位置。请记住，背景介绍部分将占你总分的近 5 分。以下是一个介绍大迁徙历史背景的示例段落：

Between 1900 and 1930, over 1.5 million African Americans migrated from the rural South to urban centers in the North. Known as the Great Migration, this mass movement of people did not occur in isolation. During the same period migrants from American farms and immigrants from villages in Southern and Eastern Europe also poured into Northern cities. By 1920, the federal census reported that for the first time a majority of Americans lived in urban areas.

1900 年至 1930 年间，超过 150 万非裔美国人从南方农村迁徙到北方城市中心。这场被称为“大迁徙”的大规模人口流动并非孤立发生。同期，来自美国农场的移民以及来自南欧和东欧乡村的移民也涌入北方城市。到 1920 年，联邦人口普查报告显示，美国人口首次超过半数居住在城市地区。

5. WRITE A THESIS STATEMENT THAT DIRECTLY ADDRESSES YOUR DBQ ASSIGNMENT.

5. 写一篇直接针对你的 DBQ 作业的论文陈述。

A thesis is your position or historic claim about the assigned topic. Having a clearly defined and focused thesis is absolutely essential. Your organizational chart reveals that African Americans experienced BOTH continuity and change during the Great Migration. Your thesis should acknowledge the existence of these two historical processes. However, your job is not to be a neutral observer. Which process—continuity or change—was the most important? There is evidence to support both processes. Your job is to make a JUDGMENT and incorporate that judgment into your thesis. Note how the following sample thesis acknowledges the importance of continuity but concludes that changes played the most significant role in the lives of African Americans who migrated to the North.

论文主题是你指定主题的立场或历史论断。拥有一个清晰明确、重点突出的论文主题至关重要。你的组织结构图显示，非裔美国人在大迁徙期间经历了延续性和变革性。你的论文主题应该承认这两个历史进程的存在。然而，你的任务并非做一个中立的观察者。延续性和变革性，哪个进程更为重要？两者都有证据支持。你的任务是做出判断，并将该判断融入你的论文主题。请注意以下论文主题示例是如何承认延续性的重要性，但最终得出结论：变革性在迁徙到北方的非裔美国人的生活中扮演了最重要的角色。

The Great Migration produced both significant changes and continuities in the social and economic experience of African Americans living in the urban areas in the North. Although the migrants continued to experience poverty, discrimination, and segregation, these conditions were not as rigid as those in the Jim Crow South. At the same time, the Great Migration produced changes in Black identity and aspirations that left an irrevocable mark on the African American experience.

大迁徙给生活在北方城市地区的非裔美国人的社会和经济生活带来了显著的变化，同时也带来了一些延续性的变化。尽管移民们仍然面临贫困、歧视和种族隔离，但这些状况远不及吉姆·克劳法时期的南方那样严峻。与此同时，大迁徙也改变了黑人的身份认同和人生抱负，并在非裔美国人的历史进程中留下了不可磨灭的印记。

6.CAREFULLY DEVELOP YOUR THESIS IN A SERIES OF BODY PARAGRAPHS.

6. 用一系列正文段落精心展开你的论点。

Now that you have written a strong thesis, your next step is to develop it in a series of body paragraphs. These vital paragraphs are where you can earn 4 additional rubric points by analyzing the content of at least 6 documents, evaluating the purpose, point of view, audience, or historic setting of at least 3 documents, and providing evidence beyond the documents to further develop your argument.

既然你已经写出一个有力的论点，下一步就是用一系列正文段落来展开论述。在这些至关重要的段落中，你可以通过分析至少6份文献的内容，评估至少3份文献的目的、观点、受众或历史背景，并提供文献之外的证据来进一步论证你的观点，从而获得额外的4分。

Our sample DBQ provides clear sourcing material for Documents 3, 4, and 7. The short but important paragraph on the Harlem Renaissance provides specific and relevant information that is not found in the seven documents.

