

UNIT 6 第六单元

PERIOD 6 第六期

1865 – 1898

KEY CONCEPTS 关键概念

KEY CONCEPT 6.1 关键概念 6.1

Technological advances, large-scale production methods, and the opening of new markets encouraged the rise of industrial capitalism in the United States.

技术进步、大规模生产方式和新市场的开拓促进了美国工业资本主义的兴起。

KEY CONCEPT 6.2 关键概念 6.2

The migrations that accompanied industrialization transformed both urban and rural areas of the United States and caused dramatic social and cultural change.

伴随工业化而来的移民潮改变了美国的城市和农村地区，并引发了巨大的社会和文化变革。

KEY CONCEPT 6.3 关键概念 6.3

The Gilded Age produced new cultural and intellectual movements, public reform efforts, and political debates over economic and social policies.

镀金时代催生了新的文化和思想运动、公共改革努力以及关于经济和社会政策的政治辩论。

Chapter 18

第十八章

THE NEW WEST 新西部

1865–1900

I. DIVERSITY IN THE AMERICAN WEST

**我 美国西部地区的多样性
。**

A.CONTEXT

A. 背景

1. Most people moving westward before the Civil War traveled directly from the Midwest to the Far West. Based upon reports from early trailblazers, Americans believed that a sparsely inhabited desert filled the vast prairies between the Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains.

1. 内战前，大多数西迁的人直接从美国中西部前往远西部。根据早期拓荒者的描述，美国人认为密西西比河和落基山脉之间的广袤草原上遍布着人烟稀少的沙漠。

2. The West was neither a desert nor uninhabited. The region was in fact a diverse land inhabited by Indians, Hispanics, Asians, and a growing number of American settlers.

2西部既不是沙漠，也不是无人居住的地方。事实上，这片地区是一个多元化的土地，居住着印第安人、西班牙裔、亚洲人和越来越多的美国移民。

B.THE WESTERN TRIBES

B. 西部部落

1.The Great Plains were home to about 250,000 of the Indians who remained in the United States.

1大平原是留在美国的约25万印第安人的家园。

2.First brought to North America by the Spanish, horses thrived on the western grasslands. Once tamed, the small but powerful horses quickly transformed the Plains Indians into superb hunters who followed vast herds containing millions of buffalos. The Indians ate the creature's meat, fashioned its hides into clothes, and even turned its sinews and tendons into string for their bows.

马匹最初由西班牙人带到北美，并在西部草原上繁衍生息。驯服后，这些体型虽小却力大无穷的马匹迅速将平原印第安人变成了技艺精湛的猎人，他们追逐着数量庞大的野牛群。印第安人食用野牛的肉，用它们的皮毛制作衣服，甚至用它们的筋腱制作弓弦。

3.In 1851, representatives of the United States government and a number of Plains tribes signed the Fort Laramie Treaty. The tribes guaranteed safe passage for settlers on the Oregon Trail and allowed the construction of roads and forts. In exchange they received defined lands that would be theirs forever. But "forever" lasted less than four decades.

1851年，美国政府代表与一些平原部落签署了《拉勒米堡条约》。各部落保证了定居者沿俄勒冈小径的安全通行，并允许修建道路和堡垒。作为交换，他们获得了划定的土地，这些土地将永远属于他们。但“永远”仅仅维持了不到四十年。

C.THE HISPANIC WEST

C. 西班牙裔西部

1.Much of the land from Texas to California began as part of the Spanish Empire and then became part of the Mexican Republic. Following the Mexican-American War thousands of Hispanic people living in this region became residents of American territory.

从德克萨斯州到加利福尼亚州的大部分土地最初是西班牙帝国的一部分，后来成为墨西哥共和国的一部分。美墨战争后，居住在该地区的数千名西班牙裔人成为美国领土的居民。

2.The Hispanic elite lost much of their political authority and economic prosperity as American settlers moved into the region. By the late nineteenth century, Hispanics became part of a large working class.

2随着美国移民涌入该地区，西班牙裔精英阶层失去了大部分政治权力和经济财富。到19世纪末，西班牙裔已成为庞大工人阶级的一部分。

D.THE CHINESE

D. 中国人

1.The gold rush and demand for railroad construction workers sparked a mass migration of Chinese workers to California. By the 1870s, Chinese immigrants comprised the largest non-European group in California.

淘金热和对铁路建设工人的需求引发了中国工人向加利福尼亚州的大规模移民。到19世纪70年代，中国移民已成为加利福尼亚州最大的非欧洲裔群体。

2.At first, Californians welcomed the Chinese, praising their work ethic. But as the Chinese communities became larger and more conspicuous, many Californians began to view them as economic rivals who worked for low wages.

起初，加州人欢迎华人，称赞他们的职业道德。但随着华人社区规模越来越大，越来越引人注目，许多加州人开始将他们视为收入低廉的经济竞争对手。

3.As anti-Chinese agitation spread up and down the Pacific coast, calls for immigration restriction grew louder. Congress responded to this nativist pressure by passing the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882. The law suspended immigration of all Chinese laborers for ten years. Congress renewed the legislation in 1892 and then made it permanent in 1902. The Chinese Exclusion Act marked the first law enacted to exclude a specific ethnic or racial group from immigrating to the United States.

随着反华情绪在太平洋沿岸蔓延，限制移民的呼声也日益高涨。国会迫于这种本土主义压力，于1882年通过了《排华法案》。该法案暂停所有中国劳工的移民，为期十年。国会分别于1892年和1902年再次通过了该法案，并最终使其永久有效。《排华法案》是美国历史上第一部旨在禁止特定族裔或种族群体移民的法律。

E.MIGRATION FROM THE EAST

E. 来自东方的移民

1.By 1860, California, Oregon, and Texas were established states with large and growing Anglo-American populations. Traders, farmers, and ranchers from Texas had already begun to establish outposts in New Mexico and Arizona.

到1860年，加利福尼亚州、俄勒冈州和德克萨斯州已成为建州之州，拥有庞大且不断增长的盎格鲁-撒克逊裔美国人人口。来自德克萨斯州的商人、农民和牧场主已经开始在新墨西哥州和亚利桑那州建立据点。

2.The three decades between 1870 and 1900 witnessed an unprecedented migration of miners, ranchers, and farmers into the West.

1870年至1900年这三十年间，矿工、牧场主和农民以前所未有的速度向西部迁移。

II. TURNING POINTS IN AMERICAN HISTORY: THE TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILROADS

、 美国历史上的转折点：横贯大陆铁路

A. “THE LAST RAIL IS LAID”

A. “最后一根铁轨已经铺设完毕”

1.In 1862, President Lincoln signed the Pacific Railroad Act authorizing the construction of a transcontinental railroad. The Central Pacific started at Sacramento, California, and with a labor force made up largely of Chinese workers, pushed east over the rugged Sierra Nevada Mountains. At the same time, the Union Pacific started in Omaha, Nebraska, and with a labor force made up largely of Irish workers, pushed west across the gently sloping Great Plains.

1862年，林肯总统签署了《太平洋铁路法案》，授权修建一条横贯大陆的铁路。中央太平洋铁路从加利福尼亚州萨克拉门托出发，主要依靠华工，向东翻越崎岖的内华达山脉。与此同时，联合太平洋铁路从内布拉斯加州奥马哈出发，主要依靠爱尔兰工人，向西穿越地势平缓的大平原。

2.The two lines linked on May 10, 1869, at Promontory Summit, Utah, when an official used a silver hammer to drive in a ceremonial golden spike. At 3:05 PM, officials in New York received a telegram triumphantly announcing, “The last rail is laid; the last spike is driven; the Pacific Railroad is completed.” The news sparked nationwide celebrations as jubilant citizens rang church bells, unfurled flags, and fired cannons.

1869年5月10日，两条铁路线在犹他州普罗蒙特里峰正式连接。一位官员用银锤敲入一枚象征性的金钉。下午3点05分，纽约官员收到一封电报，宣布“最后一根铁轨铺设完毕；最后一根道钉已钉入；太平洋铁路竣工”。这一消息引发了全国范围的庆祝活动，欢欣鼓舞的民众敲响教堂钟声，展开旗帜，鸣放礼炮。

3.The completion of the first transcontinental railroad marked the beginning of a building boom across the West. By 1893, five transcontinental lines linked the east and west coasts with what one railroad financier called “a strong band of iron.”

3.第一条横贯大陆铁路的建成标志着西部地区建设热潮的开始。到1893年，五条横贯大陆的铁路将东西海岸连接起来，正如一位铁路投资人所说的“一条坚固的铁带”。

B.UNDERSTANDING CAUSATION: THE IMPACT OF THE TRANSCONTINENTALS

B. 理解因果关系：跨大陆铁路的影响

1.Before the transcontinentals, it took almost six months to travel from New York to California. The new railroads cut travel time between the two coasts to just one week. The world as Americans experienced it had now grown smaller and faster.

在横贯大陆铁路建成之前，从纽约到加利福尼亚需要近六个月的时间。新的铁路将东西海岸之间的旅行时间缩短到仅仅一周。美国人所体验到的世界从此变得更小、更快。

2.The transcontinental railroads became a visible symbol of national union. After 1869, goods and people could freely move across the entire country without passing through customs or a passport control. This created a vast integrated national market for raw materials and manufactured goods. Within ten years of its completion, the Pacific Railroad annually shipped \$50 million worth of freight coast to coast.

2.横贯大陆的铁路成为国家统一的象征。1869年以后，货物和人员可以自由地在全国范围内流动，无需经过海关或护照检查。这为原材料和制成品创造了一个庞大的全国性一体化市场。太平洋铁路建成后十年内，每年从东海岸到西海岸的货运量就达到了5000万美元。

3.Before the transcontinental railroads, every town in America had its own “local” time. The national rail lines required a uniform schedule so that passengers and freight could

arrive and depart on time. The need for coordination led to the creation of four standardized time zones that still regulate daily life today.

在横贯大陆铁路建成之前，美国每个城镇都有自己的“地方时”。为了确保乘客和货物能够准时到达和出发，全国铁路需要统一的时刻表。这种协调的需求促成了四个标准时区的建立，这些时区至今仍在规范着人们的日常生活。

4.The rails carried more than just raw materials and manufactured goods. As the lines grew bigger and safer, companies encouraged eastern settlers by offering to carry whole families to their new homes in the West for free. The railroads did not limit their appeals to Americans. They set up offices in Europe and distributed pamphlets containing glowing descriptions of the wonders waiting for immigrants willing to seek new lives in the great American West. For example, one pamphlet stretched the truth by describing the normally dry Platte Valley as “a flowing meadow of great fertility clothed in nutritious grasses and watered by numerous streams.” Attracted by promises of fertile land, large numbers of Swedes, Norwegians, Danes, and Germans immigrated to the United States.

铁路运输的不仅仅是原材料和制成品。随着线路规模扩大、安全性提高，铁路公司为了吸引东部移民，承诺免费运送全家前往西部的新家。铁路公司的吸引力并不局限于美国人。他们在欧洲设立办事处，散发宣传册，对西部广袤的土地上等待着移民的种种美好景象大加赞赏。例如，有一份宣传册夸大其词地将通常干旱的普拉特河谷描述为“一片肥沃的流水草甸，遍布营养丰富的牧草，溪流潺潺”。受肥沃土地的诱惑，大量瑞典人、挪威人、丹麦人和德国人移民到美国。

5.The transcontinental railroads did not benefit everyone. The buffalo had been the center of the Plains Indian way of life for centuries. The railroads enabled hunters to nearly exterminate the vast herds that roamed the Great Plains. This wanton slaughter dealt a catastrophic blow to the culture of the Plains Indians.

5. 横贯大陆的铁路并非惠及所有人。几个世纪以来，野牛一直是平原印第安人生活方式的核心。铁路的修建使得猎人几乎将漫游在大平原上的庞大野牛群赶尽杀绝。这种肆意屠杀给平原印第安人的文化带来了毁灭性的打击。

C.MAKING CONNECTIONS: NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION NETWORKS

C. 建立联系：国家交通网络

1.The transcontinental railroads created America’s first nationwide transportation system. Their success doomed the pony express, wagon trains, stagecoach lines, and even the fast clipper ships that sailed around the tip of South America and up the California coast.

横贯大陆的铁路缔造了美国第一个全国性的交通运输系统。它们的成功注定了驿马快信、篷车队、驿站马车线路，甚至绕过南美洲南端、沿加利福尼亚海岸航行的快速帆船的衰落。

2.Less than a century after the completion of the first transcontinental, the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1956 authorized the construction of a 40,000-mile network of four-lane interstate highways. The new interstates promoted automobile traffic and gave a huge boost to the trucking industry. The loss of passengers and freight dealt a serious setback to the nation’s railroad industry.

在第一条横贯大陆公路建成不到一个世纪后，1956年的《联邦援助公路法案》授权修建一个长达4万英里的四车道州际公路网。新的州际公路促进了汽车交通，极大地推动了卡车运输业的发展。客运和货运量的下降给美国的铁路行业造成了严重的打击。

The numerous consequences of the transcontinental railroads make them an ideal subject for a turning point long essay. Be sure that you can discuss the impact the transcontinentals had upon the American West.

横贯大陆铁路的诸多影响使其成为一篇关于历史转折点的长篇论文的理想主题。务必探讨横贯大陆铁路对美国西部的影响。

III. THE TRANSFORMATION OF THE WEST

三 西方的转型

A. THE MINERS' FRONTIER

A. 矿工边疆

1.The California Gold Rush demonstrated that the discovery of precious metals would spark a frenetic rush of prospectors into a region. This pattern repeated itself across the Sierra Nevada and Rocky Mountains. For example, the Comstock Lode near Virginia City, Nevada, yielded deposits of gold and silver worth more than \$300 million, the richest single strike in American history. At its peak in the 1870s, Virginia City had 30,000 people and 100 saloons. Deserted in the 1880s, the town survives today as a tourist attraction.

加州淘金热表明，贵金属的发现会引发淘金者蜂拥而至。这种模式在内华达山脉和落基山脉地区不断重演。例如，内华达州弗吉尼亚城附近的康斯托克矿脉，出土了价值超过3亿美元的金银矿藏，是美国历史上单次发现的最富有的矿藏。弗吉尼亚城在19世纪70年代鼎盛时期拥有3万人口和100家酒吧。该镇在19世纪80年代衰落，如今作为旅游景点而保存完好。

2.Mining towns attracted a diverse and combustible mix of white, black, American Indian, Mexican, and Chinese miners. Wild and unregulated mining towns often verged on anarchy. "There are duels, shooting affrays, and hangings by mob law most every week," wrote one astonished traveler from Pennsylvania.

矿业城镇吸引了形形色色、充满冲突的矿工，包括白人、黑人、美洲原住民、墨西哥人和华裔矿工。这些蛮荒无序的矿业城镇常常濒临无政府状态。“几乎每周都会发生决斗、枪击事件和暴民私刑，”一位来自宾夕法尼亚州的旅行者震惊地写道。

3.Most miners hoped to get rich and then get out. The heyday of gold and silver rushes exploited by individual miners ended by the 1890s. Although virtually all the placer or surface gold and silver has been discovered, the West continues to be a mineral-rich region. Today, large corporations dominate mining operations. Led by Nevada, the United States currently produces almost 7 percent of the world's gold production.

大多数矿工都希望发财致富后就退出。由个体矿工主导的金银淘金热潮在19世纪90年代结束。尽管几乎所有的砂金和地表金银矿藏都已被发现，但西部仍然是一个矿产资源丰富的地区。如今，大型企业主导着采矿作业。以内华达州为首，美国目前的黄金产量占世界总产量的近7%。

B. THE COWBOYS' FRONTIER

B. 牛仔的边疆

1.The vast stretches of grassland in southwest Texas supported herds containing about five million head of longhorn cattle. By the mid-1860s, fast-growing cities in the East created a

growing demand for meat. Getting Texas cattle to these markets posed a challenging problem. The famous long drives from Texas to railheads in Kansas provided a lucrative solution.

德克萨斯州西南部广袤的草原养育着约五百万头长角牛。到19世纪60年代中期，东部快速发展的城市对肉类的需求日益增长。如何将德克萨斯州的牛运送到这些市场成了一个难题。从德克萨斯州到堪萨斯州铁路终点站的著名长途赶牛路线提供了一个利润丰厚的解决方案。

2.During the twenty years after the Civil War, cowboys drove herds of 2,000 to 2,500 steers on long drives to “cow towns” in Kansas. For example, the Chisholm Trail provided a well-traveled route from San Antonio to the railhead in Abilene, Kansas.

内战结束后的二十年间，牛仔们赶着2000到2500头牛组成的牛群，长途跋涉前往堪萨斯州的“牛镇”。例如，奇泽姆小径是连接圣安东尼奥和堪萨斯州阿比林铁路终点站的一条繁忙路线。

3.During the peak years of the 1870s, as many as 40,000 cowboys roamed the Great Plains. Mexicans and African Americans comprised about one-third of this total.

3在19世纪70年代的鼎盛时期，多达4万名牛仔在大平原上驰骋。其中墨西哥人和非裔美国人约占三分之一。

4.The era of the long drives ended by the late 1880s. Open-range cattle ranching became less profitable as beef prices fell. In addition, many ranchers lost half or more of their herds because of unusually cold winters that struck the Great Plains in 1886 and 1887.

4. 长途赶牛的时代在19世纪80年代末结束。随着牛肉价格下跌，开放式牧场放牧的利润也随之下降。此外，由于1886年和1887年袭击大平原的异常寒冷的冬季，许多牧场主损失了一半甚至更多的牛群。

C.THE FARMERS’ FRONTIER

C. 农民的边疆

1.The Homestead Act of 1862 and the completion of the transcontinental railroads opened the West to farming. In the 30 years between 1870 and 1900, more land was made into farms than in all the previous 250 years.

1862年的《宅地法》和横贯大陆铁路的建成，使西部地区得以开垦为农田。在1870年至1900年的30年间，开垦为农场的土地比此前250年的总和还要多。

2.Great Plains agriculture posed new challenges for farmers. Blizzards, fires, and swarms of locusts swept across the arid and treeless prairies. Farmers accustomed to log cabins had to learn how to build sod houses. A series of new tools including mechanical reapers, wind-driven water pumps, and barbed-wire fences enabled determined farmers to overcome natural obstacles and build successful homesteads.

大平原农业给农民带来了新的挑战。暴风雪、火灾和蝗灾席卷了干旱贫瘠、寸草不生的草原。习惯了木屋的农民不得不学习如何建造草皮房。一系列新工具，包括机械收割机、风力水泵和带刺铁丝网，帮助意志坚定的农民克服了自然障碍，建立了成功的家园。

3.The population of the Great Plains steadily increased. For example, during the 1870s over 600,000 people settled in Kansas. This population included about 25,000 black pioneers called exodusters. By 1890, over 500,000 African Americans lived west of the Mississippi

River.

3. 大平原地区的人口稳步增长。例如，19世纪70年代，超过60万人定居堪萨斯州。这些人中包括约2.5万名被称为“出走者”的黑人先驱。到1890年，超过50万非裔美国人居住在密西西比河以西。

IV. THE DEFEAT AND TRANSFORMATION OF THE PLAINS INDIANS

四 平原印第安人的战败与转变

A. THE INDIANS' LAST STAND

A. 印第安人的最后抵抗

1.The construction of the transcontinental railroads, the slaughter of the buffalo, the spread of epidemic diseases, and the destructive effects of constant warfare all threatened to end the autonomy of the Plains Indians.

1. 横贯大陆铁路的修建、野牛的屠杀、流行病的蔓延以及连年战争的破坏性影响，都威胁着要结束平原印第安人的自治。

2.The U.S. government no longer honored its Fort Laramie promises. Instead of trying to concentrate the Plains Indians on large blocks of land, the government moved the Indians onto small reservations in out-of-the-way areas. One Indian leader bitterly complained,

“Since the Great Father promised that we should never be removed, we have been moved five times . . . I think you had better put the Indians on wheels, and you can run them about wherever you wish.”

2. 美国政府不再履行其在拉勒米堡做出的承诺。政府没有尝试将平原印第安人集中安置在大片土地上，而是将他们迁往偏远地区的大型保留地。一位印第安领袖愤愤不平地抱怨道：“自从伟大的父亲承诺我们永远不会被驱逐以来，我们已经被驱逐了五次……我想你们最好把印第安人装上轮子，这样你们就可以随心所欲地驱赶他们了。”

3.In 1875, thousands of gold prospectors rushed onto Sioux lands in the Black Hills of the Dakota Territory. The unwanted invasion combined with a harsh winter forced starving Sioux and Cheyenne to leave their reservations. When the Indians refused orders to return, the army ordered General George A. Custer to force them to obey. On June 25, 1876, warriors led by Crazy Horse and Sitting Bull annihilated Custer's Seventh Cavalry at the Battle of the Little Bighorn.

1875年，成千上万的淘金者涌入达科他领地黑山地区的苏族保留地。这场不速之客的入侵，加上严酷的寒冬，迫使饥饿的苏族人和夏安族人离开他们的保留地。当印第安人拒绝返回时，军队命令乔治·A·卡斯特将军强迫他们服从。1876年6月25日，由疯马和坐牛率领的苏族战士在小比格霍恩战役中歼灭了卡斯特的第七骑兵团。

4.The Indian victory hastened their ultimate defeat. News of the disaster reached the East on July 4, 1876, as Americans celebrated the nation's centennial. An outraged public now demanded that the full force of the U.S. Army be used to subdue the Plains Indians. America's overwhelming military power prevailed. One proud but forlorn chief sadly observed, “We have reached the end of our rule, and a new one has come . . . Of our once

powerful nation there are now but a few left."

印第安人的胜利加速了他们最终的失败。1876年7月4日，正值美国庆祝建国百年之际，这场灾难的消息传到了东部。愤怒的民众要求动用美国军队的全部力量来征服平原印第安人。美国压倒性的军事力量最终取得了胜利。一位骄傲而又沮丧的酋长悲伤地说道：“我们的统治已经结束了，新的统治已经到来……我们曾经强大的民族如今只剩下寥寥几人了。”

B.A CENTURY OF DISHONOR

B. 一个世纪的耻辱

1.Although the government could defeat the Plains Indians, it could not suppress the truth about how it had mistreated them. In 1881, Helen Hunt Jackson published *A Century of Dishonor* documenting the misdeeds of corrupt Indian agents, duplicitous government officials, and land-hungry settlers. Jackson castigated the government for its role in “a tale of wrongs and oppressions . . . that is too monstrous to be believed.”