我们的 DBQ 样本为文件 3、4 和 7 提供了清晰的资料来源。关于哈莱姆文艺复兴的简短而重要的段落提供了七份文件中没有的具体和相关信息。

Documents 1 and 2 describe the “push” factors that explain why many African Americans wanted to leave the South. About 90 percent of African Americans lived in the South in 1900. Most were concentrated in rural areas where they worked as sharecroppers on cotton farms. Sharecropping forced African Americans into a cycle of poverty and debt in which “De white man he got ha’ f the crop” (Doc. 2). At that same time an infestation of boll weevils swept across the Deep South devastating the cotton industry (Doc. 2). Jim Crow laws sanctioned by the Plessy v. Ferguson “separate but equal” decision created a rigid “color line” that white supremacists insisted could not be “obliterated” (Doc. 1). Racial violence that included lynchings terrorized black communities.

文件 1 和文件 2 描述了促使许多非裔美国人离开南方的“推力”因素。1900 年，约 90% 的非裔美国人居住在南方。他们大多集中在农村地区，在棉花农场做佃农。佃农制度使非裔美国人陷入贫困和债务的恶性循环，正如文件 2 中所述，“白人拿走一半的收成”。与此同时，棉铃象甲的虫害席卷了美国南部腹地，摧毁了棉花产业（文件 2）。普莱西诉弗格森案“隔离但平等”的判决确立了吉姆·克劳法，并由此建立了一条僵化的“种族界限”，白人至上主义者坚称这条界限无法“消除”（文件 1）。包括私刑在内的种族暴力事件使黑人社区陷入恐慌。

Document 3 provides a persuasive explanation of the “pull” factors that prompted many African Americans to seek better lives outside the South. First published in a white-owned newspaper in Athens, Georgia, The Chicago Defender gleefully reprinted the article. The black-owned newspaper played an important role in condemning Jim Crow laws and in encouraging African Americans to migrate to Chicago and to other Northern cities. The article from the Athens Daily Banner unintentionally substantiated The Defender’s numerous articles describing Chicago as an attractive destination offering good jobs, public

entertainment, a chance for economic success, and most of all “equality in citizenship.”

文件 3 对促使许多非裔美国人前往南方以外寻求更好生活的“拉力”因素进行了令人信服的解释。这篇文章最初发表在佐治亚州雅典市一家白人拥有的报纸上,《芝加哥卫报》欣然转载了这篇文章。这家黑人拥有的报纸在谴责吉姆·克劳法以及鼓励非裔美国人移居芝加哥和其他北方城市方面发挥了重要作用。《雅典每日旗帜报》的这篇文章无意中证实了《卫报》此前发表的众多文章,这些文章将芝加哥描述为一个充满吸引力的目的地,那里有良好的工作、公共娱乐场所、经济成功的机会,以及最重要的“公民平等”。

African Americans did find new jobs in the North. But the “equality with whites” promised by The Chicago Defender proved to be elusive. In Document 4, a Northern white efficiency expert offers his fellow industrial managers advice on how “to preserve the peace” between white and African American workers. According to his matter-of-fact report, prudent managers should “create separate wash rooms” and other segregated facilities.

非裔美国人确实在北方找到了新的工作。但《芝加哥卫报》所承诺的“与白人平等”却遥不可及。在文件 4 中,一位北方白人效率专家向他的同行工业管理者们提出了如何“维护”白人和非裔美国工人之间“和平”的建议。根据他这份不加修饰的报告,谨慎的管理者应该“设立独立的洗手间”和其他隔离设施。

This policy would, he believes, help employees avoid unwanted cultural clashes. Although not as systematic as Jim Crow segregation, this “certain amount of segregation” represents an important example of continuity in the social and economic experience of African Americans in Northern cities.

他认为,这项政策有助于员工避免不必要的文化冲突。虽然这种“一定程度的隔离”不像吉姆·克劳时期的种族隔离那样系统化,但它体现了非裔美国人在北方城市社会和经济经历中延续性的一个重要例证。

The problems experienced by African American migrants were not limited to workplace discrimination. The optimism encouraged by The Chicago Defender soon encountered the harsh realities of trying to establish a new life in the North. The lyrics of the song “Cotton Belt Blues” (Doc. 5) express the disillusionment felt by many African Americans who left “the land of cotton” only to become “broke and disgusted” in crowded and callous cities. Document 5 thus provides lyrics that corroborate the same economic plight expressed by the African American folk saying in Document 2.