尽管政府能够击败平原印第安人，却无法掩盖其虐待印第安人的真相。1881年，海伦·亨特·杰克逊出版了《百年耻辱》，记录了腐败的印第安事务官员、两面三刀的政府官员以及贪婪的定居者的种种恶行。杰克逊严厉谴责政府在“一段令人难以置信、骇人听闻的罪恶和压迫史”中所扮演的角色。

2.Like many other well-meaning reformers, Jackson supported policies designed to bring Native Americans into the mainstream of American life. *A Century of Dishonor* played a key role in mobilizing public support for the Dawes Act.

与许多其他善意的改革者一样，杰克逊支持旨在将美洲原住民融入美国主流社会的政策。《百年耻辱》在动员公众支持《道斯法案》方面发挥了关键作用。

C.THE DAWES ACT, 1887

C. 1887 年《道斯法案》

1.Well-meaning but ethnocentric reformers believed that the Indians' traditional tribal culture was an obstacle preventing them from assimilating into mainstream white society. The Dawes Act tried to “civilize” Native Americans by turning them into independent self-supporting farmers.

一些出于好意但却带有种族中心主义色彩的改革者认为，印第安人的传统部落文化是他们融入主流白人社会的障碍。《道斯法案》试图通过将美洲原住民转变为独立自给自足的农民来“教化”他们。

2.The Dawes Act dissolved the tribes as legal entities and divided their tribal lands into individual homesteads of 160 acres. Reservation lands not allocated to the Indians were sold to the railroads and to white settlers.

2 《道斯法案》解散了各部落的法律实体，并将他们的部落土地分割成160英亩的个人宅地。未分配给印第安人的保留地被卖给了铁路公司和白人定居者。

3.The Dawes Act ignored the importance traditional Indian culture placed on tribally held land. Instead of transforming Native Americans into self-supporting farmers, the Dawes Act

undermined their culture and cost them their land.

3.《道斯法案》忽视了印第安传统文化对部落土地的重视。该法案非但没有使美洲原住民转变为自给自足的农民，反而破坏了他们的文化，并使他们失去了土地。

D.MAKING CONNECTIONS: OFFICIAL INDIAN POLICY

D. 建立联系：印度官方政策

1.By 1900, Native Americans lost 50 percent of the 156 million acres they held before the Dawes Act became law.

到 1900 年，美洲原住民失去了他们在《道斯法案》生效前所拥有的 1.56 亿英亩土地中的 50%。

2.In 1934, Congress enacted the Indian Reorganization Act as the centerpiece of the “Indian New Deal.” The act reversed the assimilationist policies set in motion by the Dawes Act by recognizing, strengthening, and preserving the tribes’ historic traditions and culture. The law also restored the Indians’ right to manage their land and mineral rights.

1934年，国会颁布了《印第安人重组法案》，作为“印第安人新政”的核心。该法案通过承认、加强和保护各部落的历史传统 and 文化，扭转了《道斯法案》所开启的同化政策。该法案还恢复了印第安人管理其土地 and 矿产资源的权利。

It is very unlikely that your APUSH exam will contain questions on Crazy Horse and Custer. But that does not mean the exam will ignore Native American history. It won’t. Be sure you can identify Helen Hunt Jackson’s book A Century of Dishonor and the impact of the Dawes Act.

你的 AP 美国历史考试不太可能出现关于疯马 and 卡斯特的问题。但这并不意味着考试会忽略美洲原住民历史。考试不会。务必确保你能认出海伦·亨特·杰克逊的著作《百年耻辱》以及《道斯法案》的影响。

V. MAKING COMPARISONS: THE FRONTIER IN AMERICAN HISTORY

五 进行比较：美国历史上的边疆

A.TURNER’ S FRONTIER THESIS

A. 特纳的边疆论题

1.In 1890, the Superintendent of the U.S. Census issued a statement declaring that the western frontier had closed. The finding surprised and intrigued Frederick Jackson Turner, a young history professor at the University of Wisconsin. He concluded that the closing of the frontier symbolized the end of a great historic movement.

1890年，美国人口普查局局长发表声明，宣布西部边疆已经关闭。这一发现令威斯康星大学年轻的历史学教授弗雷德里克·杰克逊·特纳感到惊讶 and 好奇。他得出结论，边疆的关闭象征着一场伟大历史运动的结束。

2.In a seminal paper entitled “The Significance of the Frontier in American History,” Turner contended that the frontier experience profoundly shaped the American character. According to Turner, the frontier promoted democracy and encouraged individualism. It

produced a unique combination of traits including resilience, self-reliance, and an optimistic faith in democratic institutions. The western frontier also promoted opportunity by providing an open society where rigid class lines did not block social mobility.

在题为《边疆在美国历史上的意义》的开创性论文中，特纳认为边疆经历深刻地塑造了美国人的性格。特纳指出，边疆促进了民主，鼓励了个人主义，并造就了美国人独特的性格特征，包括坚韧不拔、自力更生以及对民主制度的乐观信念。西部边疆也通过提供一个开放的社会环境，促进了社会流动，在这个社会中，僵化的阶级界限并不阻碍社会流动。

3.Turner' s thesis justified and reinforced the view of Manifest Destiny as a positive force that extended American democratic ideals across the continent.

3特纳的论点证明并强化了“昭昭天命”的观点，认为它是一种积极的力量，将美国的民主理想扩展到了整个大陆。

B.LIMERICK' S CRITIQUE

B. 利默里克评论

1.Patricia Nelson Limerick is an American historian who is one of the nation' s foremost scholars of the American West.

1帕特里夏·纳尔逊·利默里克是一位美国历史学家，也是美国西部研究领域最杰出的学者之一。

2.Published in 1986, her influential book *The Legacy of Conquest* offered a critique of Turner' s thesis and a new view of the West.

21986 年出版的《征服的遗产》一书影响深远，对特纳的论点提出了批评，并对西方提出了新的见解。

3.Turner viewed the West as an open, untamed space with few inhabitants. In contrast, Limerick described the West as inhabited by a diverse group of people and cultures including Native Americans, Hispanics, Asians, African Americans, and White Americans. These groups collided in a process marked by conquest and uneasy bargains.

特纳将西部视为一片开阔、未开垦的土地，人口稀少。与之相反，利默里克则将西部描述为居住着包括美洲原住民、西班牙裔、亚裔、非裔美国人和白人在内的多元族群和文化的地区。这些族群在征服和艰难妥协的背景下相互碰撞。

4.Limerick views the forcible conquest and annexation of the West as an example of American expansionism that opposed and even undermined the nation' s democratic spirit.

利默里克认为，武力征服和吞并西部是美国扩张主义的一个例子，这种扩张主义反对甚至破坏了国家的民主精神。

Chapter 19

第十九章

INDUSTRY AND LABOR 工业与劳工

1865–1900

I. THE SECOND INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

我 第二次工业革命

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A.CONTEXT

A. 背景

1.Before the Industrial Revolution, Americans planted crops, wove cloth, and made shoes by hand. The Industrial Revolution in America began in Rhode Island and Massachusetts in the late 1790s and early 1800s. Waterpower, once used only to run tiny grain mills, powered textile machines in Lowell and other nearby New England towns.

在工业革命之前，美国人种植庄稼、织布和手工制作鞋子。美国的工业革命始于1790年代末和19世纪初的罗德岛州和马萨诸塞州。水力曾经只用于驱动小型谷物磨坊，后来也开始驱动洛厄尔和其他附近新英格兰城镇的纺织机。

2.Innovations in transportation such as steamboats, the Erie Canal, and the early railroads sparked a market revolution linking once isolated communities into regional trading areas.

2. 蒸汽船、伊利运河和早期铁路等交通运输领域的创新引发了一场市场革命，将曾经孤立的社区连接成区域贸易区。

3.A second Industrial Revolution began in the years following the Civil War. By 1913, the United States produced one-third of the world's industrial output, more than Great Britain, France, and Germany combined.

第二次工业革命始于内战后的几年。到 1913 年，美国的工业产值占世界总产值的三分之一，超过了英国、法国和德国的总和。

B.UNDERSTANDING CAUSATION: THE CAUSES OF THE SECOND INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION IN AMERICA

B. 理解因果关系：美国第二次工业革命的原因

1.Natural Resources 1.自然资源

a.The United States was blessed with abundant supplies of coal, iron ore, petroleum, and timber. For example, America had more recoverable coal reserves than any other nation. In addition, the Mesabi Range in Minnesota contained the world's largest deposits of iron ore.

a. 美国拥有丰富的煤炭、铁矿石、石油和木材资源。例如，美国的煤炭可采储量比任何其他国家都多。此外，明尼苏达州的梅萨比山脉蕴藏着世界上最大的铁矿石矿藏。

b.Coal burns hotter and longer than wood. These qualities made coal a particularly important reason for of America's surge in industrial production. Prior to the Civil War, wood provided almost half of America's energy. However, as the Industrial Revolution gathered momentum, America became a mineral-intensive economy based upon coal. American railroads and steamships took the lead in replacing wood with coal. In addition,

steel mills used vast quantities of coal to fire their furnaces.

b. 煤炭比木材燃烧温度更高、持续时间更长。这些特性使得煤炭成为美国工业生产激增的重要原因。内战前，木材提供了美国近一半的能源。然而，随着工业革命的蓬勃发展，美国逐渐转型为以煤炭为基础的矿产密集型经济体。美国铁路和轮船率先用煤炭取代木材。此外，钢铁厂也大量使用煤炭来燃烧炉膛。

2.Human Resources 2人力资源

a.Labor was both plentiful and inexpensive. America' s huge pool of unskilled workers included many women and children. In addition, waves of European immigrants provided a seemingly inexhaustible supply of low-wage laborers.

a. 劳动力充足且廉价。美国庞大的非技术工人群体中包括许多妇女和儿童。此外，一波又一波的欧洲移民提供了源源不断的低薪劳动力。

b.America' s growing population became increasingly concentrated in its cities. Rapidly growing urban areas became centers for the mass consumption of food, clothing, and manufactured goods.

b. 美国不断增长的人口越来越集中在城市。快速发展的城市地区成为食品、服装和制成品的消费中心。

3.Government Support 3.政府支持

a.Nineteenth century federal and state governments were committed to the concept of private property and limited regulation of business activity.

a. 十九世纪的联邦政府和州政府致力于私有财产的概念，并对商业活动进行有限的监管。

b.While the federal government adopted a laissez-faire policy towards business regulation, it did enact high protective tariffs to protect American industry from foreign competition.

b. 虽然联邦政府对商业监管采取了自由放任的政策，但它确实制定了高额保护性关税，以保护美国工业免受外国竞争的影响。

c.A group of ambitious, shrewd, and sometimes ruthless entrepreneurs took advantage of this stable and supportive business environment to build a number of enormously profitable corporations.

c. 一群雄心勃勃、精明干练、有时甚至冷酷无情的企业家利用这种稳定且有利的商业环境，建立了许多利润极其丰厚的公司。

4.The Golden Age of Railroads

4. 铁路的黄金时代

a.America' s railroad network increased from 35,000 miles in 1865 to 193,000 miles in 1900. Railroad construction stimulated industrial growth by consuming vast quantities of iron, steel, coal, and lumber. Other industries flourished as railroads brought them raw

materials and carried their finished products to distant markets.

a. 美国的铁路网从 1865 年的 35,000 英里增加到 1900 年的 193,000 英里。铁路建设消耗了大量的铁、钢、煤和木材，从而刺激了工业增长。铁路为其他行业运送原材料，并将成品运往遥远的市场，也带动了这些行业的蓬勃发展。

b. The railroads played a key role in creating an interconnected national transportation and communication network. As railroad and telegraph lines spread across the continent, they increased the pace of commerce by ushering in a new era of instantaneous communication.

b. 铁路在构建互联互通的全国交通和通信网络中发挥了关键作用。随着铁路和电报线路遍布整个大陆，它们开启了即时通信的新时代，加快了商业发展步伐。

5. New Inventions 5项新发明

a. A series of inventions created new industries that transformed American life. The typewriter, cash register, and adding machine aided merchants by accelerating accurate business transactions. Elevators and structural steel enabled architects to design the first skyscrapers. Refrigerators and washing machines helped families by easing the burden of time-consuming chores.

a. 一系列发明催生了新的产业，改变了美国人的生活。打字机、收银机和加法机加快了交易的准确性，帮助商家提高效率。电梯和结构钢使建筑师能够设计出第一批摩天大楼。冰箱和洗衣机减轻了家庭繁重的家务负担。

b. No inventor captured the public's imagination more than Thomas Edison. His list of inventions included the first phonograph and the first commercially successful incandescent light bulb. Reflecting upon his record 1,093 patents, Edison said, "I am proud of the fact that I never invented weapons to kill."

b. 没有哪位发明家比托马斯·爱迪生更能激发公众的想象力。他的发明包括第一台留声机和第一盏商业上获得成功的白炽灯泡。回顾他创纪录的 1093 项专利，爱迪生说：“我为自己从未发明过杀人武器而感到自豪。”

6. Making Connections: The Business of Invention

6. 建立联系：发明创造的商业本质

a. In 1876, Edison opened an "invention factory" at Menlo Park, New Jersey. This facility became the prototype for the modern research laboratory.

a. 1876 年，爱迪生在新泽西州门洛帕克开设了一家“发明工厂”。该工厂成为现代研究实验室的原型。

b. Today most major American corporations fund special research and development departments dedicated to creating new products. For example, California's Silicon Valley is home to Google, Facebook, Apple, and many other high-tech corporations. Silicon Valley's list of high-tech innovations includes the silicon-based integrated circuit, the microprocessor, and the iPhone.

b. 如今，大多数美国大型企业都设有专门的研发部门，致力于开发新产品。例如，加利福尼亚州的硅谷是谷歌、Facebook、苹果以及众多其他高科技公司的所在地。硅谷的高科技创新成果包括硅基集成电路、微处理器和 iPhone。

II.

二 KEY ENTREPRENEURS 关键企业家

A.CONTEXT

A. 背景

1.The factors producing America' s post-Civil War industrial expansion unleashed a new entrepreneurial spirit. A generation of ambitious and often unscrupulous entrepreneurs took advantage of America' s natural resources, growing population, and stable government to create powerful and immensely profitable corporations.

1. 美国内战后工业扩张的因素激发了一种新的创业精神。一代雄心勃勃且往往不择手段的企业家利用美国的自然资源、不断增长的人口和稳定的政府，创建了实力雄厚且利润丰厚的公司。

2.Steel and petroleum products played a particularly important role in spearheading America' s rapidly growing economy. Andrew Carnegie and John D. Rockefeller helped organize and promote these key industries.

钢铁和石油产品在推动美国经济快速增长方面发挥了尤为重要的作用。安德鲁·卡内基和约翰·D·洛克菲勒帮助组织和促进了这些关键产业的发展。

B.ANDREW CARNEGIE AND STEEL

B. 安德鲁·卡内基和钢铁

1.Steel is stronger, harder, and more durable than iron. But it was also much more expensive to manufacture in the mid-nineteenth century. As a result, America produced only 13,000 tons of steel in 1860.

1. 钢比铁更坚固、更硬、更耐用。但在19世纪中期，钢的生产成本也高得多。因此，美国在1860年只生产了13000吨钢。

2.In 1857, Henry Bessemer discovered that shooting a blast of cold air through hot molten iron would remove impurities. Both inexpensive and efficient, the Bessemer process enabled manufacturers to produce steel 20 times as durable as iron. Steel soon replaced iron to build railroads, machinery, plows, and buildings.

1857年，亨利·贝塞麦发现，向炽热的熔融铁中吹入冷空气可以去除杂质。贝塞麦炼钢法成本低廉且效率高，使制造商能够生产出比铁耐用 20 倍的钢。很快，钢就取代了铁，用于建造铁路、机械、犁具和建筑物。

3.Andrew Carnegie became convinced that steel represented the metal of the future. Although Carnegie was not an inventor, he was a gifted organizer. Under his leadership, Carnegie Steel became a model of vertical integration in which a single company owns and controls the entire productive process from the unearthing of raw materials to the manufacture and sale of finished products. Carnegie employed this model by buying mines that produced iron ore and the ships and railroads that carried it to and from his steel

plants near Pittsburgh.

安德鲁·卡内基坚信钢铁代表着未来的金属。尽管卡内基并非发明家，但他却是一位杰出的组织者。在他的领导下，卡内基钢铁公司成为垂直整合的典范，一家公司拥有并控制着从原材料开采到成品制造和销售的整个生产流程。卡内基通过收购生产铁矿石的矿山以及将铁矿石运往匹兹堡附近钢铁厂的轮船和铁路，实现了这一模式。

4.By 1900, Carnegie Steel became the largest industrial company in the world. It employed 20,000 workers and produced more steel than Great Britain. Company profits totaled \$40 million a year with \$25 million going to Andrew Carnegie.

到1900年，卡内基钢铁公司已成为世界上最大的工业公司。它拥有2万名工人，钢铁产量超过了整个英国。公司年利润总计4000万美元，其中2500万美元归安德鲁·卡内基所有。

C.JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER AND OIL

C. 约翰·D·洛克菲勒和石油

1.In 1859, Edwin L. Drake drilled the first oil well near Titusville in northwestern Pennsylvania. Chemists soon discovered that oil could be refined into kerosene that could be used in lighting, heating, and cooking, and into petroleum that could be turned into lubricating oil, grease, and paint.

1859年，埃德温·L·德雷克在宾夕法尼亚州西北部的泰特斯维尔附近钻探了第一口油井。化学家们很快发现，石油可以提炼成煤油，用于照明、取暖和烹饪；还可以提炼成石油，用于制造润滑油、润滑脂和油漆。

2.John D. Rockefeller neither discovered oil nor invented ways to refine it. Instead, he focused on refining the oil that others produced. Recognizing the potential profits of refining oil, Rockefeller built his first refinery in Cleveland, Ohio. Situated beside Lake Erie's key shipping lanes and near the Pennsylvania oil fields, Cleveland provided a strategic location from which Rockefeller's Standard Oil Company could dominate the refining market.

约翰·D·洛克菲勒既没有发现石油，也没有发明提炼石油的方法。相反，他专注于提炼他人生产的石油。洛克菲勒意识到提炼石油的巨大利润潜力，在俄亥俄州克利夫兰建造了他的第一座炼油厂。克利夫兰地处伊利湖主要航道旁，毗邻宾夕法尼亚州的油田，地理位置优越，使洛克菲勒的标准石油公司得以主导炼油市场。

3.Horizontal integration is the process by which one company gains control over other firms that produce the same product. Rockefeller believed that his rivals reduced profits by flooding the market with too much refined oil. A ruthless competitor, Rockefeller used horizontal integration to take over 22 of his 26 competitors. Within a short time, Standard Oil controlled 95 percent of the oil refining in America. His control over a vital industry helped to make Rockefeller the world's first billionaire.

3. 横向整合是指一家公司控制其他生产相同产品的公司的过程。洛克菲勒认为，他的竞争对手通过向市场倾销过多的精炼石油来降低利润。作为一名冷酷无情的竞争者，洛克菲勒利用横向整合收购了26家竞争对手中的22家。在很短的时间内，标准石油公司就控制了美国95%的炼油业务。他对这一重要行业的控制使他成为世界上第一位亿万富翁。

4.Under Rockefeller' s leadership, Standard Oil evolved into a powerful trust or monopoly. Although Edison' s light bulb reduced the demand for kerosene, the automobile soon created an insatiable demand for gasoline.

在洛克菲勒的领导下，标准石油公司发展成为一个强大的托拉斯或垄断企业。虽然爱迪生的电灯泡减少了对煤油的需求，但汽车很快就创造了对汽油的巨大需求。

III. MAKING COMPARISONS: RESPONSES TO THE UNEQUAL DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH

、进行比较：对财富分配不均的回应

A.CONTEXT

A. 背景

1.Between 1869 and 1899 the value of American manufactures increased by 600 percent. America' s booming economy produced unprecedented personal fortunes. The new millionaires filled their mansions with fine furniture and precious works of art.

1869年至1899年间，美国制造业产值增长了600%。美国经济的蓬勃发展创造了前所未有的个人财富。新晋百万富翁们用精美的家具和珍贵的艺术品装饰他们的豪宅。

2.In 1900, the richest 2 percent of American households owned over one-third of the nation' s physical wealth.

1900 年，美国最富有的 2% 的家庭拥有全国超过三分之一的物质财富。

B.SOCIAL DARWINISM

B. 社会达尔文主义

1.Social Darwinism was a set of beliefs that explained and justified how a small group of business and industrial leaders could accumulate such great wealth. Social Darwinists applied Charles Darwin' s theory that plants and animals are engaged in a constant “struggle for existence” to society. According to Social Darwinists, individuals and corporations are also engaged in a ruthless struggle for profit in which only the fit survive and succeed.

社会达尔文主义是一套解释和论证少数商业和工业领袖如何积累巨额财富的理论体系。社会达尔文主义者将查尔斯·达尔文关于动植物之间持续“生存斗争”的理论应用于社会。根据社会达尔文主义的观点，个人和企业也同样陷入残酷的利润争夺战，只有适者才能生存和成功。

2.Industrial titans such as Carnegie and Rockefeller used the “law of competition” to explain their wealth and praise the free market economic system. They believed that wealth is a reward for hard work and talent, while poverty is a punishment for laziness and bad judgment. Governments must therefore resist the temptation to regulate economic activities by supporting wage increases and social welfare programs.