非裔美国移民所面临的问题不仅限于职场歧视。《芝加哥卫报》所倡导的乐观精神很快就遭遇了北方建立新生活的残酷现实。歌曲《棉花带蓝调》(文献 5)的歌词表达了许多非裔美国人的幻灭感,他们离开“棉花之乡”,却在拥挤冷漠的城市里变得“一贫如洗,心灰意冷”。因此,文献 5 的歌词印证了文献 2 中非裔美国民间谚语所表达的同样的经济困境。

Job discrimination and economic setbacks did not deter African Americans from leaving the South. Document 6 provides statistical data documenting the percentage growth of African Americans in six major cities. The chart reveals that the promise of war-related jobs and the possibility of escaping Jim Crow segregation caused a surge in black migration between 1910 and 1920. The end of World War I did not stop the Great Migration. Instead, it accelerated during the 1920s as the black population of Northern cities continued to

increase (Doc. 6).

就业歧视和经济困境并未阻止非裔美国人离开南方。文件6提供了统计数据，记录了六个主要城市中非裔美国人人口的增长百分比。图表显示，战争相关工作的前景以及摆脱吉姆·克劳种族隔离制度的可能性，促成了1910年至1920年间黑人迁徙的激增。第一次世界大战的结束并未阻止这场大迁徙。相反，随着北方城市黑人人口的持续增长，这场迁徙在20世纪20年代加速发展（文件6）。

New York City proved to be a particularly important destination. (Doc. 6). Harlem is a large neighborhood in the northern section of the New York City borough of Manhattan. During the 1920s, Harlem became the vibrant center of an outpouring of African American literary, artistic, and political expression known as the Harlem Renaissance.

纽约市被证明是一个特别重要的目的地。（文献6）哈莱姆区是纽约市曼哈顿区北部的一个大型社区。在20世纪20年代，哈莱姆区成为非裔美国人文学、艺术和政治表达蓬勃发展的中心，这场运动被称为哈莱姆文艺复兴。

In Document 7, Alain LeRoy Locke equates the symbolic importance of Harlem to “another statue of liberty.” He proudly describes Harlem as “the greatest Negro community the world has known.” Harlem’s greatness is not based upon its size; it is based upon its importance as the creative nerve center of the “Negro’s latest thrust toward democracy.” Locke’s emphasis upon “group expression and self-determination” reinforce the message of equality in Document 3.

在文献7中，阿兰·勒罗伊·洛克将哈莱姆的象征意义比作“另一座自由女神像”。他自豪地称哈莱姆为“世界上最伟大的黑人社区”。哈莱姆的伟大并非源于其规模，而是源于其作为“黑人争取民主的最新努力”的创造性神经中枢的重要性。洛克对“群体表达和自决”的强调强化了文献3中关于平等的论述。

7.WRITE A CONCLUDING PARAGRAPH THAT RESTATES YOUR THESIS AND DEMONSTRATES COMPLEXITY.

7. 写一个结论段落，重述你的论点并展示其复杂性。

Now that you have written a convincing series of analytical body paragraphs, your final task is to write a succinct paragraph restating your thesis. Here is a sample concluding paragraph:

现在你已经写出了一系列令人信服的分析段落，你的最后一个任务是写一个简洁的段落重述你的论点。以下是一个结论段落的示例：

The Great Migration produced far-reaching changes in the African American experience. When the migration began in 1900, African Americans lived impoverished lives as sharecroppers in the rural South (Doc. 2). When it ended in 1930, African Americans were rapidly becoming an urbanized population (Doc. 6) that escaped the worst abuses of racial segregation in the South. Although poverty and some forms of discrimination continued in the North, African American migrants who left “the land of cotton” proudly crossed the

“color line” (Doc. 1) by asserting a more confident identity as “New Negroes.”

大迁徙给非裔美国人的生活带来了深远的影响。1900年迁徙开始时，非裔美国人在南方农村过着贫困的佃农生活（文献2）。1930年迁徙结束时，非裔美国人迅速成为城市人口（文献6），并逃离了南方种族隔离制度最严重的弊端。尽管北方仍然存在贫困和某些形式的歧视，但离开“棉花之乡”的非裔美国移民自豪地跨越了“种族界限”（文献1），并以“新黑人”的身份展现出更加自信的自我认同。

Chapter 36

第三十六章

STRATEGIES FOR THE LONG-ESSAY QUESTION

长篇论文题的答题策略

After completing the DBQ, you will yearn for a break to rest your tired writing hand. Unfortunately, there is no break. Instead, you must be resolute and focus on the next and final APUSH challenge: the long-essay question.