2. 卡内基和洛克菲勒等工业巨头曾用“竞争法则”来解释他们的财富来源，并赞扬自由市场经济体系。他们认为，财富是对辛勤工作和才能的回报，而贫困则是对懒惰和判断失误的惩罚。因此，政府必须抵制通过支持工资增长和社会福利项目来监管经济活动的诱惑。

C.THE GOSPEL OF WEALTH

C. 财富的福音

1.Andrew Carnegie believed that disparities in wealth were inevitable in a free market system. However, he also believed that great wealth brought great responsibility.

安德鲁·卡内基认为，在自由市场经济体系中，财富差距是不可避免的。然而，他也认为，巨大的财富伴随着巨大的责任。

2.In his 1889 “The Gospel of Wealth” essay, Carnegie warned that men who die wealthy would pass away “unwept, unhonored, and unsung.” The public would justly condemn these men because, “The man who dies thus rich dies disgraced.” Instead of squandering their money on passing fantasies, men of wealth have a duty to regard their surplus fortunes as a trust to be administered for the benefit of the community. Carnegie encouraged philanthropists to support public libraries, universities, museums, and other “ladders upon which the aspiring can rise.”

2卡内基在其1889年发表的《财富的福音》一文中警告说，那些去世时富甲一方的人将会“无人哀悼、无人尊敬、无人歌颂”。公众理应谴责这些人，因为“如此富有而死的人是蒙受耻辱的”。富人不应将金钱挥霍在虚幻的幻想上，而应将剩余财富视为一项信托，用于造福社会。卡内基鼓励慈善家们支持公共图书馆、大学、博物馆以及其他“让有志之士得以攀登的阶梯”。

3.Carnegie practiced what he preached. After selling Carnegie Steel to J.P. Morgan for almost \$500 million, Carnegie devoted the rest of his life to promoting the public good.

卡内基言行一致。在以近5亿美元的价格将卡内基钢铁公司卖给摩根大通后，卡内基将余生都致力于促进公共利益。

D.HORATIO ALGER AND THE SELF-MADE MAN

D. 霍雷肖·阿尔杰与白手起家的人

1.Horatio Alger was a prolific writer who published over 100 novels that together sold more than 20 million copies. Each novel responds to America’s unequal distribution of wealth by telling a formulaic story of how an impoverished young boy became successful through hard work, honesty, and luck.

霍雷肖·阿尔杰是一位多产作家，出版了100多部小说，总销量超过2000万册。每部小说都通过讲述一个贫困少年如何凭借勤奋、诚实和运气获得成功的故事，来回应美国财富分配不均的现状。

2.Alger’s name soon became synonymous with finding fame and fortune through “luck and pluck.” Indeed, Alger believed his novels owed their success to stories that brought to life “inspiring examples of what energy, ambition, and honest purpose may achieve.”

2阿尔杰的名字很快就成了凭借“运气和勇气”获得名利的代名词。事实上，阿尔杰认为他的小说之所以成功，是因为它们生动地展现了“精力、抱负和诚实的目标能够取得的成就的鼓舞人心的例子”。

3.Historians believe that Alger’s books are more than just instructive adventure stories for young readers. Written as America made the difficult transition from an agrarian society to an industrial society, Alger’s stories reassured Americans that the poor but determined “self-made man” could still achieve success in an economy increasingly dominated by

huge bureaucratic corporations.

历史学家认为，阿尔杰的小说不仅仅是面向年轻读者的寓教于乐的冒险故事。在美利坚合众国艰难地从农业社会向工业社会转型之际，阿尔杰的故事让美国人相信，即使经济日益被庞大的官僚公司所主导，贫穷但意志坚定的“白手起家者”依然能够获得成功。

E. THE SOCIALIST CRITIQUE

E. 社会主义批判

1. During the period from 1870 to 1900, a small but vocal group of socialists rejected the responses to income inequality offered by the Social Darwinists, Andrew Carnegie, and Horatio Alger. Socialists argued that the captains of industry were actually greedy robber barons who exploited their workers. Socialists believed that the close links between big business and government enabled wealthy industrialists to drive down wages, ignore hazardous working conditions, and enjoy immense financial rewards.

1870年至1900年间，一小群但声音响亮的社会主义者拒绝接受社会达尔文主义者、安德鲁·卡内基和霍雷肖·阿尔杰提出的解决收入不平等问题的方案。社会主义者认为，工业巨头实际上是贪婪的强盗大亨，他们剥削工人。社会主义者相信，大企业与政府之间的密切联系使得富有的实业家能够压低工资、无视危险的工作环境，并攫取巨额经济利益。

2. Although socialists agreed on the causes of the unequal distribution of wealth, they were deeply divided over tactics to achieve greater income equality. Many socialists favored the creation of trade unions to demand shorter hours, higher wages, and better working conditions. Others favored political activism by founding political parties dedicated to achieving greater government regulation of private industry.

2. 虽然社会主义者们对财富分配不均的原因达成共识，但在如何实现更大程度的收入平等问题上却存在严重分歧。许多社会主义者赞成建立工会，要求缩短工时、提高工资和改善工作条件。另一些人则倾向于通过政治活动，建立致力于加强政府对私营企业监管的政党。

Be prepared to discuss the different responses to the growing disparity of wealth in industrial America. APUSH test writers have used political cartoons and passages by “dueling historians” to generate short-answer questions designed to test your ability to compare and contrast Social Darwinism, Carnegie’s Gospel of Wealth, the Horatio Alger stories, and the Socialist critique.

准备好讨论工业化美国日益扩大的财富差距所引发的不同反应。APUSH考试的命题者使用了政治漫画和“辩论的历史学家”的文章来设计简答题，旨在测试你比较和对比社会达尔文主义、卡内基的财富福音、霍雷肖·阿尔杰的故事以及社会主义批判的能力。

IV.

四 LABOR UNIONS 工会

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A. WAGE AND WORKING CONDITIONS

A. 工资和工作条件

1. Owners enjoyed enormous profits while their workers earned meager salaries. For example, Marshall Field, the founder of a Chicago-based chain of department stores,

earned \$600.00 an hour while his shop girls survived on a salary of just \$3.00 to \$5.00 a week.

1. 老板们赚取了巨额利润，而员工们却只能拿到微薄的薪水。例如，总部位于芝加哥的连锁百货公司创始人马歇尔·菲尔德每小时收入 600 美元，而他的女店员每周只能靠 3 到 5 美元的薪水勉强糊口。

2. Factory laborers typically worked ten-hour days, six days a week. Hours were even longer in steel mills where workers put in 12-hour shifts for \$1.25 a day.

工厂工人通常每天工作十小时，每周工作六天。钢铁厂工人的工作时间更长，他们每天工作十二小时，工资却只有 1.25 美元。

3. America's poorly paid workers were also unprotected by safety regulations. American industry had the highest accident rate in the world. For example, in 1890 railroad accidents injured one railroader for every 30 employed workers.

3. 美国低收入工人也缺乏安全法规的保护。美国工业的事故率位居世界之首。例如，1890年，每30名铁路工人中就有1人因铁路事故受伤。

B. THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR

B. 劳动骑士团

1. Founded in 1869, the Knights of Labor attempted to unify all working men and women into a national union under the motto, "An injury to one is the concern of all."

1869 年成立的劳工骑士团试图将所有劳动男女团结起来，成立一个全国性工会，其座右铭是“一人受害，人人有责”。

2. The Knights denounced "wage-slavery" and were dedicated to achieving a "cooperative commonwealth" of independent workers. The union hoped to achieve this idealistic goal by encouraging workers to combine their wages so that they could collectively purchase mines, factories, and stores.

2. 骑士团谴责“雇佣奴隶制”，致力于建立一个由独立工人组成的“合作社共同体”。该工会希望通过鼓励工人联合起来，将工资集中起来，从而集体购买矿山、工厂和商店，来实现这一理想目标。

3. The Knights' open-membership and a few successful strikes contributed to a period of rapid growth during the 1880s as membership rolls swelled from 42,000 in 1882 to over 700,000 in 1886.

1880 年代，骑士团的开放会员制度和几次成功的罢工促成了其快速发展，会员人数从 1882 年的 42,000 人激增至 1886 年的 700,000 多人。

4. The Knights began to lose strength when newspapers unjustly blamed them for causing the Haymarket Square riot. As a result of this misrepresentation, the public erroneously linked the Knights with violent anarchists who opposed all forms of government. The

economic depression following the Panic of 1893 ended the union's importance.

4. 当报纸不公正地指责骑士团引发干草市场骚乱时，骑士团开始衰落。由于这种歪曲事实，公众错误地将骑士团与反对一切形式政府的暴力无政府主义者联系起来。1893年经济恐慌后的经济萧条最终终结了该联盟的重要性。

C. THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

C. 美国劳工联合会

1.Founded in 1886, the American Federation of Labor (AFL) was an alliance of skilled workers in craft unions. Unlike the Knights of Labor, the AFL did not welcome unskilled workers, women, or racial minorities.

1 美国劳工联合会 (AFL) 成立于 1886 年，是由各行业工会中的技术工人组成的联盟。与劳工骑士团不同，美国劳工联合会不接纳非技术工人、妇女或少数族裔。

2.Led for 37 years by Samuel Gompers, the AFL opposed political activity not directly related to the union. Instead, Gompers advocated using collective bargaining and, if necessary, strikes to win concrete "bread and butter" goals such as higher wages, shorter hours, and better working conditions.

在塞缪尔·冈珀斯领导的 37 年间，美国劳工联合会 (AFL) 反对与工会无直接关系的政治活动。冈珀斯主张通过集体谈判，并在必要时采取罢工行动，来争取诸如更高工资、更短工时和更好工作条件等切实的“民生”目标。

3.Membership in the AFL grew steadily as it replaced the Knights as America's most powerful union. By 1904, it had 1.7 million members and Gompers was recognized as a national spokesperson for American laborers.

3 随着美国劳工联合会取代骑士会成为美国最有影响力的工会，其会员人数稳步增长。到1904年，该工会拥有170万会员，戈姆珀斯被公认为美国劳工的全国代言人。

D. THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

D. 世界产业工人联合会

1.The AFL's commitment to craft unionism excluded many workers. Like the Knights of Labor, the Industrial Workers of the World (IWW or Wobblies) was intended to be "One Big Union" that would unite all skilled and unskilled workers.

1. 美国劳工联合会 (AFL) 对行业工会主义的坚持将许多工人排除在外。与劳工骑士团一样，世界产业工人联合会 (IWW 或 Wobblies) 旨在成为一个“大工会”，将所有技术工人和非技术工人联合起来。

2.While the AFL pursued "bread and butter" issues, the IWW was founded on what one of its early leaders called "the irrepressible conflict between the capitalist class and the working class." The IWW advocated a socialist economic system in which the government would own the basic industries and natural resources.

2. 当美国劳工联合会 (AFL) 关注“民生”问题时，世界产业工人联合会 (IWW) 的成立基于其早期领导人之一所说的“资本家阶级和工人阶级之间不可调和的冲突”。世界产业工人联合会倡导社会主义经济制度，在这种制度下，政府将拥有基础产业和自然资源。

3.The Wobblies never attracted more than 150,000 members. Branded as dangerous radicals and agitators, they faded from the national scene by the end of World War I.