完成 DBQ（文档分析题）后，你肯定会渴望休息一下，让疲惫的写作手放松放松。可惜的是，没有休息时间。你必须坚定决心，专注于下一个也是最后一个 APUSH（美国历史）挑战：长篇论文题。

The long-essay section will ask you to examine three questions focusing on the same historical thinking skill. Fortunately, you only have to answer ONE of the questions. You will have 40 minutes to write your essay.

长篇论文部分将要求你探讨三个问题，这些问题都围绕同一项历史思维技能展开。幸运的是，你只需回答其中一个问题。你有40分钟的时间来完成论文。

Your long essay can earn up to 6 rubric points. Each point is worth 3.5 exam points. So a perfect score of 6 is worth 21 points or 15 percent of your total exam score. It is important to remember that earning 4 of the 6 possible rubric points will keep you on pace to earn an overall score of 5 on your APUSH exam.

你的长篇论文最多可获得 6 个评分标准分。每个分值 3.5 分。因此，满分 6 分相当于 21 分，占总分的 15%。请记住，获得 6 个评分标准分中的 4 个，就能确保你在 APUSH 考试中获得 5 分的总分。

THE LONG-ESSAY SCORING RUBRIC

长篇作文评分标准

The APUSH long-essay scoring rubric is divided into the following four categories:

APUSH 长篇论文评分标准分为以下四个类别：

1. THESIS — 1 POINT

1. 论点 — 1 个要点

- Responds to the prompt with a historically defensible thesis/claim that establishes your basic argument.

- 针对提示，提出一个在历史上站得住脚的论点/主张，以此确立你的基本论点。
- Consists of one or more sentences located in one place, either the introduction or the conclusion.
- 由一个或多个句子组成，位于同一位置，可以是引言，也可以是结论。

2.CONTEXTUALIZATION — 1 POINT

2. 情境化——1 分

- Describes a broader historical context relevant to the prompt.
- 描述与题目相关的更广泛的历史背景。
- Places the prompt in its proper historic setting.
- 将提示置于其恰当的历史背景中。
- Connects the prompt to broader historical events or trends occurring before or during the prompt' s time frame.
- 将提示与提示时间范围之前或期间发生的更广泛的历史事件或趋势联系起来。

3.EVIDENCE — 2 POINTS

3. 证据——2 分

- Provides specific examples of evidence relevant to the topic of the prompt (1 point).
- 提供与题目主题相关的具体证据示例（1 分）。

OR 或者

- Supports the argument with specific and relevant examples of evidence (2 points).
- 用具体相关的证据例子来支持论点（2 分）。

4.ANALYSIS AND REASONING: HISTORICAL REASONING — 1 POINT

4. 分析与推理：历史推理——1 分

- Uses historical reasoning to frame or structure an argument by addressing one of the following targeted historical thinking skills: comparison, causation, or continuity and change over time (1 point).
- 运用历史推理来构建或组织论点，通过运用以下目标历史思维技能之一：比较、因果关系或随时间推移的连续性和变化（1 分）。

—For the skill of *comparison* you can earn one point by describing similarities and differences among historic individuals, developments, or processes.

— *比较*技能方面，你可以通过描述历史人物、发展或过程之间的相似之处和不同之处来获得一分。

—For the skill of *causation* you can earn one point for describing the causes and/or effects of a historical event, development, or process.

— 在因果关系技能方面，描述历史事件、发展或过程的原因和/或结果，可获得 1 分。

—For the skill of *continuity and change over time* you can earn one point for describing historical continuity and/or historic change over time.

— 对于描述历史的连续性和/或历史随时间的变化，你可以获得一分。

OR 或者

4A.ANALYSIS AND REASONING: COMPLEXITY — 2 POINTS

4A . 分析与推理：复杂性 — 2 分

•Demonstrates a *complex understanding* of the historical development that is the focus of the prompt using evidence to corroborate (reinforce), qualify, or modify an argument that addresses the question (2 points).

• 运用证据来证实（加强）、限定或修改回答问题的论点，从而展现对提示所关注的历史发展的复杂理解（2 分）。

•Complex understanding can be accomplished in a variety of ways including:

• 理解复杂概念可以通过多种方式实现，包括：

—explaining both similarities and differences, or explaining both continuity and change, or explaining multiple causes, or explaining both causes and effects;

— 解释相似之处和不同之处，或者解释连续性和变化，或者解释多种原因，或者解释原因和结果；

—explaining relevant and insightful connections within and across periods;

— 解释时期内部和时期之间的相关且有见地的联系；

—confirming the validity of an argument by corroborating multiple perspectives across themes;

— 通过从多个主题的角度相互印证，来证实论点的有效性；

—qualifying or modifying an argument by considering diverse or alternative viewpoints or evidence.

— 通过考虑不同的或替代的观点或证据来限定或修改论点。

THREE QUESTIONS COVERING THREE DIFFERENT TIME PERIODS

三个问题，涵盖三个不同的时间段

The long-essay section will provide you with three long-essay questions. DON' T PANIC! You will only be asked to select and answer ONE of the questions.

长篇论文部分将提供三个长篇论文题目。别担心！你只需要选择并回答其中一个题目。

Your exam will contain one question dealing with periods 1–3, one question dealing with periods 4–6, and one question dealing with periods 7–9. The three questions will all address the same theme and reasoning skill (i.e., comparison, causation, or continuity and change over time).

你的考试将包含一道关于第 1-3 时期的题目，一道关于第 4-6 时期的题目，以及一道关于第 7-9 时期的题目。这三道题都将围绕同一个主题，考察相同的推理能力（即比较、因果关系或随时间推移的连续性和变化）。

A SAMPLE ANNOTATED LONG ESSAY

一篇带注释的长篇论文范例

Practice is the key to performing well on the long essay. The following sample long essay is designed to illustrate how to use a guided set of five strategies that can be applied to any long-essay question.

练习是撰写优秀长篇论文的关键。以下长篇论文范例旨在说明如何运用五种策略来应对任何长篇论文题目。

1.BEGIN BY CAREFULLY ANALYZING THE ASSIGNMENT AND MAKING A PRAGMATIC CHOICE.

1. 首先仔细分析任务，并做出务实的选择。

Your first task is to select which one of the three long answer questions you want to write about. Here are three long-essay questions that test the historical thinking skill continuity and change over time:

你的第一个任务是从三个简答题中选择你想作答的题目。以下三个简答题旨在考察历史思维能力，即历史的连续性和变化：

- Evaluate the extent to which the Constitution fostered political and social change in the United States from 1783 to 1800.
• 评估宪法在 1783 年至 1800 年间对美国政治和社会变革的促进程度。
- Evaluate the extent to which the Mexican-American War fostered political and social change in the United States from 1840 to 1860.
• 评估 1840 年至 1860 年美墨战争在多大程度上促进了美国的政治和社会变革。
- Evaluate the extent to which the Supreme Court decision in *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas* fostered political and social change in the United States from 1954 to 1965.
• 评估最高法院在布朗诉托皮卡教育委员会案中的判决在 1954 年至 1965 年间对美国政治和社会变革的推动程度。

Begin by taking about five minutes to evaluate the three questions. Above all, make a pragmatic choice. A common mistake many students make is to choose the question they find the most challenging. Avoid this pitfall. Always choose the question that you know the

most about.

首先花五分钟左右的时间评估这三个问题。最重要的是，做出务实的选择。许多学生常犯的一个错误是选择他们觉得最难的问题。避免这个陷阱。始终选择你最了解的问题。

2.BEGIN YOUR ESSAY WITH A CLEAR, WELL-DEVELOPED THESIS (1 POINT).

2. 文章开头要有一个清晰、充分展开的论点（1分）。

Remember, a thesis statement is your position on the question. Writing a clear, well-developed thesis statement is essential to earning a high score on the long-essay question. Make sure that your thesis fully addresses the entire question.