3. 世界产业工人联合会 (Wobblies) 的成员人数从未超过 15 万人。他们被贴上危险的激进分子和煽动者的标签，在一战结束时便从国家政治舞台上消失了。

It is important to understand the similarities and differences among the Knights of Labor, AFL, and IWW. Remember, all three were dedicated to organizing laborers. The Knights and the IWW both attempted to organize all skilled and unskilled workers into one union. However, the Knights strove for a cooperative society, while the IWW embraced class conflict. In contrast, the AFL organized skilled workers, repudiated violence, and fought for higher wages and better working conditions.

了解劳工骑士团、美国劳工联合会 (AFL) 和世界产业工人联合会 (IWW) 之间的异同至关重要。请记住，这三个组织都致力于组织劳工。劳工骑士团和世界产业工人联合会都试图将所有技术工人和非技术工人组织成一个工会。然而，劳工骑士团追求合作社会，而世界产业工人联合会则拥抱阶级冲突。相比之下，美国劳工联合会组织技术工人，反对暴力，并争取更高的工资和更好的工作条件。

V.

五 LABOR STRIKES AND UNREST 劳工罢工和动乱

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A.THE GREAT RAILROAD STRIKE OF 1877

A. 1877 年铁路大罢工

1.The Panic of 1873 triggered a severe depression that bankrupted 47,000 firms and drove wholesale prices down by 30 percent. As orders for industrial goods fell, railroad lines in the East began a series of pay cuts. On July 16, 1877, railroad workers spontaneously walked off their jobs to protest a second wage cut by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. Walkouts and sympathy demonstrations quickly followed as the strike spread from Maryland to California.

1873年的经济恐慌引发了一场严重的经济萧条，导致47000家公司破产，批发价格下跌了30%。随着工业品订单的减少，东部的铁路公司开始一系列的减薪行动。1877年7月16日，巴尔的摩和俄亥俄铁路公司的工人自发罢工，抗议该公司第二次减薪。罢工迅速蔓延，从马里兰州到加利福尼亚州，其他地区也出现了类似的罢工和声援示威活动。

2.The Great Railroad Strike of 1877 was the first major interstate strike in American history. As the strike rippled across the country it paralyzed rail service. Looters and rioters destroyed millions of dollars of property. State militia and federal troops called out by President Hayes finally crushed the strike and restored order.

1877年的大铁路罢工是美国历史上第一次大规模的州际罢工。罢工席卷全国，导致铁路运输瘫痪。抢劫者和暴徒摧毁了价值数百万美元的财产。最终，在海斯总统的调动下，州民兵和联邦军队镇压了罢工，恢复了秩序。

3.The Great Railroad Strike of 1877 signaled the beginning of a period of strikes and violent confrontations between labor and management. Between 1880 and 1900 over 23,000

strikes, the most in the industrial world, disrupted the American economy.

1877年的大铁路罢工标志着劳资双方罢工和暴力冲突时期的开始。1880年至1900年间，超过23000起罢工——工业化世界之最——扰乱了美国经济。

B.THE HOMESTEAD STRIKE, 1892

B. 霍姆斯特德罢工，1892 年

1.The Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers was the largest craft union in the AFL. The union' s history of friendly relations with Andrew Carnegie' s company abruptly changed in 1892 when Henry Clay Frick became president of the Homestead plant outside of Pittsburgh. Frick was determined to replace expensive skilled workers with new labor-saving machinery. He reduced the number of workers and slashed salaries by nearly 20 percent in a deliberate attempt to break the union.

美国钢铁工人联合会是美国劳工联合会（AFL）中最大的行业工会。该工会与安德鲁·卡内基的公司之间长期保持着友好关系，但这种关系在1892年亨利·克莱·弗里克就任匹兹堡郊外霍姆斯特德工厂总裁后戛然而止。弗里克决心用新型省力机器取代昂贵的熟练工人。他大幅削减了工人数量，并将工资削减了近20%，企图瓦解工会。

2.When the Amalgamated called for a strike, Frick closed the Homestead plant and hired 300 union-busting Pinkerton detectives to protect the nonunion workers. Enraged strikers fired at barges carrying Pinkertons to the plant. Three detectives and ten workers died before the Pinkertons finally surrendered.

2.当联合钢铁公司号召罢工时，弗里克关闭了霍姆斯特德工厂，并雇佣了300名专门打击工会的平克顿侦探来保护非工会工人。愤怒的罢工者向运送平克顿侦探前往工厂的驳船开火。在平克顿侦探最终投降之前，三名侦探和十名工人丧生。

3.The workers' victory proved to be short-lived. The governor of Pennsylvania ordered the state' s entire contingent of 8,000 National Guard troops to Homestead to protect the plant. The strike finally ended four months later, leaving the union broken and defeated.

3工人的胜利昙花一现。宾夕法尼亚州州长下令该州全部8000名国民警卫队士兵前往霍姆斯特德保护工厂。四个月后，罢工最终结束，工会遭到重创，彻底失败。

C.THE PULLMAN STRIKE, 1894

C. 1894 年普尔曼罢工

1.The Pullman Strike began as a dispute between the Pullman Palace Car Company and its 3,000 employees. Following the Panic of 1893, the Pullman company cut the wages of its workers by about 25 percent. However, the company did not reduce the rent or prices it charged workers in company-run stores at the "model" town of Pullman just outside of Chicago.

普尔曼罢工始于普尔曼豪华车厢公司与其3000名员工之间的纠纷。1893年经济恐慌之后，普尔曼公司削减了工人约25%的工资。然而，该公司并没有降低租金，也没有降低其在芝加哥郊外“模范”小镇普尔曼的公司商店中向工人收取的商品价格。

2.As tensions mounted and negotiations failed, many workers joined the American Railway Union led by Eugene Debs. Fearing that they had no alternative, desperate Pullman workers

walked off their jobs. The American Railway Union then staged a nationwide boycott of Pullman cars. Since most railroad companies used Pullman cars, rail traffic ground to a halt in Chicago and across 27 states and territories.

随着紧张局势加剧，谈判破裂，许多工人加入了由尤金·德布斯领导的美国铁路工会。由于担心别无选择，绝望的普尔曼工人集体罢工。随后，美国铁路工会发起了一场全国性的普尔曼车厢抵制运动。由于大多数铁路公司都使用普尔曼车厢，芝加哥以及27个州和地区的铁路交通陷入瘫痪。

3. President Cleveland called out federal troops to break the strike on the grounds that it obstructed delivery of the U.S. mail. The Pullman Strike once again demonstrated that the federal government would actively intervene to crush strikes and protect management.

克利夫兰总统调动联邦军队镇压罢工，理由是罢工阻碍了美国邮件的投递。普尔曼罢工再次表明，联邦政府会积极干预以镇压罢工并保护资方。

4. The outcome of the Pullman Strike left Debs disillusioned and embittered. Within a few years, he became a key leader of the Socialist Party of America.

4 普尔曼罢工的结果令德布斯感到失望和愤懑。几年之内，他成为美国社会党的关键领导人。

Chapter 20

第二十章

URBAN AMERICA 美国城市

1865–1900

I.

我 URBAN GROWTH 城市发展

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A. THE NEW URBAN REALITY

A. 新的城市现实

1. Between 1870 and 1900, urban centers assumed a dominant role in American life and culture. Just after the Civil War only one in six Americans lived in communities with a population of 8,000 or more. By 1900, one in three Americans made their homes in cities.

1870年至1900年间，城市中心在美国的生活和文化中占据了主导地位。内战结束后不久，只有六分之一的美国人居住在人口超过8000人的社区。到1900年，三分之一的美国人定居在城市。

2. A large number of the new urban dwellers came from small towns and rural areas. New mechanical farm equipment pushed many workers off the land. Still others wanted to exchange the drudgery of farm life for the excitement of living in cities. Electricity, indoor plumbing, telephones, and department stores all combined to make cities an irresistible magnet that promised an exciting new life.

大量新城市居民来自小城镇和农村地区。新型机械化农具迫使许多农民离开土地。还有一些人则希望摆脱农耕生活的艰辛，转而追求城市生活的精彩刺激。电力、室内管道、电话和百货商店的出现，使城市成为一块不可抗拒的磁石，预示着一种令人兴奋的新生活。

B. INDUSTRY AND URBAN GROWTH

B. 工业与城市发展

1. Before the Civil War, factories were dependent upon water for their power. As a result, they were usually built near swift rivers and waterfalls. However, in the late nineteenth century, factories increasingly used steam and then electrical power. Factory owners could now build their plants near growing centers of population.

内战前，工厂的动力主要依赖水力。因此，它们通常建在水流湍急的河流和瀑布附近。然而，到了19世纪后期，工厂越来越多地使用蒸汽动力，后来又开始使用电力。工厂主现在可以将工厂建在人口增长中心附近。

2. During the post-Civil War period transportation centers became booming industrial cities. Meat-packing plants in Chicago, flour mills in Minneapolis, and oil refineries in Cleveland all offered jobs for unskilled workers.

2. 内战结束后，交通枢纽发展成为蓬勃发展的工业城市。芝加哥的肉类加工厂、明尼阿波利斯的面粉厂和克利夫兰的炼油厂都为非技术工人提供了就业机会。

C. SKYSCRAPERS AND VERTICAL GROWTH

C. 摩天大楼和垂直增长

1. Before the 1860s, few buildings reached heights greater than three or four stories. Soaring urban populations and rising urban property values placed pressure on engineers and architects to find ways to design taller buildings.

19世纪60年代以前，很少有建筑物的高度超过三四层。城市人口的激增和城市房地产价值的上涨，迫使工程师和建筑师寻找设计更高建筑物的方法。

2. Steel-frames and electric elevators enabled architects to design buildings so tall they were called skyscrapers. The nine-story Wainwright Building in St. Louis paved the way for a new generation of multi-story factories, apartment buildings, and department stores. Soon bigger and better skyscrapers were rising over American cities topped in 1892 by Chicago's soaring 22-story Masonic Temple, then the tallest building in the world.

钢结构框架和电动电梯使建筑师能够设计出如此高耸的建筑，这些建筑被称为摩天大楼。位于圣路易斯的九层高的温赖特大厦为新一代多层工厂、公寓楼和百货商店铺平了道路。很快，更高更豪华的摩天大楼在美国各大城市拔地而起，其中芝加哥高达 22 层的共济会圣殿于 1892 年建成，成为当时世界上最高的建筑。

D. ELECTRIC TROLLEYS AND HORIZONTAL EXPANSION

D. 有轨电车和水平扩展

1. Before the 1890s, horses and mule-drawn streetcars provided the chief sources of urban transportation. In 1888, Richmond, Virginia, successfully tested the first electric trolley system. Within two years, 200 other cities opened trolley lines. By 1900, 30,000 cars carried

passengers on 15,000 miles of track.

19世纪90年代以前，马匹和骡子拉的有轨电车是城市交通的主要方式。1888年，弗吉尼亚州里士满成功测试了第一个有轨电车系统。两年内，其他200个城市也开通了有轨电车线路。到1900年，已有3万辆电车在1.5万英里的轨道上运送乘客。

2.The new electric streetcars promoted the horizontal expansion of cities. The growing middle-class could now live in tree-lined “streetcar suburbs” and commute into the central city for business or entertainment. This first ring of suburbs began the process of segregating urban residents by class, race, and ethnicity.

2. 新型有轨电车促进了城市的横向扩张。日益壮大的中产阶级现在可以居住在绿树成荫的“有轨电车郊区”，然后通勤到市中心工作或娱乐。这第一圈郊区开启了城市居民按阶级、种族和民族进行隔离的进程。

II.

二 THE NEW IMMIGRANTS 新移民

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A.A NEW WAVE OF IMMIGRATION

A. 新一波移民浪潮

1.Before the 1880s, most immigrants to the United States came from countries in Western Europe and Scandinavia. However, the last two decades of the nineteenth century witnessed a massive wave of immigrants from Southern and Eastern Europe. The overwhelming majority of these “new” immigrants came from Italy, Poland, Russia, and Greece.

19世纪80年代以前，大多数移民到美国的来自西欧和斯堪的纳维亚国家。然而，19世纪最后二十年见证了来自南欧和东欧的大规模移民潮。这些“新”移民绝大多数来自意大利、波兰、俄罗斯和希腊。

2.Europe’s new industrial economy replaced the older agricultural way of life, uprooting millions of people. Most of the immigrants from Italy were pushed out by unemployment, crushing poverty, and epidemics of cholera and malaria. Immigrants from Poland and Russia fled government-condoned pogroms, acts of violence in which vandals burned and pillaged Jewish homes and shops. Almost all of these uprooted people viewed America as a land of freedom and opportunity.

欧洲新兴的工业经济取代了原有的农业生活方式，导致数百万人流离失所。大多数来自意大利的移民是因为失业、极度贫困以及霍乱和疟疾的流行而被迫离开家园。来自波兰和俄罗斯的移民则是为了逃离政府默许的种族清洗——暴徒焚烧和洗劫犹太人的房屋和商店。几乎所有这些流离失所的人都将美国视为自由和机遇之地。

B.A HARD NEW LIFE

B. 艰难的新生活

1.The overwhelming majority of the new immigrants settled in large cities in the Northeast and Midwest. Two-thirds of all the new immigrants found homes in New York, New

England, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey. Very few went to the South.

绝大多数新移民定居在东北部和中西部的大城市。三分之二的新移民在纽约州、新英格兰地区、宾夕法尼亚州和新泽西州安家落户。只有极少数人去了南方。

2.The new immigrants quickly faced a grim reality that tested their optimistic faith in America as the “land of opportunity.” Many immigrants lived in crowded tenements and worked 12-hour days in grimy factories, dangerous coal mines, and crowded sweatshops where they stitched clothing and rolled cigars. One Italian saying expressed the sense of disillusionment felt by many immigrants: “I came to America because I heard the streets were paved with gold. When I got here, I found out three things: First, the streets weren’t paved with gold; second, they weren’t paved at all; and third, I was expected to pave them.”

2 这些新移民很快就面临着严峻的现实，他们原本对美国这片“机遇之地”的乐观信念受到了考验。许多移民住在拥挤的廉租房里，每天在肮脏的工厂、危险的煤矿和拥挤的血汗工厂里工作12个小时，缝制衣服、卷雪茄。一句意大利谚语道出了许多移民的幻灭之情：“我来美国是因为我听说这里遍地黄金。到了这里，我发现了三件事：第一，这里没有遍地黄金；第二，这里根本没有铺路；第三，我得自己去铺路。”

3.Bewildered immigrants often congregated into urban enclaves. The “Little Italys,” “Little Hungarians” and other ethnic neighborhoods provided close-knit communities where the new immigrants could speak their native language and practice their religious faith.

3. 茫然不知所措的移民常常聚集在城市聚居区。“小意大利”、“小匈牙利”和其他民族社区为新移民提供了紧密的社区，让他们可以讲自己的母语，并践行自己的宗教信仰。

C. IMMIGRANTS AND POLITICAL MACHINES

C. 移民与政治机器

1.Most immigrants were politically inexperienced. America’s federal system with its local, state, and national governments seemed complex and overwhelming. As a result, many immigrants became clients of big city political machines.

大多数移民缺乏政治经验。美国的联邦体制，包括地方、州和联邦政府，对他们来说既复杂又难以驾驭。因此，许多移民沦为大城市政治机器的附庸。

2.The boss and his ward leaders provided poor immigrants with services such as free food, clothing, and coal in exchange for their votes. “If a family is burned out,” explained one candid machine boss, “I don’t ask whether they are Republicans or Democrats. I just get quarters for them, bring clothes for them if their clothes were burned up and fix them up till they get things runnin’ again. Who can tell how many votes these fires bring me? . . . The poor are the most grateful people in the world.”

2. 这位老板和他的选区领袖向贫困移民提供免费的食物、衣物和煤炭等服务，以换取他们的选票。“如果一个家庭被烧毁了，”一位坦率的党内大佬解释说，“我不会问他们是共和党人还是民主党人。我只是给他们一些零钱，如果他们的衣服被烧毁了，我就给他们送来衣服，帮他们修缮房屋，直到他们重新开始生活。谁知道这些火灾能给我带来多少选票呢？……穷人是世界上最懂得感恩的人。”

3.The political machines provided the new immigrants with a rudimentary form of welfare. At the same time, venal bosses often engaged in illegal schemes that cost their cities millions of dollars. New York City, for example, fell under the control of a group of corrupt politicians known as the “Tweed Ring.” Boss Tweed and his cronies stole as much as \$200 million from the public treasury.

3. 政治机器为新移民提供了一种基本的福利形式。与此同时，贪婪的权贵们经常从事非法勾当，给他们的城市造成数百万美元的损失。例如，纽约市就落入了被称为“特威德集团”的腐败政客集团的控制之下。特威德及其同伙从公共财政中窃取了高达2亿美元的资金。

4.Tweed’ s reign of unbridled greed and theft finally came to an end from an unexpected source. Thomas Nast exposed Tweed’ s fraudulent practices in a series of political cartoons that mercilessly portrayed the boss as the leader of a group of thieves and scoundrels. In one particularly devastating cartoon, Nast gave the rotund Tweed a moneybag for a head!

特威德肆无忌惮的贪婪和盗窃统治终于被一个意想不到的人终结了。托马斯·纳斯特用一系列政治漫画揭露了特威德的欺诈行径，毫不留情地将这位老板描绘成一群窃贼和恶棍的头目。在一幅尤其具有杀伤力的漫画中，纳斯特甚至把肥胖的特威德的脑袋画成了一个钱袋！

D.MAKING COMPARISONS: NATIVIST REACTIONS

D. 进行比较：本土主义者的反应

1.The wave of Irish and German immigrants in the 1840s and 1850s sparked a nativist reaction against Catholics. The Know-Nothing Party raised the issue of restricting immigration and excluding Catholics from holding political office. Although the party enjoyed brief support, it quickly disappeared as Americans shifted their focus to the impending crisis over slavery and disunion.

19世纪40年代和50年代的爱尔兰和德国移民潮引发了本土主义对天主教徒的反弹。“一无所知党”(Know-Nothing Party)提出限制移民和禁止天主教徒担任公职。尽管该党曾短暂获得支持，但随着美国人将注意力转移到即将到来的奴隶制和联邦分裂危机上，它很快就销声匿迹了。

2.The wave of new immigrants also provoked an intense nativist response. The new immigrants spoke different languages, practiced different religions, and worked for low wages. Alarmed nativists formed the American Protective Association (APA) to demand more restrictive immigration laws. Although the APA claimed 2.5 million members, it never formed a political party.

2. 这波新移民潮也引发了强烈的本土主义反应。新移民说着不同的语言，信奉着不同的宗教，而且收入微薄。忧心忡忡的本土主义者成立了美国保护协会(APA)，要求制定更严格的移民法。尽管APA声称拥有250万会员，但它从未组建过政党。

3.Even though the APA faded from the scene, opposition to immigration did not vanish. Led by the newly formed Immigration Restriction League, nativists supported a literacy test as a way to stem the tide of unwanted immigrants. When Congress passed a literacy test in 1896, President Cleveland vetoed the bill, insisting that America should remain an asylum

for the oppressed of Europe.

3. 尽管美国心理学会 (APA) 逐渐淡出人们的视野 , 但反对移民的情绪并未消退。在新成立的移民限制联盟的领导下 , 本土主义者支持文化测试 , 以此来阻止不受欢迎的移民涌入。 1896 年 , 国会通过了一项文化测试法案 , 但克利夫兰总统否决了该法案 , 坚持认为美国应该继续成为欧洲受压迫者的避难所。

APUSH exams often include a graph to generate questions about immigration trends between 1820 and 1900. It is important to remember that the industrial revolution played a key role in contributing to the rising rate of immigration to the United States. The flood of people into the Midwest and Northeast provoked a strong nativist reaction that ultimately led to restrictions on immigration from Southern and Eastern Europe in the 1920s.

APUSH 考试中经常会包含一张图表 , 用来引出关于 1820 年至 1900 年间移民趋势的问题。值得注意的是 , 工业革命在推动美国移民数量上升方面发挥了关键作用。大量人口涌入中西部和东北部地区 , 引发了强烈的本土主义反弹 , 最终导致 20 世纪 20 年代美国对来自南欧和东欧的移民实施了限制。

III.

三 URBAN REFORMERS 城市改革者

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A.JACOB RIIS AND *HOW THE OTHER HALF LIVES*

A. 雅各布·里斯和另一半人的生活

1. Immigrant families packed into rows of squalid tenement buildings. A single square mile in New York City' s Lower East Side contained 334,000 people, making it the most densely populated place in the world.

移民家庭挤在一排排破旧的廉租公寓楼里。纽约市下东区一平方英里的土地上居住着 33.4 万人 , 使其成为世界上人口密度最高的地方。

2. Jacob Riis was a journalist and photographer who exposed the poverty and despair of the Lower East Side. Published in 1890, his book *How the Other Half Lives* included deeply troubling pictures of destitute families crammed into overcrowded tenements where 60 or more people might share one stopped-up toilet and a single water tap.

雅各布·里斯是一位记者兼摄影师 , 他揭露了下东区的贫困和绝望。他的著作《另一半人如何生活》于 1890 年出版 , 书中收录了许多令人深感不安的照片 , 照片中 , 贫困家庭挤在过度拥挤的廉租公寓里 , 60 人或更多人共用一个堵塞的厕所和一个水龙头。

3. Riis was not content to simply document the wretched conditions in New York' s disease-ridden tenements. He hoped that his photographs would shock a complacent public into calling for reforms. Riis' s concern was not in vain. *How the Other Half Lives* prompted a public outcry that led to improvements in sewers, garbage collection, and indoor plumbing. New York City tore down some of the worse slums replacing them with new parks and

playgrounds.

里斯并不满足于仅仅记录纽约贫民窟里疾病肆虐的悲惨景象。他希望自己的照片能够唤醒麻木的公众，促使他们呼吁改革。里斯的关切并非徒劳。《另一半人的生活》引发了公众的强烈抗议，最终促使纽约市改善了下水道、垃圾收集和室内管道设施。纽约市政府拆除了一些最糟糕的贫民窟，并在原址上建造了新的公园和游乐场。

B.JANE ADDAMS AND THE SETTLEMENT HOUSE MOVEMENT

B •简·亚当斯与社区服务中心运动

1.Jane Addams, like Jacob Riis, chose to devote her life to bettering the condition of the urban poor. In 1889, Addams rented Hull House, an old mansion in one of Chicago' s poorest immigrant neighborhoods. Addams began by providing day nurseries for working mothers and offering adult-education classes for immigrants who wanted to learn English. As Hull House became more successful, Addams offered practical courses on cooking, dressmaking, and personal hygiene. At its peak, Hull House expanded to a dozen buildings and served 2,000 people a week.