记住，论点陈述是你对这个问题的立场。写出一个清晰、论证充分的论点陈述对于在长篇论文题目中获得高分至关重要。确保你的论点陈述能够全面地回答整个问题。

Here is a clear and fully developed thesis statement for the first question: Evaluate the extent to which the Constitution fostered political and social change in the United States from 1783 to 1800.

以下是针对第一个问题的清晰且完整的论点陈述：评估宪法在 1783 年至 1800 年间促进美国政治和社会变革的程度。

The Constitution created a new national government based upon the principle that sovereignty rests with the people not the states. This marked a momentous change in American political history. However, the changes in America's political institutions were not matched by equally significant political and social changes for women, Native Americans, and enslaved Africans.

宪法建立了一个新的国家政府，其原则是主权属于人民而非各州。这标志着美国政治史上的一次重大变革。然而，美国政治制度的变革并未给妇女、美洲原住民和被奴役的非洲人带来同等程度的政治和社会变革。

This thesis statement provides what APUSH scoring commentaries call “a sophisticated thesis.” A “sophisticated thesis” is clear, defensible, and also nuanced. A *nuance* is a shade of difference. A one-dimensional thesis would simply state that political change dominated the period between 1783 and 1800. Our sample thesis is nuanced because it notes that *both* political changes and social continuities existed in this period. A nuanced thesis will enable you to present a complex understanding of the historic development that is the focus of the prompt.

这篇论文陈述提供了 APUSH 评分评语中所谓的“精辟的论点”。“精辟的论点”清晰、有理有据，并且富有洞察力。洞察力指的是细微的差别。一个片面的论点可能只是简单地指出，1783 年至 1800 年间政治变革占据主导地位。而我们的范例论点则富有洞察力，因为它指出这一时期既存在政治变革，也存在社会延续性。一个富有洞察力的论点能够帮助你对题目所关注的历史发展做出深入的理解。

3.WRITE A CONTEXTUAL PARAGRAPH (1 POINT).

3. 写一段背景段落（1分）。

Now that you have written a sophisticated thesis, your next step is to write a contextualization paragraph. *Contextualization* is a long word for a simple concept — it

means describing key historic trends and events taking place just before or at the beginning of the time frame of the question.

既然你已经写出了一篇结构严谨的论文，下一步就是撰写背景介绍段落。背景介绍这个词听起来很长，但概念很简单——它指的是描述在论文主题时间范围之前或开始时发生的关键历史趋势和事件。

America's victory in the Revolutionary War created a new nation with vast territory, a diverse and growing population, and a flawed national government. Ratified in 1781, the Articles of Confederation created a loose union among sovereign states. Designed to be a "firm league of friendship," the government lacked a chief executive to enforce its laws and a judiciary to interpret them. The Articles did call for a unicameral Congress. However, it lacked the power to levy taxes, regulate commerce, and enforce unified economic policies. These weaknesses became glaringly apparent when Congress proved unable to raise a militia to suppress Shays' Rebellion.

美国在独立战争中的胜利缔造了一个拥有广袤领土、人口众多且不断增长的新国家，但其中央政府却存在缺陷。1781年获得批准的《邦联条例》在各主权州之间建立了一个松散的联盟。该条例旨在建立一个“牢固的友谊联盟”，但政府缺乏执行法律的行政首脑和解释法律的司法机构。《邦联条例》确实规定设立一院制国会，但国会却无权征税、监管商业和执行统一的经济政策。当国会无力组建民兵镇压谢斯起义时，这些缺陷暴露无遗。

4.PROVIDE RELEVANT SUPPORTING EVIDENCE (2 POINTS).

4. 提供相关的佐证证据（2分）。

Your opening paragraph asserted a thesis and your second paragraph established its historic context. Your next step is to provide at least two examples of specific historic evidence that support your argument that political changes dominated the period from 1783 to 1800.

你的开篇段落提出了论点，第二段阐述了其历史背景。接下来，你需要提供至少两个具体的历史证据，以支持你的论点，即政治变革主导了1783年至1800年这一时期。

The nation's chaotic economy and Shays' Rebellion fueled dissatisfaction with the Articles of Confederation. On May 25, 1787, fifty-five delegates from twelve states gathered in Philadelphia to revive the Articles. However, the delegates quickly abandoned this limited objective and instead created a new national government.