简·亚当斯和雅各布·里斯一样，选择毕生致力于改善城市贫民的生活状况。1889年，亚当斯租下了赫尔之家，这是一座位于芝加哥最贫困的移民社区之一的旧宅邸。起初，亚当斯为职业母亲提供日托服务，并为希望学习英语的移民开设成人教育课程。随着赫尔之家的发展壮大，亚当斯开始提供烹饪、服装制作和个人卫生等实用课程。鼎盛时期，赫尔之家扩展到十几栋建筑，每周服务2000人。

2.Hull House served as a model for other middle-class women who founded over 400 settlement houses in cities across America. The settlement houses often extended their mission to include lobbying local governments to enact reform legislation. Settlement houses thus gave a new generation of women organizational and leadership skills that transcended their traditional roles as mothers and wives.

赫尔之家为其他中产阶级女性树立了榜样，她们在美国各地城市创办了400多家社区服务中心。这些服务中心常常拓展其使命，包括游说地方政府制定改革法案。因此，社区服务中心赋予了新一代女性超越传统母亲和妻子角色的组织和领导能力。

C.WALTER RAUSCHENBUSCH AND THE SOCIAL GOSPEL MOVEMENT

C •沃尔特·劳申布施与社会福音运动

1.Walter Rauschenbusch, a Baptist theologian, was deeply stirred by the plight of his parishioners in the Hell' s Kitchen section of New York City. Convinced that something had to be done, he advocated applying the Christian principles of love and justice to the nation' s pressing urban problems. He inspired his followers by preaching that the Kingdom of God “is not a matter of getting individuals to heaven, but of transforming the life on earth into the harmony of heaven.”

沃尔特·劳申布施是一位浸信会神学家，他深受纽约市地狱厨房区教友们的困境所触动。他深信必须有所作为，于是倡导将基督教的爱与正义原则应用于国家紧迫的城市问题。他激励信徒们宣讲，上帝的国度“并非在于将个人送入天堂，而在于将尘世的生活转化为天堂般的和谐”。

2.Rauschenbusch' s religious philosophy became known as the Social Gospel. Supporters of the Social Gospel movement believed that America' s churches had a moral responsibility to take the lead in actively confronting social problems and in helping the

poor.

2劳申布施的宗教哲学被称为社会福音。社会福音运动的支持者认为，美国的教会负有道德责任，要带头积极应对社会问题，并帮助穷人。

Carnegie' s Gospel of Wealth and Rauschenbusch' s Social Gospel are easily confused. Remember, Carnegie believed that the rich have a duty to serve their communities, while Rauschenbusch believed that Christian ministers and their congregations must play an active role in helping the unfortunate.

卡内基的财富福音和劳申布施的社会福音很容易混淆。请记住，卡内基认为富人有义务服务于他们的社区，而劳申布施则认为基督教牧师及其信众必须在帮助不幸者方面发挥积极作用。

IV.

四 POPULAR CULTURE 流行文化

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A.CONTEXT

A. 背景

1.Prior to the Industrial Revolution, organized leisure was a luxury reserved for the upper class. The Industrial Revolution created a new middle class of corporate managers and urban professionals who earned disposable income beyond their basic needs of food, clothing, and rent. They also had leisure time on weekends and even the possibility of a week-long vacation.

在工业革命之前，有组织的休闲活动是上层阶级的专属奢侈品。工业革命催生了一个新的中产阶级，包括企业经理和城市专业人士，他们的可支配收入超过了食物、衣物和房租等基本生活所需。他们也拥有了周末休闲时间，甚至有可能享受长达一周的假期。

2.In a popular ballad in the 1890s, a country mother warns her daughter to be wary of the temptations “in the city’ s giddy whirl” of amusements. The young city-bound daughter probably shrugged off her mother’ s well-meaning admonition. During the Gilded Age, America’ s fast-changing cities offered residents and visitors an alluring popular culture that included glamorous department stores, professional sports, and mass-circulation newspapers.

在19世纪90年代一首流行的民谣中，一位乡村母亲告诫女儿要警惕“城市里令人眼花缭乱的娱乐活动”带来的诱惑。这位即将前往城市的年轻女儿很可能对母亲善意的告诫置之不理。在镀金时代，美国快速发展的城市为居民和游客提供了一种极具吸引力的流行文化，其中包括光鲜亮丽的百货商店、职业体育赛事和发行量巨大的报纸。

B.DEPARTMENT STORES

B. 百货商店

1.During the late 1870s and early 1880s, R. H. Macy in New York City, John Wanamaker in Philadelphia, and Marshall Field in Chicago opened huge stores offering a wide range of

consumer goods in different categories called “departments.”

19世纪70年代末和80年代初，纽约市的RH Macy、费城的John Wanamaker和芝加哥的Marshall Field开设了大型商店，提供各种不同类别的消费品，这些类别被称为“部门”。

2.The new department stores revolutionized the urban shopping experience. Well-dressed clerks provided “service with a smile” as shoppers examined displays of stylish wardrobes and counters filled with ready-made products from America’s booming industries. When customers tired of shopping, they could ride plush elevators to rooftop restaurants and tearooms.

2. 新型百货商店彻底改变了都市购物体验。衣着考究的店员面带微笑地为顾客提供服务，顾客们可以浏览琳琅满目的时尚服饰和摆满美国蓬勃发展的产业生产的成品柜台。购物累了，顾客还可以乘坐舒适的电梯前往屋顶餐厅和茶室。

C.SPECTATOR SPORTS

C. 观赏性体育运动

1.Baseball began its reign as America’s pastime during the last quarter of the nineteenth century. Formed in 1869, the Cincinnati Red Stockings became America’s first salaried team. Within a few years eight teams formed the National League. By 1889, two million fans cheered for their local teams at major league games.

棒球在十九世纪末开始成为美国的国民运动。1869年成立的辛辛那提红袜队是美国第一支有薪水的球队。几年之内，八支球队组成了国家联盟。到1889年，已有两百万球迷在大联盟比赛中为他们当地的球队加油助威。

2.Football quickly emerged as America’s second most popular spectator game. Unlike baseball, football originated on college and university campuses. Princeton and Rutgers played the first intercollegiate game in 1869. Within a short time football became an integral part of college life.

2. 橄榄球迅速成为美国第二大最受欢迎的观赏性运动。与棒球不同，橄榄球起源于大学校园。普林斯顿大学和罗格斯大学于1869年进行了第一场校际比赛。在很短的时间内，橄榄球就成为了大学生生活中不可或缺的一部分。

D.NEWS PAPERS

D. 报纸

1.Traditional American newspapers featured pages called “tombstones” because they were filled with long columns of gray print devoted to dry topics. Joseph Pulitzer believed these staid journals needed a remodeling to fit the needs and interests of citizens living in America’s bustling cities. Pulitzer transformed the once dull pages of the *New York World* into a modern newspaper by adding headlines, comic strips, and sensational stories about celebrity scandals, natural disasters, and corrupt politicians. Typewriters, telephones, and

high-capacity rotary presses all helped Pulitzer reach a mass urban audience.

传统美国报纸的版面常常被称为“墓碑”，因为这些版面充斥着长长的灰色文字，内容枯燥乏味。约瑟夫·普利策认为，这些沉闷的报纸需要改造，才能迎合美国繁华都市居民的需求和兴趣。普利策通过添加标题、漫画和关于名人丑闻、自然灾害和腐败政客的耸人听闻的报道，将曾经枯燥的《纽约世界报》改造成了一份现代化的报纸。打字机、电话和大容量旋转印刷机的出现，都帮助普利策触及了广大都市读者。

2.Paid advertisements enabled the *New York World* to only charge a few pennies for each newspaper. Department stores were especially committed to using newspaper ads to promote their latest special sales. By 1900, American businesses spent \$500 million on ads, ten times more than they spent just 30 years before.

付费广告使得《纽约世界报》每份报纸的售价仅为几美分。百货公司尤其热衷于利用报纸广告来宣传最新的特价促销活动。到1900年，美国企业在广告上的支出高达5亿美元，是30年前的十倍。

V. REALISTIC ART AND LITERATURE

五 现实主义艺术与文学

A.A NEW REALISM

A. 新现实主义

1.Romanticism dominated American art and literature during most of the nineteenth century. However, the twin forces of industrialization and urbanization created harsh new social realities that conflicted with Romanticism's emphasis upon nature and intuitive feelings. A talented group of American artists and authors rejected Romanticism turning instead to Realism's hard-edged portraits of urban life.

19世纪的大部分时间里，浪漫主义主导了美国的艺术和文学。然而，工业化和城市化的双重力量创造了严峻的新社会现实，这与浪漫主义对自然和直觉情感的强调相冲突。一群才华横溢的美国艺术家和作家摒弃了浪漫主义，转而投身于现实主义对都市生活的硬朗描绘。

2.Realism's artists and authors focused on the facets of the modern world they could personally experience. Idealized landscapes and sentimental love stories seemed out of touch with America's raw and raucous cities.

现实主义的艺术家和作家们专注于他们能够亲身体验的现代世界的各个方面。理想化的风景和感伤的爱情故事似乎与美国粗犷喧闹的城市格格不入。

B.THE ASHCAN ARTISTS AND REALISTIC AUTHORS

B. 垃圾桶艺术家和现实主义作家

1.A new generation of young artists relished portraying New York City's vibrant and unruly life. They typically painted working class taverns, prize fights, bleak tenements, and dark alleys. Shocked critics insisted that these "raw" scenes were only fit for an ash can. The artists soon adopted the name "Ashcan" as a badge of honor. For a famous example of

Ashcan art, see *Cliff Dwellers* by George Bellows.

新一代年轻艺术家热衷于描绘纽约市充满活力却又混乱不堪的生活。他们通常描绘工人阶级的酒馆、拳击比赛、破败的廉租公寓和阴暗的小巷。震惊的评论家们坚称这些“粗粝”的场景只配被扔进垃圾桶。艺术家们很快就将“垃圾桶画”这个名字视为一种荣誉的象征。乔治·贝洛斯的《悬崖居民》便是垃圾桶画的著名代表作。

2.Talented authors also rejected Romanticism. Stephen Crane and Theodore Dreiser strove to create a more authentic or realistic portrayal of American urban life. For example, in *Maggie: A Girl of the Streets*, Crane tells the story of a beautiful young girl enduring harsh conditions in a New York City slum.

一些才华横溢的作家也摒弃了浪漫主义。斯蒂芬·克莱恩和西奥多·德莱塞致力于创作更真实、更写实的美国都市生活写照。例如，在《玛吉：街头女孩》中，克莱恩讲述了一个美丽年轻女孩在纽约贫民窟忍受恶劣环境的故事。

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