国家混乱的经济和谢斯起义加剧了人们对《邦联条例》的不满。1787年5月25日，来自12个州的55名代表齐聚费城，试图恢复《邦联条例》。然而，代表们很快放弃了这一有限的目标，转而建立了一个新的国家政府。

The Framers successfully seized control of America's political destiny. In a bold decision, they transformed sovereignty from the states to the people. For example, their decision to hold popular elections to select members of the House of Representatives marked an unprecedented expansion of democracy.

制宪者们成功地掌握了美国的政治命运。他们做出了一个大胆的决定，将主权从各州转移到了人民手中。例如，他们决定举行全民选举来选出众议院议员，这标志着民主的空前扩张。

The new Constitution provided America with a flexible and enduring government that included an amendment process and a division of power among executive, legislative, and judicial branches. The new national government fostered a series of impressive political changes including Washington's successful assertion of federal authority to quell the Whiskey Rebellion and the first peaceful transfer of power following the presidential election of 1800.

新宪法为美国提供了一个灵活且持久的政府，其中包括修正程序以及行政、立法和司法三权分立的制度。新的联邦政府促成了一系列意义深远的政治变革，包括华盛顿成功行使联邦权力平息威士忌叛乱，以及 1800 年总统选举后首次实现和平的权力交接。

5.DEMONSTRATE A COMPLEX UNDERSTANDING (2 POINTS).

5. 展示对复杂概念的理解（2 分）。

Your final task is to demonstrate a complex understanding of the historical developments that are the focus of the prompt. Complexity can be demonstrated in a number of ways. The following section begins by pointing out continuities in the status of women, Native Americans, and enslaved Africans. It concludes by asserting a sophisticated thesis and by providing insightful connections across American history.

你的最终任务是展现对题目所聚焦的历史发展脉络的深刻理解。这种深刻理解可以通过多种方式展现。以下部分首先指出女性、美洲原住民和被奴役的非洲人的地位具有延续性，最后提出一个精辟的论点，并深入剖析美国历史的方方面面。

Although the Constitution marked the beginning of momentous political changes, it did not initiate the beginning of equally significant social changes. The Constitution's opening words, "We the People," did not extend the revolutionary rhetoric about equality to women, Native Americans, and enslaved Africans. Women did not obtain new rights as the Framers failed to "Remember the Ladies." Native Americans were denied citizenship and continued to lose their lands and their autonomy. Enslaved Africans did benefit from emancipation laws in the North. However, over 90 percent of the slaves lived in the South where conditions did not change.

尽管宪法标志着意义深远的政治变革的开端，但它并未开启同样意义重大的社会变革。宪法开篇的“我们人民”并未将关于平等的革命性言论延伸至妇女、美洲原住民和被奴役的非洲人。由于制宪者未能“铭记女性”，妇女并未获得新的权利。美洲原住民被剥夺了公民权，并继续失去他们的土地和自治权。被奴役的非洲人确实从北方的解放法案中受益。然而，超过90%的奴隶生活在南方，那里的境况并未得到改善。

The continued discrimination against women, Native Americans, and enslaved Africans did not overshadow the historic changes launched by the new Constitution. The Framers successfully altered America's political history. Although women, Native Americans, and enslaved Africans were initially excluded from the American political community, the institutions created by the Framers permitted long-term changes. The Fifteenth Amendment gave African Americans the right to vote and the Nineteenth Amendment extended the suffrage to women. The Indian Citizenship Act of 1924 granted citizenship to all Native Americans. Although belated, these actions demonstrate the Constitution's

ability to successfully foster political and social change.

对妇女、美洲原住民和被奴役的非洲人的持续歧视并未掩盖新宪法所带来的历史性变革。制宪者成功地改变了美国的政治历史。尽管妇女、美洲原住民和被奴役的非洲人最初被排除在美国政治共同体之外，但制宪者创建的制度为长期的变革奠定了基础。第十五修正案赋予了非裔美国人投票权，第十九修正案将选举权扩展至妇女。1924年的《印第安人公民权法案》赋予了所有美洲原住民公民权。尽管姗姗来迟，但这些举措表明了宪法成功推动政治和社会变革的能力。

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